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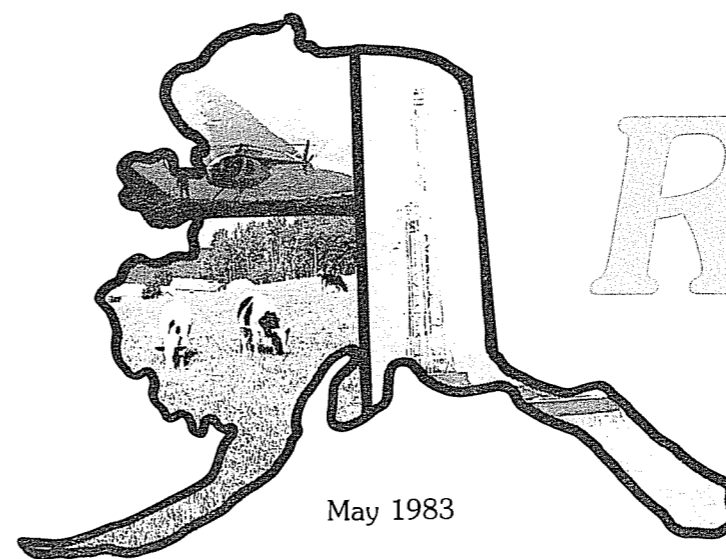
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GENERAL MOTORS PARTS DIVISION

Arnold Blasts Press

(Continued from Page 4)

enforcing surface mining laws that only 460 complaints were filed in 1982, while Carter's last year saw 1,110 filed against Cecil Andrus," Arnold revealed.

The NBC show pointed out that Watt has fired most of the mining inspectors, but it failed to note that states have taken an increased role in enforcement and that between federal and state governments there now are more surface-mine inspectors than there were in 1980.

While in Alaska, Arnold plugged Accuracy in Media, a Washington, D.C. group that exposes alleged media distortions. He said support of this group is important in light of the "terrible lies being spread by print and electronic media about development in general and specific industries, such as mining, in particular."

Arnold is affiliated with Accuracy in Media, which claims a nationwide membership of 30,000.

Santini Promotes

(Continued from Page 4)

By the year 2000, Santini said the U.S. will get 82 percent of its aluminum, 60 percent of its manganese, 89 percent of its chromium and tungsten and 66 percent of its nickel from other countries. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union is almost self-sufficient in strategic minerals, Santini said.

Alaska can provide America with much of its needed minerals, but Santini says the state is prevented from doing so because of land-use policies which discourage or eliminate major mining operations on federal lands.

"It's going to take another oil crisis like we saw in 1973 before this nation is willing to reconsider the mistakes that were built into the Alaska lands legislation and before they are willing to take steps to correct them," Santini said.

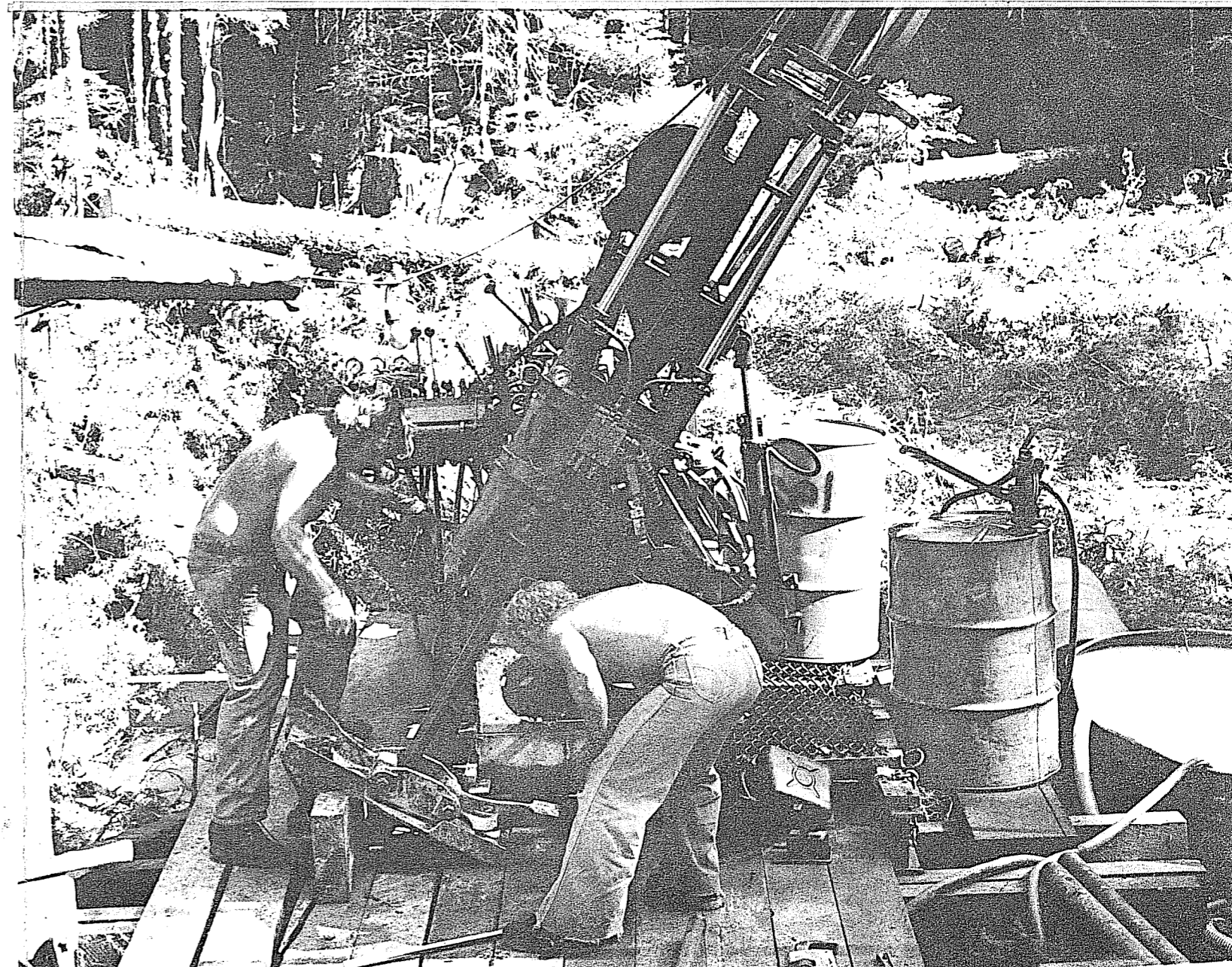
A lack of discovery opportunities and mineral processing has resulted from ignorance, competing values within the Department of Interior and

a strong environmental lobby in Washington, D.C., Santini said. The ignorance is seen in Congress, he said, where there is a lack of awareness and appreciation of the importance of strategic minerals to the nation's security.

Santini said that this problem isn't helped by the endless conflict in the Department of Interior, where part of the mission is to preserve the environment while another is aimed at developing the mineral industry.

The solution to the ignorance problem is education, the former Congressman said. He urged RDC to develop more political clout by better organizing its constituency and by seeking more people to join its ranks. He said every state should have a Resource Development Council.

Santini, who now has a law office in the nation's capital and Las Vegas, recommends a mineral advisory team at the cabinet level to advocate sound policies. He said that only the Secretary of Interior has such responsibility, and his attention is demanded on too many other resource issues.





Message From The Executive Director

By Paula P. Easley

Today's Actions Determine Tomorrow's Business Climate

"UTAH IS PRO-BUSINESS!" That is the message business and government officials declare loudly and clearly in the Beehive State. Utah's business climate is rated one of the best in the United States, and someday, if I live long enough, the same will be said about Alaska.

"Business climate" is generally defined as that aspect of the business environment directly controllable by the actions of state government or whatever other government is doing the controlling.

It seems to me, sadly, that far too few government leaders take the time to seriously question how their actions affect the business climate of our state. Today it may just be one little tax, one little welfare benefit, one insignificant regulation, one more hoop to jump through for a permit, one set-aside of land, a few dollars more of government spending, a minor change in zoning laws, one more environmental protection law, a few more records to keep...but tomorrow it means, cumulatively, enough laws, regulations, stipulations and roadblocks to make almost anywhere else look better than Alaska as a place to do business.

Alaska does have serious constraints to encouraging commerce and industry within its borders. Some would be very difficult to change. But there is much we can and should be doing, and every elected and appointed official in our state should ask the question repeatedly: Is my action going to help or hurt Alaska's business climate? This question should be seriously asked with regard to numerous pieces of legislation being considered in Juneau.

The resource experts who recently drafted 23 policy statements for the Resource Development Council weren't just messing around! These statements are specific, sensible guidelines for improving Alaska's business climate, for directing the growth that is crucial to us and future generations. The best legacy we can leave our children is a sound economic base, the opportunity for jobs, a clean environment and laws on the books that recognize development and environmental protection are not mutually exclusive.

One day we'll be able to say, honestly, that Alaska is pro-business. Will you help?

COVER: Drillers work for core samples at Noranda's Greens Creek mine near Juneau.

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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.

Air Patterns Pushing European And Soviet Pollution Over Alaska

The remote Eskimo village of Barrow on Alaska's North Slope has no industrial activity; yet it has an air pollution level that is nearly one-third of peak levels recorded in heavy industrial areas of Europe and America.

Barrow, like other northern communities, is at the confluence of a massive flux of pollutants coming from industrial activities taking place in the temperate or even subtropical zones.

According to Dr. Louis Rey, head of the International Arctic Committee, which was formed in 1979 to study the Arctic environment and development there, long-distance pollution, commonly referred to as Arctic Haze, is getting worse and no measures are being taken to combat it.

Addressing an April 28 luncheon of the Resource Development Council, Rey said the Arctic regions are attracting pollution due to their geographical and meteorological peculiarities. He said only recently have scientists discovered that dust and chemically stable aerosols travel thousands of miles and can be deposited far away from their source of emission.

The French-born consultant and visiting professor at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks said the major sources of the long-range pollution are large industrial areas of northern Europe and the western USSR and more precisely the

large power plants and steel mills in England, France, Belgium and Eastern Europe. Similar pollution is also released from other areas such as Japan, Korea, Canada and the U.S., but Rey explained that the general atmospheric circulation is such that pollution from these regions have little effect on the arctic lands, either because of their natural deflection by mountain ranges or because of their course over oceans where most of the pollution is washed from the sky by heavy precipitation.

On the contrary, due to the powerful action centers such as the Aleutian and Icelandic lows and the Canadian and Asiatic highs, Rey said there is a strong, persistent, continental atmospheric pathway from mid-latitudes towards the arctic regions, which, being almost free of precipitation, is ideal for long-range aerosol transport from large European and western USSR sources.

Easterly winds are largely responsible for blowing the increasingly thick haze over arctic regions. The highest pollution levels occur during late winter and early spring.

Intertie Funding Urged

The Resource Development Council has urged the Alaska Power Authority to proceed with the Fairbanks-Anchorage electrical power intertie as scheduled.

In testimony prepared for the APA, RDC pointed out that the intertie would directly benefit more than 80 percent of Alaska's citizens in the form of reduced utility rates and protection from winter power outages.

No other capital project envisioned for the near future will have such a direct benefit for most Alaskans as the intertie, RDC stated in its testimony. Without state funding, these benefits will probably be greatly reduced.

The board has directed APA to proceed with the project with funds currently available. However, current funding will be used up by February 1984 and if additional funds are not allocated by then, the project will shut down.

With state funding, the project will be completed by November 1984 and consumers will receive optimum benefits.

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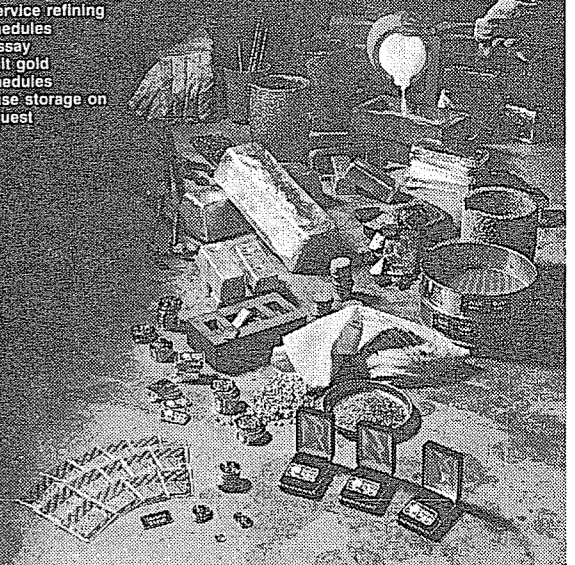
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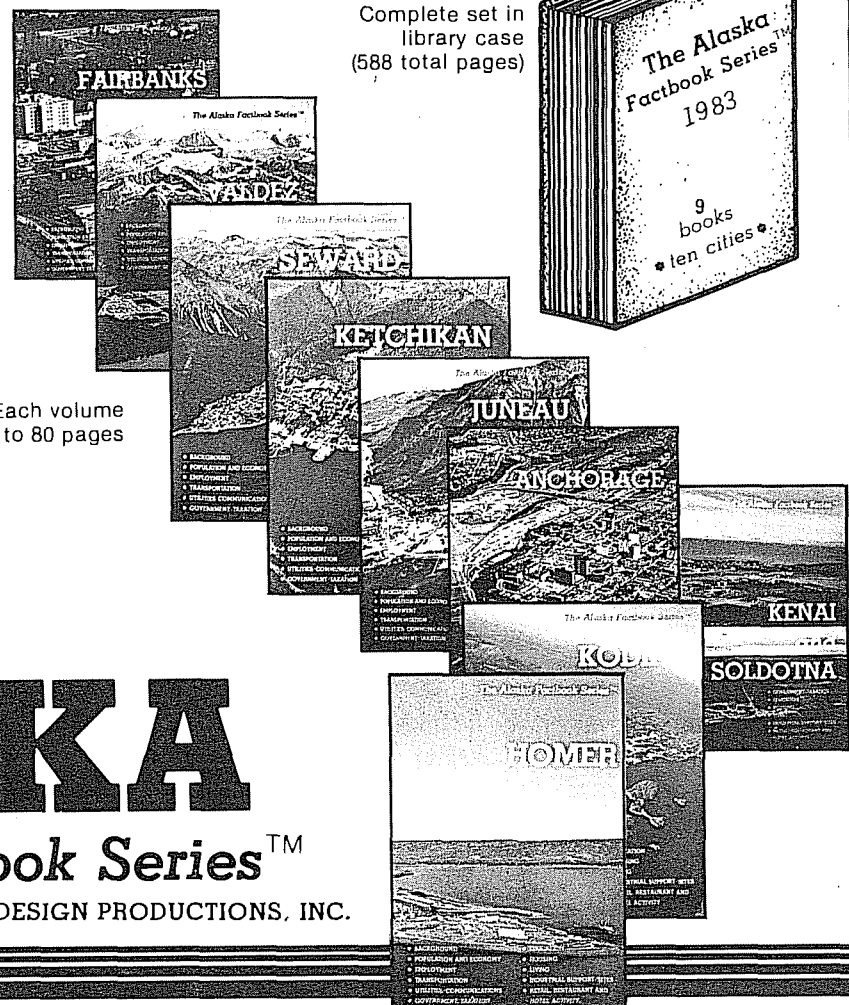
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RDC Opposes Oil Taxation Bill

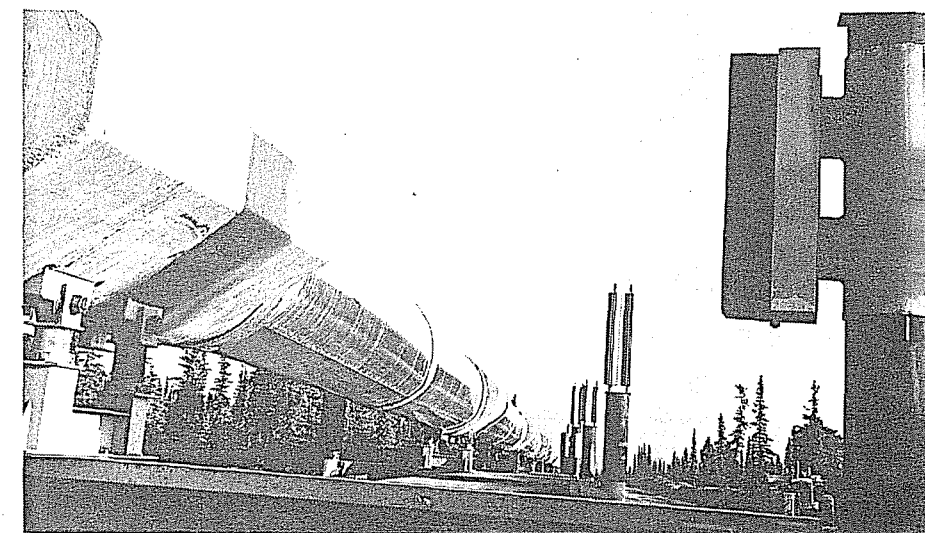
On behalf of its statewide membership, the Resource Development Council has asked the governor, legislators and mayors from throughout the state to oppose Senate Bill 203, which assesses additional taxes on oil transportation facilities, such as the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline.

In a letter to members of the Senate and House, RDC president Chuck Webber said a stable, predictable tax climate is essential to responsible economic development in Alaska, but SB 203 undermines this essential element of Alaska's development and signals yet another strong disincentive to potential investors in Alaskan development.

Webber said that those who hold capital to invest in Alaska, where the risk of exploration and production is extremely high, must rely on a legislative climate that is mature enough to assure reasonable long-term stability that will protect their investments. Financial institutions considering investing in a gas line must react negatively to SB 203, regardless of which route is selected, especially when the state is being called upon to consider equity ownership in such a line, Webber said.

"Through its economic disincentives, SB 203 discourages the development of smaller fields and shortens the economic life of current fields in Alaska," Webber said. "The short-term economic benefits of SB 203 must be carefully weighed against long-term loss to state royalty oil and gas that will be left in the ground because of early abandonment due to the effects of SB 203."

The new RDC president said SB 203 gives a clear negative signal to other potential investors in Alaska. "Faced with such a tax climate, those who are potential investors in the development of other minerals and non-fuel resources are very likely to

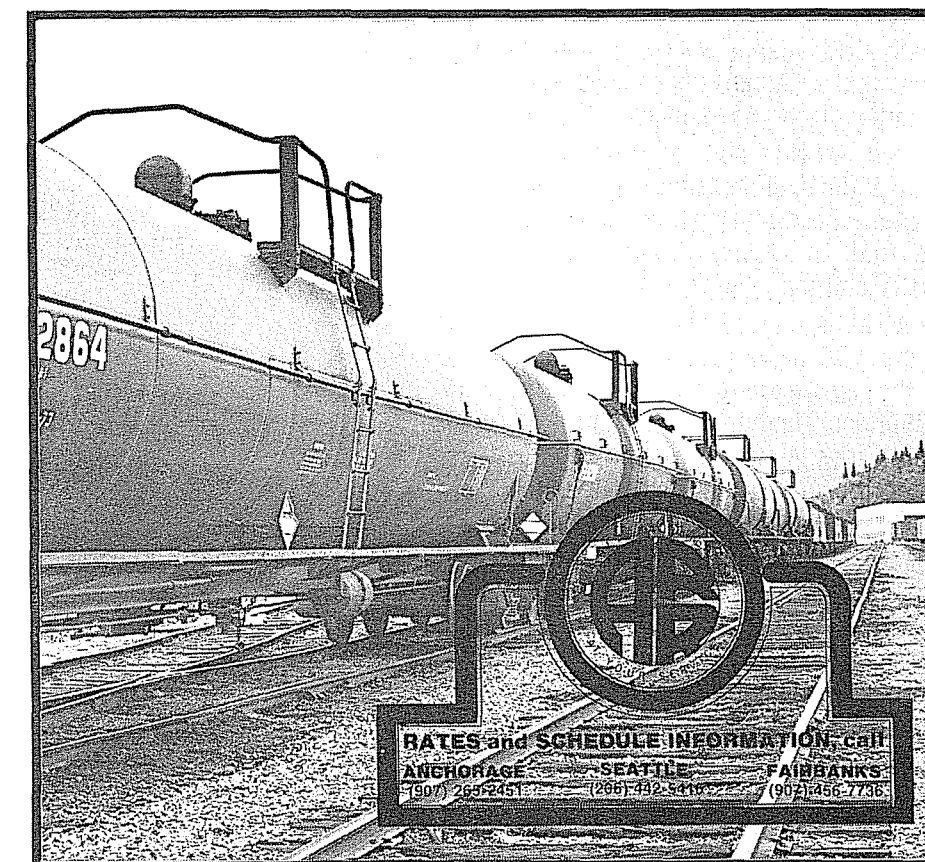


Passage of SB 203 would mean a tax hike on the Trans-Alaska Pipeline.

be discouraged from pursuing those investments." Webber said executives of numerous mining firms have expressed this concern repeatedly.

In addition, the former Alaska Commissioner of Commerce and

Economic Development said SB 203 promotes divisiveness and sectionalism in Alaska at a time when the state has a great need for unity of purpose in achieving economic development.



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Ron Arnold

Arnold Blasts Press

A former environmentalist addressing the Resource Development Council's spring forums last month in Alaska's three largest cities, said industry and Interior Secretary James Watt are the victims of blatant lies and distortion in the news media.

Ron Arnold, now an outspoken critic of the environmental movement, charged the media with failing to air the truth in various reports on industry and the environment.

Arnold dissected a recent segment of the NBC news program, Monitor, on the Department of Interior's Office of Surface Mining. He said the program "tries to make Watt look bad by degrading an entire industry and reinforcing the extremist image that there is no such thing as sound, environmentally protective development."

Arnold said the program did not tell the whole story and that its authors intentionally edited out the facts which show that enforcement of strip-mining laws is "better than ever" under Watt.

"Watt has done such a good job
(Continued on Page 8)

Webber Named President

The former Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development has been elected president of the state's largest private economic development organization, the Resource Development Council.

Charles R. Webber was handed the gavel by outgoing president Mano Frey at the Council's annual meeting April 26 at the Anchorage Westward Hilton ballroom. Frey is Business Manager of Laborers Local 341.

In 1979, former Governor Jay Hammond appointed Webber to his cabinet to head the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. As Commissioner, Webber served on numerous boards and commissions. He was chairman of the State Bond Committee and served as a member of the Alaska Industrial Development Authority, the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, the Alaska Power Authority, the Alaska State Housing Authority and the Board of Marine Pilots.

(Continued on Page 5)



Charles Webber



Jim Santini

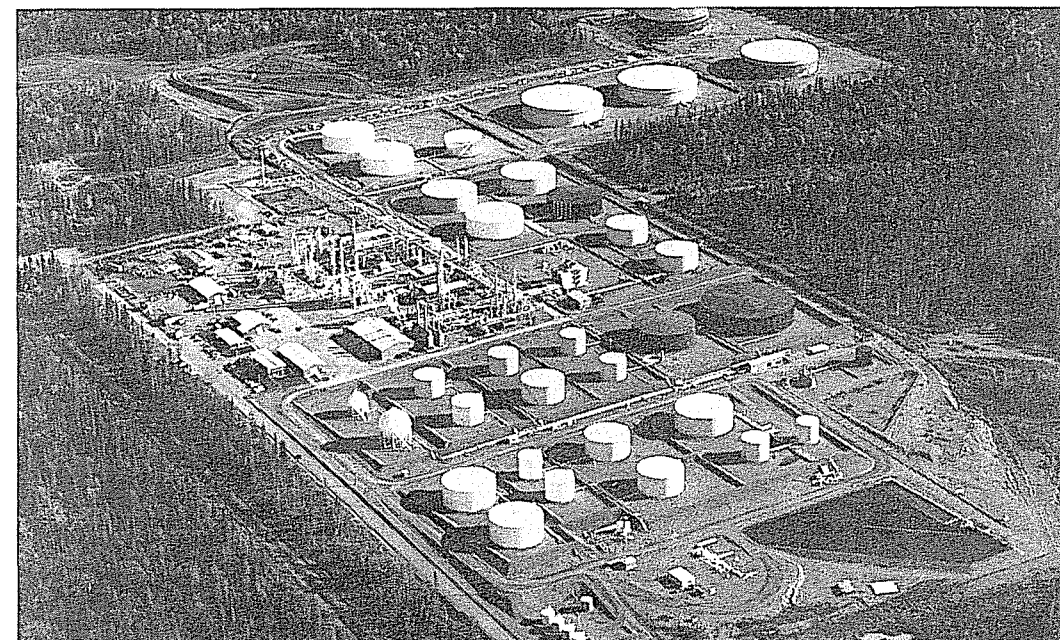
Santini Promotes Minerals

Former U.S. Congressman Jim Santini of Nevada criticized the legislative and executive branches of government at the Resource Development Council's spring forums last month for failing to develop a national policy promoting minerals development and lessening dependence on foreign suppliers of metals and strategic minerals.

Santini, a friend to Alaska during the congressional battle over the Alaska Lands Act, shared the podium in Fairbanks, Anchorage and Juneau with Ron Arnold, a Bellevue, Washington author and columnist, who focused on the reporting of environmental and resource issues.

Stressing the need for a U.S. minerals policy, Santini said the U.S. relies too much on Communist nations including the Soviet Union, and nations with less-than-stable governments for minerals crucial to America's defense. He stressed the need for contingency plans in the event of foreign mineral supply disruptions.

(Continued on Page 8)



Tesoro is seeking 26,000 barrels of Prudhoe Bay royalty oil per day for its Nikiski refinery.

RDC Supports Kenai Refineries

The Resource Development Council has expressed strong support for legislation dealing with the sale of state royalty oil to Tesoro and Chevron oil companies.

RDC president Chuck Webber wrote members of the Alaska Legislature that the sale of royalty oil to Tesoro and Chevron would provide sufficient quantities of crude oil to enable them to expand their refineries in Alaska and be able to satisfy in-state needs for gasoline and jet fuel. He said such "value-added processing of Alaska's resources is particularly in line with our policy statement on natural gas and petrochemicals."

House bills 370 and 371 and Senate bills 268 and 269 support the sale of royalty oil to the two oil companies, whose refineries are located near Kenai.

"To the extent that these bills support the expansion of Alaska's economic base and embrace the concept of the policy statements we have adopted, we express our wholehearted support for this legislation," Webber said.

The sale would permit Tesoro to proceed with an \$85 million expansion of its Nikiski refinery, assuring the refinery a stable supply of crude and the state a solid supply of refined products.

The expansion would bring more jobs, taxes and other economic benefits to the Kenai Peninsula. Tesoro is seeking to buy 26,000 barrels of Prudhoe Bay royalty oil per day while Chevron is looking at 18,000 barrels per day.

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Board Acts On 23 Policies

Twenty three policy statements reflecting the Resource Development Council's positions on economic and resource issues were adopted by the statewide board of directors at the Council's annual meeting in Anchorage April 26.

Over the past several months, the statements were drafted and reviewed by well over a hundred resource specialists and approved by the RDC Executive Committee for submission to the board.

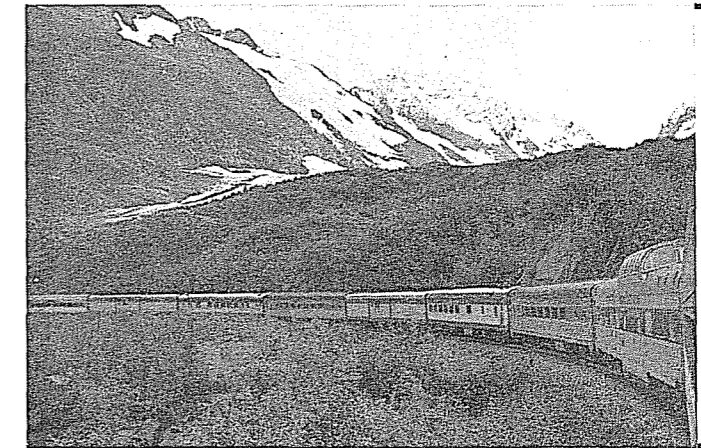
The statements cover development in hardrock mining, oil and gas, coal, hydropower, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, petrochemicals, wetlands and manufacturing. Statements detailing economic development, state and federal land, arctic science and technology, international trade, a

Webber Named President (Continued from Page 4)

Webber entered the Alaska business scene 30 years ago when he opened a construction equipment supply company in Anchorage in 1951. Subsequently, he became involved in the construction and operation of Alaska's first industrial gas plant with operations in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Kenai.

Webber assured the gathering of the Council's statewide board of directors that "we will be effective in working with the new state administration and legislature and in representing interests of the private sector. He concluded that "Jobs, opportunity and an enhanced environment will be the result of our efforts."

Other new officers are vice presidents Robert Swetnam, Phillips Petroleum, and Joseph Henri, Southcentral Timber Corporation. Dan Hinkle, Marathon Oil Company, was elected secretary while Darrel Rexwinkel, Calista Corporation, was chosen treasurer.



RDC's position on transportation and the Alaska Railroad is detailed in two of 23 policy statements approved by the statewide board of directors in April.

statewide resource inventory, taxation, regulatory reform, transportation and the Alaska Railroad were also passed.

In addition, funding of major state projects, nonfuel minerals and materials, oil and gas leasing, energy resource development and the awarding of state government contracts were also addressed.

In its statement on Economic Development, RDC urges the state to make a definite and demonstrated commitment to increase the public and private economies of Alaska through development of Alaska's natural resources.

To further the goals of a strong economy, the Council specifically recommends that the state encourage economic development that offers long-term benefits and increased employment to Alaskans by strengthening and diversifying its present economic base and creating activity in economic sectors not presently in existence or not fully developed.

The statement urges the state to identify, with the cooperation of investors, constraints to economic development imposed by all levels of government and work with government agencies to solve problems created by those constraints. The state is also encouraged to identify

constraints to economic development imposed by all levels of government and work with government agencies to solve problems created by those constraints. The state is also encouraged to identify constraints to economic development such as lack of transportation and energy systems necessary to support the extraction, production and transport of resources to markets.

In its policy statement on manufacturing, the Council recommends that state and federal agencies procure products and services from Alaskan firms to the greatest possible extent. In the bid review process, government agencies should consider the multiplier effects of dollars placed in the Alaska economy as opposed to hard-dollar bid figures.

The manufacturing statement also asks state and local government agencies to enact incentives routinely used by other states to encourage location of manufacturing firms — extension of roads and utilities, time limits on permitting, tax holidays, land availability, innovative tax credits, vocational training programs — and develop current information on the cost of doing business in specific areas.

Persons wishing copies of the 1983 policy statements should call RDC at 278-9615.

The Least Of Our Problems

Reprinted from Fairbanks Daily News Miner, April 26, 1983

The messages two speakers brought to Fairbanks Monday need to be repeated across the nation.

At a spring forum sponsored by the Greater Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce and the Resource Development Council, a former Nevada congressman and a Washington state author focussed on the need for minerals and resource development policies — and for better reporting on environmental and resource issues.

Ron Arnold, a former environmentalist turned critic of the movement — and of the press as well — decried the ignorance of Americans on both environmental and development issues.

Coverage of the environmental movement and the natural world has been "highly romanticized," Arnold said. Coverage of James Watt's tenure as Secretary of the Interior has focussed so much on personalities and gossip that few Americans know much about Interior Department policies or appreciate the "tremendous skills" Watt has brought to the job, Arnold said.

Though we believe Alaskans may be the exception to Arnold's fear that Americans are woefully ignorant, we share his belief that knowledge is important; that well-informed Americans will find resource development a plus instead of a problem.

"The least of our problems is developing the technology that will protect the environment and make a profit," he said. Problems come up, he said, when politics, lobbyists and public opinion become a part of resource development issues. That's when it becomes vital that Americans be well-informed.

Former U.S. Rep. Jim Santini of Nevada, a friend to Alaska during the congressional battle over the Alaska Lands Act, directed his remarks to the need for a U.S. minerals policy. To an alarming extent, the United States relies upon Communist nations — including the Soviet Union — and nations with less-than-stable government for minerals needed for manufacturing and defense industries. Yet we haven't developed a national minerals policy, we haven't inventoried minerals on public lands, and many laws and regulations thwart the mining industry.

Alaskans have heard these arguments before. During the debate over the lands act, for instance, miners and others voiced similar concerns, pointing to mineral zones that were to be locked up in one proposal after another.

Though passage of the lands act settled the uncertainties surrounding land issues, many resource development issues remain unsettled. The nation still doesn't have a minerals policy. Too much land remains locked up in single-use areas where multiple use might make more sense. In Alaska, private property continues to be a commodity that's far too scarce.

In a state where more than 90 percent of the money in the state treasury comes from natural resources development, we believe Alaskans recognize that resource development can occur sensibly in a land famed for its rugged splendor. Though the state relies heavily on oil dollars, private industry relies heavily on tourism, guiding, and fishing, all of which depend upon our majestic land and its resources for continuance.

Alaskans can continue to live in a land that provides both a wealth of beauty and a wealth of benefits.

Fairbanks, Alakanuk Receive Awards

The Resource Development Council has awarded its 1983 Environmental Enhancement Awards to the Fairbanks Development Authority (FDA) for its Community Center Revitalization Plan and the City of Alakanuk for community improvements.

Over the past two years, the FDA's efforts have been aimed at reversing, both environmentally and economically, deterioration of the downtown area through a revitalization plan that will not only change the face of the Golden Heart City, but stabilize and enhance its local economy.

FDA's primary focus is on using the Chena River as a front door to the community and enhancing it as the beautiful geographic feature that it is. The river will mix with the plan's large development projects, such as a first-class, twin-tower, pyramid-shaped hotel to replace the cluster of shops on the downtown "bar block." All new construction, including new office buildings and parking structures, will be done in such a way as to encourage pedestrian traffic, with a great deal of attention paid to a pedestrian mall that would flow along the river and then back through the downtown area.

Alakanuk's community improvement included the institution of water delivery services, trash and solid waste disposal services, construction of roads using local labor and equipment, an aggressive erosion control project along the banks of Alakanuk Pass and improvements to various community buildings.