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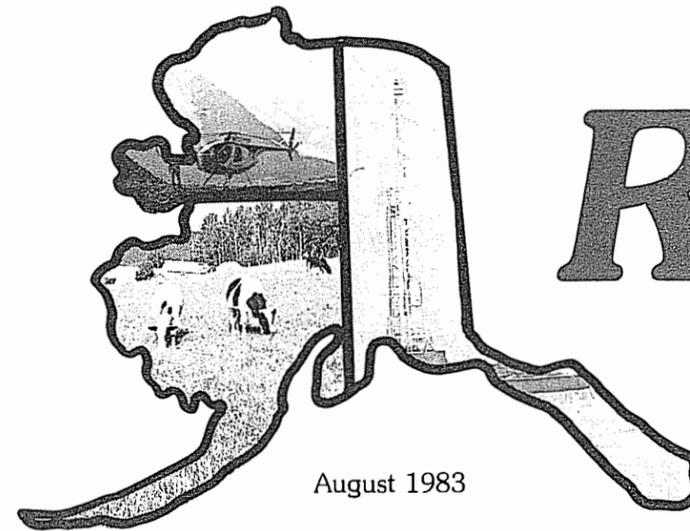
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HELP!!!



Important resource files, used by members, other organizations and the general public, are literally flowing out of the bathtub at RDC. We ran out of space in our more appropriate file cabinets months ago and are in desperate need of new storage. We are anxiously awaiting your assistance to this most unusual problem. Hurry — we don't want to see our files slip under the water.

How To Survive A Media Interview

Regardless of how well one might know a subject, speaking on television or radio can be a terrifying prospect. If you ever find yourself in the spotlight explaining your company's positions through the media, the Resource Development Council has a publication that will provide valuable assistance to you in preparing for the media event.

"How to Survive a Media Interview" will not only help the spokesperson deal with the broadcast media, but for print interviews as well. Suggestions contained within the handbook are just as valuable when applied to the public hearing process, where even more people participate.

Authored by RDC Executive Director Paula Easley and the Council's Public Relations Director, Carl Portman, "How to Survive a Media Interview" is presented in such a way that it is invaluable for individual use. To order your copy, send \$5.95 to the Resource Development Council, P.O. Box 100516, Anchorage, Alaska 99510. Mastercard and Visa are accepted.

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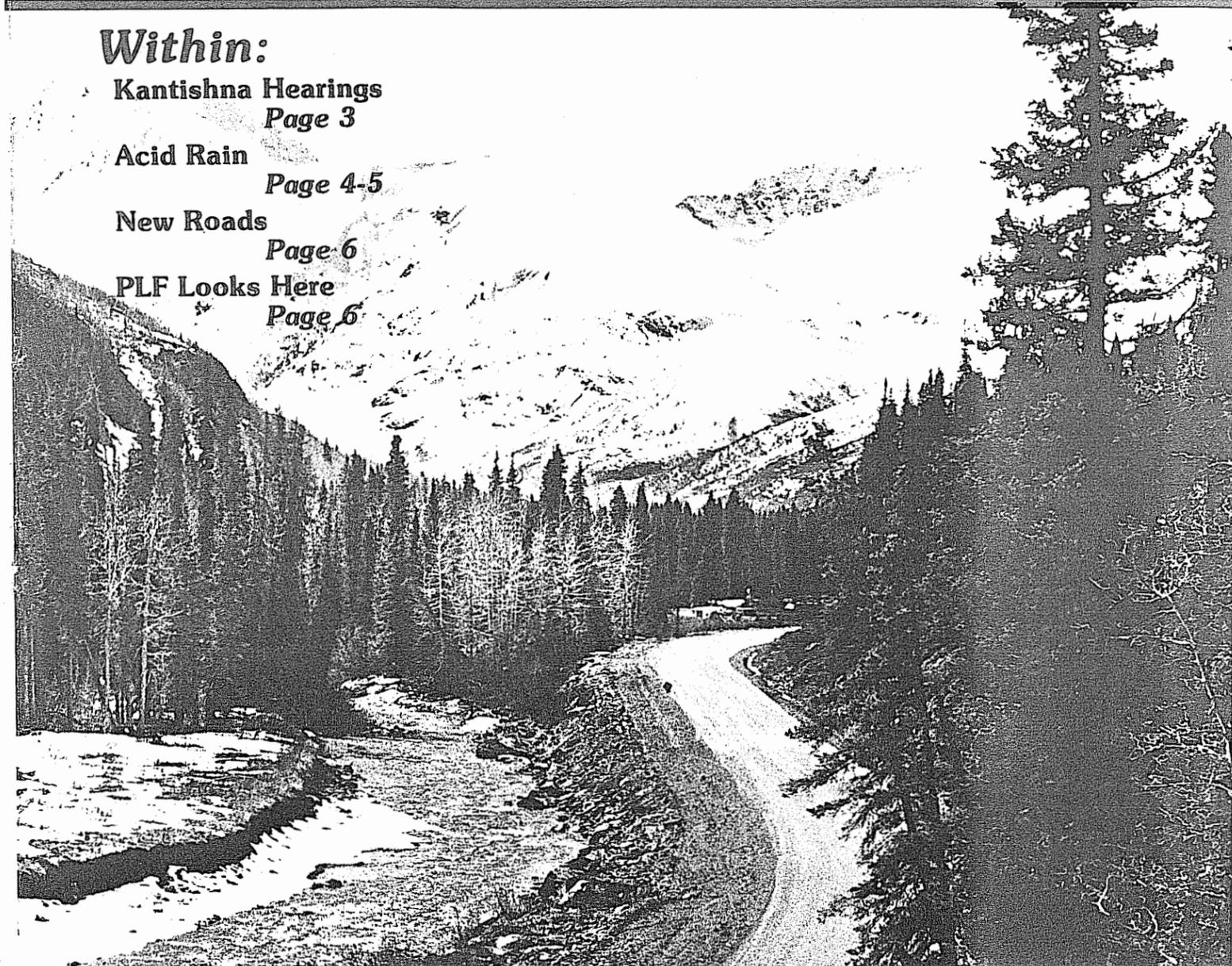
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A Letter From Our President

by Chuck Webber

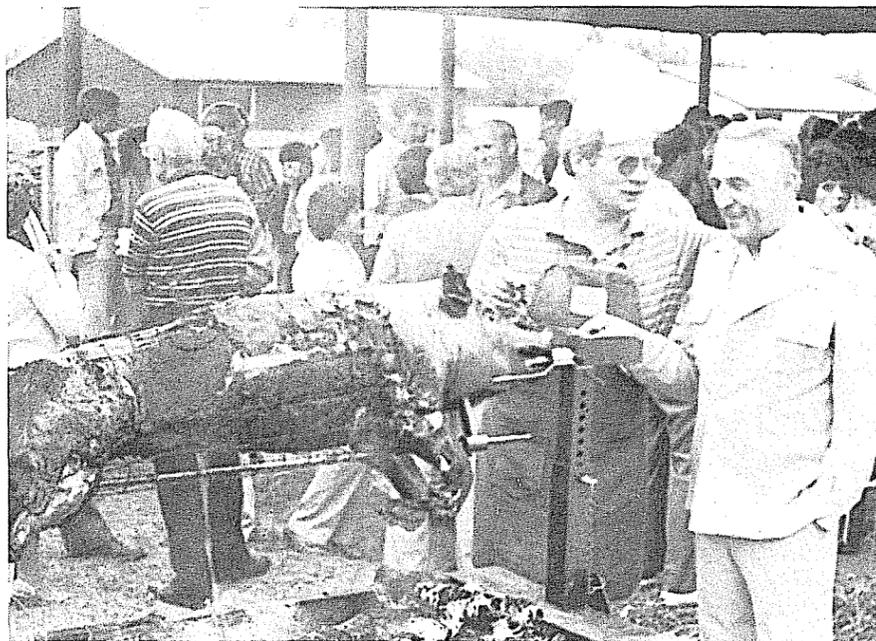
The private sector in our state is gradually enlarging its contacts with foreign buyers of goods and services generated within Alaska. Additional effort in this area is a must, both in terms of the state's well-being and the national interest.

President Reagan's administration has placed particular emphasis on increasing exports as a national goal and has begun to align his administration to effect this policy.

We in Alaska are well-directed to follow the same lead as our future appears to be hinged to our ability to bring new goods and services to the market to support our growth. It is interesting to note that some effort is being made not only by private industry but also by the state to enlarge our ability to merchandise Alaskan products in the Pacific Rim and wherever else they can find a niche that will provide profitable exchange.

We commend those who accept the challenge of export opportunities and desire to become world traders of Alaskan products, thereby furnishing current jobs and future growth for this great state.

Raffle Party Attracts Over 200



Over 200 people attended RDC's 1983 membership raffle party Saturday, July 16 in Anchorage. Two pigs were roasted in whole under the fine supervision of Chef Larry Dinneen and scores of volunteers. Here RDC president Chuck Webber offers advice to Chef Dinneen, who obviously enjoyed the all-day task.

COVER: The Richardson Highway is Alaska's oldest. The Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce is proposing new highways across the state's interior to open new land as did the Richardson years ago. See story page 6.

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Carl Portman
Editor & Advertising Manager

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Resource Review encourages its readers to submit articles, announcements and letters to the editor for publication. Send all correspondence to Resource Development Council, Resource Review, Box 100516, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.

Resource Development Council, Inc.

The Resource Development Council (RDC) is Alaska's largest privately funded non-profit economic development organization working to develop Alaska's natural resources in an orderly manner and to create a broad-based, diversified economy while protecting and enhancing the environment.

RDC invites members and the general public to its weekly breakfast meeting featuring local and nationally-known speakers on economic and resource development issues. The meetings are held on Thursday at 7:15 a.m. in the Rony Room of the Pines on Tudor Road. Meeting charge is \$2 and reservations are requested by calling 278-9615.

Membership Information

The Resource Development Council extends an invitation to all persons interested in the responsible development of Alaska's resources to join the Council's efforts. For membership information, contact:

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The RDC business headquarters are located at 444 West 7th Avenue in downtown Anchorage.

Davidge Seeks Alaskan Input

The Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Fish, Wildlife and Parks has been transferred from Washington D.C. to Anchorage in an effort to gain direct input from Alaskans on nearly 100 plans, studies and environmental impact statements that are required under the Alaska Lands Act of 1980 for the use of federal lands in the state.

Appointed to the new Alaska post in June, Ric Davidge discussed his responsibilities and the direction his office will take at the Thursday, July 14 breakfast meeting of the Resource Development Council.

With the assignment of Davidge to Anchorage, all planning required under ANILCA and within the responsibility of the National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service will be coordinated in Alaska. In his position, Davidge

represents G. Ray Arnett, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks and the Department of the Interior on various interagency state, local and private concerns on potentially controversial issues.

While Davidge's office was based in Washington, state officials and native groups complained that they were left out of the plans required under ANILCA. Of particular concern to native and state officials was the recent draft plan for the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.

A review of the complaints revealed native and state leaders had grounds to be concerned, resulting in Davidge's transfer. One of Davidge's first chores back in his home state will be sending the Lake Clark plan out for additional comment from Alaskans.

Decision Due Soon On Crescent Mine

A decision on a Sierra Club appeal is due shortly from the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service on an access road to placer mining claims on Crescent Creek in Chugach National Forest.

Forest Service Chief Max Peterson in May heard arguments on the issuance of a special use permit for construction of the road to the claims held by Clyde Holbrook. In February, Regional Forester John Sandor denied

an earlier Sierra Club appeal aimed at blocking the permit. The appeal requested a stay of all activities, a reversal of an original decision by Forest Service Supervisor Clay Beal authorizing the access road, a finding that the claims be declared invalid and restoration of land already harmed.

In his decision, Sandor upheld the validity of the claims and pointed out that the Forest Service must provide

reasonable access for mineral exploration and development, even within wilderness areas, a designation not applicable to the Crescent Creek area.

Despite earlier remarks by the environmental group that the claims are invalid, Sierra Club attorney Jeff Parker has since "topfiled" Holbrook in an effort to obtain possession of the claims.

Acid Rain . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

they occur when forest soil micro-organism activity produces natural acidity, sulfates and nitrates which flush into these lakes as it rains, or as snow melts.

Florida Power and Light's Tucker stressed that because of all the unknowns and lack of knowledge regarding the complex acid rain issue, a vigorous research effort with well-defined goals must continue.

"I think it is important to say that when the answers do come in, if the utility industry is shown to be the 'bad guys' in acid rain, then we will do whatever is required of us," Tucker stated. "But first, let's get the facts!"

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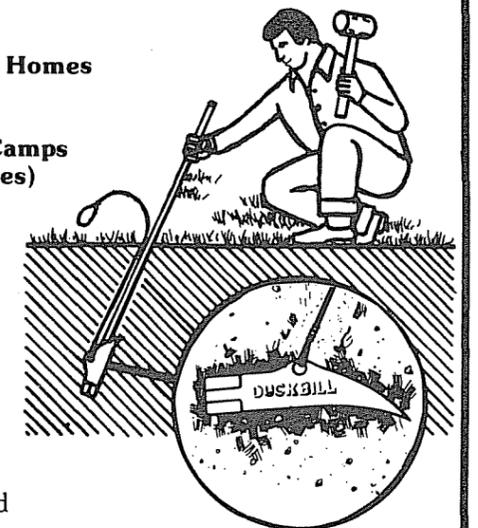
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PLF Looks To Alaska

The Pacific Legal Foundation (PLF) has launched a fund-raising campaign in Alaska with the ultimate goal of stationing a full-time attorney in Anchorage to work for private property and individual rights of Alaskans.

Robin L. Rivett, Chief of Environmental Law for the Sacramento-based foundation, was in Anchorage in mid-July to encourage residents to join PLF efforts to oppose special interest efforts to block individual initiative and restrict resource development.

PLF has been operating for over ten years and has established an excellent track record litigating against government bureaucrats and special interests. PLF entered the Alaskan scene about four years ago and has established a local presence by forming a liaison office through the Resource Development Council in Anchorage.

PLF has represented the citizens of Skagway and Wrangell against the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and helped to obtain relief from EPA orders which threatened to bankrupt small towns. The foundation also acted on behalf of the City of Haines in litigation brought to stop timber harvesting on which the local residents depend for economical survival.

Recently PLF has worked with individuals who have problems obtaining dredge and fill permits from the Army Corps of Engineers, miners attempting to protect their mining claims in Chugach National Forest and persons trying to obtain from the federal government their property rights claimed under federal law.

During Rivett's recent visit, he toured the mine site of the controversial Holbrook-Ellis mining claims on Crescent Creek, south of Anchorage. In that case, PLF is representing the miners in a Sierra Club challenge to a



Robin L. Rivett

special use permit for an access road to the claim.

Rivett explained that PLF funds are raised privately from about 19,000 individual contributors and a number of private foundations and organizations. PLF does not lobby and is not associated with any political party.

Money raised from contributions is used to pay attorney salaries, Rivett pointed out. If clients pay anything, it is only direct costs of litigation such as transportation and filing fees.

"Considering the power of the government agency and the great financial resources of the special interest groups, any individual Alaska citizen targeted by them faces serious trouble in court and before the agencies without assistance such as PLF can provide," said foundation president Ronald A. Zumbrun in a recent fundraising letter sent to hundreds of Alaskans.

In asking for tax-deductible contributions, Zumbrun said "every cent you invest in the work of PLF will be returned through better court and regulatory decisions." He added, "your contribution will go to fund litigation and related activities aimed at protecting the free enterprise system, private-property rights and individual initiative which have made Alaska the land of opportunity."

Fairbanks Report Calls For Roads

In a report released late last month, the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce called for development of agriculture in Nenana, roads to Twin Mountain, Kantishna and Nome and railroads to Bornite and Tok.

The Chamber's transportation, economic and mining committees said these projects are most important to the economy of Interior Alaska.

The Nenana project would open nearly 50,000 acres of state land for agriculture development. Over 22 miles of roadway and four bridges would be required at a cost of \$15.8 million. The chamber said the project would boost agriculture within the state and provide for a less expensive meat source.

A Twin Mountain Road would extend from Chena Hot Springs east of Fairbanks up the Chena River Valley about 70 miles to an area rich in tungsten. Such a road would service mining areas and provide additional recreation opportunities.

The Kantishna proposal calls for a 75-mile highway along the north flank of the Alaska Range connecting the Kantishna district to the Parks Highway. This road, the report says, would promote tourism and relieve traffic on the current Denali Park road. Miners would benefit as the road would provide access to lead, silver, zinc and tungsten.

The report said the mining industry would also benefit from a western access corridor road from Fairbanks to Nome as well as the proposed railroad extensions.

Miners Speak Out At Kantishna Hearings Across State

Those supporting mining in Alaska faced off against environmentalists at public hearings across central Alaska last month on the future of gold and silver mining in the Kantishna Hills of Denali National Park and Preserve.

At issue in the Anchorage, Fairbanks, Healy and Kantishna hearings was whether Congress should prohibit or encourage mining in 196,000 acres of the Kantishna Hills and 22,000 acres around the Dunkle Mine south of the Alaska Range.

The National Park Service is seeking comments on six options, which include buying all existing mining claims and returning the area to general park management and public use, disallowing new mining claims, but allowing miners to work existing claims, expanded mineral development, and allowing mining to continue in the area, but adding new acreage to the park to make up for the dedicated mining.

The Alaska Land Use Council, the National Park Service and other state and federal officials will make a recommendation to Congress by December.

Approximately 80 people attended the Anchorage hearing where miners, who, for a change, outnumbered environmentalists, blasted opponents and urged that the national park designation be removed from the mining areas under the proposal that would add new land to the preserve in exchange for loss of the mining areas or that the areas simply be removed from the preserve.

RDC Executive Director Paula Easley said inclusion of the mining areas in the expanded Denali National Park was a mistake that Congress could perpetuate or correct now. She said there was very little testimony in favor of the mining district being added to the park in 1965 when the National Park Service requested the withdrawal of the Kantishna Mining District.

Easley said it was interesting to note that the Park Superintendent of McKinley National Park testified against the withdrawal; she asked the question then: "Why in the world should an active mining district, where there has been mining since 1905, be added to this park?" No one

could answer it then and no one can now, Easley testified.

Miner Bertha L. Midyett of Anchorage blasted environmentalists for their references concerning how mining threatens water quality and wildlife in the area.

"I've read in the paper what's happening to McKinley with all those mountain climbers (polluting the mountain with human waste and litter) . . . You'll find your miners are the best environmentalists going."

Advocates of mining heavily outnumbered opponents in Fairbanks where claimant Dick Swainbank of the Dunkle Mine area testified that National Park Service employees have caused caribou deaths through radio collaring and airplane circling of herds.

He said only a small portion of the Dunkle area has a significant presence of caribou, and he suggested he might relinquish some of his claims on those areas if the park service would formally redraw its boundaries.

Barry Donnellan suggested the most viable alternative to the Kantishna problem was to demobilize the park service. He said that heavy use of the Park road by tourist buses scare the caribou, not the insignificant traffic from the mining sector.

The Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce supported removing the two mineral areas from the park and preserve area and building a new park road connecting Kantishna with the Parks Highway. The chamber said such a road would boost both mining and tourism.

Environmentalists testifying at the hearing want the area preserved for wildlife and recreation. They urged more stringent controls to protect the park from any deterioration resulting from mining.



"We're Energizing Alaska!"

ACID RAIN: Report Fails To Quiet Big Debate

Manmade air pollution is probably the major source of acid rain that is damaging lakes and streams in parts of North America, concludes a Reagan administration task force report issued recently.

"The report confirms that man-made emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are the major sources of acid precipitation, and that some lakes and streams in sensitive areas of the United States have been damaged," said a statement by the task force.

The study said the "extent and rate of aquatic damages are still unknown." The report also indicated that while manmade sources of acid rain are known, "the contribution of particular sources to sensitive regions cannot yet be identified with scientific confidence." It also cautions that current data and methods are insufficient to predict whether cutting power plant emissions would significantly reduce acid rain levels.

According to Chris Bernabo, executive director of the Task Force on Acid Precipitation, rain acidity levels have remained relatively constant for the past ten years at the few locations with reliable and long-term monitoring. He said the effects of acid rain on crops, forests, wetlands, soils, building materials and drinking water are still undetermined. Experiments with simulated acid rain have shown both positive and negative effects on crops such as soybeans and potatoes.

The study confirmed that mountainside spruce trees in New England are dying, but whether the cause is acid deposition, drought or disease is not yet known. The report said one study shows that acid rain does not make pine seedlings more susceptible to insects or disease, but actually increases the seedlings' resistance to disease.

The phenomenon of acid rain has been blamed for severe environmental damage in eastern Canada and the northeastern United States. Some scientists fear that not only aquatic life will suffer from the acid rain, but forests will die and drinking water will eventually become contaminated.

Richard Ayres, Chairman of the National Clean Air Coalition, said the task force report "effectively concludes the scientific debate." Ayres said the academy's judgment is clear and control at the source will work and ought to begin immediately.

The report also was praised by Canadian officials who have pressed the administration for new controls on U.S. emissions in an effort to halt acid rain damage in eastern Canada.

Despite pressure from Canada, conservationists and Congress —

where acid rain control bills are pending - the administration has resisted pressure for tighter pollution controls, claiming that scientists cannot guarantee that cutting emissions would ease the problems enough to make it worth the awesome expense.

Samuel Tucker, Jr., Director of Environmental Affairs for Florida Power and Light Company, said that no rational, objective analysis of current knowledge on acid rain could conclude that any emission controls are warranted. Tucker said the measures outlined by the acid control bills in both the House and Senate would result in billions of dollars in increased electricity costs, ranging up to as much as 50 percent increases for some customers.

Tucker said he would "defy anyone to demonstrate the effect, if

any, that such a program would have on lake acidification."

Coal mining communities in the Midwest and Appalachia would lose 172,000 jobs and \$5 billion in annual wages if the Senate acid rain bill is passed, according to a study released by Peabody Holding Company, Inc.

Peabody's analysis also shows that the Senate bill would displace 170 million tons of coal production and eliminate 43,000 coal mining jobs in 12 states principally in the Midwest and Appalachia. Another 129,000 jobs dependent on mining would also be eliminated in these local communities, said Peabody.

"We must convince Congress that the loss of jobs and the dramatically increased electrical costs associated with these two proposed acid rain bills are unacceptable, especially when the proposed control measures may not be effective," said Robert H. Quenon, President and Chief Executive Officer of Peabody Holding.

"Many scientists agree that the emissions reductions required by S.768 and H.R. 132 will not result in equal reductions in acid rain," Quenon explained. "Recent scientific evidence indicates that sulfur dioxide emissions in the midwestern and southern areas of the United States may not be the most important factor in determining the acidity of rain in the sensitive areas of New England and Canada."

Quenon said that because the legislation would not achieve the intended environmental benefits, the economic costs are totally unacceptable. He also pointed out that the legislation places nearly all the responsibility and burden of cost on residents of the Midwest and South, while New England, New York and New Jersey bear little of the cost and

none of the unemployment which would be created.

Meanwhile, Dr. John J. McKetta of the National Council for Environmental Balance, disputes charges by the press and conservationists that acid rain is making the lakes in the Northeast acid. McKetta says that lakes which are said to be polluted by acid rain are in fact lakes that are of volcanic origin. He said these lakes have few or no fish and

that within a relatively few miles, there are lakes that are not volcanic-based with healthy fish populations.

"There have been emotional statements made about fish kills in Canada, Norway and Sweden," McKetta said. "These fish kills in Norway and Sweden have been observed nearly every spring for the past one hundred years."

McKetta explained that fish kills are definitely nothing new and that

(Continued on Page 7)

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