RESOURCE REVIEW
May 1979

RESOURCE RAIDERS
CHALLENGE
LEGISLATURE'S
BUDGET BUSTERS

Now listen you rascals of old Juneau town
Where the taxes go up and rarely come down.
The TIME of reckoning has finally arrived
And the bets are all setting at eighteen to five
That the "Resource Raiders" -- that NOBLE
home team . . .
Can take the "Budget Busters," no matter
how mean.

Everyone knows that the "Raiders" are by
far the best,
They're lean and they're mean and they never
rest
As they train for the battle in Seward's
new gym
For the challenge of Earthball, a game without
rims,
A game without crossbars, cages or stalls
Where you push on the canvas and aim for the
walls.

The challenge is set for the fifteenth of
September.
A day to regret or long to remember,
In Anchorage we'll start and gamble on
down
The "Roaring Twenties Express" to old Seward
town
To be lost in the cheer and the beat of the
band,
The throng of the crowd and cheers from the
stands.

Farsmooth "Budget Busters" we'll make a
fair show
You get the Dallas Cheerleaders, or subs, if you
go
Down the rail line to Seward's new gym
To try your luck to see if you'll win.
And when the game has finally ended
The winner with the state budget shall spend it.

WHAT TO DO
WHEN
THE OIL
RUNS OUT

An imminent concern of Americans is that
of life without gasoline. And gas rationing is
just around the corner for many states.
In Alaska, however, an even greater problem
looms on the horizon: bankruptcy. At the cur-
rent rate, Alaska will be bankrupt as soon as the
oil in Prudhoe runs out. According to a State
of Alaska Department of Revenue Report,
70.03% of all revenue brought in by the State
of Alaska in 1979 was generated by the oil and
gas industry. In 1980 this figure is expected
to rise to 73.21%. Alaska thus faces a problem.
It must either begin to develop additional
sources of revenues from fisheries, agriculture,
mining, forestry, ranching, recreation, tourism
and other industries, or it must stop spending
tax dollars.

Encouraging expansion of the oil and gas
industry, the mainstay of our economy, must
be a Number 1 priority.

SOMEBODY
FINALLY
GOT THE
MESSAGE

There is an old Navy story about a sea bat-
tle between an American man-of-war and a Brit-
ish sloop. When the two ships slammed
 together, British soldiers swarmed aboard
 through the American gun turrets below decks.
The fighting was heavy and when at last the
British had been repulsed, one of the seamen
heard a lieutenan on deck cry, "We have not
yet begun to fight." Looking over the carnage
about him the seaman replied, "Someone is
just not getting the message."

In the field of land classification, it is a plea-
sure to report that someone is indeed getting
the message. In the spring 1979 edition of The
Land, a BLM publicaation, State director Curtis
V. McVee stated: Multiple use is neither pro-de-
velopment nor pro-preservationist. It's a wise
Continued next page
GOOD GRIEF, ANOTHER STACK OF LETTERS?

Council President Bud Dye may be changing his flourishing signature for a scribble unless the staff cuts down on preparing letters for his signature.

The latest demand on Bud's right hand was a Stack signature.

It no longer supported the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1979 and earlier mining law. Mr. Dye's letter emphasized the Council's concern that "failure to allow development of the U.S. Borax mining claim will set dangerous precedents for future mining, not only in Alaska, but in other states as well."

The letter concluded, "While we are not members of your congressional district, we recognize that decisions concerning Alaska's resources will ultimately affect your constituents -- hopefully in a favorable way."

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FOURTEEN years ago, the first place to leave was the Arctic Star, a 265-foot-long ship which can process and freeze up to 30,000 pounds per day and store up to 3 million pounds of fish. There will be no reason for the workers to be cramped, as the barge has living quarters for 140. Two helicopters are available for rapid access to supplies and facilities on shore. The second craft, the Bering Star, is only 215 feet long and can house 120 workers. Both barges can load and unload products at the rate of 35 tons an hour. These two large barges will join Icicle Seafood's 165-foot self-propelled processing vessel, the Alaska Star, and five shore processing facilities at Petersburg, Stikine, Seward, Homer and Ninilchik, for cargo flights.

Fairbanks, because of its unique geographic location and proximity to jet fuel production, has induced some international flights to switch from Anchorage to Fairbanks International Airport. The key to this move is the availability of jet fuel from the North Pole Refinery and the addition of two new tanker trucks at the airport. These factors have also led Fairbanks to overnight in Fairbanks rather than Anchorage as a stopover.

Beginning May 10, Japan Air Lines initiated four flights a day to Fairbanks. The company expects to have 88 flights into Fairbanks by the end of May. All flights will be DC-8's. With the two trucks, each with a capacity of 10,000 gallons, the Fairbanks airport can fuel the planes faster than could Anchorage.

Fairbanks solves Fuel Shortage for JAL

FAIRBANKS SOLVES FUEL SHORTAGE FOR JAL Fairbanks, because of its unique geographic location and proximity to jet fuel production, has induced some international flights to switch from Anchorage to Fairbanks International Airport. The key to this move is the availability of jet fuel from the North Pole Refinery and the addition of two new tanker trucks at the airport. These factors have also led Japan Airlines and Korean Airlines to consider Fairbanks, rather than Anchorage, as a stopover for cargo flights.

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Alaska is beginning to develop indigenous industries which employ Alaskans who will in turn buy Alaskan products which in turn support Alaskans. This broadening of the tax base is widely supported by members of your COUNCIL.

One of our unique Alaskan industries is reindeer ranching.

Prior to 1891 there were no reindeer in Alaska. The first herds were imported from Siberia with the help of Sheldon Jackson, a Presbyterian minister. The object of the introduction was to feed and clothe the natives during a reduction of the caribou herds. By 1902, the number of reindeer in Alaska was over 100,000.

Today, however, the reindeer number only about 30,000. Predation, disease and inexperience has caused the herds to fly through them would be disastrous.

Designation as a wilderness virtually freezes land in its natural state. This, among other things, would preclude development of one of the world's largest molybdenum deposits in the Misty Fjords area of southeastern Alaska. Other natural resources affected include large copper and coal deposits, tin and circular. We still have substantial gold prospects, and much of the state is unexplored for oil and gas.

Strong environmental safeguards are needed, but this doesn't mean that there should be no development whatsoever. Putting too much land in wilderness is not a wise or prudent action in view of the country's problems in the Middle East and the hazard of being at the whim of foreign oil suppliers.
CADAVERS UNITE!!!

Word has just been received from Southern California that there is a new movement afoot. A new group known as CADAVER, (Citizens Activated to Defend the Aspersed Value of the Eternally Reposed), has been formed. "Why have we ignored the rights of an infinitely large group -- the Deceased?" CADAVER asks. "After being trampled on for centuries by an upper-crust elite of 'living' humans, this silent majority has now formed a spirited underground movement."

Citing that 'cold-blooded prejudice against the Dead is deeply grounded in our society,' CADAVER has made six demands, three of which are published herein:

1) CADAVER demands better living conditions -- the Dead are boxed in municipal hovels without adequate recreational areas, medical facilities, or proper utilities.

2) Jobs -- the Dead have a 100% unemployment rate. Refused jobs simply because they are dead.

3) An end to media stereotyping -- terminate the crude presentation of the Dead in movies, literature and popular folklore as somehow biologically inferior to the 'living.'

To the "stairon call" of "Death is Beautiful," CADAVER has made many inroads into college and universities of Southern California. Stating "The Dead will no longer take this lying down!" and "It's time for Death to be proud," CADAVER is calling for a DEAD LIBERATION now.

GOLD IN GARBAGE

America's "throwaway era" is rapidly coming to an end. With the accent on energy conservation and the environmental problems associated with continuing to dump "trash," garbage dumps throughout the United States are becoming veritable gold mines. Even sludge can be reused.

Recycling is now an 18 million dollar-a-year industry. Thanks to the 10% tax credit for the purchase of recycling equipment included in the Energy Act of 1978, items such as old bottles, cheese whey, aluminum cans, abandoned cars, feedlot manure and household garbage are being recycled or turned into energy resources. From the one-half billion tons of garbage produced yearly by Americans, a new industry is rising to the fore.

And the numbers are impressive. In 1968, for instance, there were 67 firms shredding the hulks of wrecked cars. Today there are more than 200. Of the 200 million tons discarded each year, 10 million are recycled. Additionally, the tires are used as fuel, asphalt base and oil products. Goodyear's plant in Akron uses up to 30,000 pounds of old tires a day as a fuel source. In a demonstration project, Goodyear and Tosco Corporation converted 800 tons of scrap tires into 500,000 pounds of carbon black, 130,000 gallons of oil, 20 tons of scrap steel and some gas. Lubricating oil is being recycled as is aluminum, copper, stainless steel and paper. Waste processing plants turn garbage into pellets to be burned as fuel. And this just begins the list.

The most important factor in this new endeavor is that the recycling is being done. For years the energy experts have been predicting that one day we would have to recycle. Now that the time has come it is reassuring to know that we have not neglected the Dead which will allow us to pull ourselves out of the 'garbage problem.'

SEARCH FOR THE HOLY GRAIL

"For every barrel of oil that the United States discovers, it uses two." This was the contention of Roger Herrera, Exploration Representative, SOHIO-BP, speaking before the Alaska Growth Policy Council's PETROLEUM POTENTIAL WORKSHOP on May 9. Herrera joined with other members of the public and private sector to discuss the petroleum potential of Alaska.

The scope of the conference was to show the on-shore and offshore petroleum potential of the State and what possibilities for development existed. Milton Lipton, President of Walter J. Levy Consultants, also spoke and predicted the world oil situation would get worse before it gets any better. "We are being myopic in the way we handle the energy problem," he stated. "Alaska is not the solution to the U.S. Energy problem. If we are looking for the Holy Grail, we won't find it."

Roger Lang, President of the Alaska Native Foundation, concluded the morning session by clearly stating the Native corporations were here to stay "forevermore." They "will not heal scab up and go away." He emphasized that there must be some source of domestic fuel production for Alaskans, especially natives in the smaller villages.

"Why," he asked, "do people in Barrow pay $3 for a gallon of gas when they are right next to the pipeline?"

BLM NOW ADVERTISING SIERRA CLUB MEETINGS

Two legal notices published in the Anchorage Times on March 27 have raised the eyebrows of a number of Council members. Both notices concerned the Gulf of Alaska EIS for proposed oil and gas lease sale No. 55 on OCS lands offshore of Yakutat.

The first notice advertised a public meeting to be held in Yakutat on March 29. The second notice was worded exactly as the first except for the fact that it was advertised as the "Sierra Club General Meeting" to be held in Anchorage on March 27. The public was urged to contact two BLN employees for more information. When contacted by a Council member, a BLM spokesperson said the second notice must have been placed in error.

LOGGING IS NOSMOKING TOO!

Dear Editor:

I've been reading those articles in the paper about this log dump petition and I feel I should put in a word or two myself.

There is one thing I would like to see these flatlanders sign that such things get through their head, and that is that tourists don't come to Southeast or any other part of Alaska to look at beautiful buildings and park avenues. They come here to see what they can of the logging, fishing and general life of Alaska along with the scenery. So why try to keep them from seeing it. After all, they send millions of dollars each year trying to accomplish this.

Alaska is supported from tourists, fishing, mining and logging and the sooner people in Alaska come to realize this the better we can work together for a common cause, such as stamping out d-2 and these other land grabs.

If it's a petition they want, then make one that says at least one load of logs has to be dumped when a township is in and I'll tell you where the tourists will be when it's going on, and then they'll buy souvenirs to remember Wrangell by.

They'll leave here much happier than they would have otherwise.

Let's all look at the possibilities and possibili- ties on this and try to work together.

Bert Duncan

AND YOU THINK SMOKING WAS DANGEROUS!

The Carter Energy Program also got a nasty jolt from the environmental lobby. It appears that highly insulated, air-tight rooms -- the kind that the Washington Wizards want to hammer up all over America to conserve our nonrenewable materials ... trap rodents, derivatives of the dread- ed radium. With this radioactive stuff ricocheting about our neatly sealed, energy-efficient homes and condominiums, our cancer rates will show steep progress. Moreover, we will be sitting ducks for the FDA ... imagine the implications of the Delaney Clause when they determine that sitting indoors leads to cancer."

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