

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA--AMENDMENT 1783

- The average annual timber cut for the Tongass National Forest 1975-1979 is 441 million board feet (mmbf). The amendments would result in a 450 mmbf cut.
 - NO JOBS WILL BE LOST.
 - *The amendment provides more timber than has been cut in five years.*
 - *Growth in the regional timber industry will occur through harvest of newly acquired Native lands -- lands that were once part of the Tongass.*
- Before passage of ANCSA, during the business boom of the early 70's, the average cut on the Tongass was 520 mmbf. Native selections have reduced the forest's ability to produce timber by 25% -- the remaining federal lands should only produce 450 mmbf, according to the U.S. Forest Service. Native corporations intend to cut 250 mmbf annually.
 - *200 mmbf exported as round logs to Japan and Korea.*
 - *50 mmbf to domestic production--the pulp mills.*
- The amendment provides a balance of land uses, including the tourism and commercial fishing industries.

"In the wake of President Carter's designation of 56 million acres of Alaska as national monuments, residents of Southeast Alaska -- especially Juneau -- may be in danger of losing sight of the forest for the trees in carrying out their protests." Southeast Alaska Empire, Juneau, Dec. 19, 1978.

"Local tourism operators peg their hopes to the influence of the nearby Misty Fjords ... 'Whatever else the lands question has done, ... Misty Fjords has put this area on the map nationally.'" Ketchikan Daily News quotes, Paul Breed, owner of Southeast Alaska Airlines.

"Our organization urges you to support the more balanced approach offered in Tsongas-Roth-McGovern Amendment 1783." United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters.

- The USFS is adamantly opposed to the distortions of National Forest law inherent in the Committee approach. These set a very dangerous precedent for National Forest management.
 - *Violation of sustained yield by counting timber in the allowable cut that is withdrawn by an Act of Congress.*
 - *Mandating a timber supply level for the forest.*The USFS supports the Tsongas-Roth-McGovern Amendment.

- Strategic minerals -- not an issue.
 - *Bohemia Basin* contains cobalt, but the deposit is completely outside the wilderness, and is not economically viable.
 - *Green's Creek* is a small deposit, would be mined underground, and has guaranteed access, five years to prove up new claims, etc. They have been operating without difficulty in the Monument since December 1978.
 - *US Borax* has many guarantees, perhaps more than any other proposed mine on federal land.
 - Wilderness exclusion
 - Guaranteed, specific right to mine and to
 - an access road, now
 - millsites for tailings, townsites, etc.

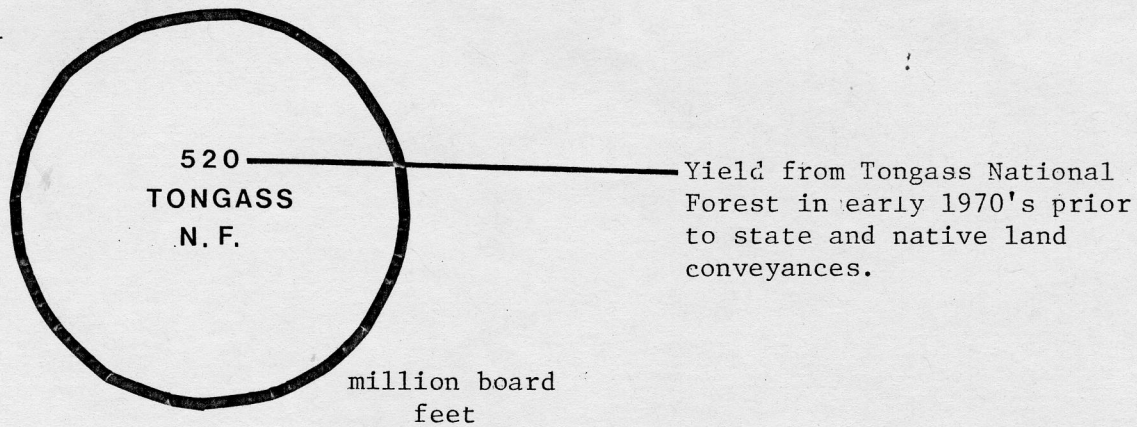
The U.S. has 53% of the world's molybdenum reserves.

Placing the two most valuable fisheries rivers in the Misty Fjords in wilderness will not affect these guarantees. Wilderness protection of these rivers is adamantly sought by United Fishermen of Alaska.

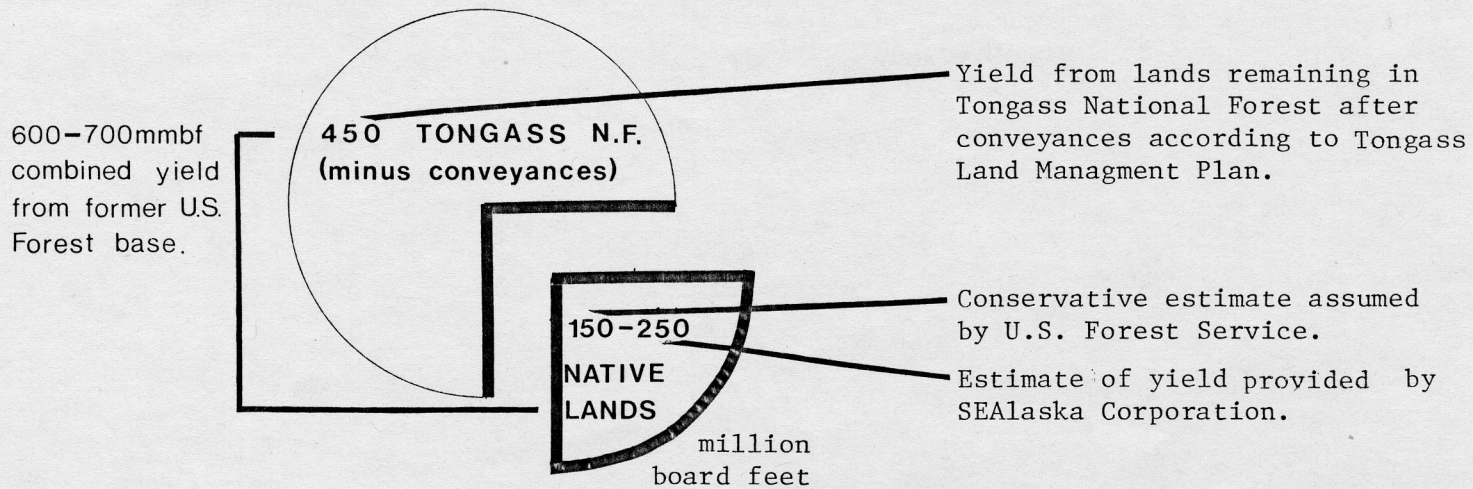
- Admiralty Island and Misty Fjords National Monuments are already in place.
 - *They are supported by local fishermen, and the village of Angoon; they spur tourism.*
 - *Admiralty was judged eminently qualified for National Monument status in the Anaconda v. Andrus summary judgement.*
 - *Southeast Alaska's "Grand Canyon" -- the Misty Fjords, is equally suitable for National Monument status.*

22 JULY

● **TSONGAS-ROTH NATIONAL FOREST AMENDMENT ALLOWS EXPANSION OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA TIMBER YIELD**



● **SINCE THE EARLY 1970'S ONE QUARTER OF THE BEST COMMERCIAL TIMBER LAND HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM FEDERAL TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP UNDER ANCSA.**



● **CURRENT TIMBER INDUSTRY CUT FROM TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST = 441 MMBF.**