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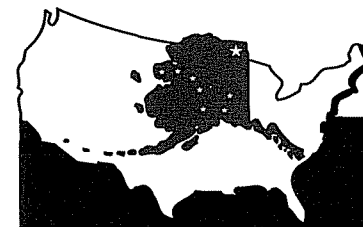
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Resource Review

February 1995 A monthly publication of the Resource Development Council, Inc.

RDC: Celebrating 20 years of developing Alaska's resources



Southcentral Alaska community leaders, under the OMAR umbrella, meet with members of the Seattle Port Commission to solicit support for an all-Alaska gas pipeline route. (Port of Seattle photo)



OMAR was founded by community leaders committed to expanding Alaska's economy. Pictured above are Robert Penney, Elaine Atwood, Robert Fleming, Lee Fisher, Frank Chapados and Tom Fink.

A history of shaping the future

In the winter of 1975, a coincidence brought Anchorage businessman Bob Penney and broadcaster Robert Fleming together on an airport shuttle bus in San Francisco. An enthusiastic Penney was adamant in his convictions that a pipeline carrying North Slope gas to markets in the Lower 48 states should follow an all-Alaska route to tidewater near Valdez as opposed to proposals to build the line through Canada. Everyone on the bus soon knew how Penney felt, and he quickly raised Fleming's interest to his own level.

That passionate conversation on the San Francisco bus was the seed that sprouted the Organization for the Management of Alaska's Resources (OMAR), which later evolved into the Resource Development Council (RDC). 1995 marks the 20th Anniversary of RDC, an organization which began as a single-issue group, but grew into a multi-dimensional statewide organization known for its



effectiveness and influence on a wide range of public policy and resource development issues.

Today RDC is the state's largest non-profit pro-development organization with membership ranging from individuals to local communities, labor unions, native corporations, trade associations and companies of all sizes. RDC is known for its ability to bring together diverse interests within its ranks to influence decisions and poli-

(Continued to page 4)

Thank you **National Bank of Alaska** for sponsoring this special anniversary edition!



Message from the Executive Director by Becky L. Gay

RDC has come of age

I am very proud to be at the helm of RDC's staff effort entering its 20th year. After starting as a volunteer in 1983, working up the ranks as Project Coordinator, then Deputy Director for two years, it was especially rewarding to be chosen to follow Paula Easley as Executive Director in 1987.

It is also rewarding to have Paula now on RDC's board of directors, and I think it speaks well for the organization to engender such commitment. Most of RDC's Past Presidents are still active in the membership and many of the board members have been with RDC from the beginning and are still volunteering,



RDC has expanded its reach to involve young Alaskans in understanding and accepting resource development. Above, Congressman Don Young congratulates two students for first place entries in RDC's essay contest in 1994.

testifying, attending RDC events and supporting the organization in many ways.

Working for a Board of Directors is quite a juggling act of diplomacy, coordination, communication and most of all, cooperation for the good of the organization. RDC's Executive Committee and board are shining examples of how seemingly disparate people and industries can come together to share their volunteer efforts on behalf of common and mutually-beneficial goals.

RDC's goal is to improve the quality of life for all Alaskans through sound resource development. Over the years, RDC has grown more effective in its outreach and public efforts to educate and advocate on resource issues. But the work is never done, because as Einstein pointed out, "as the circle of light increases, so does the circumference of darkness." For instance, more people have a better idea of what Alaskans do for fun than what we actually do for a living. RDC's work is increasingly important, and the last 20 years of effort has laid the groundwork for the next decades of success.

It is difficult, however, to quantify

(Continued to page 3)

RDC's 20th Anniversary Celebration

Friday, March 3
Sheraton Anchorage Hotel
Cocktails 6:30 p.m.
Dinner 7:30 p.m.
Program 8:00 p.m.

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Reflections and visions from a Past President by Joseph R. Henri

Editor's Note: Joseph R. Henri served as President of RDC in 1987-1988. Henri served as Commissioner of Administration under Governor Bill Egan. He is owner and President of South Central Timber Development Corporation in Anchorage.

Two decades of hard work and happy association have passed for members and staff of RDC. Thirty-six years into Statehood, the mission and vitality of the Resource Development Council are needed more now than ever before. The forces of preservationist nihilism are growing stronger. Millions of people and millions of dollars are arrayed against the few of us who call Alaska home. Our quest for self-fulfillment, and a rewarding, stable, diversified economy is constantly stanching by national forces, who even quarter squads of their agents here in our midst.

Analyze and ponder our political environment, the American/Alaskan form of government under which we undertake to develop Alaska the Greatland. Patriotically we want to think that our government is the best; we seldom scrutinize it critically. "Self government," said James Stephen, "not infrequently means the right to misgovern your immediate neighbors without being accountable for it to anyone wiser than yourself. Our system of party government makes every person who is out of office pick holes in the work of every person who is in office, and every person who is in office considers, not what is the best thing to be done, but what is most likely able to be carried in spite of opposition." To quote further from Mr. Stephen: "Some degree of permanence, some amount of discretionary authority, some scope for the formation and execution of considerable schemes, are the very first essentials of good government. Under the system...given...to us, they are all but entirely wanting. Endless discussion, continual explanation, the constant statement and re-statement to (the legislature) of every matter on which Government is to act hamper to the last

Mission of RDC needed more now than ever before

degree the process of governing. Nothing can be done at all until the importance of doing it has been made obvious to the very lowest capacity; and whatever can be made obvious to such capacities is sure in course of time to be done, although it may be obvious to people capable of taking a wider view that it ought not to be done. When once done, it is the hardest thing in the world to get it undone."

The Alaska government is in constant fluctuation based on the sentiments of the majority in any given election; because of Alaska's continuous population turnover, the voters are an ever-changing cast of characters. People who intend to live in Alaska only a short time, who anticipate enjoying their grandchildren and their later years elsewhere, would tend to want a distribution of \$950 for each Alaskan, rather than invest \$550 million annually in the infrastructure required to realize the potential of this vast place. We have built precious few miles of new road in our statehood epoch; we have not added even one kilometer to our railroad system.

In spite of our "hear from every citizen" propensities, despite the perpetual confusion which this causes to the body public--the plurality which is not reduced to unity--a new, contrary phenomenon has arisen: We all accede and bend the knee to a dozen or two biologists who decree that great economic activity must cease lest some animal species be endangered. We must ruin our economy on the grounds that these biologist augurs are scientists, who are impartial, truthful, concerned and benevolent. Not since the Aztec priests compelled the frequent, hei-

nously cruel sacrifice of young virgins to propitiate the gods for the sake of peace and prosperity, have so many ordinary people been so misgoverned by a radical, wrong-headed few.

As such as anything, the future work of RDC will be to restore the critical faculties of our citizens, and to clear away "the froth of misleading self-congratulation and cliché." Otherwise, as John Adams said long ago, "our democracy will soon enough waste, exhaust and murder itself."

Navius, the Roman poet, posed this couplet around 240 BC:

- Q: Tell me, how come your great commonwealth was lost so speedily?
A: We were overrun by a new lot of spellbinders, a bunch of silly youngsters.

Easley ...

(Continued from page 9)

training ground the RDC environment is, and I'd strongly recommend it for anyone interested in public service.

It was enormously rewarding to work under nine presidents of OMAR/RDC, and the knowledge and experience gained is being put to good use working with the new Congress as a full-time lobbyist. I am highly optimistic that many of the Council's state and federal legislative goals will be achieved in the next five years -- but only with renewed spirit, continued hard work and financial support by a growing membership. Let's all toast the past and the future of RDC at the 20th Anniversary celebration.

Easley represents the Municipality of Anchorage and other clients in Washington, specializing in environmental, economic and science policy.

The Resource Development Council (RDC) is Alaska's largest privately funded nonprofit 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.

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Special Assistant/Finance..... Judie Schneider
Projects Coordinator..... Ken Freeman
Staff Assistant..... Penny Booher

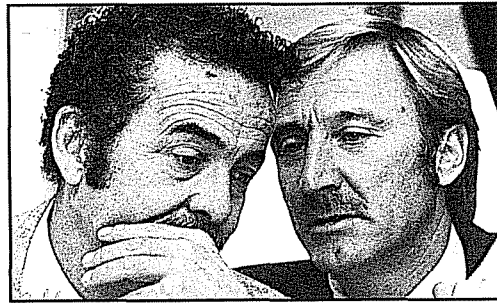
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Writer & Editor
Carl Portman



Past Presidents of the Resource Development Council



1975-76
Robert W. Fleming and Robert C. Penney
The Founding Co-Presidents



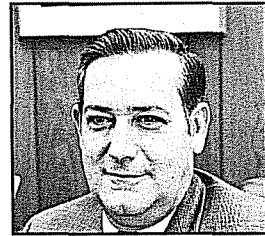
1976-77
Robert C. Penney



1977-78
Robert W. Fleming



1978-79
Lee E. Fisher



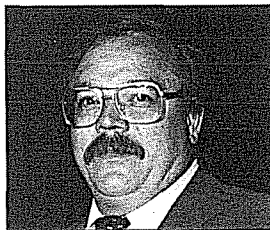
1979-80
James D. "Bud" Dye



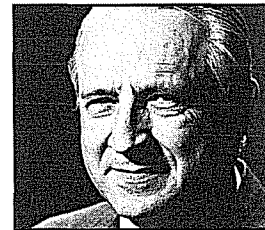
1980-81
Tom Fink



1981-82
Charles F. Herbert



1982-83
Mano Frey



1983-86
Charles R. Webber



1986-87
Boyd Brownfield



1987-88
Joseph R. Henri



1988-89
J. Shelby Stastny



1989-90
Ethel H. "Pete" Nelson



1990-91
Bill Schneider



1991-92
John Rense



1992-93
Paul S. Glavinovich



1993-94
James L. Cloud



1994-95
David J. Parish



Thoughts from the President by David J. Parish

RDC intern to President in 10 years

Even ten years ago, a salary of \$100 a month wasn't very much. While the opportunity provided by RDC internship between my junior and senior years of college didn't pay well in the usual sense, the experience it provided is still paying big dividends.

It hardly seems ten years has past since RDC Projects Coordinator Mike Abbott (now serving as Government Affairs Specialist at Alyeska Pipeline Service Company) called to offer a summer internship with a statewide, non-profit pro-development organization working on behalf of Alaska's basic industries. While ten years have gone by, the basic goals and objectives of RDC haven't really changed. RDC is working harder than ever at all levels to influence decisions and policies affecting Alaska's future development to achieve a sound, diversified, private-sector economic base for Alaska.

I remember well the summer of 1985 -- a time when I learned a great deal from then-Deputy Director Becky Gay and Executive Director Paula Easley. Dave Marcotte, the other intern that summer, and I had the luxury of learning from two of Alaska's most effective and articulate advocates on natural resource issues.

Valuable experience was also gained from working with two of RDC's issue divisions. The Lands Division, chaired by the late Richard Tindall, dealt with a number of complex land management issues -- many of which are still a topic of debate. The International Trade and Industrial Development Division, chaired by former board member Larry Dinneen, worked long and hard on bringing more international business opportunities to Alaska.

Some things haven't changed since 1985. Several of the issues that were subjects of debate back then are still pertinent today and will be in the future. Access to federal lands, ongoing issues with regard to establishment of reasonable state and federal regulatory standards and the need for serious planning for our state's long-term economic welfare



RDC interns Dave Marcotte and Dave Parish, along with Deputy Director Becky Gay meet with Secretary of the Interior Don Hodel in Anchorage during the summer of 1985.

will demand our continuing attention and concerted efforts. The contacts established while interning at RDC are still helpful, as well as the experience of learning how to effectively work problems.

While the past ten years have seen setbacks on some issues, on balance there have been many successes for RDC and our members to reflect upon. It is these successes that we will celebrate on the occasion of RDC's 20th Anniversary. **Dave Parish is Senior Public Affairs Representative for Exxon. He was elected President of RDC in May 1994.**

Message from the Executive Director

(Continued from page 2)

accomplishments when in many cases the organization has been working on the same issues for years. The gas line, ANWR, forestry and water issues jump to mind immediately. Realisti-

cally, it is RDC's long-term approach to development that is its strength, because getting something going in Alaska takes a long, long time. Patience and perseverance are as vital as moving on opportunity.

RDC's future as an organization looks bright. For all the work we do for our members, and conversely, because of all the great efforts our membership gives us, RDC is an invaluable ally in

any battle it undertakes. Political, but non-partisan, RDC has come of age in the policy arenas. In basic education, RDC has broadened its reach statewide to involve young Alaskans in understanding, accepting and hopefully supporting development in this state. Most importantly, RDC brings integrity and balance to resource debates and battles. For many, that alone is worth its weight in gold.

RDC celebrates 20 years of developing Alaska's resources

(Continued from page 1)

cies that play a role in the development of a favorable business climate that will allow Alaska to tap its vast treasure of resources.

Shortly after Penney and Fleming met in San Francisco, they began meeting on a regular basis in Anchorage. Soon to follow were Bob Hartig, Bud Dye, Paula Easley, Dick McMillian, Bev Isenson, Lee Fisher and others who banded together to fight for the all-Alaska gas pipeline route and the siting of a petrochemical plant that would diversify the economic base and create new jobs.

"We quickly adopted the OMAR breakfast meeting habit and agreed on a name," Fleming recalls.

Bev Isenson became the first executive director, a local bank donated office space and the hat was passed to get OMAR off the ground. Fleming and Penney were elected co-



OMAR guest Governor Dixy Lee Ray of Washington meets with Lee Fisher, Governor Jay Hammond and Robert Fleming.

chairmen and Elaine Atwood and Tom Fink soon joined the chorus to sing the all-Alaska pipeline song.

"Most of us became participants in the 'speakers bureau' and we began regaling every Lions, Rotarian, Chamber of Commerce and you-name-it group whose program chairman could be induced to invite us," said Fleming. "In our first year as a bonafide, incorporated organization, we always wondered how we would meet

expenses."

While OMAR was promoting the all-Alaska line proposed by El Paso Natural Gas Company, two other companies were proposing routes from Prudhoe Bay through Canada. One company, Northwest Pipeline, wanted to take the pipe near Fairbanks and then into Canada, following the Alaska Highway.

Fleming, however, expected OMAR would soon be disbanded and all its

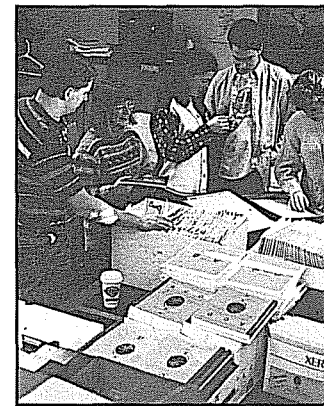
members would go home and watch the gas pipeline creep down the corridor to tidewater.

"We were dedicated, hard-working, single-minded, hard-headed and, I at least, was very naive," Fleming reminisced. "I really believed that all we had to do was take our story to the right people, get the political community behind us and the game was won."

It was not to be. It was the wrong time, wrong place.

"It is my opinion that in the end the final decision of which line would get the presidential nod had nothing to do with national security, fiscal responsibility, environmental safety or the public interest," Fleming submitted. "And these were the criteria on which OMAR argued its case."

When President Carter axed the all-Alaska line in favor of the Northwest Pipeline proposal, it was not an upbeat time for OMAR. It was a time of decision -- to



RDC spearheads a number of resource education programs and forums in Alaska schools. Here JA students work on producing AMEREF Alaska Resource Kits.

broadly debated and hotly contested as in Alaska. And there is no other state where federal and state governments feel so much pressure to block development from vocal non-development groups.

That is why for 20 years RDC has been a strong advocate for development.

"Through the combined efforts of individuals, business associations, labor unions, Native corporations, private companies and local communities, Alaskans have created a strong voice for responsible development, and that voice is RDC," said Paul Glavinovich, a past president of RDC.

"RDC is a voice that speaks clearly in every branch of government, a voice that speaks for Alaska's economic future."

Past President Mano Frey, currently Executive President of Alaska AFL-CIO, noted the strength of RDC is "people of diverse interests working together toward a common goal."

Former executive director Easley agrees, adding that the world is led by those who show up.

"If you're not there, and if you're not contributing, nothing happens."

A toast to the past and future

An inspirational message from a former executive director

By Paula P. Easley



Reflect on the early days of OMAR, Carl Portman said My first thought was "well...it sure didn't start with a whimper." Co-founders Penney and Fleming had enormous powers of persuasion, bringing an onrush of people, financial resources and enthusiasm to fight for an Alaska gas pipeline route and siting of a petrochemicals plant that would create long-term jobs.

After three years of OMAR's relentless work and building its case on all the political fronts, President Jimmy Carter chose a trans-Canada route, which press reports attributed to Canadian John McMillian's bringing in mega-dollars of presidential campaign funds. Although members of Congress were well-educated as to the merits of the proposals, they never got to vote on it. In the aftermath, I wondered why we hadn't just sent Carter the big bundle of money we'd raised, if that was how economic decisions were made.

Here was this incredibly dedicated group of tough but disappointed Alaskans which had undergone sophisticated training in a national campaign to create local jobs and a stable economy, neither of which Alaska could boast. It didn't take long to realize that, if we wanted our kids to be able to live and work in Alaska, we'd have to apply our skills to encourage other projects. And that's what happened.

The group had been working with residents of Haines to save their sawmill -- which the Audubon Society wanted shut down to "protect" eagles -- in a town that was suffering 78 percent unemployment. (Since I had moved to Anchorage from the Native village of Stony River where there were no jobs but plenty of social problems, I knew the effects of protracted periods of high unemployment on a community's quality of life. Alaskans deserved to have some way to earn a living, but Outside forces had other plans.) As the organization's reputation for taking on tough issues grew, other communities sought its help. The

primary message OMAR/RDC tried to convey was that if battles were to be won, if Alaskans were to control their own destiny, it could only be done if people in Nome helped people in Ketchikan, loggers helped miners, fishermen helped loggers, and people in service industries helped them all. Alaskans helping Alaskans -- we were all in this together.

The group's leaders well understood that "whoever controls the land controls the people" and threw themselves into resolving the prevalent land-use disputes brought about by the growing national preservationist movement. In November 1978 Interior Secretary Andrus used emergency authority under FLPMA to withdraw 110 million acres of federal lands from state selection and mining while Congress debated the d-2 lands issue. Then in December, President Carter invoked the Antiquities Act to create 56 million acres of national monuments from the "emergency" withdrawals.

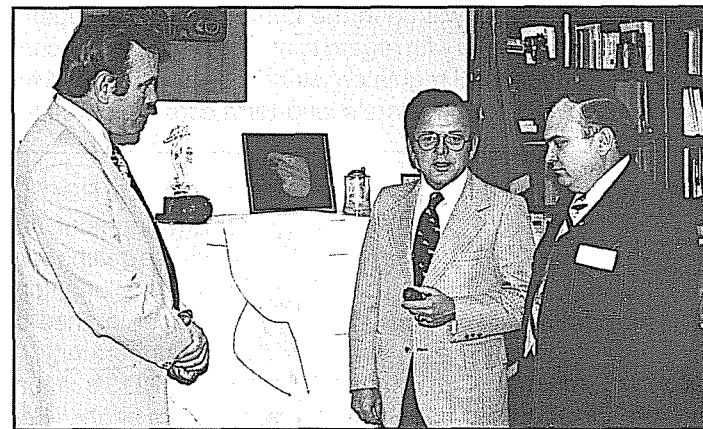
One of my fondest memories was of friendly government employees sneaking into our little office, their identities protected by darkness, to help respond to an outrageously slipshod EIS, prepared to "justify" the withdrawals, that so angered fair-playing Alaskans. I'd never witnessed such dedication as shown by that outstanding group of volunteer resource specialists working night after night, desperately attempting to protect the rights assured Alaskans in the Statehood Compact against an arrogant federal bureaucracy.

Things I'm thankful for today: That the staff is so competent and committed; that we don't have to pay executive committee and board members for their hundreds of hours of priceless service each year or we'd be instantly broke; that members respond to alerts, even if they may not be personally affected; and that individuals, communities and industry acknowledge RDC as such a respected advocate for sound public policy. I am especially pleased with the outstanding career accomplishments of former staff members, interns and volunteers. They show what a great

(Continued to page 11)



Senator Mike Gravel presents an OMAR "First Barrel of Oil" plaque to President Jimmy Carter. At left is Alaska labor official Guy Stringham and Heida Boucher.



In the early days of OMAR, Senator Ted Stevens discusses pipeline routes with George Easley, left, and Vern Hickel, right.

RDC brings diverse interests together

(Continued from page 5)

to head the State's ANWR advocacy efforts for Gov. Hicikel's administration. Deputy Director Debbie Reinwand took over the reins of RDC until Gay's return in 1992, and later was appointed executive director of Arctic Power, a new organization which RDC board members helped spearhead to work the ANWR issue.

More recently, Gay has broadened RDC's wings to include the Alaska Wetlands Coalition and oversight of the Alaska Mineral and Energy Resource Education Fund, a private sector partnership with the State to advance a resource education curriculum in public schools.

Through the Alaska Wetlands Coalition, key congressional aides have been brought to Alaska on six different occasions to see first hand the unique circumstances facing Alaska communities and businesses in respect to federal wetland regulations. The tours and community meetings are paying off as Congress is now debating legislation which provides Alaska special consideration in a national "no net loss" wetlands policy.

In her advocacy role at RDC, Gay has sounded the alarm that America is evolving into a nation of consumers without producers.

"Our policy-makers and children are losing touch with the fact that everything we consume comes from a natural resource produced by someone, somewhere," said Gay. "Through its advocacy, education and networking efforts, RDC aims to reverse the trend toward locking out American producers from the



Members of the RDC board meet several times a year in communities throughout the state to learn first-hand of local concerns and issues. Above, board members pose at Sitka Sound Seafoods in Sitka.

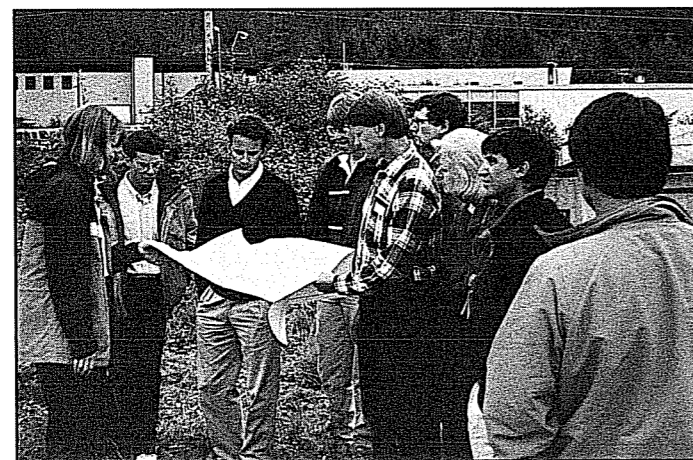
resource base and re-introduce true multiple use management of our public lands.

Gay noted the effectiveness of RDC is directly related to its ability to bring together diverse interests to advocate on behalf of each other.

"RDC has a proven track record of bringing together every resource sector to work for a common cause, to help each other fight against unreasonable policies and regulations," Gay said. "Within our organization there are times when we call on fishermen, school teachers, labor people, and foresters to testify at public hearings

to advocate development in industries other than their own. That makes a big difference in the decision-making process."

RDC is governed by a 78-member statewide board of directors, which with its broad expertise, is the backbone of the organization. The board meets annually in Anchorage each spring to establish policy and determine direction for the next year. The Board also meets in Juneau during the legislative session and schedules community outreach meetings across the state from time to time.



RDC coordinates annual field trips to various resource development sites and communities for state and federal decision-makers. Above, congressional aides involved in federal wetlands policy visit wetlands near Juneau to hear of local concerns.

The wide representation of social, geographic and economic groups on the Board allows it to address a broad range of issues with input from all concerned perspectives, including the local communities in which individual members reside.

An Executive Committee meets regularly throughout the year to aid Gay and her four-member staff with policy decisions between meetings of the full board.

Over the past two decades, RDC has held over 800 weekly public breakfast meetings on topics ranging from hazardous waste regulations to a global electrical grid. In addition, the Council's educational and advocacy efforts have included 15 major conferences on Alaska's resources, bringing together diverse interests to address issues and opportunities.

Today RDC is an active and effective participant in the federal & state legislative process. Its federal priorities range from reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act to favorable administrative and congressional action on wetlands policy, unfunded mandates, the Clean Water Act, private property rights, Mining Law reform, risk assessment, land access issues and ANWR advocacy and education.

In Alaska, RDC has its work cut out for it in respect to water quality regulations and a myriad of issues affecting the state's basic industries.

There is no other state in the nation where the economy is so dependent on resource development. There is no other state where development issues are so



President Joe Henri and Paula Easley congratulate Becky Gay on her appointment in 1987 as Executive Director of RDC. Easley had served under nine presidents in her 12 years as Executive Director. Gay has now been with RDC 11 years, starting as a volunteer.

fold the OMAR tent or expand its wings.

"We had to look each other in the face and admit the ball game was over," said Fleming. "I will always remember the faces. I even remember Chuck Herbert sitting at the table to my left and that it was he who sounded the call to arms. He said he believed we had a good organization and that with all the non-development groups proliferating the state, he felt strongly that OMAR should re-group and continue."

Three years after its formation, the organization changed its name to the Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc., but retained the expertise organized under OMAR.

Paula Easley, who was in her second year of service as Executive Director when the transition occurred, immediately set out to expand RDC's base, broaden its horizons and strengthen its support. Under Easley's leadership, the advocacy role was expanded to include a broader range of critical issues facing Alaska.

"Our main goal was to expand the organization so we could tackle more of the issues and get Alaskans helping each other to influence state and federal

policy," Easley said.

Over the next ten years, Easley worked with nine dedicated RDC presidents, volunteers and a small staff on dozens of state and federal issues, preparing hundreds of written and verbal testimonies before public and private hearings on a wide array of issues. RDC actions ranged from influencing the d-2 lands settlement to coal policy, tax relief, regulatory reform, and land management plans.

Easley was driven by the belief that federal, state and private land in Alaska should be managed to produce a standard of living that allows Alaskans to partake of the good things the land is capable of providing.



RDC is a respected advocate for sound public policy. The board meets frequently with the Legislature.

"RDC does not exclude wilderness, parks, recreation opportunities, or fish and wildlife from the list of resources," Easley said. "We do, however, feel that these resources, like minerals, timber, commercial fisheries and petroleum must generally be managed in multiple use systems if they are truly to be beneficial to society."

During her 12-year tenure as Executive Director, Easley based RDC's positions on the belief that public decision making should reflect a proper balance between environmental and economic concerns, recognizing that protection of natural resources can be achieved simultaneously with protection and enhance-

stage at that time. Perhaps the hottest issue, however, was pending Congressional action on a bill opening the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas development.

RDC was one of the major players in forming the Alaska Coalition for American Energy Security which, along with RDC and the Alaska Oil and Gas Association, led the ANWR campaign. The broadly-based coalition, with RDC's input and manpower, developed a multi-faceted public education effort which targeted key congressional districts across America on the merits of opening a portion of the Coastal Plain to drilling. Special teams comprised of Coalition



Executive Committee member Easy Gilbreth studies a land management plan map with President Boyd Brownfield and Vice President John Forceskie, in 1986.

ment of the state's economy.

In 1987, Becky Gay, after serving as Deputy Director for two years, succeeded Easley as Executive Director. Gay came to RDC as a volunteer, but worked her way through the ranks to the top.

One of Gay's first charges after becoming executive director was to lead a coordinated effort to influence the direction of more than 50 state and federal land use management plans which were in the formative

members set out across the nation to brief business leaders and others on the issue and solicit support. A number of key congressmen and senators, as well as national press, were brought to Alaska to see the Coastal Plain and visit industry operations at Prudhoe Bay.

The ANWR legislation, however, was put on hold following the oil spill in Prince William Sound.

Two years later, Gay was granted a leave of absence

(Continued to page 8)



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Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc.

20th Anniversary Celebration

Friday, March 3, 1995

Howard Rock Ballroom Sheraton Anchorage Hotel

6:30 p.m. Cocktail Hour 7:30 Gourmet Dinner

THE PROGRAM:

Governor Tony Knowles
Keynote Presentation

A Toast to Past Presidents
Special Recognition

"RDC: The First 20 Years"
Premiere Showing

Live Music and Dancing

Black tie or Alaska formal

RDC Members: \$40 single; \$75 couple

Non-members: \$50 single; \$90 couple

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW !!!!



THURSDAY

Petroleum Club of Anchorage
4101 Credit Union Drive (South side of Sea Galley Restaurant)

MARCH 1995

Reservations are required for each meeting. Please call 276-0700 by noon Wednesday.
Doors open at 7 a.m., presentations begin at 7:30 a.m.

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Members: Breakfast: **\$10.50**, Coffee & Pastry: **\$5.50**
Non-Members: Breakfast: **\$12.00**, Coffee & Pastry: **\$6.00**

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- March 2: **Oil and Minerals Outlook for Alaska**
Cynthia Quarterman, Acting Director, U.S. Minerals Management Service
Washington, D.C.
-
- March 9: **The Markair Proposal: Should It Move Forward?**
Neil Bergt, Chairman, Markair
Orin Seybert, President, Peninsula Airways, Inc.
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- March 16: **Decline of Marine Mammals in the North Pacific: What It Means to Alaska's Fishing Industry**
Dr. Andrew Trites, Research Coordinator for North Pacific Universities Marine Mammal Research Consortium, Marine Mammal Research Unit, Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia
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- March 23: **Status Report on Alaska District Projects & Issues**
Col. Peter Topp, Commander, Alaska District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
-
- March 30: **Environmental Education: Science or Political Indoctrination?** Steve Jackstadt, Professor of Economics, Director of Center for Economics Education, University of Alaska Anchorage