

CBS Commentary Called 'Dishonest'

Union Carbide, a giant corporation which produces the highly successful product TEMIK, was recently the target of an attack by CBS Evening News Commentator Bill Moyers.

In August 1982, the Pesticide Control Bill was before the U.S. House of Representatives. In light of certain amendments being considered for that bill, CBS produced a two day commentary on the subject of pesticides. More specifically, it focused on Union Carbide and Temik.

The bill passed Congress and in October, Accuracy in Media, Inc. devoted an entire issue of the Accuracy in Media Report (A.I.M.) to refuting nearly all of Bill Moyers' broadcast.

A.I.M. reported that Moyers' statements were not only discrediting to the scientific advances that have

made agricultural productivity in this country so superior, but were "so inaccurate and dishonest" that they should be "classed with the work of extremists."

Moyers accused Union Carbide of harboring data about the health effects of Temik. A.I.M. said this allegation misled most people into thinking that there were dangerous side effects of Temik if the company was unwilling to reveal its information. In reality, however, Moyers knew very well that Union Carbide, like all other large manufacturing companies, places restrictions on its disclosure to the public of technical data, A.I.M. said. This is done not to be secretive and deceitful, but to protect the company's product from being known to competitors who may be able to use the information to market a similar product.

Further, A.I.M. reported that "Moyers sought to create the impression that Temik is an extremely dangerous chemical whose long-term health effects are unknown." Evidence from both Union Carbide and the EPA suggests that Temik has no chronic health effects. Virtually all chemical compounds, if ingested by humans in excessive amounts, are dangerous. Since Temik is a systemic pesticide — meaning that it is applied to the ground and is absorbed into the plant by the roots, rather than being applied to the leaves and fruit — traces of it can be found in fruits, vegetables, water, milk, etc. As a result, the EPA has set a number of "tolerance levels" governing the amount of Temik that is considered safe for these foods.

In addition to misleading viewers about the health effects of Temik, A.I.M. said Moyers also suggested that the EPA was slipping on the job of regulating pesticides. Moyers' commentary stated that he had tried to talk to the EPA administrator, "but she sent word that she was too busy." A.I.M. reported that the truth, "not disclosed anywhere," is that "Jay Ellenburger, an EPA pesticides expert, spent fifteen hours talking with researchers from CBS." Mr. Ellenburger said his immediate supervisor spent almost as much time with CBS representatives. If Moyers had written an accurate report, he would have mentioned the meetings with Ellenburger and his supervisor even though the EPA administrator refused to discuss the matter.

A.I.M. concluded that Moyers' broadcast was part of a "well-coordinated campaign to bring public pressure to bear on Congress to pass the Pesticide Control Bill that came before the House of Representatives on August 11."

Hints Toward An Effective Testimony

Since government decision makers rely heavily upon hearings to learn about issues, it's extremely important that business executives, especially association leaders dealing with public policy, present their position in such a way that those in power understand the facts supporting it.

To ensure an effective testimony, one should first become familiar with the proposals to be heard. A review of the proposal to determine its effect should be conducted immediately. If time permits, members of the association, opponents of the proposal, legislators and lobbyists should be contacted so that a variety of perspectives is obtained.

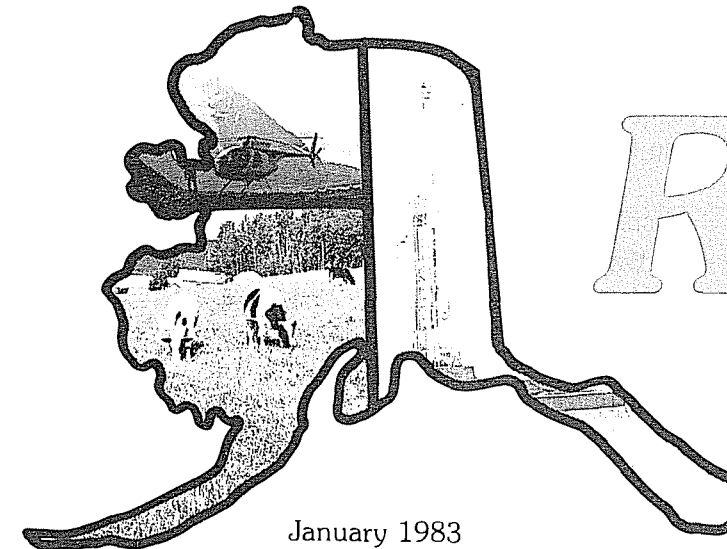
Understanding both sides of the issue will help the association anticipate questions and prepare answers. It's also important to note who will be testifying at the hearing since members of allied organizations frequently testify. This gives one the opportunity to coordinate testimony with others, thus preventing repetition, reducing preparation time and allowing a closer focus on the specifics of the issue.

In addition, an advance plan for those testifying on one side should be prepared, specifying the order in which testimony is to be given and outlining the approach to be used.

Any testimony must be factual, brief and to the point. The best way to make clear and concise presentations is through case examples. Emphasize the effect that the proposal will have on the public and respond to the statements of preceding speakers. When replying to questions, make answers concise and to the point. Avoid being combative, negative and arrogant.

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January 1983

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Resource Review

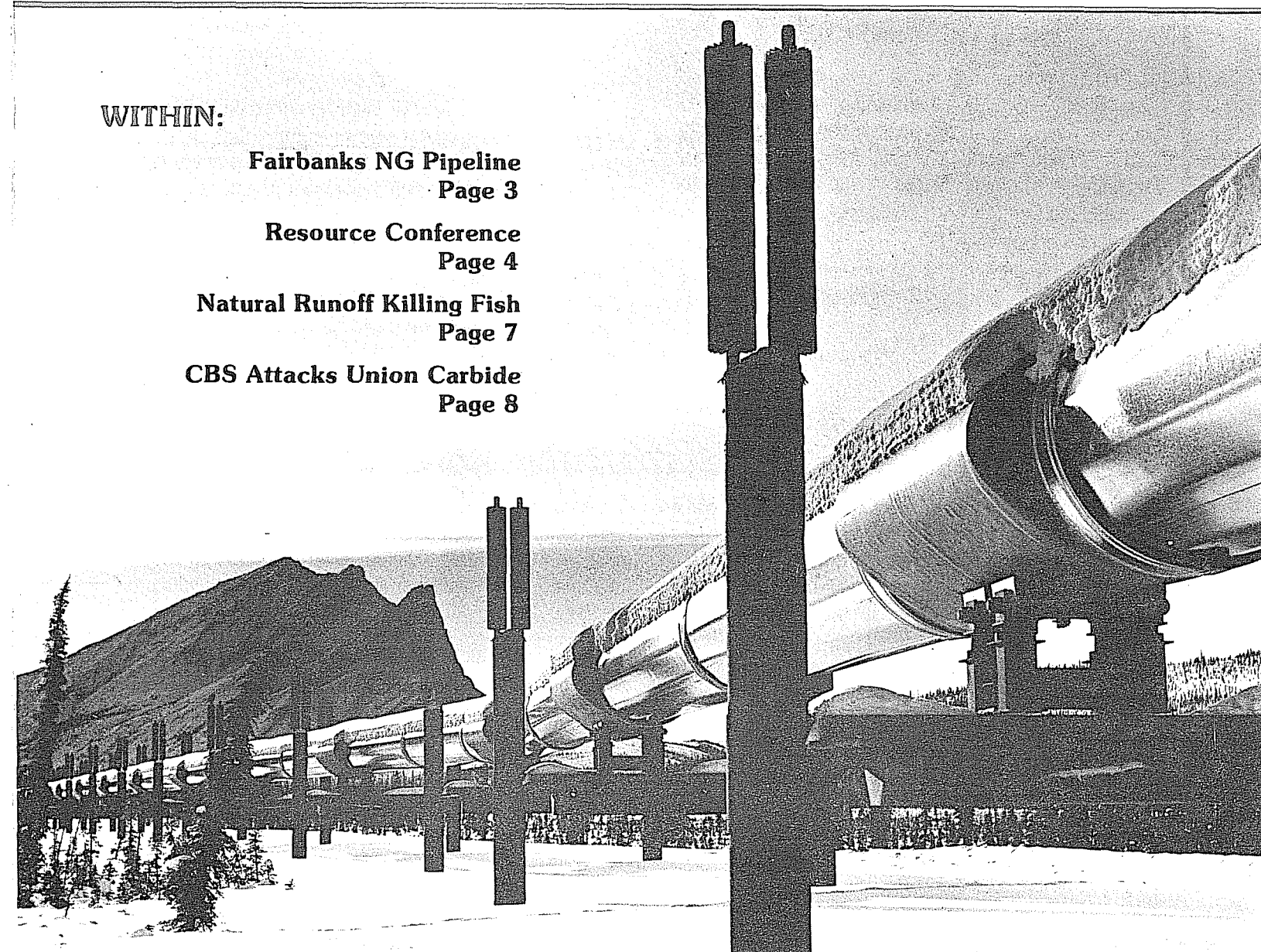
WITHIN:

Fairbanks NG Pipeline
Page 3

Resource Conference
Page 4

Natural Runoff Killing Fish
Page 7

CBS Attacks Union Carbide
Page 8



Message From The Executive Director
By Paula P. Easley



There was pressure on bear, moose and caribou populations, and wolves once again were being hunted from the air. . . . The air itself was filled with more and more aircraft, including helicopters. . . . (iii)

Wayburn also complained about the fact that the state is pushing for state ownership of the pipeline corridor, including those portions adjacent to new federal conservation units, which are vulnerable to damage from development outside their boundaries, to be opened up for "multiple use."

The author does not say where horrendous abuses of the land occur — nor does he clarify exactly what "signs of a big new push for development" are. He simply tries to get Sierra Club members fired up enough to, as he says, write "more letters to your Washington representatives," "urge more congressional hearings and get more involved."

Sometimes I wish we could generate the kind of religious fervor for the things we support that Sierra's leaders do. It is discouraging when our members fail to take action on an issue because it just doesn't excite them enough.

But I assure you of this: The Resource Development Council will always appeal to its members to respond to issues based on facts, reasonable approaches and on whether the action is in the best interests of the state and nation. You can bet on that.

An article by Edgar Wayburn in the September-October issue of Sierra Magazine really got my adrenalin going.

As my blood boiled away, I remembered Wayburn's comments when the Alaska lands bill became law in December 1980, that "Alaska's superb wildland must have more secure protection. And all Americans will continue to work together until we gain it."

Wayburn lamented that "Even inside new areas supposedly set aside for protection, there were signs of a big new push for development and, along with it, old-time and destructive land-use practices were booming in too many places in and adjacent to new conservation units."

What he saw was this: "Streams and rivers were filled with mud as their banks were being dredged-out in a revived search for gold. . . . Open pits were being gouged in a stepped-up search for valuable minerals."

Nome Port to Stimulate Development

According to Nome city officials, a new \$38.5 million port at the Bering Sea community may lessen the cost of shipping freight from Seattle to Northwest Alaska by 25 percent, add millions to the economy and generate hundreds of new jobs.

Nome City Manager Ivan Widom says a state construction appropriation for the port would be "one of the best investments we could possibly make with a small portion of Alaska's oil revenues." He said the new port would lower the cost of doing business, stimulating development of the vast resources of Western Alaska.

Prepared by Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton engineering firm of Anchorage, the port design calls for a

Nome currently serves as a base for offshore petroleum exploration. Petroleum industry interest is high in the area as the Interior Department estimates that 480 million barrels of oil and 2.01 trillion cubic feet of natural gas are trapped in the Norton Sound seabed.

Widom discussed the port development project at RDC's January 13 breakfast meeting.

Notable Quotes

"I don't like it (Clean Air Act) the way it is, but some of the proposed amendments are even worse. I favor those that give the state more control. Some sections would ruin us. . . . We are a 23-year-old state that had its hands tied for 20 years. . . . State Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp, Democrat, Fairbanks

"Sometimes the treatment is a simple matter of choosing words to describe people in varying sides of public issues. As Irving Kristol has noted in the 'Wall Street Journal,' there seem to be plenty of 'ultra-conservatives,' 'right-wing Republican' and 'rightward extremists' reported on TV but hardly any 'ultra-liberals,' 'left-wing Democrats' or 'leftward extremists.'" —William E. Simon, "A Time for Action"

Natural Runoff Killing Fish in Red Dog Creek

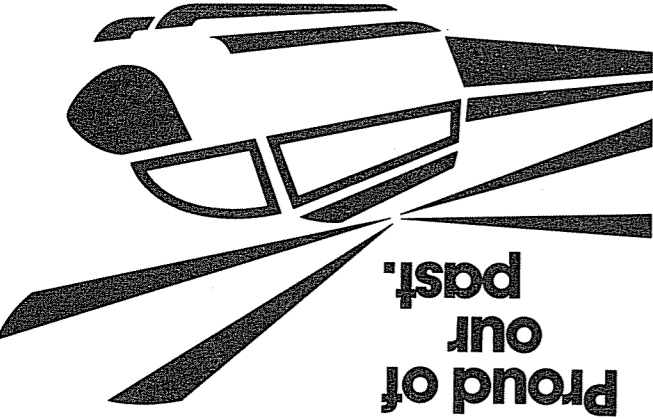
Natural runoff of minerals in Red Dog Creek and another tributary of the Wulik River in northwest Alaska is killing Arctic Char and grayling.

According to research compiled by Jonathan Houghton of Dames and Moore, metals are showing up in tissue of the fish and in the water itself. The result, he said, is a very interesting dilemma for how the effects of mining are assessed and regulated.

Houghton's study focused on the area in which a large deposit of lead, zinc and silver has been discovered on land owned by NANA Regional Corporation. NANA and its principal operator, Cominco American, recently announced that they have located in-

Ways To End An Organization

1. Don't attend meetings, but don't cooperate.
2. If asked to help, say you don't have the time.
3. Never read anything pertaining to the organization.
4. Never accept an office; it is easier to criticize than to do things.
5. If appointed to a committee, never give any time or service.
6. If you receive a renewal notice, ignore it.
7. Don't do any more than you have to, and when the others willingly and unselfishly use their abilities to help the cause, complain because the organization is run by a clique. — from ABATE of North Dakota.
8. Talk cooperation, but don't cooperate.
9. If asked to help, say you don't have the time.
10. Never read anything pertaining to the organization.
11. When at meetings, vote to do everything — then go home and do nothing.
12. The next day find fault with the officers and members.
13. Take no part in the organization's affairs.
14. Be sure to sit in the back, so you can talk it over with a friend.
15. Never ask anyone to join the organization.
16. Get all the organization will give you, but don't give the organization anything.
17. At every opportunity threaten to resign, and get others to do the same.



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'Progress and Privilege' Sheds Light on Environmentalism

In his new book, "Progress and Privilege: America in the Age of Environmentalism," William Tucker reveals his understanding of the motives behind the environmental movement.

Although Tucker is an anti-environmentalist, he is not anti-environment. He doesn't oppose the epic environmental reforms of the 1960s and '70s nor does he favor polluted air, water and asphalt paving over meadows, woods and natural fauna and flora.

Tucker's conflict with the environmentalist arises from the main thrust of the environmental movement — the belief that Man's impact on nature is invariably negative, especially when someone proposes a new road, dam or power facility.

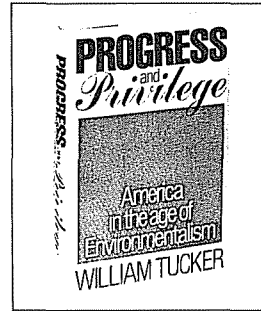
In his new book, Tucker speaks of the anti-technology, no-growth and small-is-beautiful ideology of the environmental movement. He contends that no-growth economics can appeal only to those who have made it and not to the poor.

According to the author, ecology "has become little more than a sophisticated way of saying, 'we don't want any more progress.' Somehow this exciting discipline has translated into a very conservative social doctrine."

Tucker says his past experience with the environmental movement reveals that environmentalism provides the perfect way of hiding prejudices and class-based snobbery while preserving the goal of shutting off the suburbs to all but the wealthiest newcomers.

"Nobody came to meetings any more to talk about New York City moving into our community," Tucker recalls. "They came to say, 'We've

got to protect the rare turtle that lives in the bog next door'." He says this became the perfect justification for opposing development because it was so perfectly altruistic.



Tucker believes there is no reason profit motives cannot be turned toward conserving resources and benefitting the environment. He also believes in science as a way of increasing wealth and fostering social progress.

Ellen Winchester of Sierra Magazine, recently wrote that Tucker is "obsessed with the conviction that environmentalism stands in the way of improving the human condition." She says "Progress and Privilege" is "really a polemic whose aim is to return the country to the unregulated industrial anarchy of the nineteenth century."

Progress and Privilege, America in the Age of Environmentalism, by William Tucker, Anchor Press/Doubleday, New York, 1982, cloth, \$17.95.

Resource Conference (Continued from page 4)

The program on Alaska coal development will feature Governor Bill Sheffield speaking on Alaska's development policy for coal, minerals and petroleum. Peter J. Szabo, Manager of Business Development for Cyprus Coal Company, will spotlight world steam coal supply and demand while Mark Joseph, President, Coal Exporters Association and President of Anker Energy Company, will analyze the United States as a major steam coal exporter.

Market perspectives of Korea and Japan will be highlighted by Bong Suh Lee, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Energy and Resources, Republic of Korea and Mong Joon Chung, President, Hyundai Heavy Industries, Seoul, Korea. Jiro Aiko, Deputy Director General, Agency for Natural Resources and Energy, Division of MITI, Tokyo, has been invited to address this subject from Japan's perspective.

Other coal experts speaking include Ross Schaff, Alaska State Geologist and Robert Stiles, Project Manager, Diamond Alaska Coal Company.

The resource development segment will open with a presentation on Alaska's land status by Constance E. Brooks, Senior Attorney, Mountain States Legal Foundation. Eugene Smith, Vice President, Government and Public Affairs, U.S. Borax, will join Esther Wunnicke, the new Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and Vern Wiggins, Federal Co-Chairman, Alaska Land Use Council, in detailing the development of energy and mineral resources on public lands.

An Integrated Approach to Northern Resource Development will be presented by the Honorable Ronald Basford, PC, QC., Director of Northeast Coal Development, Vancouver, British Columbia, while Dr. Fine and Dr. John Sims, Director, Alaska Office of Minerals Development, will highlight infrastructure support for Alaska's developing industries.

The conference registration fee is \$150 for persons registering before January 15 and \$170 thereafter. An executive summary and recommendations from the conference will be prepared for use by policymakers at state, national and international levels.

Fairbanks Mobilizes For Gas Pipeline

Fairbanksans, who face utility bills that are sometimes larger than their mortgage payments, are mobilizing to fight the high cost of energy in the interior city.

An ad hoc committee of Fairbanks residents is circulating a petition asking that a pipeline be built to transport natural gas from the North Slope to their city where the gas would be used to provide cheaper energy.

Bill Whaley, co-chairman of the Interior Pipeline Action Committee, said such a pipeline makes sense since Fairbanks is the nearest market with extremely high energy costs.

The petition asks the governor and state legislature to work with the private sector to find the means to construct a pipeline that would make gas available to Fairbanks.

Bucky Wright, President of the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce, said he supports any gas line that would make gas available for use in the Fairbanks area and the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner has endorsed the idea in its editorial pages.

According to a study conducted by consultants Booze-Allen & Hamilton for a state task force, a small-diameter pipeline to Fairbanks does not appear feasible. However, electrical generation for in-state use might be feasible in conjunction with a larger project for marketing gas. A final report to the task force is expected soon.

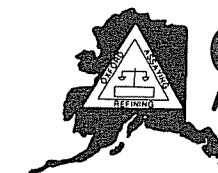
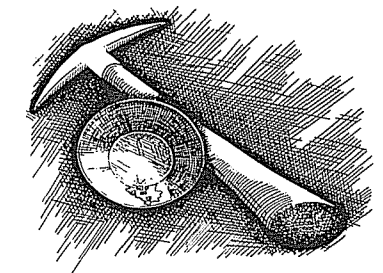
While Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula enjoy relatively cheap energy in the form of Cook Inlet natural gas, Fairbanks depends on the more expensive fossil fuels, namely oil and coal, for its energy needs. Utility customers in Fairbanks pay an average of 13.5 cents per kilowatt hour for electricity and \$1.20 per gallon for home heating oil.

Whaley said the average Fairbanksan this winter can expect to pay \$200 per month to heat his home. By contrast, Anchorage residents are charged less than six cents per kilowatt hour for electricity.



With extremely high electrical rates, Fairbanks is seeking to tap into North Slope natural gas reserves. A small diameter pipeline to carry the gas to Interior Alaska is under active study by the state.

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Environmental Enhancement Award

RDC will present its annual Environmental Enhancement Award at its annual meeting in April. The award is given in recognition of a community, firm or individual's outstanding efforts to improve the quality of life through well-planned economic development and aesthetic improvements. The 1982 award was given to the City of Seward for its efforts to mitigate the impacts of the Marine Industrial Center on the area fisheries.

All entries for the 1983 award must be submitted in report form to the Resource Development Council, Box 516, Anchorage, Alaska 99510 by April 1.

Resource Conference Set For February in Anchorage

The Resource Development Council, in cooperation with the Office of Mineral Development of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, will hold an International Conference on Coal, Minerals and Petroleum at the Hotel Captain Cook in Anchorage February 16-17.

Emphasizing Alaska's resources, the conference will feature resource and energy experts from Korea and Japan as well as Europe, Canada and the United States. Over 500 delegates are expected to register for the conference.

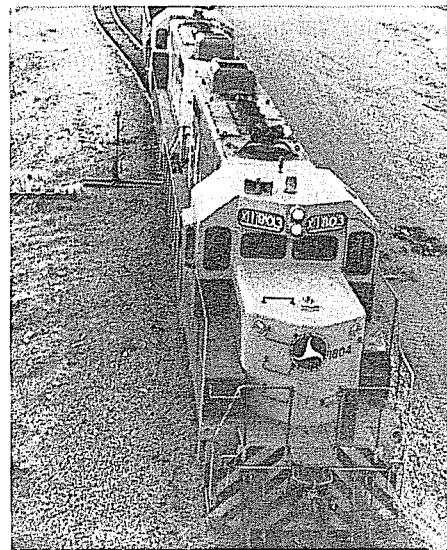
R. Daniel McMichael, Administrative Agent, Scaife Family Charitable Trusts, was named co-chairman of President Reagan's Strategic Minerals Task Force during the 1980 Transition.

Keynote speakers include Dr. Daniel I. Fine, Mining and Mineral Resource Research Institute, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Frank Barnett, President of the Na-

tional Strategy Information Center, New York. Fine's February 16 luncheon address will highlight resource strategies of the Soviet Union and the United States. Barnett's luncheon presentation on the second day of the conference will detail "The Resource War — Oil, Gas and Minerals."

The proceedings will open with a three-hour morning session on Minerals development and a four-hour afternoon session on petroleum resources. The February 17 program will highlight coal and resource development issues.

McMichael's address on mineral resource dependency as a public policy issue will open the mineral segment while J. Hunter Chiles, Special Assistant to the Secretary, U.S. Department of Energy, will follow with a report on the future of minerals in the world market. Other speakers include Robert Horton, Director, U.S. Bureau of Mines and David Heatwole, Alaska Manager, Anaconda Minerals Company.



The International Conference on Coal, Minerals and Petroleum will open Wednesday, February 16, with a three-hour morning session on minerals.

The petroleum segment will take place following the opening day luncheon. John R. Grundon, President, BP Alaska Exploration, will discuss petroleum's share of future world energy requirements. David B. Willmer, General Manager, Economics Department of Standard Oil of California, will cover future world petroleum prices while Perry Pendley, Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals, U.S. Department of the Interior, and Richard P. Cote, Gulf Canada Resources, will focus on problems and opportunities in developing the Outer Continental Shelf.

Roger Herrera, Alaska Exploration Operations Manager, Sohio Alaska Petroleum Company, will join Tom Wilkinson, Executive Vice President, ARCO Alaska, Inc., and Vice President, ARCO Exploration Company, in presenting a report on Alaska's oil and gas provinces.

(Continued on Page 6)



Access into remote mining areas will be one of many issues discussed at the International Conference on Coal, Minerals and Petroleum.

American Coal Can Meet World Demand

National Coal Association president Carl Bagge says the American coal industry has the ability to meet foreign demands for coal at competitive prices.

Speaking before Japanese industrialists at the U.S.-Japan Coal conference in Kyoto, Bagge cited American coal gains in recent years and pointed to the stability of U.S. prices. He also boasted of increases in American productivity,

improvements in management-labor relations, efficiency in transportation networks and the development of an industry capable of much greater output with little increase in the real price of coal.

Bagge said the key to coal's strength in the world market is the continued expansion of the domestic market and elimination of

impediments created by unnecessary and overly restrictive legislation and regulations. Of particular concern to Bagge are the Clean Air Act, improvements in mine health and safety laws, changes in U.S. surface mining policies, artificial ceilings on prices of competing fuels, restrictive bulk shipping legislation and proposals to increase energy taxes.

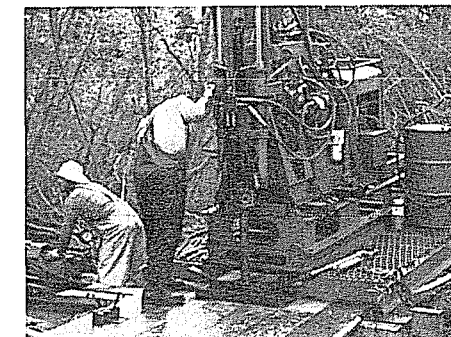
Survey Reveals Legislative Priorities

Results of a membership survey on legislative priorities has given the Resource Development Council direction as to where lobby efforts should be focused. Members participating in the survey listed 15 general areas of which RDC should monitor legislation and be prepared to lobby.

In order of priority, the top concerns listed were legislation affecting **economic development, hydro-electric funding, regulatory reform, mining and land use.** Transportation, oil/gas development and transfer and operation of the Alaska Railroad are top issues as well.

Creation of a capital investment fund, as well as legislation affecting timber, fisheries and agriculture, are issues that will be addressed. Environmental legislation and taxation proposals will also be monitored.

Thirty-seven people have signed up to serve on the Legislative Committee which will keep on top of the bills, work with legislative staffers and determine RDC's positions. As the session heats up, members outside the committee will be called upon to write, call or visit their legislators to discuss bills of concern.



According to a RDC survey, mining issues are one of its top legislative priorities for the 1983 session.

In the meantime, RDC asks that members get to know legislative staffers and learn who's handling which issues. That way, when an answer is needed quickly, a reply can be expedited.

RDC Executive Director Paula Easley favors bothering the legislators as little as possible while they are in Juneau. "It's better to keep in touch by sending words of support, recommendations and articles of interest," Easley suggested. "Then, when you need to discuss a key vote with them, your contact will merit immediate attention. Legislators are busy people!"

Oil Profits Equal Others

Oil company profits have been about equal to those of all other manufacturing industries, and these earnings are used in the search for new oil, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

In 1980, oil companies spent \$41 billion in capital expenditures, a rise of 34 percent over 1979. Most was from petroleum, including exploration, production and development of oil and natural gas.

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