

say. They despise the society that gave them birth for its "crassness," forgetting that it is the only truly free one in the world and for its "materialism" though they never seem to mind using modern communications media. As part of this hate, they seem to lack a balance of view. In reality, the U.S. already is extremely careful and thoughtful about preserving our environment. But there must be trade offs. To build a house we must cut down a tree; to make shoes we must kill cattle; to build stoves we must mine iron and coal. Would it be better to live naked as savages and have children die in misery as has been the whole history of the world til recently?

Some environmentalists who lack any real knowledge of the world literally believe this to be true.

Remember, these extremists do not really care for the environment. What they hate is you as a representative of normal balanced humanity. And if you let them, they'll get you. Don't kid yourself; substantial research shows that the major factor in economic deterioration in the U.S. today is regulation. This all hurts you not just some faceless corporation, but you. Things will not get better til you become aware and press for change.

Arthur E. Hippler

**YEA  
CONGRESS**

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, June 2 issue, carries a story headlined "Trouble For Regulators Has Only Begun." They're playing our song.

A lot of us were holding our breath when the Federal Trade Commission seemed almost out of business for lack of funding, but hope faded when FTC got the money to forge ahead regulating right and left. There is however, the encouraging suggestion that the regulators may have had scare enough to give them pause before writing the next regulation.

The report claims that the Congressional "hit list" of agencies targeted for regulatory reform include: OSHA, EPA, The Food and Drug Administration, the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Federal Communications Commission.

If you agree that Congress is on the right track in pursuing this sort of regulatory reform, the best way to keep the ball rolling is to encourage Senators Stevens and Gravel and Congressman Young with a letter to each. Tell them how much this kind of action makes you want to vote for their reelection.

## TRANS-ALASKA OIL PIPELINE COLLECTORS' ITEMS

Commemorative plaques and desk weights certified to contain oil from the FIRST BARREL OF OIL received at Valdez, Alaska, from Prudhoe Bay, July 28, 1977:

**WALNUT PLAQUES** Distinctive and elegantly designed, each plaque is numbered for one of 799 pipeline miles. The map of Alaska is carved in bas relief, set off by inset brass corners and inscribed plate, raised lettering and miniature pipeline containing Prudhoe Bay oil. Size: 12" x 14" Cost: \$200

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for Alaska, Inc.

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# Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc.

## RESOURCE REVIEW

BOX 516

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510

JUNE 1980

**LETTERS,  
ARTICLES**

On two occasions recently members of the Council felt it was important to react and respond to letters or articles in Anchorage newspapers concerning environmental matters when it seemed apparent the facts were being misrepresented or clouded with preservationists' rhetoric. Since neither paper has published our responses, here they are for your information.

This article responds to the May 26 column by David Cline, national representative for the Audubon Society in Alaska, entitled "Conflict Flies over Eagles of the Chilkat Valley."

Conflict does indeed fly over this issue, and the Resource Development Council stands firmly opposed to Cline's position that the Haines eagles are in some sort of grave danger.

Readers should know that the logging now taking place or planned is three to five miles from the eagle council grounds. One area adjacent to the council grounds has been identified as a timber resource area. However, based on a recommendation by the Haines-Klukwan Resource Study Corporation this particular area has not and will not be in-

cluded in any cutting plans pending further study of the possibility that eagles could use the area. No known use of the area by eagles now exists.

Study by the Haines-Klukwan Corporation, the Audubon Society and others has failed to show any potential damage to the eagle sanctuary or eagle nesting areas by proposed timber operations.

The only contact between the logging operations and the known eagle nesting areas will be loaded and unloaded trucks traveling down the highway adjacent to the eagle area. This has never created a conflict and shouldn't now.

The 1979 land use plan referred to by Mr. Cline resulted in utilization, enhancement and protection of all the resources in the area, including the eagles. The eagle habitat, incidentally, is bordered by the main highway between Haines and British Columbia, by the village of Klukwan and by former timber cutting units and past mineral developments. There are as many or more eagles now as there ever have been. The area is not a "wilderness."

The 1979 land use plan took all this into consideration. Based on extensive work by the State of Alaska, local government, development interests and

Continued page 3

Dear Editor:

Mr. Clifton Eames, Counsel to the National Wildlife Federation and Alaska Natural Resource Center, in his letter to the Times of June 1 about Wetlands, is not very reassuring. His statement that a permit from the Corps of Engineers is "not to thwart necessary economic development, but to help preserve this valuable resource" is the kind of low-keyed statement we've heard from the preservationists before.

His concern about the value of Wetlands to the ecosystem is commendable and understandable. What he says about their contribution to the natural cycle is correct. What he does not mention is that the way protection is being administered accomplishes exactly what his organizations desire most --

paralysis by analysis.

The Corps of Engineers is not the only agency to pass judgement on your application for a permit to do something with your property if it should be unfortunate enough to fall within the designation of Wetlands. Other local, state and federal agencies must pass on it as well. These government agencies and bureaus have enough of a problem issuing a timely permit when the rules are clearly defined. In the case of Wetlands, however, the precise definition is definitely not clear.

One of the real hookers in Mr. Eames' letter is carefully couched in the language: "necessary economic development." Who, may I ask, makes the final decision as to what economic development is necessary? Mr. Eames? John G. Mitchell? Some bur-

Continued next page

eaucrat in the Environmental Protection Agency?

The very fact that government agencies and bureaus will be screening an application for a permit is a chilling prospect to most of us. They will decide if, and how, you may use the property you own and upon which you pay tax.

In the matter of Wetlands we have what may be a new kind of game. It won't be just big business and big bad corporations that get hit, but the little guy with small holdings who usually has smaller resources to survive the expense and delays inherent in the government permitting procedures. In some cases just filling out a permit application may be

too much for him. He could qualify for protection by consumer advocates, bleeding hearts and heaven knows who all. And when he finds out his guarantees under the Constitution expired already, he'll be mad.

No, Mr. Eames' letter doesn't reassure me much.

Sincerely,

Bob Fleming  
Special Consultant

Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc.

#### NOTABLE QUOTES:

*"Excessive paperwork and regulation required by the federal government is the biggest hidden tax in America. Business, last year, was required to file more than 305 million forms asking 7.3 billion questions at an administrative cost of \$103 billion."*  
U.S. Senator John Glenn — D, Ohio

*"They figure that maybe, if they make it tough enough, the oil industry will get the hell out."*  
Tom Cook, formerly with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, speaking to the Alaska Miner's Association.

*"Alaska's economy today is largely subsidized by the federal handouts, either through direct federal employment or grants to various segments of the society for things ranging from welfare to health services and education."*

W. D. Hagenstein, former Vice President of the Industrial Forestry Association, Portland

*"The government is supposed to guard our shoreline and deliver the mail — on time, and on Saturday, too. That's all."*

Pete Casper  
Green Construction Company

*"Here we are as a state spending millions of dollars on this and that type of energy development and we don't really know where we're going."*

Clarissa Quinlan  
Division of Energy and Power Development

*"The Alaska reservation land legislation will go*

*a long way toward crippling the U.S. economy."*

Herbert E. Meyer in his new book, THE WAR AGAINST PROGRESS: Storm King Publishers, PO Box 252, Middleton, NY

*"In spite of our urgent need for greater amounts of domestic petroleum, the federal government is denying Americans vital resources of oil and gas by locking up vast public lands in Alaska."*

ENERGYGRAM (Western Oil and Gas Association newsletter.)

*"If the present mushrooming rate of over regulation continues, the small business community faces extinction. However, it has within its power the strength that is necessary to make changes. The small business community must get involved directly in the political process of this nation, and get involved right now."*

Pennsylvania Representative  
Richard T. Schulze

*"How come both bureaucrats and elected officials create so many regulations, laws and new taxes that make it tougher for private enterprise when they both survive on tax dollars from the private sector and elected officials are dependent on the private citizens' contribution to get re-elected. Seems like, for their own good if nothing else, they'd do everything possible to stimulate business and make it easy for business and industry to be successful. Doesn't that make sense?"*

Dennis Johnson

*(Editor's note: If you are asking for our answer, it's yes.)*

#### POINTS TO PONDER

Reading about figures into billions of public dollars spent on regulatory matters, endless studies of everything you can point at or pronounce, tons of paperwork - much of which can be read and comprehended only by the writer -- and most of which we suspect will likely never be read or used by anyone, brings to mind a couple of questions.

First, who among the voters and taxpayers ever

said they wanted all this done? Was it you? It wasn't I. If it was the environmental groups or public advocacy folks, then I object, because I don't think they're the majority, and even if they were in a majority I object to paying through the nose every month, every year of my life for a lot of damn foolishness. There are better ways to use my money.

Second, why is it the environmentalists seem to

Continued next page

economic conditions in many areas, refinery and petrochemical plant construction is showing a big surge worldwide."

Later on in the same article: "Only one major

#### ENDANGERED WHAT?

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Interior (Forest Service and BLM) produced a 59-page booklet listing all the THREATENED AND ENDANGERED PLANTS of ALASKA. The little book contains maps, drawings and detailed descriptions of everything from *Artemisia unalaskaensis*, a variety of *aleutica*, to *Taraxacum carneocoloratum* and everything in between. Forty-two of them to be exact. Excellent reading for a biologist.

Glancing through it one might wonder which

#### COMMON SENSE ABOUT ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS

One of the most recent sojourns of the environmentalist crusade has been into military decision making. The Sierra Club and other environmentalist activist organizations are now strongly opposing the MX missile system because they fear it would be environmentally damaging to build.

The MX, for those who don't know, is a system of ballistic missiles. One of the problems with ballistic missiles is that the enemy can zero in on land based launching sites. Thus a pre-emptive first strike could destroy most if not all of the U.S. land based retaliatory missile force.

Since one can't move holes in the ground around, a reasonable solution is to make many holes connected by track, only some of which will be loaded, thus confusing a potential attack. We don't pretend to have adequate military knowledge to decide whether it's a good idea. But it seems bizarre that when your national existence is threatened, you worry about the environmental impact of a few holes in the ground.

Unfortunately, such screwball attitudes don't seem to be rare in the environmental movement. Everyone remembers Tellico Dam and how its construction was held up by concern for a small handful of minute fish, only vaguely different from many similar species abounding in many other local areas. Most people already know that the transplanted snail darters did very well elsewhere and that the dam was finally only okayed by a Congressional Act.

What you might not know is that the Tellico project had finished all its environmental studies, there were no problems or grounds for delay until environmentalists sent in a biologist specifically to find something, anything to stop the dam. They were not worried about snail darters, but opposed to economic growth. This was simple irrational opposition by people truly opposed to the U.S. economy and its growth.

An example is the Storm King power generation plant which was to have been built in New York to add power to the New York City power grid. In this case, there was an existing plant and

grassroots refinery has been built in the U.S. since 1976, but construction continues on numerous small refineries and some distillation expansion projects at existing plants."

government bureau will spend some tax dollars to produce a book defining in equal detail all the endangered industries, businesses and jobs in Alaska resulting from the magnitude of government concern about our environment and ecology. The plot could be interesting, if you like suspense and intrigue. Plenty of pathos, a real tear-jerker, in fact. Even some humor, if you can laugh at yourself floundering in all the environmental and bureaucratic traps we have so naively bumbled into.

lake; all that Con Ed wanted to do was extend the plant and run transmission lines to New York City. Opponents complained of "visual pollution". One after another delaying tactic was used not for the ostensible reasons, but because of the irrational and dangerous anti-electricity, anti-growth ideas of the local environmentalist coalitions. This plant has been in contention for 20 years. The great New York power blackouts of the 70's may well never have occurred if this plant had come on line.

For an even more horrendous view of this kind of medieval superstitious anxiety about anything modern, think of the lawsuits environmentalists waged against the building of the B1 bomber (before President Carter stopped its building for other reasons). The environmentalists argued that B1 could not be built since it involved a nuclear weapons delivery system without an environmental impact statement detailing the worldwide effect of nuclear fallout in the event of a potential nuclear war. We don't know whether the bomber should or should not have been built for military reasons, but we know craziness when we see it.

It's difficult to know what to say about this kind of craziness, but Alaska has its own home grown variety. Donald Clocksin and Michael Jeffery of Alaska Legal Services were incensed at Exxon for not taking down an oil rig tower on the North Slope recently since "many birds might be killed by flying into it." Yes, it sounds like a joke. We wish it were.

How does it all affect you? Well, when these coercive utopians, who prefer to destroy society, then complain in circular fashion that it doesn't function have their way, they pass rules and regulations designed deliberately to destroy jobs. It is their belief that they know best what is moral and good for us and modern life is "evil" according to them and must be destroyed. They have no ideas even as good as the Marxists they often ally with as to what should come after. But if it's anything like Marxist paradises, it's a horrible future to contemplate. Further, they intend in their own home grown totalitarian fashion to create a society so coercive that everyone will be forced to do as they

estimates that the cost of doing business with government agencies boils down to \$3,000 per housing unit and will reach \$6,000 within three years" (ED: We are now past that point.) "And from an executive of a construction company listed on the New York stock exchange: 'Where it used to take six months to obtain approval for development, it now takes two or three years or more which means we have to have a substantially higher investment in land.' The proponents of federal land use regulation have a program that will not serve us well. They show little appreciation for the cost their measures will impose on society, and little understanding of

#### WHAT ARE YOUR CHANCES IN THE STATE OF ALASKA LAND LOTTERY DISPOSALS?

Webster's dictionary gives two definitions to the word lottery. One is a drawing of lots in which prizes are distributed to the winners among persons buying a chance. The second is an event or affair whose outcome is, or seems to be, determined by chance. The land lottery fits the second definition best because no prize is given to the winner. A lottery winner for land is the state's affair to determine your chance to make a land purchase. This may be the only chance you will want to take after you get involved.

The Spring 1980 Disposal Brochure for Lottery No. 3 and Homesite No. 4 is full of chances. The biggest chance is the drawee is going to obtain a parcel of land that he or she has not seen and the second is when it is found, a considerable amount of disappointment will be experienced.

The state's land lottery law is authorized by Alaska Statute 38.05.057. It is only one method of making state land available for private ownership. State land can also be made available for sale at public auction to the highest qualified bidder and by lease to the highest qualified bidder. The public auction could also be a sealed bid process to deter the bidding fever and allow the bidder to actually consider his or her real need for the land.

The lottery land disposal is novel but should be used with more discretion. The law itself has some limiting factors that make it an undesirable disposal method in some instances. Lottery land can not be sold for less than \$400 per acre. An exception to this is agricultural land which can not be sold for less than \$100 per acre. Most people do not realize that many parcels have been raised above their fair market value to meet this minimum requirement. A clue to this increased offering value is to divide the number of acres into the purchase price listed in the brochure. If the answer is \$400 or \$100 you can assume the actual fair market value is less. The purchasers of these parcels are not involved

#### SPEAKS UP FOR COAL USE

Now the folks at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) say we should vastly increase our coal production. Coal could be America's biggest source of foreign exchange by the year 2,000 and, more importantly, break the world's energy stale-

the externality issue that would justify government activity in this arena. Without full comprehension of these issues and without detailed specification of the decision making techniques that will be used, the program is almost certain to be a costly failure. It will be costly not only in terms of lost resources, lost alternatives, and bitter disappointments, but also costly in terms of man's most precious possession, freedom."

All this was written and published in 1975; trouble is there was no one to listen, take heed, understand and take action. We still couldn't believe all this could happen to us, not in THIS country.

in an arms length transaction.

Other important issues are the parcel size being offered, the density of parcels and the land quality. The Department of Natural Resources has over reacted to the legislature's direction to make land available. Alaska Statute 38.05.047 in its various subsections refers to the classification and sale of state land in municipalities. Yet the restrictions are being applied outside the municipalities. Municipalities include boroughs. Subsection (e) of this section states in part "If the land is suitable for residential use, the department shall survey and subdivide the land in a survey district established under (c) of this section into parcels which may not exceed five acres . . ." This raises the question as to why did the department elect to subdivide massive areas outside of boroughs into five acre or less parcels. Examples of these in Southcentral Alaska are subdivisions in the Copper Center -- Glennallen area and near Anderson, Alaska. Within an 18 x 7 mile area at Anderson approximately 1450 five acre surveyed lots are being offered in three subdivisions. Another 192 five acre or less lots are being offered at Panguinque Creek which is located approximately 18 miles to the south. Hardly an Alaskan wilderness experience. These lands should have been offered in large tracts of 80 acres or more. The subdivisions along with others being offered violate Alaska Statute 38.04.010 that directs lands disposals in remote areas to be spaced so the state will not be saddled with providing municipal services. This would include schools. The congestion of small tracts not connected to a highway system or fronting on a water body that would provide access has to be a designed boondoggle.

The next appeal we will hear from DNR is -- All of this state land was made available but we have just proven to you the public does not want the land. A very expensive 8-million dollar planning process.

Dale P. Tubbs

mate, according to an MIT study. **Oil and Gas Journal** raises the question along with others: "When will government loosen up on repressive environmental laws to make it happen."

O & GJ also reports that: "Despite unstable  
Continued next page

have so much more clout with the state and federal government than the rest of us? Are there more of them? Do they contribute more to campaigns? I doubt it. What they do get done is create more bureaucratic jobs. They understand grant writing and how to parlay grant money from private foundations to organizational structures which will get federal and state funding. Professional parasites.

There are ways to break up the syndrome consisting of environmental activist bureaucrat elected official. The first step is to understand it and understand that if you do nothing to disturb it, likely as

#### LETTERS AND ARTICLES (Continued from page 1)

conservationists, the plan caused a reduction of the potential annual sustained yield timber cut of the Haines area from 30 million board feet per year to 10.2 million based on the desires of all parties to protect all resources.

The Haines-Klukwan Resource Study Corporation, representing the majority of the citizens of that area, utilized the services of professional foresters and a nationally known wildlife biologist. Its preliminary finding was that presently planned and adequately supervised timber harvesting operations will not adversely affect the fisheries or wildlife of the Chilkat Valley.

The Chilkat Valley is richly endowed with timber, minerals, soils, fisheries and wildlife resources. It also contains a progressive, fair-minded community that has done more to protect its resources than most communities in the nation.

Mr. Cline bemoaned the fact that a 4-year study proposed by Audubon was substantially rejected by the local community and the state of Alaska. So far funding for the work that Audubon is doing -- in competition with the local community and the State of Alaska -- has come from misguided private interests outside the state with cooperation from the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These "Services" will use the biased data from the Audubon study in an attempt to lock up the entire Chilkat Valley.

#### FORTY FATHOMS

"No reason for a commercial fishing publication to bore hell out of you." Those words from Kay Guthrie, publisher of a new, slick cover monthly publication called FORTY FATHOMS scheduled to launch its first issue in August, 1980.

Guthrie takes the position that commercial fishing is a gutsy business; FORTY FATHOMS is a gutsy magazine. As an example, in the pilot issue, two articles quickly catch the eye. "Blue Pole Bastards: Washington trollers head for Alaska" and "Fed Up: Fishermen cope with over-regulation." (Welcome to the club.)

Kay Guthrie has been in Alaska for 22 years pioneering in the publication and advertising agency business. He's met the payroll and paid his dues. In

not nothing will happen to it.

So far, much of our effort has been aimed at effects of the syndrome rather than the cause. The second step is to target the cause and the coalition behind it. Elected officials are usually sensitive to the wishes of those who will reelect them, or not reelect them.

A guest editorial in this issue by Arthur Hippler expands on the common sense, and the lack of it, behind activities of some protectors of the environment.

Now being proposed are massive land trades between the state and federal governments that would place most of the Chilkat Valley into park or wilderness classifications. This would tie the Glacier Bay National Monument, the Dalton Trail, and the Chilkat State Park into one unit, threatening a vital transportation lifeline for much of Alaska.

It would isolate the communities of Haines, Klukwan and Skagway by removing any vestige of a natural resource base, without which no community can survive.

People who are interested in the "development vs. eagles" problem and the true welfare of the eagle, should ask Mr. Cline some hard questions, such as these:

--Can you give me definitive data on how the extremely tightly-regulated timber harvesting operations will be harmful to the eagle population? Facts and figures, please, not rhetoric.

--What site-specific data do you have that shows harm will come to the local fisheries? Why are the local fishing organizations working with timber operators instead of against them if their fisheries are in jeopardy?

--Why, in the Audubon Society's ecological study plan, was just the eagle singled out for protection and enhancement, to the exclusion of all other resources including people?

Continued on page 4

that time he claims to have visited almost every city, town and village in the state.

FORTY FATHOMS has been in the back of his mind for a long time. How did Forty Fathoms get its name? Aside from 240 feet, it's just a name that sounded good, fits the image and is euphonious.

FF is planned to be an 80-page publication and Guthrie promises not to bore you with material that reads "like the Congressional Record." He also wants to send free copies to as many members of the Resource Development Council as he can reach. If you want to be on the mailing list for sure, the address is 1326 East Bercot Road, Freeland, Washington 98249.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION \$25.00

**CONSUMER  
BURDEN  
GETS HEAVIER**

Commenting on a report to senators on the current status of the Northwest gas line project by John Rheit from the Office of Federal Inspectors, Senator Ted Stevens remarked that he hoped the degree of federal involvement in the project would not contribute to undue burdens to the American consumer once gas is flowing, and that potential problems which may arise could be handled "at no cost to the taxpayer."

It is somewhat gratifying that politicians are still capable of such thoughts, but it is too late, at least in this matter. In the very next sentence of this report, for instance, in ALASKAN NEWSLINE, it is reported that the Office of the Federal Inspector is requesting a budget increase for 1981 of 11 million dollars over 1980, jumping it from 15 to 26 million.

**LETTERS  
AND  
ARTICLES  
(Continued  
from page 3)**

Daily News readers are sophisticated enough to recognize that the "eagle protection" issue is a smokescreen. Audubon's real purpose is to give the federal government control of land for which it now has no jurisdiction and to make the Chilkat Valley the world's largest "no-man's land."

The people of the Chilkat Valley have shown beyond a doubt that they are capable of managing local resources. They are being guided by a fine land use plan that took years to prepare and had as much input as the public had to offer. They're not stopping here. Through the Haines-Klukwan Study Corporation, the Alaska Departments of Fish and Game and Natural Resources, they are continuing more inclusive long-range study of the eagles, based on pre-

Delays in the line itself are directly traceable to government involvement and each day of delay adds to the cost of the line and the gas it will carry. "Degree of federal involvement" is enormous. Rheit's time, Senator Stevens' time are all adding to the cost to the taxpayers.

Nice of the Senator to say it, but too late.

We must belabor the point, because too many people just aren't getting it: The government is too involved in our business and our lives. The free enterprise system can do it better and cheaper.

Sometimes questions come to mind, such as: What would be the effect over the next, say, five or ten years on the quality of water and air in Juneau, Cordova, Valdez, Anchorage and Nome if the state Environmental Conservation Department simply did nothing?

liminary data already gathered, than Audubon has proposed.

Now that you've heard two sides to the story, we hope you will support our position: that of rational land-use decisions based on respect and concern for utilization, enhancement and protection of all resources.

If you do, we urgently request that you write Senators Gravel and Stevens, Representative Young, Governor Hammond and Commissioner LeResche with the message that you oppose any land swaps in the Chilkat Valley.

Paula P. Easley  
Executive Director  
Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc.

**NO MO MO?**

Reports that Mo Udall has big problems in the Arizona 2nd Congressional District race against Richard Huff of Tucson is a matter of great concern to a lot of Alaskans; it's possible the reports may not be true.

Huff's visit to Alaska at least demonstrates he has a grasp of the problem and is willing to expose himself to those of us who stand accused by good old Mo as proponents of "rape, ruin and run for fun and profit."

Apparently there is substance to the reports that Mo is worried. He wrote a letter to his friend, President Jimmy Carter, professing a sense of great concern that our nation's minerals not be locked up

in federal lands creating an OPEC-like crisis with a mineral shortage. While his letter to the president is a tad inconsistent with a letter he circulated soliciting funds for the Sierra Club wherein he expressed great concern that if the land is not locked up terrible things will happen to the environment, it did indicate that he had made contact with reality.

No doubt some Alaskans, at least, will be making infusions into the Huff campaign fund. If Udall gets in enough real trouble, who knows, he could become a re-born bulldozer operator bent on rape, ruin and run-like-hell back to safe haven on the Potomac.

**SUPPORT IT**

If we support and encourage the kind of action taken by House Minority Leader John Rhodes, the Republican from Arizona, in introducing the resolution telling the administration to unlock all that federal land for development of our resources, who knows but the fever to support such action could spread.

If adopted the resolution would open the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska to private oil and

gas leasing immediately and would greatly step up offshore development activity.

Energy policies of the administration during the past few years are coming home to roost in the form of shortages, higher prices and general inflationary trends. Extreme jumps in fuel prices such as we've seen bear on transportation costs and, obviously, on the cost of things being transported; even airline passengers.

Even Mo Udall is for unlocking the land when he gets the message the key to his re-election lies

in unlocking rather than locking. (See related story in this issue.)

**NO HELP  
WANTED**

Proposed regulations of two government agencies were challenged recently by the Resource Development Council.

The Alaska Coastal Policy Council and the Alaska Public Utilities Commission both were considering regulatory amendments that would reimburse private citizens and consumer groups for costs incurred from participating in regulatory proceedings.

RDC said the Coastal Policy Council did not have statutory authority to promulgate 6 AAC 80.025 and that the statutes "were void of even an implicit directive from the legislature to enact 6 AAC 80.025."

6 AAC 80.025 was modeled after the Federal Trade Commission's program and proposed by Alaska Assistant Attorney General Madeleine Levy.

The FTC, however, received specific congressional direction for its program; the CPC has no such authority or direction.

H. Peter Metzger's recent paper, **Government Funded Activism: Hiding Behind the Public Interest**, points out the dangerous pitfalls of such compensatory programs.

RDC's testimony opposed the provisions on the grounds that adequate opportunities for consumer participation in regulatory proceedings existed, that the proposed regulations would encourage abuse of the right of consumer participation and would increase costs of government. They could also cause extensive delays in obtaining project approvals, in some cases making them uneconomic.

Testimony to the CPC and APUC is available at the Resource Development Council office.

**WORTH  
REPEATING**

At a 1977 forestry symposium in Fairbanks Mr. W. D. Hagenstein, Executive Vice President of the Industrial Forestry Association, Portland, Oregon concluded his presentation entitled **INDUSTRY LOOKS AT THE FOREST PRODUCTS POTENTIAL OF INTERIOR ALASKA** with almost poetic prose we feel is worth repeating. He said: "Alaska is one of the brightest jewels in the American crown. We can afford millions of acres of wilderness up here, millions of acres of national parks and millions of acres of wildlife refuges, but I make the plea for using those lands which are capable of contributing permanent crops of timber for that purpose under the kind of management that the forestry profession knows how to put into effect. The American people want their common assets used more wisely than seems to be a trend in the last decade.

Once you had a great territorial governor, Frank Heintzleman, who was a friend of mine for most of my adult lifetime. Frank was a forester before he was a politician. In fact, he really never was

a politician. He never lost his zeal for developing the economy of Alaska because he recognized the great potential of its forest for not only creating the kind of civilization which people who reside here must have, but because of the much greater contribution they could make to our whole country. In his memory I would say that when forestry really becomes the contributor to the social and economic development of Alaska it has the potential to be, it will be a lasting monument to this far-sighted man who pioneered the application of the principles of forestry to the national forests in southeastern Alaska. We need another Frank Heintzleman now to lead interior Alaska to a similar state. Forestry has always been the pioneer in the settlement of a forested country, and interior Alaska should be no exception. With your great storehouse of petroleum, minerals, water, forests, scenery, wildlife and a hardy race of people, the future of Alaska is bright indeed. Let's hope that our politicians are wise enough to see it."

**TRAIN  
TRIP  
HELP**

RDC has compiled a list of 90 people and organizations we know gave of themselves and their goods or products to help organize and implement the train trip to Talkeetna. Without them it wouldn't have happened.

Perhaps the more significant point is, that many people, plus those who paid their good money to go along, and a great bunch of folks in Talkeetna display an interest in the Resource Development Council

and a belief in the Council's principles. Add this to the growing membership of RDC all over the state of Alaska and you have a large body of people who want orderly growth and development to happen here in the state. These are people who buy goods and services, who vote and who, obviously, are active.

It's encouraging.

**RECOMMENDED  
READING**

"NO LAND IS AN ISLAND: INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF LAND USE", Institute for Contemporary Studies, 260 California Street, Suite 811, San Francisco, California 94111.

It's a collection of authors covering numer-

ous aspects of land use and ownership issues in the United States to 1975.

M. Bruce Johnson, Professor of Economics, University of California points out, for instance: "With the regulations and controls in existence right now costs are rising. One California builder

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