

UPSET
UP
NORTH

The Interior/North Alaska Newsletter, Media Project bomb-blasted a lot of people in its October 27, 1980 edition. In case you haven't seen it, this letter is published in Fairbanks "for the non-profit Alaska Research Group in cooperation with the University of Alaska Friends of the Alaska Research Group." And "Richard A. Fineberg is solely responsible for its contents."

Fineberg seems to be annoyed as hell with: The Moral Majority, Libertarians in general (Dick Randolph and Ken Fanning in particular), with the Resource Development Council, Ron Arnold who he refers to as the RDC's "phrasemaker" here to "... tell us all about an alleged evil Greenie conspiracy"

and with politicians who "fall all over themselves to assure the public they are not environmentalists."

If he was unhappy prior to November 4, wonder how he feels now.

A few questions haunt us at this time, such as: "Is this the Media Project up for legislative funding with state money? Who are University of Alaska Friends of the Alaska Research Group?"

This is a fairly sophisticated little publication and cost some money to print and mail out under bulk mail permit No. 57. Eight pages, letter size with a small amount of advertising sold inside.

We have our PIRGs and now an ARG. They both raise questions, eyebrows and curiosity.

RESOURCE REVIEW

Published monthly by

The RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL for ALASKA, Inc.

 **Resource Development Council**
for Alaska, Inc.

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Resource Development Council for Alaska, Inc. **RESOURCE REVIEW**

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NOVEMBER 1980

ROYALTY OIL

The Resource Development Council, saying a state proposal would "force Alaskans to pay higher energy prices," testified against proposed royalty oil sale regulations at a public hearing November 5, chaired by Robert LeResche, Commissioner of Natural Resources.

RDC joined several major oil companies and in-state processors, who claimed the proposed regulations would open the door for out-of-state royalty oil buyers who "might also be speculators" without first guaranteeing that in-state needs would be met.

LeResche, during the hearing and since, has countered it is his duty to maximize the dollar return when the state sells resources. RDC testified the state should not force Alaskans to pay higher energy prices "for the sake of increasing the state's treasury, which is already overflowing."

It was learned after the hearing that the regulations being spoken to, which had been circulated by the Department of Natural Resources prior to the hearing, were not the same regulations on which LeResche held the hearing. Substantial changes had been made prior to the hearing without public notification. The points RDC made, however, were still valid concerning the revised proposed regulations.

RDC, in a counter-proposal, stated the price of royalty oil to in-state processors should not exceed the average wellhead value of already committed royalty oil during the 30 days previous to a sale. After in-state needs are met on a long term basis, the Council testified, then the state could consider bids from out of state buyers, and would be justified in accepting the highest bid.

HOOKANO IN ALASKA

Chief of the land use section of the Pacific Legal Foundation, Tom Hookano, came to Alaska November 5 to assess some possible wetland cases and to speak to a joint meeting of the Council and AGC on Thursday morning, November 6.

Along with Council Executive Committee members Bud Dye and Bob Fleming, Hookano went to Kenai, met with Borough Assembly members,

appeared on Sound Off on KSRM with John Davis and had a personal inspection tour of land owned by Mr. Chester Cone which is classified as wetlands. Cone's case is one of those under consideration by PLF's land use section.

Hookano was characterized by his boss, Ronald A. Zumbun, President of PLF, as the "brightest land use attorney in the U.S."

SIMON VS. OLIVERES

A federal judge in Chicago, saying he has been misled by "opportunistic and manipulative attorneys" reversed his own previous order, and in so doing denied \$18 million in federal funds to a group of private lawyers and activists doing battle with investor-owned public utilities.

U. S. District Judge John F. Grady, in mid-October, ruled that unspent funds, appropriated by Congress to help poor and elderly people finance fuel needs, could not be used by the activist lawyers to finance their projects. Both government attorneys, representing the federal Community Services Organization, and the private "poverty lawyers," were accused of making a "sweetheart deal"

to circumvent the will of Congress concerning the funds.

Dan M. Burt, president of the Capital Legal Foundation, has credited H. Peter Metzger, manager of public affairs planning, Public Service Company of Colorado, with the reopening of the case before Judge Grady.

Metzger's staff had researched the original issue and turned its findings over to Burt's group, which asked the Chicago judge to reconsider his approval of the original out of court settlement.

Metzger spoke in Alaska this summer before Commonwealth North. RDC, during the last legisla-

Continued on page 2

ture, had distributed Metzger's report, "Government Funded Activism, Hiding Behind the Public Interest" to all Alaska lawmakers and many Alaskans. The report was instrumental in RDC's advocacy of denying public moneys to certain self-styled public interest groups in the state, that RDC has labeled "no-growth advocates."

The funds were the unspent portion of a \$200 million appropriation made by Congress to aid poverty level people. The private activist lawyers sued the Community Services Administration (Simon vs. Oliveres) to keep the CSA from returning the leftover \$18 million to the federal treasury. After the suit was filed, it was charged the government lawyers and the activists entered into an out of court settlement, giving all but \$2,000 of the funds to the lawyers, advocacy groups and federal agencies (including CSA) for "public service work."

**WAR
AGAINST
WAR —
ON
PROGRESS**

Herbert E. Meyer, author of THE WAR AGAINST PROGRESS was preaching primarily to the choir when he spoke to the banquet meeting of the Associated General Contractors in Anchorage November 7.

The choir responded with a standing ovation after interrupting with applause during his speech, the sort of thing that sparks a warm glow in the heart of a professional lecturer.

Meyer's speech, of course, followed the philosophical line of his book. An interruption for applause came when he identified the bureaucrat as one who lives with the haunting fear that somewhere, somehow, someone out there is going to do something useful, without a permit.

Basically his message is that there is a war, but it can be won by those who believe in progress. He identified the problem, spelled out how to fight the war and concluded on a note of optimism. He calls progress "an expansion of opportunity." "Opening new doors. But the alternative to going forward is not standing still, it is falling back."

**ENVIRONMENT
OR
ECONOMY**

Rebecca Leet of the Wilderness Society is quoted in a post-election news story: "This election was not won or lost over environmental issues, the people voted on the economy. Our issues were not rejected."

Ron Arnold said leaders in the environmental movement are smart. Rebecca bears him out. She is anxious to put to rest any notion that there is somehow a connection or any kind of relationship between environmental issues and the state of the economy.

Nice try, but it appears the great mass of people have thought about it and may have now reached

It turned out they planned to attack private utility companies. Judge Grady originally okayed the out of court settlement.

He was asked to reconsider the matter by Capital Legal Foundation, of Washington, D.C. The Foundation is a business-oriented public interest law firm. It was acting on behalf of U. S. Senators Edward Zorinsky, D-Neb; Orrin Hatch, R-Utah; and Paul Laxalt, R-Nev.

In reversing his order, Judge Grady stated he originally did not realize that the money would not go to needy people. Instead, the CSA lawyers and the poverty lawyers were to channel the funds to consumer advocacy groups. It has been reported that Grady's decision deals a severe financial blow to dozens of advocacy groups across the nation who were counting on federal funds to finance their anti-utility actions.

His message to the liberal-minded egalitarian is that you cannot distribute wealth until you create wealth and it is extremely difficult to create wealth in a system strangled by an omnipresent bureaucracy. This, it would seem, translates to: "We will go forward, or we will all share the poverty."

Meyer says his message has not been easy to spread because there is almost a blackout by media about ideas and people with whom they disagree.

He drew an analogy: "Every so often you read about someone who dies of starvation and it is then discovered the person had a lot of money stashed in the house. The U. S. is starved for energy while plenty of energy sources are hidden away here in Alaska."

The only trouble with presenting a Herb Meyer to any audience AGC or RDC is likely to generate is that the people who need to hear the message aren't there. It is, however, good for those who get the message to know they are not alone, that there is hope and that the fight will be fought by capable warriors like H.E.M.

the conclusion that it is not possible to separate the state of the economy, inflation and unemployment from environmental issues which slow down and often stop development and growth and which use government bureaucracy for all it's worth in promulgating more and more rules and regulations which invariably add to costs and discourage free enterprise investments.

Other environmentalists have sounded the same protest as Rebecca, but it just doesn't wash. Environmental issues and the state of the economy are inexorably interconnected today, tomorrow, and always.

If you haven't picked up on the term "Inholder" yet, it refers to anyone who owns land which is surrounded by federally-owned land, such as within a national park.

Cushman says the National Park Service has engaged in the insidious practice of forcing people, by various means, to sell their property to government. A land takeover by the feds. He says you can fight and win on this one, if you will.

Further, Cushman is now expanding his ef-

orts to other agencies and federal bureaus that seek to unlawfully confiscate privately-owned land from individuals.

He is very well acquainted with the Pacific Legal Foundation, whose primary thrust is on land issues and the property rights of the individual.

If you think you need help from the NIA, Cushman can probably be contacted through Riz Bigelow of WGM.

**NOT
A
WHIFF
OF
GAS**

The editorial writer for The Press Democrat, Santa Rosa, California newspaper, tells his readers that Prudhoe Bay natural gas will soon have to be flared to keep pumping oil unless the natural gas pipeline is constructed soon.

He blames red tape in the Carter administration or delay in getting the line built. Well, we would have to opine that he blames the right people, but for the wrong reason.

As the Resource Development Council for

Alaska has been saying since we were called OMAR and were trying to get a trans-Alaska gas line to ship liquefied natural gas by cryogenic tanker to the South 48, all energy sources are directly related to jobs, clothes on the back, food on the table, and Christmas presents under the tree. When all this comes together in the minds of more people, in and out of Alaska, and they finally realize what's been done to them, and by whom, we'll be glad we were on the other side of the fence.

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: \$100.

DESK WEIGHTS Clear lucite desk weight measures 4½ x 3¾ x 1½ inches with red base. Tube of oil, pipeline mile and inscription in center. Cost: \$30

True collectors' items, only 799 of each were manufactured. Register of owners maintained at Resource Development Council. Send check or money order to (Resource Development Council), Box 516, Anchorage, Alaska 99510.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION - \$25

"No Oilport" and the president is Norma Turner.

Lorraine Ross went to see a slide show about a trip to Valdez by some Port Angeles city officials. From all she'd heard, she apparently expected to see a disaster. Instead . . . well, let her say it in her own words:

"I have just come from viewing the slide presentation from the official visit to Valdez, Alaska, and I am furious! We have been duped by the No Oilport organization and The Daily News!

As I watched slide after slide of beautiful scenery mixed with industrial development, I kept looking for the oil coating over all, for the evidence of explosion, for the tanker fire, for some or any of the terrible consequences that supposedly go hand in hand with an oil port. There were none — only the report of happy local citizens and more money from oil than they knew what to do with.

She continues: "At the close of tonight's meeting I asked "where is the oil that is supposed to be

pouring all over everything?" and one of the local "no" experts said, "I never said there was oil all over everything. I am just trying to protect our quality of life!"

Whose quality of life? When people are going hungry in our country, and I am meeting them daily, where is the quality of life? When mills and the logging are shut down and fishing and hunting are for survival, not sport, where is the quality of life? When one small business after another is closing its doors and the owners don't even have an unemployment check to look forward to, where is the quality of life?

Did you know that Valdez has turned back local taxes because they have too much money — that it flows in faster than they can figure projects upon which to spend it!"

"Hell hath no fury . . ."

She said it well.

SIERRA CLUB ENERGY POLICY

The Sierra Club has published a lengthy paper with its recommendations for solving all the energy problems. If you have any notions the SC position has changed at all, read on.

"The Sierra Club urges Congress to appropriate at least \$2 billion per year for at least five years for federal research and development in: solar, geothermal and fusion power; efficient energy use and energy conservation" . . . "coal mining, particularly restoration of land affected by strip or deep mining; prediction of pollution potential of coals and related material" . . . "biological and medical research in areas related to energy sources; and instrumentation for monitoring pollution."

In other words, at least \$10 billion to study to death every logical energy source in any way proven practical already and pay a bunch of bureaucrats a few more tons of our money to do it.

Early in the article comes one of those statements you have to understand to appreciate: ". . . we must slow the acceleration in energy use or we stand to lose a greater degree of organization and stability than we gain." (ED. NOTE: Yes, and don't miss it if you can.)

The SC recommends rapid phasing out of all subsidies to energy industries, that EPA air-quality standards must be met, and that the real answer to the whole energy problem is in conservation.

The real thrust of the Sierra Club energy policy paper comes on page six under the heading of energy facility siting. It's a long list of no-no's which concludes there just ain't hardly no place you can put an energy facility. Sorry about that.

Ron Arnold is proven correct in his assessment of basic environmentalism: "Accept all problems and reject all solution."

ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL LOSES APPEAL ON SECRET MEETINGS

The U. S. Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) violated the Sunshine Act and has been ordered to open its meetings to the public, ruled a federal appeals court.

The CEQ had failed to hold a single open meeting for more than a year and a half. In 1979, Pacific Legal Foundation filed suit charging CEQ with conducting more than 70 meetings in secret. A Federal District Court ruled against PLF but that decision has now been overturned by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

The court found that CEQ was an agency subject to the Sunshine Act which requires that meetings of government agencies be open to the public. The court found that all of CEQ's activities are cov-

ered by the Act and as a result, CEQ regulations formulated during the 19-month period are invalid.

CEQ is an advisory agency which is influential in setting environmental policy for other agencies and is the President's top environment council. Initial defendants in the action also included members of the council, Chairman and former California Assemblyman Charles H. Warren, Gus Speth, Jane Yarn, and General Counsel for the Council, Nicholas Yost.

Pacific Legal Foundation is a non-profit public interest law firm with offices in Sacramento, California and Washington, D.C. and a liaison office in Anchorage.

chorage last month. Cushman says "Alaskans are all inholders."

Continued next page

ALASKA JOINT GAS PIPELINE COMMITTEE REPORT RESPONSE

Following is the response of the Dow-Shell Group to the report by Zinder Energy Processing, released November 13, 1980, by the Alaska Joint Gas Pipeline Committee entitled: "Preliminary Economic Evaluation of the NGL-Based Petrochemical Production in Alaska."

The Dow-Shell Group received a copy of this report on November 14, 1980, after reading about it in the morning edition of the Anchorage newspapers.

Dow says: "While we have not had an opportunity to review it in detail, we have the following observations to make with respect to its summary conclusions:

1. We agree and are pleased that the report reaches a conclusion that extraction of gas liquids at Prudhoe Bay will not add to the cost of the gas conditioning plant being proposed by the Northwest Gas Pipeline people. We believe that the gas conditioning plant can be designed so that liquids can be extracted in Alaska without adversely affecting the economics of the natural gas pipeline project. We are very much concerned, however, that current discussions of prospective designs appear to be in a direction which could lead to a design which would keep gas liquids in the natural gas pipeline so they can be used to develop a petrochemical industry in Canada instead of Alaska.
2. The Dow-Shell Group does not believe that continued government-regulated price control at the

wellhead is critical, or even important, to the economic feasibility of a petrochemical industry in Alaska. The Dow-Shell Group is conducting its feasibility study with the assumption that wellhead prices will eventually be decontrolled, and that gas liquids produced in Alaska will, and can, compete effectively in a world market. It is the only safe assumption we can make in order to be sure that petrochemical plants which may be built in Alaska in the future will be able to operate without government subsidies of one kind or another.

3. The Dow-Shell Group does not agree that labor costs in Alaska are a significant deterrent to operating petrochemical plants in Alaska. Petrochemical plants are capital intensive, rather than labor intensive. The petrochemical plants being studied by the Dow-Shell Group would require 1,000 skilled and professional people to operate them.
4. The Dow-Shell Group believes Alaska petrochemical plants will have a distinct advantage over Gulf Coast-based plants in serving the Pacific Rim markets and some advantage over Canadian-based plants in serving these same markets.
5. The Dow-Shell Group has already offered to buy, at market prices, any excess propane or butanes which might be produced in the gas liquids stream, and which cannot be used or processed in Alaska. For this reason, we do not think the assumption that finding markets for these surplus products would be a deterrent to the economic viability of a petrochemical industry in Alaska."

BONDS vs CASH

Last month the Executive Committee of RDC officially went on record as opposing general obligation bonding by the state of Alaska as long as the state has a surplus of cash, as it does now with the plethora of money from oil revenues.

The position was carefully worded so that there would be no confusion indicating RDC opposed the capital improvement projects on the ballot, for that was not the case. In fact, RDC President, Tom Fink, made it clear that he felt we should have more such projects, but that the state should pay cash.

There was the question of arbitrage, the difference between interest earned from bond investment and interest paid by the state. It was felt by some that the state could earn even more money by investing its surplus cash and floating lower interest bonds. This kind of arbitrage, however, could very well be suspect in the eyes of the IRS and the bonds could end up not being tax exempt if IRS deter-

mined the state was simply engaging in a profit venture rather than using its profits to repay bond loans.

In speaking to the annual convention of the AGC at the Sheraton Hotel November 7, Lt. Governor Terry Miller indicated he now agrees with RDC and feels the state should not bond, but should pay cash.

There are those who like to talk about preserving for future generations. To them we say, let us leave a future generation debt-free with a lot of capital improvements paid for. At the same time we can remove some of the temptation from legislators eager to bring home all the bacon from the pork barrel they can lay hands on, some of which will be in the form of more services which increase operating costs of government.

Besides, who knows where adventure-based education may decide to go next.

NOTABLE QUOTES

"Most people realize gasoline comes out of the ground, but not too many realize the car comes out of the ground, too."

— Ross Schaff, Division of Energy Management, State of Alaska, at the Fairbanks coal conference.

"During the height of the energy crisis, the De-

partment of Navy used 64 aircraft to fly 1334 officers to Las Vegas for a reunion at a cost of more than \$191,000. All of this, and the government wants us, the taxpayers, to quit being so wasteful."

Becky Haber in her column STRANGER THAN FICTION

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THE INHOLDER PROBLEM

Chuck Cushman, President of the National Inholders Association spoke to the annual convention of the Alaska Miners Association in An-

"I have the feeling he'll regret that statement."
--Dan Rather, CBS news, referring to Carter's remark during the Reagan debate that he had discussed an important national issue with Amy in the Oval Room.

"All the time we thought it was Rosalyn running the country and now we find out it was Amy."
--Unidentified celebrant at election headquarters at the Captain Cook Hotel about 8pm Nov. 4.

DEVELOPMENT AND ECO-FREAKINESS
Arthur E. Hippler

Part of the objection to continued economic development on the part of those who oppose growth through a fear that it somehow inevitably degrades the environment, is a near religious fervor rarely clearly identified. It is a pre-Christian anxiety about disturbing the harmony of nature, a kind of pantheism, the belief that divinity resides in all objects, which is more akin to paganism than to the advanced monotheisms, the belief in one God.

Specifically, in a psychological sense, it is more advanced to focus one's emotional religious needs on a projected parent, as in monotheism, than to retain diffuse ego islands and diffusely projected part-parents, as in pantheism. But apart from this psychoanalytic issue, the fact remains that the core of Judaeo Christianity is a recognition of human dominion over nature. Thus, for the first time in history, man has truly been freed, even beyond that freedom which the Greeks had achieved, to use his mind to create science and to accept responsibility for his actions. For the post-pagan, it was not the Fates which doomed him, but his own free will, not the Fates which destined him to achieve but his own efforts. He had finally achieved human individuation.

The irrationalists who abhor technology, science and man's stewardship over nature do so primarily from a relatively immature level of diffuse anxiety about their capacity to act, but they need to dress this unconscious anxiety in a rationale. Recently, they have chosen a quasi-scientific argument to express their fears. One of their champions, Jeremy Rifkin, has written a book entitled *Entropy - A New World View*. In it he proposes the theory that the science of the Judaeo Christian tradition is a dangerous hangover from an earlier time. It dangerously intrudes into the world and uses "excessive energy." He asserts that all energy systems are in the process of running down (entropy) and we must anxiously preserve what's left by the

most draconian conservation. This process of government control would have the inevitable effect of dooming much of the earth's population to starvation or misery. But he doesn't tell the reader that.

Instead he argues, people must be dispersed into small primitive communities, industry must be forcibly altered into smaller units, we must avoid the death of earth, even if it means totalitarian control over everything.

Incredibly, the book has been well received and reviewed, especially by liberal politicians who are always happy to reduce your freedom and increase their own power. What a stunning indictment of their incapacity to understand even the most basic scientific principles or the most obvious findings of students of economic development.

Entropy - the second law of thermodynamics applies only in closed systems. That is, all energy systems are in the process of moving from disordered (high energy) to ordered (low energy) condition. But this is only true if there are no external energy sources introduced. The earth is an open energy system, receiving its additional energy from the sun. There is serious question whether even the universe is a closed system.

The whole thing is incredible. Even assuming some dramatic decline of energy from the sun in the next billion year, what can that possibly have to do with today? Who knows what incredible feats of energy capture and use we will attain even in 200 years, let alone two hundred million.

No, it's the same old idiot game, by the same old idiots. It is not a realistic understanding of man's capacities to which they respond, but the nightmare fantasies of their infantile and unresolved anxieties that drive them thus to fear all man does, and to extoll passive quiescence over life.

How unfortunate more media people don't know enough science to challenge this infantile hype. (Copyright 1980 by Arthur E. Hippler).

JESSE WADE COLLECTS FROM DOSH, aka OSHA

Judge James J. Hanson ordered the State Department of Occupational Safety and Health, the state arm of OSHA, to reimburse Jesse Wade of Wade's Oil Field Services, Inc. in Kenai \$2,149.50 for attorney fees Wade incurred defending his company against charges by the agency.

Wade's attorney, Stephen Routh, says this is a legal first in Alaska and may be a first in the U.S. OSHA has been forced to step back before, but this is the first time the agency has been slapped with attorney fees.

It started February 20, 1980 when Wade refused to allow agents in his plant for an inspec-

tion. The government agents returned the following day armed with a warrant and accompanied by a state trooper. Wade again refused to allow an inspection. Wade says he wasn't really busy at the time, but he wanted to test the "... bureaucracy's self-sustaining power."

Wade and attorney Routh interpret the court decision as declaring the agency search and the kind of warrant relied on as illegal, not only because Wade's Oil Field Service does not conform to OSHA's description of the tenth most dangerous industry, but that "computerized general warrants"

Continued next page

should not be tolerated.

Wade says, "Dosh agents don't usually give notice, they just show up and it takes about two hours to go through the inspection. It's not a bad

thing, and sometimes they help us out, but if people don't stand up to exercise these rights, they will lose the heritage of having them."

BEERAHOL?

Business Notebook notes that Olympia Brewing Company says it will build a \$6.5 million plant to convert fermentable wastes from the beer-making process into ethanol for use in gasahol production.

Right now spent grains are fed to livestock, but

when this plant gets into operation, the livestock will get a drier product, the cars will get the pure, denatured alcohol.

Just think, if this is successful, beer drinking could become your patriotic duty.

GUEST EDITORIAL

Dear Editor:

Human achievement enjoys little integrity in the light of today's regulatory enthusiasm. And in large part, those who pander on behalf of excessive regulation are not only lying but are hiding behind personal fears and insecurities.

This is manifested in the requirement for public deceptions presented by special interest groups. Often these deceptions take the form of clever presentations of worse case scenarios based on probabilistic data and disguised as having integrity through association with university educators or popular personalities. These deceptions are then utilized to support the creation of ill defined or misdirected legislation and its attendant regulation. This studied ignorance of fact in concert with the necessary neglect of economic and, therefore social, conscience is actively destroying the will of nations' private sector economy and its working force to support the strategic, economic and individual integrity of its citizens. Fear and deceit are replacing courage and innovation.

The structure of regulatory bureaucracies must be drastically redesigned to accommodate legislative intent rather than regulatory methodology. To date, intellectual prostitution and bureaucratic preponderance have proven to be inadequate tools in lending a sense of conscience to regulation. The dismal record of national nonachievement compiled

over the last decade might be turned around if legislators realized the liabilities of being associated with the regulations attendant to the legislation which they author.

The Alaska Lands bill authored by Representatives John Anderson and Morris Udall is a classic example of legislation designed to accommodate regulation. Alaska's natural mineral and petroleum wealth and the nation's options toward progress based on that wealth have been conscripted by this thoughtless and shortsighted legislation. University educators and film stars both have supported the greatest lockup of lands, resources and human dignity in the history of the Department of the Interior. It must be added that the news media have also, in degree, supported the lockup but most importantly the public news media have raged a vicious and relentless battle in support of this collectivist legislation.

The cruelest dichotomy of all seems to be that while we face probably armed conflict over oil, strategic Alaskan reserves lay helplessly locked up in the uncaring arms of regulatory excess.

Robert A. Huck
3445 Rosella
Anchorage, AK 99504

MEMBERS ASKED TO COMMENT ON ROYALTY OIL USES

While campaigning, our new U. S. Senator-elect, Frank Murkowski, talked about using royalty oil in the state to benefit all the people. Sell it at COST within Alaska.

This is not a new concept; it has been proposed by politicians in state and some research has been done as to how such a plan could be implemented.

Murkowski points out that in Alberta, Canada "they have a situation where fuels are made available for use in the province at cost."

Proponents say everyone would benefit, possibly more than receiving dividend payments from

the state's permanent fund. Private motorists would certainly benefit, intrastate truckers and, yes, airlines, snow machine users, loggers and fishermen, to name a few. Our experience with outboard motors tells us these critters get yardage, not mileage, and would be prime beneficiaries of this kind of royalty fuel use in Alaska . . . and there are certainly plenty of them in use in the bush.

Between now and the next edition, please write us with YOUR suggestions for making the best use of the state's one-eighth share of royalty oil.

SHE WAS FURIOUS

A Port Angeles, Washington lady, Lorraine Ross, wrote a letter to the editor of the Port Angeles Daily News newspaper, and was she mad? Since proposal of PA as an oil port, the input

point for Northern Tier pipeline, the town has been split between those for and those against the project. In fact a local organization has sprung up called
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