

pt 32

WISCONSIN

Newspaper Association

P.O. Box 5580

Madison, WI 53705

Clipping Service Division

ELROY, WONEWOC, KENDALL

WILTON, UNION CENTER

Keystone Reporter

JUN 21 1997

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Writer says chairman showed no sensitivity

To the Editor:

I am writing because I believe the people of Juneau County need to know about a statement made by Assembly Environmental Committee Chairman Marc Duff at the recent public hearing on Assembly Bill 70, the Mining Moratorium Bill. The meeting was held in Ladysmith May 12 and lasted over seven hours. It was attended by more than 300 people.

Before getting into the specifics of Rep Duff's statement, some background information is in order. I am just a regular citizen, pharmacist by trade. I attended the meeting because I am concerned that Exxon's proposed zinc-copper mine near Granden is likely to pollute our lakes and ground water with sulfuric acid and heavy metals, to say nothing of its impact on the scenic beauty of our North Woods. It's common knowledge that

the mine would provide the largest toxic waste dump in the state, a "tailings dump" that would cover an area over 200 football fields in size and be as high as a 10-story building. Since the waste water from the mine would not meet standards for dumping into the nearby Wolf River, Exxon proposed to pump over a million gallons of water a day over to Rhinelander and dump it into the Wisconsin River instead.

Tom Ward, a member of the Wisconsin Resources Protection Council, was one of many to speak at the hearing. At one point during his heated testimony he said to Rep. Duff, "They should put the tailings dump down in Madison." I was shocked to hear Rep. Duff respond "Fine by me." Ward went on to say, "Well, good. Let's work on that. Let's put the dump right down there with Gov. Thompson. Let it look over Lake Mendota and Lake Monona and let's pump the (waste) water from Madison to

Middleton when they get done with it."

"Fine by me." Is that any sort of statement to be coming from the lips of the Chairman of the Assembly Environmental Committee? It shows a great lack of sensitivity to the concerns of the people of Northern Wisconsin and leads me to wonder if any part of the state is immune to exploitation by the mining industry. It's no secret that other potential mining sites have been identified close to LaCrosse and Eau Claire. Based on Duff's statement, even Juneau County is not sacred. Would you want such a dump to be put next to your home? If the answer is "no," please contact your state representative to voice your support of Assembly Bill 70. And contact the Speaker of the Assembly, Rep. Ben Brancel, to request that the Bill be brought to a vote on the Assembly floor as soon as possible.

Laura Furtman  
Webster, WI

JUN 11 1997

Meadow View PLO pro...

# Crandon mine proposal worries Northwoods neighbor

To the editor,

I am writing because I believe the people of Oconomowoc need to know about a statement made by the Assembly environment committee chairman, Marc Duff, at the recent public hearing on Assembly Bill 70, the Mining Moratorium Bill.

The meeting was held in Ladysmith May 12 and lasted over seven hours. It was attended by more than 300 people.

Before getting into the specifics of Duff's statement, some background information is in order. I am just a regular citizen, a pharmacist by trade. I attended the meeting because I am concerned that Exxon's proposed zinc-copper mine near Crandon is likely to pollute our lake with ground water with sulfuric acid and heavy metals, to say nothing of its impact on the scenic beauty of our Northwoods.

It's common knowledge that the mine would produce the largest toxic waste dump in the state, a "tailings dump" that would cover an area over 200 football fields in

ways growing and learning no mat- stressed along with personal inte-

size and be as high as a 10-story building.

Since the waste water from the mine would not meet standards for dumping into the nearby Wolf River, Exxon proposes to pump over a million gallons of water a day over to Rhinelander and dump it into the Wisconsin River instead.

Tom Ward, a member of the Wisconsin Resources Protection Council, was one of many to speak at the hearing. At one point during his heated testimony he said to Rep. Duff, "They should put the tailings dump down in Madison." I was shocked to hear Rep. Duff respond, "Fine by me."

Ward went on to say, "Well good. Let's work on that. Let's put the dump right down there with Governor Thompson. Let it look over Lake Mendota and Lake Monona and let's pump the (waste) water from Madison to Middleton when they get done with it."

"Fine by me."

Is that any sort of statement to be coming from the lips of the chair-

committee?

It shows a great lack of sensitivity to the concerns of the people of Northern Wisconsin and leads me to wonder if any part of the state is immune to exploitation by the mining industry.

It's no secret that other potential mining sites have been identified close to La Crosse and Eau Claire. Based on Duff's statement, even

Oconomowoc is not sacred.

Would you want such a dump to be put next to your home? If your answer is, "No," please speak up and voice your opinion to Rep. Duff and contact the speaker of the Assembly, Rep. Ben Brancel, to request that the bill be brought to a vote on the Assembly floor as soon as possible.

Laura Furtman  
Webster

**WISCONSIN**  
**Newspaper Association**

P.O. Box 5580

Madison, WI 53705

Clipping Service Division

**NEILLSVILLE**  
The Clark County Press

JUL 23 1997

## The Mining Moratorium Bill that isn't

*A column of personal opinion  
by State Representative Marc Duff*

Few bills have generated as much confusion and emotion as Senate Bill 3, the so-called "mining moratorium" bill which passed the state Senate in March. Because of amendments added to SB 3 in the Senate, there has been a great deal of confusion over what the bill actually does. Four very different opinions have emerged on what SB 3, as passed by the Senate, accomplishes.

State Rep. Spencer Black (D-Madison), the lead Assembly author of SB 3, claimed the bill was vital to our environment, and that it created a true moratorium on metallic mining in Wisconsin. Opponents of a proposed mine near Crandon, Wis. hoped that SB 3 would kill the Crandon mine project, and produced yard signs, placards and bumper stickers reading, "STOP THE EXXON MINE... PASS SB 3." The mining industry said that the bill effectively banned mining in Wisconsin. Wisconsin's DNR thought the bill did nothing to enhance environmental protection and was not a mining moratorium at all.

In an effort to end the speculation, I asked an attorney from the Wisconsin Legislative Council, a non-partisan body which provides legal advice to members of the state legislature, to draft a legal opinion on the bill, detailing exactly what SB 3 would do if it became law.

According to this attorney, the DNR is right. SB 3, as passed by the Senate will not result in a moratorium on mining in Wisconsin and will not stop the proposed Crandon mine. In addition, the bill provides no new safeguards to protect our environment from unproven mining practices.

The intent of the authors of SB 3 was to prohibit the DNR from issuing a metallic mining permit until the applicant can show that a similar mine in the US or Canada was operated and reclaimed without violating environmental laws relating to surface water or groundwater pollution.

Unfortunately, SB 3 is so poorly written that a mine which operated in the 1870s, decades before any of Wisconsin's tough environmental laws were written, would

be permitted under SB 3 because the mine violated no environmental laws—there were none to break.

One can't help but wonder why the bill's authors failed to draft SB 3 in a way that would actually result in a moratorium on mining in Wisconsin. Perhaps supporters of the measure knew SB 3 wouldn't pass the Senate in that form. Or maybe they were more interested in creating a hot political issue than in working to strengthen Wisconsin's already tough environmental laws. Supporters of SB 3, who claimed to be protecting the environment, cast anyone opposed to this do-nothing legislation as a villain. In truth, their actions and their bill were nothing but political posturing and empty rhetoric.

Our environment is far too important to be used as a pawn in a game of political chess. Rather than trying to fool the public with slick political tricks and scare-tactics, my Republican colleagues in the Assembly and I are committed to passing legislation which gives the DNR the regulatory tools it needs to protect our environment.

Our position is clear: If a mining company can't prove its operations is safe, if they can't prove that their mine won't contaminate ground or surface water in Wisconsin, they won't receive a mining permit to operate in our state. Period. Instead of pointing fingers and playing games, I hope that the advocates of SB 3 will join my colleagues and I in our efforts to pass meaningful legislation that actually does something for our environment.

*State Representative Marc Duff (R-New Berlin) is Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Environment. He represents the 98th Assembly District, which includes the Village of Elm Grove and large portions of New Berlin, West Allis and Brookfield.*

# Ethics of assembly environment official questioned

To the Editor:

I am writing because I believe the people of Menominee County need to know about a statement made by the Assembly Environment Committee Chairman, Marc Duff, at the recent public hearing on Assembly Bill 70, the Mining Moratorium Bill. The meeting was held in Ladysmith, WI on May 12, 1997 and lasted over 7 hours. It was attended by more than 300 people.

Before getting into the specifics of Rep. Duff's statement, some background information is in order. I am just a regular citizen, a pharmacist by trade. I attended the meeting because I am concerned that Exxon's proposed zinc-copper mine near Crandon, WI is likely to pollute our lakes and ground water with sulfuric acid and heavy metals, to say nothing of its impact on the scenic beauty of our North woods. It's common knowledge that the mine would produce the largest toxic waste dump in the state, a "tailings dump" that would cover an area over 200 football fields in size and be as high as a 10-story building.

Since the waste water from the mine would not meet standards for dumping into the nearby Wolf River, Exxon proposes to pump over a million gallons of water a day, over to Rhinelander and pump it into the Wisconsin River

*It's common knowledge that the mine would produce the largest toxic waste dump in the state, a "tailings dump" that would cover an area over 200 football fields in size and be as high as a 10-story building.*

~ Laura Furtman  
**OPPONENT**

of the proposed Exxon zinc/copper mine

instead.

Tom Ward, a member of the Wisconsin Resources Protection Council, was one of many to speak at the hearing. At one point during his heated testimony he said to Rep. Duff, "They should put the tailing dump down in Madison." I was shocked to hear Rep. Duff respond, "'Fine by me.'" Ward went on to say, "Well good. Let's work on that. Let's put the dump right down there with Governor Thompson. Let it look

over Lake Mendota and Lake Monona and let's pump the (waste) water from Madison to Middleton when they get done with it."

"*Fine by me.*" Is that any sort of statement to be coming from the lips of the Chairman of the Assembly Environment Committee? It shows a great lack of sensitivity to the concerns of the people of Northern Wisconsin and leads me to wonder if any part of the state is immune to exploitation by the mining industry. It's no secret that other potential mining sites have been identified close to La Crosse and Eau Claire. Based on Duff's statement, even

Menominee County is not sacred. Would you want such a dump to be put next to your home? If your answer is, "NO," please speak up and voice your opinion to your state representative. And contact the Speaker of the Assembly, Rep. Ben Brancel, to request that the Bill be brought to a vote on the Assembly floor as soon as possible.

Laura Furtman  
Webster, WI

**WISCONSIN**  
**Newspaper Association**

P.O. Box 5580  
Madison, WI 53705  
Clipping Service Division

**WAUKESHA**  
The Freeman

JUN 10 1997

32  
**Duff's response  
was inappropriate**

To the editor:

I am writing because I believe the people of Waukesha need to know about a statement made by the Assembly Environment Committee Chairman, Marc Duff, at the recent public hearing on Assembly Bill 70, the Mining Moratorium Bill. The meeting was held in Ladysmith, Wis., on May 12, 1997, and lasted over seven hours. It was attended by more than 300 people.

Before getting into the specifics of Rep. Duff's statement, some background information is in order. I am just a regular citizen, a pharmacist by trade. I attended the meeting because I am concerned that Exxon's proposed zinc-copper mine near Crandon is likely to pollute our lakes and ground water with sulfuric acid and heavy metals, to say nothing of its impact on the scenic beauty of our north woods. It's common knowledge that the mine would produce the largest toxic waste dump in the state, a "tailings dump" that would cover an area over 200 football fields in size and be as high as a 10-story building. Since the waste water from the mine would not meet standards for dumping into the nearby Wolf River, Exxon proposes to pump over a million gallons of water a day over to Rhinelander and dump it into the Wisconsin River instead.

Tom Ward, a member of the Wisconsin Resources Protection Council, was one of many to speak at the hearing. At one point during his heated testimony he said to Rep. Duff, "They should put the tailings dump down in Madison." I was shocked to hear Rep. Duff respond, "Fine by me." Ward went on to say, "Well good. Let's work on that. Let's put the dump right down there with Governor Thompson. Let it look over Lake Mendota and Lake Monona and let's pump the [waste] water from Madison to Middleton when they get done with it."

"Fine by me." Is that any sort of statement to be coming from the lips of the Chairman of the Assembly Environment Committee? It shows a great lack of sensitivity to the concerns of the people of Northern Wisconsin and leads me to wonder if any part of the state is immune to exploitation by the mining industry. It's no secret that other potential mining sites have been identified close to La Crosse and Eau Claire. Based on Duff's statement, even Waukesha is not sacred. Would you want such a dump to be put next to your home? If your answer is, "No," please speak up and voice your opinion to Rep. Duff, and contact the Speaker of the Assembly, Rep. Ben Brancel, to request that the bill be brought to a vote on the Assembly floor as soon as possible.

Laura Furtman  
Webster

JUN 11 1997

## Duff insensitive to mining hearing attendees

I am writing because I believe the people of Lincoln County need to know about a statement made by the Assembly Environment Committee Chairman, Marc Duff, at the recent public hearing on Assembly Bill 70, the Mining Moratorium Bill. The meeting was held in Ladysmith, WI on May 12, 1997 and lasted over 7 hours. It was attended by more than 300 people.

Before getting into the specifics of Rep. Duff's statement, some background information is in order. I am just a regular citizen, a pharmacist by trade. I attended the meeting because I am concerned that Exxon's proposed zinc-copper mine near Crandon, WI is likely to pollute our lakes and ground water with sulfuric acid and heavy metals; to say nothing of its impact on the scenic beauty of our North woods. It's common knowledge that the mine would produce the largest toxic waste dump in the state, a "tailings dump" that would cover an area over 200 football fields in size and be as high as a 10-story building. Since the waste water from the mine would not meet standards for dumping into the nearby Wolf River, Exxon proposes to pump over a million gallons of water a day over to Rhinelander and dump it into the Wisconsin River instead.

Tom Ward, a member of the Wisconsin Resources Protection Council, was one of many to speak at the

hearing. At one point during his heated testimony he said to Rep. Duff, "They should put the tailings dump down in Madison." I was shocked to hear Rep. Duff respond, "Fine by me." Ward went on to say, "Well good. Let's work on that. Let's put the dump right down there with Governor Thompson. Let it look over Lake Mendota and Lake Monona and let's pump the [waste] water from Madison to Middleton when they get done with it."

"Fine by me." Is that any sort of statement to be coming from the lips of the Chairman of the Assembly Environment Committee? It shows a great lack of sensitivity to the concerns of the people of Northern Wisconsin and leads me to wonder if any part of the state is immune to exploitation by the mining industry. It's no secret that other potential mining sites have been identified close to La Crosse and Eau Claire. Based on Duff's statement, even Lincoln County is not sacred. Would you want such a dump to be put next to your home? If your answer is, "No," please speak up and voice your opinion to your state representative. And contact the Speaker of the Assembly, Rep. Ben Brancel, to request that the Bill be brought to a vote on the Assembly floor as soon as possible.

Laura Furtman, Webster

JUN 13 1997

## Lawmaker's flip remark appalling

I am writing because I believe the people of Monroe County need to know about a statement made by Assembly Environment Committee Chairman Marc Duff at the recent public hearing on Assembly Bill 70, the Mining Moratorium Bill. The meeting was held in Ladysmith on May 12, and lasted over seven hours. It was attended by more than 300 people.

Before getting into the specifics of Rep. Duff's statement, some background information is in order. I am just a regular citizen, a pharmacist by trade. I attended the meeting because I am concerned that Exxon's proposed zinc-copper mine near Crandon is likely to pollute our lakes and groundwater with sulfuric acid and heavy metals, to say nothing of its impact on the scenic beauty of our North woods. It's common knowledge that the mine would produce the largest toxic waste dump in the state, a "tailings dump" that would cover an area over 200 football fields in size and be as high as a 10-story building. Since the waste water from the mine would not meet standards for dumping into the nearby Wolf River, Exxon proposes to pump over a million gallons of water a day over to Rhinelander and dump it into the Wisconsin River instead.

Tom Ward, a member of the Wisconsin Resources Protection Council, was one of many to speak at the hearing.

At one point during his heated testimony he said to Rep. Duff, "They should put the tailings dump down in Madison." Duff was shocked to hear Rep. Duff respond, "Fine by me." Ward went on to say, "Well, good. Let's work on that. Let's put the dump right down there with Governor Thompson. Let it look over Lake Mendota and Lake Monona and let's pump the [waste] water from Madison to Middleton when they get done with it."

"Fine by me." Is that any sort of statement to be coming from the lips of the Chairman of the Assembly Environment Committee? It shows a great lack of sensitivity to the concerns of the people of northern Wisconsin and leads me to wonder if any part of the state is immune to exploitation by the mining industry. It's no secret that other potential mining sites have been identified close to La Crosse and Eau Claire. Based on Duff's statement, even Monroe County is not sacred. Would you want such a dump to be put next to your home? If your answer is, "no," please contact your state representative to voice your support of Assembly Bill 70. And contact the Speaker of the Assembly, Rep. Ben Brancel, to request that the bill be brought to a vote on the Assembly floor as soon as possible. Both can be reached at 1-800-362-9472.

Laura Furtman  
Webster

**WISCONSIN**  
**Newspaper Association**

702 N. Michale Blvd.  
Madison, Wis. 53705  
Clipping Service Division

**FITCHBURG**  
Fitchburg Star

piece of  
id  
cks  
To the Editor:

I am writing because I believe the people of Fitchburg need to know about a statement made by the Assembly Environment Committee Chairman, Marc Duff, at the recent public hearing on Assembly Bill 70, the Mining Moratorium Bill, the meeting held in Ladysmith, WI on May 12, 1997 and lasted over 7 hours. It was attended by more than 300 people.

Before getting into the specifics of Rep. Duff's statement, some background information is in order. I am just a regular citizen, a pharmacist by trade. I am concerned that Exxon's proposed zinc-copper mine near Crandon, WI is likely to pollute our lakes and ground water with sulfuric acids and heavy metals, to say nothing of its impact on the scenic beauty of our North Woods. It's common knowledge that the mine would produce the largest toxic waste dump in the state, a "tailings dump" that would cover an area over 200 football fields in size and be as high as a 10-story building. Since the waste water from the mine would not meet standards for dumping into the nearby Wolf River, Exxon proposes to pump over a million gallons of water a day over to Rhineland and dump it into the Wisconsin River instead.

Tom Ward, a member of the Wisconsin Resources Protection Council, was one of many to speak at the hearing. At one point during his heated testimony he said to Rep. Duff, "They should put the tailings dump in Madison." I was shocked to hear Rep. Duff respond, "Fine by me." Ward went on to say, "Well good. Let's work on that. Let's put the dump right down there with Governor Thompson. Let it look over Lake Mendota and Lake Monona and let's pump the (waste) water from Madison to Middleton when they get done with it."

"Fine by me." Is that any sort of statement to be coming from the lips of the Chairman of the Assembly Environment Committee? It shows a great lack of sensitivity to the concerns of the people of Madison.

statement to be coming from the lips of the Chairman of the Assembly Environment Committee? It shows a great lack of sensitivity to the concerns of the people of Northern Wisconsin and leads me to wonder if any part of the state is immune to exploitation by the mining industry. It's no secret that other potential mining sites have been identified close to La Crosse and Eau Claire. Based on Duff's statement, even Washburn County is not sacred. Would you want such a dump to be put next to your home? If your answer is "no," please speak up and voice your opinion to your state representative. And contact the Speaker of the Assembly, Rep. Ben Brantel, to request that the bill be brought to a vote on the Assembly floor as soon as possible.

Laura Furtman  
Webster

**WISCONSIN**  
**Newspaper Association**

702 N. Michale Blvd.  
Madison, Wis. 53705  
Clipping Service Division

**SHELL LAKE**  
Washburn County Register

**Opposes Mining**  
Dear Editor,  
I am writing because I believe the people of Washburn County need to know about a statement made by the Assembly Environment Committee Chairman, Marc Duff, at the recent public hearing on Assembly Bill 70, the Mining Moratorium Bill. The meeting was held in Ladysmith May 12 and lasted over seven hours. It was attended by more than 300 people.

Before getting into the specifics of Rep. Duff's statement, some background information is in order. I am just a regular citizen, a pharmacist by trade. I attended the meeting because I am concerned that Exxon's proposed zinc-copper mine area near Crandon is likely to pollute our lakes and ground water with sulfuric acid and heavy metals, to say nothing of its impact on the scenic beauty of our north woods. It's common knowledge that the mine would produce the largest toxic waste dump in the state, a "tailings dump" that would cover an area over 200 football fields in size and be as high as a 10-story building. Since the waste water from the mine would not meet standards for dumping into the nearby Wolf River, Exxon proposes to pump over a million gallons of water a day over to Rhineland and dump it into the Wisconsin River instead.

Tom Ward, a member of the Wisconsin Resources Protection Council, was one of many to speak at the hearing. At one point during his heated testimony he said to Rep. Duff, "They should put the tailings dump down in Madison." I was shocked to hear Rep. Duff respond, "Fine by me." Ward went on to say, "Well good. Let's work on that. Let's put the dump right down there with Governor Thompson. Let it look over Lake Mendota and Lake Monona and let's pump the (waste) water from Madison to Middleton when they get done with it."

"Fine by me." Is that any sort of statement to be coming from the lips of the Chairman of the Assembly Environment Committee? It shows a great lack of sensitivity to the concerns of the people of Madison.

P.O. Box 5580  
Madison, WI 53705  
Clipping Service Division

NEW LONDON  
New London Press-Star

JUN 27 1997

### Assemblyman gives OK to dump on Madison

I am writing because I believe the people of Outagamie and Waupaca Counties need to know about a statement made by the Assembly Environment Committee Chairman, Marc Duff, at the recent public hearing on Assembly Bill 70, the Mining Moratorium Bill.

Before getting into the specifics of Duff's statement, some background information is in order. I am just a regular citizen, a pharmacist by trade. I attended the meeting because I am concerned that Exxon's proposed zinc-copper mine near Cranston is likely to pollute our lakes and ground water with sulfuric acid and heavy metals, to say nothing of its impact on the scenic beauty of our North Woods. Its common knowledge that the mine would produce the largest toxic waste dump in the state, a "tailings dump" that would cover an area over 200 football fields in size and be as high as a 10 story building, since the waste water from the mine would not meet standards for dumping into the nearby Wolf River.

Tom Ward, a member of the WI Resources Protection Council, was one of many to speak at the hearing. At one point during his heated testimony he said to Rep. Duff, "They should put the tailings dump down in Madison." I was shocked to hear Rep. Duff respond, "Fine by me. Ward went on to say, 'Well, good. Let's work on that. Let's put the dump right down there with Governor Thompson. Let it look over Lake Mendota and Lake Monona and let's pump the waste water from Madison to Middleton when they get done with it.'"

"Fine by me" is that any sort of statement to be coming from the lips of the Chairman of the Assembly Environment Committee? It shows lack of sensitivity to the concerns of the people of Northern Wisconsin.

Laura Furman  
Webster, WI

P.O. Box 5580  
Madison, WI 53705  
Clipping Service Division

EAGLE RIVER  
Vilas Co. News-Review

MAY 28 1997

### Democrats seek hearing on mine

All four Democratic members of the Assembly environment committee called for a public hearing in the Cranston/Rhineland area on the Mining Moratorium Bill (Senate Bill 70).

Last week, the Assembly Environment Committee held a public hearing on the Mining Moratorium Bill in Ladysmith. Several locally elected governmental officials from the Cranston/Rhineland area requested that the committee also hold a public hearing near Exxon's proposed mine site. The committee chairman, Rep. Marc Duff, indicated that the Ladysmith hearing will be the only hearing in northern Wisconsin that he will hold on the Mining Moratorium Bill.

"The Assembly Environment Committee should travel to their area and hear what they have to say about the proposed mine," said Democratic Reps. Peter Book, John LaFave, Judy Robson and Spencer Black in their letter to Republican Environment Committee Chair Marc Duff.

In their letter, the Democrats requested that the committee hold an additional hearing on the Mining Moratorium Bill in Cranston or Rhineland "so that we can hear from the people most affected by Exxon's proposed mine." In addition, the Democrats requested that the environment committee also tour the Wolf River and the Wisconsin River "since these are the resources that will be most affected by Exxon's proposed mine and wastewater pipeline discharge."

P.O. Box 5580  
Madison, WI 53705  
Clipping Service Division

RHINELANDER  
The Daily News

MAY 14 1997

## Hearings offer a chance for input

### Northwoods neighbors

By  
Patrick  
Meshak



Spring is always a time my mother looks forward to. It's a time to clean the garage, basement windows and the walls in the house from the marks of winter, and it's also a time to let in clean, fresh air washing away all of the staleness that can come with closed doors during the colder months of the year.

The state and its departments appear to agree with my mom's tactics, especially when it comes to issues which concern many, if not all, of its residents.

Recently the Department of Natural Resources, State Assembly committees, mining interests, mining opponents and others have had a chance to get their mining views out in the open to be examined.

Mining in the state is a real tough issue. The sides taken by interested parties on all fronts are as diverse as the miners themselves. Those who haven't yet had a chance to air their views still have an opportunity with hearings and town meetings scheduled over the next few months.

Three issues currently regarding mining are scheduled to be heard and include:

- 1—Changes to the state administrative code relating to Chapters NR 132 and NR 182. NR 132 relates to requiring a mining permit holder to establish an irrevocable trust fund to guarantee funds for necessary remedial actions. NR 182, on the other hand, would require mining interests to comply with several of the groundwater quality provisions stipulated in the NR 140 (the groundwater quality rules which apply to all other parties besides mining).

Meetings scheduled for these hearings will be held as follows:

- May 19, Chippewa Valley Tech. Institute auditorium at 620 W. Clairmont Ave. in Eau Claire — 7 p.m.
- May 20, Nicolet Area Technical College theater off of Highway G in Rhineland — 7 p.m., May 21, Shawano Community Hall at 115 E. Division St. — 5 p.m., and on May 23, DNR Southeast Region Head

one which was recently heard in Ladysmith. According to Rep. Marc Duff's office, another version of the mining moratorium bill SB3 which passed the Senate is tentatively planned for Milwaukee residents later in the year.

Open discussions from the DNR regarding the permitting process mining interests Cranston Mining Company is currently going through for a sulfide-ore mine in the town of Nashville. One is scheduled to take place tonight in Cranston at the Cranston Community Center at 601 W. Washington St. from 6-9:30 p.m.

Open community meetings on the process have already been held in a few towns including the town of Ainsworth and will be held during the next few months in Wausau on May 28, Tomahawk on June 18, Green Bay on June 19 and in Rhineland at a date to be announced.

The free exchange of ideas and airing of concerns at all of these meetings serves all sides. Those companies interested in mining receive suggestions on how to improve their practice to avoid costly cleanups in the future while those who are unclear or even outright against mining gain a platform to voice their concerns to legislators and governing bodies such as the DNR who can ensure that their voice concerns are addressed. The DNR

David Nevada 6-30-77  
MINE DUMP GUP ATTEMPT AT HUMOR

Dear Editor:

After reading a recent letter from Ms. Linda Furtman which appeared on this page, it is apparent to me that some of the people involved in the emotional mining debate lack a sense of humor.

In her letter, Ms. Furtman wrote that she was shocked by my response to testimony at a recent Assembly Environment Committee hearing on the so-called "Mining Moratorium Bill". My remark that it would be fine by me to locate the mine tailings dump for the proposed Crandon mine in Madison was merely a good-natured attempt at humor. Since the chief opponent of the proposed Crandon mine, Spencer Black, represents the Madison area, many of us found humor in the thought of a mine tailings dump located near Rep. Black's district.

While some may have misunderstood that attempt at humor, I do take the issue of mining in Wisconsin very seriously. I continue to believe that we should do all that is possible to ensure that our mining laws remain the toughest in the country, and that our environment remains protected. I am working on several initiatives to further improve our mining laws which I expect will be considered by the full Assembly later this year.

Sincerely,  
Marc C. Duff, State Representative  
98th Assembly District

WISCONSIN  
Newspaper Association  
P.O. Box 5580  
Madison, WI 53705

Clipping Service Division

LAKE GENEVA  
Lake Geneva Regional News  
JUN 19 1997

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Chairman Is Working to Improve Mining Laws

F0

To the Editor:  
After reading a recent letter from Linda Furtman which appeared on this page it is apparent to me that some of the people involved in the emotional mining debate lack a sense of humor.

In her letter, Ms. Furtman wrote that she was shocked by my response to testimony at a recent Assembly Environment Committee hearing on the so-called "Mining Moratorium Bill". My remark that

it would be "fine by me" to locate the mine tailings dump for the proposed Crandon mine in Madison was merely a good-natured attempt at humor. Since the chief opponent of the proposed Crandon mine, Spencer Black, represents the Madison area, many of us found humor in the thought of a mine tailings dump located near Representative Black's district.

While some may have misunderstood that attempt at humor, I do take the issue of mining in Wisconsin

very seriously. I continue to believe that we should do all that is possible to ensure that our mining laws remain the toughest in the country and that our environment remains protected. I am working on several initiatives to further improve our mining laws which I expect will be considered by the full Assembly later this year.

Sincerely,  
State Representative Marc C. Duff  
98th Assembly District

## Says mining statement was attempt at humor

Dear Editor:

After reading a recent letter from Ms. Linda Furtman which appeared in the Star-ObsERVER on June 5, it is apparent to me that some of the people involved in the emotional mining debate lack a sense of humor.

In her letter, Ms. Furtman wrote that she was shocked by my response to testimony at a recent Assembly Environment Committee hearing on the so-called "Mining Moratorium Bill". My remark that it would be "fine by me" to lo-

cate the mine tailings dump for the proposed Crandon mine in Madison was merely a good-natured attempt at humor. Since the chief opponent of the proposed Crandon mine, Spencer Black, represents the Madison area, many of us found humor in the thought of a mine tailings dump located near Rep. Black's district.

While some may have misunderstood that attempt at humor, I do take the issue of mining in Wisconsin very seriously. I continue to believe

that we should do all that is possible to ensure that our mining laws remain the toughest in the country, and that our environment remains protected. I am working on several initiatives to further improve our mining laws, which I expect will be considered by the full Assembly later this year.

Marc C. Duff  
State representative  
New Berlin  
98th Assembly District  
Chair, Assembly Committee on Environment

JUN 1 6 1997

32 **Back stronger bill**

**GREEN BAY**—A recent article in the *Press-Gazette* quotes Don Moe, permitting manager of Crandon Mining Co., as saying he is so poorly worried that it's going to be for that lawyers to argue on a long time. He also says there should be a long case standard, one that is more viable, and see if we can meet that standard. Moe also said Wisconsin has forgotten its mining heritage. What Moe didn't say and what has not gotten out of the Assembly Natural Resources Committee has introduced his own bill on sulfide mining, AB236. That's bill is much softer than AB70 and mirrors language used by Governor Tommy Thompson in his budget proposal. It would qualify a technology as safe even if it hasn't been proven in a mining application. The overwhelming passage of the Sulfide Mining Amendment Bill (AB70) in the Senate reflects the strong desire of the public to see proof of these new technologies proposed by Exxon/Kio Algon. And real proof is not in computer models.

I urge anyone reading this to write or call their Assembly representative in Madison and let them know you want AB70, not the pretender AB236.

As for Wisconsin "mining heritage," the mines from previous decades and back to the 1850s were tiny compared to the proposed Crandon mine, which would be possibly the largest hard-rock sulfide mine in the history of the continent, with a tailings pit to match. Let's start the modern mining heritage in Wisconsin and not allow these huge mines without real proof.

Louie J. Sailer, Green Bay

APR 1 3 1997

32  **YOUR VIEW**

**Don't allow sulfide mining**

By **DIANNA M. BROWN**  
Taylor, Wis.

Sulfide mining has become a serious issue in Wisconsin. We have the dubious honor of having mineral deposits that are in sulfide ore. High ground water levels and various rock formations add to the problems. When water mixes with sulfide ore tailings, an acid is formed. When abandoned mines flood, heavy metals and acid seep into ground/surface waters. Bedrock help protect ground/surface water from this drainage, but it is not found throughout Wisconsin. Numerous streams are already sterilized by such drainage.

The waste lasts hundreds of years. Flambeau Mining is Kenosha; Rio Tinto Zinc of London (Crandon Mining is Exxon and Rio Algon of Canada and RA was part of RTZ until 1992. Where?) Yet if Flambeau signs a contract, but goes bankrupt, RTZ cannot be held liable.

Mining says old mines are the problem, new interested technology is the solution. One proposition (and one we should try) is that we see if it works. If it doesn't what do we get? Sulfidated water? Our health care bills paid? An apology? Do you have the resources to sue a mega-corporation when problems arise? The burden of proof must rest with them, not citizens. We are the ones at risk, not some CEO, shareholder or lobbyist.

Ads say 10,000 Wisconsinans are employed by mining, but a large number of those are temporary construction jobs. Some manufacture surface mining equipment (mostly sold overseas) which is also used in non-mining activities. Few jobs go to local people. We get increased property taxes and long term problems.

The Public Intervenor's office was gathering scientific data on the proposed Crandon Mine when it were abolished. Coincidence? I think not. Our protection is under attack or being abolished. Mining is being exempted from rules and regulations ("Local Agreements" are one problem.)

Do not rely on mining rhetoric on this serious issue. Their motive is profit. Fine, but remember you get the job. Contact your representative and tell them to support a strong Sulfide Mining Amendment Bill. Ask Sen. Duff to let a strong bill out of committee for a vote. Capitol Switchboard: 1-800-582-

JUN 1 2 1997

33 **Humor was misunderstood**

**MADISON**—After reading a recent *People's Forum* letter from Linda Furman, it is apparent to me that some of the people involved in the emotional mining debate lack a sense of humor.

In her letter Furman wrote that she was shocked by my response to testimony at a recent Assembly Environment Committee hearing on the so-called mining moratorium bill. My remark that it would be "fine by me" to have the mine tailings dump for the proposed Crandon Mine in Madison was heavily misconstrued.

Since the chief opponent of the proposed Crandon mine, Spencer Black, represents the Madison area, many of us found humor in the thought of a mine tailings dump located near Black's district.

While some may have misunderstood that attempt at humor, I do take the issue of mining in Wisconsin very seriously. I continue to believe that we should do all that is possible to ensure that our mining laws remain the toughest in the country, and that our environment remains protected.

I am working on several initiatives to further improve our mining laws, which, I expect, will be considered by the full Assembly later this year.

**Marc C. Duff**, state representative, 98th Assembly District, Assembly Committee on Environment.

JUN 1 6 1997

33 **Mine remark was an attempt at humor**

**WILLYGOSY Federation**

After reading a recent letter from Ms. Linda Furman, which appeared on this page, it is apparent to me that some of the people involved in the emotional mining debate lack a sense of humor.

In her letter, Ms. Furman wrote that she was shocked by my response to my testimony at a recent Assembly Environment Committee hearing on the so-called "Mining Moratorium Bill." My remark that it would be "fine by me" to locate the mine tailings dump for the proposed Crandon mine in Madison was merely a good-natured attempt at humor. Since the chief opponent of the proposed Crandon mine, Spencer Black, represents the Madison area, many of us found humor in the thought of a mine tailings dump located near Representative Black's district.

While some may have misunderstood that attempt at humor, I do take the issue of mining in Wisconsin very seriously. I continue to believe that we should do all that is possible to ensure that our mining laws remain toughest in the country, and that our environment remains protected. I am working on several initiatives to further improve our mining laws which I expect will be considered by the full Assembly later this year.

**Rep. Marc C. Duff**, Madison Assembly District and chairs the Assembly Committee on Environment.

**Marc C. Duff** represents the 98th Assembly District and chairs the Assembly Committee on Environment.

# Anti-mining bill may be amended

## Proposed law would accomplish nothing, says one of its legislative opponents

MADISON (AP) — The so-called mining moratorium bill that easily passed the state Senate in March and is awaiting action in the Assembly "does nothing, really," a Republican committee chairman said Tuesday.

The measure, which backers said was designed to stall the opening of a mine in northern Wisconsin, will be amended, said Rep. Marc Duff, chairman of the Assembly Environment Committee.

"I just felt we needed to end the myth that it actually did something," said Duff, R-New Berlin. "You can't keep giving people against the mine false hopes that this is going to do it. It does nothing, really."

Under the bill that senators passed, the state Department of Natural Resources could not approve Cranston Mining Co.'s project or any other metal-ore mining operation without determining that:

- A suitable ore mine, similar to the proposed Cranston mine, operated elsewhere in North America for at least 10 years without polluting ground or surface water.
- Such a mine has been closed for 10 years with no sign of water pollution.

Based on the DNR's interpretation of the bill, the measure will provide no additional assurances that mining can be environmentally safe and it will not create a moratorium on mining, according to a July 8 memorandum to Duff from the Wisconsin Legislative Council.

The bill is ambiguous concerning what environmental laws are to be referred to in determining whether mines operated in the United States and Canada have been operated and closed in a manner that satisfies the two preconditions of the bill, wrote William Ford, a senior attorney for the council.

But one of the bill's sponsors, Rep. Spencer Black, D-Madison, said Tuesday the DNR has misinterpreted the measure and he will offer needed changes to clear up the confusion.

"The DNR is bending over backwards to accommodate the mining company," Black said. "The legislators intend on the bill is very clear."

Cranston Mining is a Wisconsin partnership formed by Exxon Coal and Minerals of Houston and Rio Algon Ltd of Toronto.

It is seeking local, state and federal permits to remove 55 million tons of zinc and copper ore from an underground mine south of Cranston in Forest County.

An opponent of a mining moratorium, Duff said if the assembly passed the bill in its present form and it became law, it would just become another issue to be litigated in court.

Duff said he still intends to hold a hearing on the bill in coming weeks in Milwaukee.

"There is political pressure to actually have a vote on the bill, whether it is good or bad," he said.

## OtherViews

PublicForum

### Duff has sound approach

**Public Forum:**

I read the letter from Laura Partman blasting Marc Duff for his perceived hold-up on assembly committee hearings on Senate Bill 3, which deals with mining in Wisconsin. I also read Rep. Duff's response which details the steps he is taking to fully consider this legislation. I applaud Rep. Duff's approach, because any additional mining regulation should not be based on irrational environmental hysteria, as advocated by Ms. Partman.

Laura Partman also attacks Exxon for investing advertising money to tell its side of the story. Environmental groups

David Meaurio  
New Berlin

WLB  
8/16/97

## OtherViews

PublicForum

### Duff is holding up bill

**Public Forum:**

I am writing because I am angry that Assembly Bill 70, the mining moratorium bill, has yet to be passed out of committee and scheduled for a vote by the full Assembly. This is an example of politics at its worst. Apparently it is possible for a single assemblyman from a wealthy Milwaukee suburb to effectively decide the fate of northern Wisconsin's drinking water, rivers and forests. And as we all know, metallic sulfide mining and its associated toxic waste dumps could end up in any number of counties including Milwaukee.

State Rep. Marc Duff, chairman of the Assembly Environment Committee, was asked about a vote more than three months ago at a public hearing on the bill. He indicated that he would have a vote in committee, but once it's out of committee, the speaker is responsible to "calendar it" and has made a commitment to bring it for vote on the floor.

So where's the bill?

Rep. Duff is dragging his feet.

This is no surprise. After all, he refused to allow any discussion or vote on the mining moratorium bill in his committee

and Minerals of Houston and Rio Algon Ltd of Toronto.

It is seeking local, state and federal permits to remove 55 million tons of zinc and copper ore from an underground mine south of Cranston in Forest County.

An opponent of a mining moratorium, Duff said if the assembly passed the bill in its present form and it became law, it would just become another issue to be litigated in court.

Duff said he still intends to hold a hearing on the bill in coming weeks in Milwaukee.

"There is political pressure to actually have a vote on the bill, whether it is good or bad," he said.

Laura Partman  
Webster, Wis.

4800  
8/28/97

# A river's destiny



ROAD BRIDGE ON THE NORTHWESTERN

**OSHKOSH FISHERMAN** Dean Adelstein reads in a lure under a bridge on the Wolf River in Fremont.

**By Doug Zellmer**  
OF THE NORTHWESTERN

**FREMONT** — Boats bob up and down and fishing poles sprout like newly sown grass on the Wolf River near Fremont.

This calm, but busy river, which attracts thousands of sport fishing enthusiasts and boaters annually, is stirring people's emotions over a proposed copper and zinc mine in northern Wisconsin.

The Crandon Mining Co. is seeking state, federal and local permits to remove 55 million tons of mostly zinc and copper ore from an underground mine about six miles south of Crandon in northern Wisconsin.

The mining company also must receive approvals from local municipalities and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Company officials want to place 44 million tons of mine wastes, laced with mercury, lead, zinc, arsenic and sulfuric acid near the Wolf River, said American Rivers, a national river conservation group in Washington, D.C. which has labeled the Wolf as North America's fifth most endangered river.

The project's future appears to be in the hands of the Legislature and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, which is the

agency that would grant permits for the mining project. It will be two years or more before the DNR reaches a decision whether or not to permit the mine, said Archie Wilson, who is the agency's mining field team coordinator.

The Assembly has yet to vote on the bill that would require state regulators to withhold Crandon's permits until the company can cite a similar project that has operated for 10 years and been closed for 10 years without polluting ground or surface waters.

The Senate has passed the so-called mining moratorium bill.

A vote by the Assembly is not likely until fall at the earliest, said Rep. Marc Duff, R-New Berlin, who is chairman of the Assembly Committee on Environment.

Duff said a public hearing will be scheduled for southern Wisconsin and miners work needs to be done on the bill before Assembly.

Before a shovel is turned at the proposed mine, the facility could come under strict environmental guidelines, said a DNR official.

"We will require the company to perform a lot of envi-

ronmental monitoring, like air quality and surface and ground water, if this project is approved," said Bill Tans, project manager for the agency's review of the Crandon mine.

He said pollutants may leach into a tributary of the Wolf River from a holding basin at the mine are sulfates and heavy metals like copper, lead, iron, silver and mercury.

Wilson said sulfates will

**WOLF RIVER, PAGE A3**

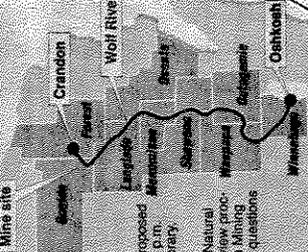


**The vote**

- Sen. Carol Rossiter, R-Oshkosh, voted against the Crandon Mine moratorium which passed the Senate 28-3.

- Rep. Carol Oshkosh, said she is undecided about the moratorium when the Assembly acts on it.

- Rep. Grego Underhelm, R-Oshkosh, said he is leaning toward voting yes on the Senate bill version of the moratorium.



## Proposed Exxon mine

### Public meeting

A public informational meeting on the proposed Crandon mine will be held from 6 to 9:30 p.m. June 19 at the Brown County Central Library, 515 Pine St., Green Bay.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources will discuss the review process for permits the Crandon Mining Co. is seeking and answer questions from the public.

Cont. next page





8-13-97 Reporter

# Crandon Mine Company takes step forward in opening mine

By The Associated Press

Crandon Mining Co. has won a round in its effort to open a mine in northern Wisconsin.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in St. Paul, Minn., has determined that a transfer of water from the Great Lakes basin as proposed by Crandon Mining, would not be illegal.

Crandon Mining Co., a subsidiary of Exxon Coal and Minerals Co. of Houston and Rio Algom Ltd. of Toronto, is seeking state

and federal approval to remove 55 million tons of ore from the project site, starting in about the year 2000.

The zinc and copper mine, to be located about five miles south of Crandon in Forest County, would be one of the largest in North America. It would operate for about 30 years and provide about 400 permanent full-time jobs.

If the mine is built, the company will need to pump water out of underground shafts. Crandon Mining has asked for state approval to

send 600 gallons a minute of treated wastewater to the Wisconsin River.

The Corps of Engineers stepped into the picture because the ore body is in the Lake Michigan watershed. At issue is whether pumping ground water out of the mine would be a diversion of water from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi Valley watershed, of which the Wisconsin River is part.

The state Department of Natural Resources said it would not be.

WSS 8/22/97

## Crandon Mining spending big bucks to sway public

By Robert Imrie  
Associated Press

WAUSAU — Crandon Mining Co. spent \$553,898 in the first six months of the year lobbying the Legislature in response to anti-mining forces, a company official said Thursday.

"We are not happy about having to spend this kind of money on a lobby-related effort," Dale Alberts said.

"We didn't expect there was going to be an aggressive anti-mining campaign led by a few lawmakers who have turned mining into a partisan political issue," he said.

Most of the expense has involved replying to legislation promoted by Rep. Spencer Black, D-Madison, he said.

The measure was approved by the Senate in March and awaits action by the Assembly.

It would prevent the state Department of Natural Resources from allowing metal-ore mining without showing that a previous mine somewhere in North America operated at least 10 years without polluting ground water or surface water.

Also, the example would have to be a mine that has shown no sign of pollution at least 10 years after closing.

Critics say the criteria would effectively prevent metal mining in Wisconsin, whose only existing ore

mine is an open-pit operation near Ladysmith.

Crandon Mining wants to dig a shaft mine to a copper and zinc deposit near Crandon, burying tailings in a pit and pumping treated water to the Wisconsin River near Rhinelander.

Black said Thursday in an interview from Madison that Crandon Mining's lobbying and television commercials, and a coalition that makes thousands of telephone calls to Wisconsin residents, are attempts to "buy public opinion."

"Despite their multimillion-dollar campaign, they are losing in the court of public opinion," Black said. "People who want strong mining laws can spend a fraction of this."

Crandon Mining is a Wisconsin partnership formed by Exxon Coal and Minerals of Houston and by Rio Algom Ltd. of Toronto. It needs state and federal permission to remove 55 million tons of ore.

Defenders of the proposal say it can provide jobs and the environment would be protected by DNR regulations.

Four groups, including Crandon Mining, spent \$765,503 lobbying against the moratorium bill through the first six months of the year, Black said, quoting records filed with the state Ethics Board.

The Senate's approval of the bill "woke up a lot of companies in Wisconsin," Alberts said.

## Mining moratorium gets Assembly's ear

State Journal staff

A bill that would place a moratorium on metallic mining in Wisconsin will get two public hearings before the state Assembly's committee on the environment.

Some critics had speculated that the bill, approved by the state Senate last month, would not be put out for public hearings or brought out of committee for action by the entire Assembly. But Committee Chairman Marc Duff, R-New Berlin, said Tuesday he will hold hearings, and he expects the Assembly to debate the bill.

Also on Tuesday, Duff's committee heard testimony on a proposal from Gov. Tommy Thompson that mining companies be required to use the best current technology in disposing of potentially dangerous mining wastes.

Mining opponents charged the proposal was toothless and little more than a ploy to divert attention from the mining moratorium bill. But Stan Druckenmiller, an official with the state Department of Natural Resources, said the agency supports the bill because it would make clear what is required in existing laws.

WSJ  
4-16-97

## County residents should support mining moratorium

MJS - Waukesha 6/97  
The reported shortage of ground water in the deep aquifer in much of Waukesha County is indicative that residents in this area are facing a water crisis that could lead to the diversion of water east of the subcontinental divide at the taxpayers' expense.

The sandstone and dolomite aquifer, whose materials were deposited between 425 million and 600 million years ago, is the principal bedrock aquifer for southern and western Wisconsin and is also tapped by eastern Wisconsin.



Duff

Drawdowns of 7 to 10 feet per year within the aquifer should ring the alarm and bring new light to Wisconsin's water issues following Milwaukee's Cryptosporidium legacy, recent flooding and Exxon's proposed Crandon mine.

Ground Water 101 teaches that water is essential to life. Yet several Waukesha County Republican Assembly representatives have not yet pledged their support for the Mining Moratorium Bill that passed the Senate on March 11 on a very strong bipartisan vote of 29-3.

The bill is being stalled in committee by Rep. Marc Duff (R-New Berlin). Other Waukesha County representatives not yet pledging their support for

the bill are: Scott Gunderson (R-Waterford), Suzanne Jeskewitz (R-Menomonee Falls), Frank Urban (R-Brookfield) and Daniel Vrakas (R-Hartland).

The Mining Moratorium Bill is a common-sense bill designed to protect Wisconsin from notorious polluters and preserve our state's North Woods beauty and water resources for future generations.

To learn more about the threat of metallic sulfide mining on Wisconsin's water resources and Exxon's proposed Crandon mine, please attend a free public meeting at 6 p.m., Wednesday, at the Waukesha Public Library, 321 Wisconsin Ave.

The meeting will be hosted by the Mining Impact Coalition of Wisconsin Inc. in coordination with the Waukesha Environmental Action League.

Linda Sturnot, co-chair,  
Milwaukee Chapter  
Mining Impact Coalition  
of Wisconsin Inc.

## Drivers, road projects create accident conditions

I was recently launched from the seat of my motorcycle into the traffic of Blue Mound Road.

The person driving the "mobile office" that collided with me had more important matters to solve than simply controlling the vehicle. Miraculously, I survived with only cuts, bruises and an overwhelming urge to write about my recent observations.

The alternative east-west routes you would normally expect to take to avoid I-94 are also under construction. Blue Mound Road is the only alter-

## WISCONSIN

## Crandon/Simplicity appeals to residents, visitors

From page 1

gom Ltd., of Toronto, would alter the character of the region and damage the environment.

The mine site, five miles south of Crandon, would occupy 550 acres, including a mill and related facilities. It would employ 402 workers producing 5,500 tons of ore per day.

State officials have been deciding whether to issue permits for work to begin. New legislation — a mining moratorium bill approved by the Senate in February — would delay the process until the company can show the project would not pollute the environment, said Rep. Spencer Black (D-Madison), a mining opponent. The bill is expected to go to the Assembly in several months.

Opting to avoid controversy, the Chamber of Commerce has taken no position on the matter.

Dick Diotte, director of community relations at Crandon Mining Co., the name used by the developers, insists that the mine would be a major tourist attraction.

"There's nothing here to keep people's attention for very long anyway," said Diotte, who came to the area from a mining town in Canada. "People are always interested in seeing mines. It would be one of the few new things in the Forest County area that would interest people."

Les Aho, whose wife runs Courthouse Square, stiffens at the suggestion that mining would be good for tourism.

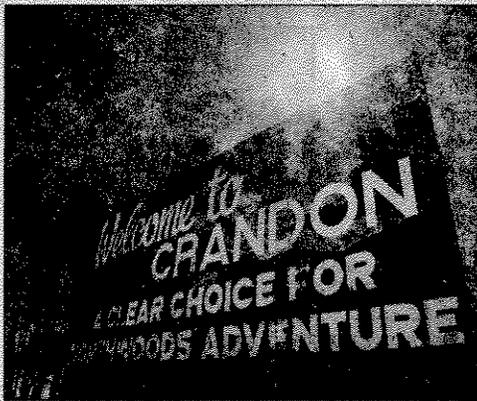
"I just don't see how that could be," he said. "If they end up drawing down the lakes, it's going to change things."

The mining company has been offering summer tourists two-hour educational talks and guided visits to the proposed site. A school bus departs from the downtown mining office at 10 a.m. on Wednesdays. Tours are free.

"We had them back here afterward, give them a Pepsi and send them on their way," Diotte said.



Patrons enjoy a noon meal at the Log Cabin Cafe in Crandon. Summer brings more business to the area's restaurants, lodgings and other attractions.



Crandon promotes its tourism trump card, outdoor activities.

ment, others come for Indian gaming attractions, which have sprung up at two locations in recent years.

"The casinos have definitely contributed toward tourism," said Mike Kroenke, community resource development agent with the University of Wisconsin Extension in Forest and Florence counties. "They strengthen the

economy and have brought down unemployment."

The Sokaogon Band of Lake Superior Chippewas operates five small casinos and a bingo hall at Mole Lake, seven miles southwest of Crandon on Highway 35. Another tribe, the Forest County Potawatomi, operates Northern Lights Casino and Bingo Hall on Highway 32, in Cart-

er, about 20 miles southeast of Crandon. Lodging is available at newly constructed motels near both tribes' enterprises.

But it is rental cabins that are the backbone of local tourism. A brochure at the chamber office lists 51 mom and pop resorts, including such unpretentious hideaways as Smith's Cottages, Johnny's Resort, Jerry's Sportman's Lodge, Butternut Lake A-Frame and Archambeau's Happy Hollow Resort.

For campers, there are 22 federal, tribal and privately owned campgrounds. Nine are equipped with facilities for recreational vehicles and four have facilities for the disabled.

"We don't want to become a major vacation spot like Eagle River or Minocqua," the chamber of commerce's Otto said flatly. "We want to offer an alternative to that sort of thing."

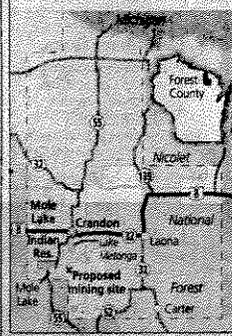
Fishing is the leading pastime for tourists, Otto said. The county has 824 lakes, 82 trout streams and 136 trout stream ponds. A pier at Elvov Springs was installed for disabled trout anglers.

Five rivers, including the Bruie and Wolf, have been designated official canoe routes. They have sites for putting in and taking out canoes.

Outdoorsy folks who prefer

## The North Woods

Crandon sits among forests and lakes.



BOB VEKORIAN/JOURNAL SENTINEL

muscle-powered water craft to motor boats or like watching wildlife through binoculars instead of rifle scopes represent a prime market to tap into for future economic development, Kroenke said.

Forest County offers them 72 miles of cross-county ski trails, three mountain bike trails and three areas from which to view bald eagles.

The welcome mat is also out to snowmobilers. They can travel on 352 miles of marked and groomed trails that wind through the Nicolet National Forest and several sparsely populated communities.

An 8-mile segment in a block of hardwoods overlooking Lake Metonga has been maintained by the county Forestry Department for use by all-terrain vehicles. But drivers need to be extremely cautious. The path follows old logging roads also shared by snowmobiles, motorcycles and hikers.

Two other motorized activities in the area, the World Championship Off-Road Race (Aug. 29-31) and the Brush Run 101 Race (June 20-22), are staged at a 280-acre Crandon International Off-Road Raceway, just a few blocks from Crandon's downtown. The vehicles, some driven

by professional racers for thousands of dollars in prize money, tear up dirt on 1.7-mile course with jumps, hills and hairpin turns.

The local Wolfhead Sportman's Club, which organizes both races, pitches them as "the largest off-road races in the world."

"It fills motels for 50 miles in all directions," said Bess Aho, owner of the bed and breakfast. "All our rooms are booked a year in advance."

The Kentucky Day Festival and Sidewalk Sale, another summer event scheduled for July 26 this year, celebrates Crandon's ties to Kentucky. Displaced workers from Kentucky arrived here in 1902. They followed the Page and Landeck Lumber Co. when it moved to Wisconsin from Glasgow, Ky.

In Jennings, southwest of Crandon, the restored Mecikal-ski general store and a museum offer visitors a glimpse of the past. The store, restored by the Kohler Foundation, is an example of the rare stovewood or stackwall construction, unusual in commercial buildings.

At Camp 5 and the Lumberjack Special, near Laona, east of Crandon, tourists can ride a vintage train pulled by a 1916 Vulcan steam engine. Camp 5 also has an old logging camp, a blacksmith shop and a general store stocked with souvenirs.

Another attraction, three whitetail deer, two does and a buck, are kept in a fenced yard adjacent to the neo-classical revival Forest County courthouse on Crandon's main street. It's OK to feed them.

## If you go

For more information on the Crandon area, contact the following:

- Crandon Area Chamber of Commerce, (800) 334-3387.
- Crandon Mining Co. tours, (715) 478-3393.
- Northern Lights Casino and Bingo Hall, (800) 777-1640 or (800) 487-9522.
- Mole Lake Casino, (800) 994-3423.
- Camp 5 and the Lumberjack Special, (800) 774-3414 or, beginning in June, (715) 674-3414.

Views of

## The Capital Times

# DNR fumbles mine issue

The decision of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Secretary George Meyer to insert himself into the state's mining moratorium debate as an advocate for the position of out-of-state corporations is one of the most serious breeches of public duty in the 11-year history of Gov. Tommy Thompson's administration of the state.

Meyer, who is supposed to be Wisconsin's prime advocate for environmental protection, has urged the state Assembly to defeat the mining moratorium proposal that has already been passed by the state Senate.

The moratorium has drawn broad public support, in large part because of public concern that the proposed Exxon mine near Crandon could pollute the Wolf River. That support was evident at last week's hearing on the mining moratorium, which was held at State Fair Park in Milwaukee.

Even though mining interests paid people to show up and profess opposition to the moratorium, the "foes" were outnumbered by the grassroots coalition of hunters, fishing enthusiasts, American Indians, environmentalists and concerned citizens who have come to the conclusion that Wisconsin should not permit new mining projects unless the promoters of those projects can prove that their approach has an environmentally responsible track record.

While Thompson and his aides have shown a great deal of sympathy for wealthy and politically connected mining interests, Meyer until last week tried to maintain a reputation as a relatively independent player who recognized his responsibility to represent the best interests of Wisconsinites and their environment — no matter what the pressure from the governor and his political contributors.



Meyer

that reputation was severely undermined when Meyer weighed in on the mining moratorium debate with a weakly supported argument that the moratorium is not needed because Wisconsin's mining regulations have been beefed up.

The appropriate role for Meyer in the mining moratorium debate is that of a bureaucratic resource for legislators, providing information and investigatory aid. Instead, he has placed himself and his department at the service of special interests.

By siding with Exxon and other out-of-state corporations in their fight to promote mining projects that have not been proven to be environmentally sound, Meyer has lent credence to the argument that the Department of Natural Resources is rapidly becoming a politicized arm of the Thompson administration.

Once an independent agency with a national reputation for its willingness to take tough stands for conservation of natural resources, the DNR has undergone radical changes in recent years. The governor was given the authority to appoint the DNR secretary, and after a long battle in 1995 funding for the Office of the Public Intervenor — a key player in environmental protection battles — was cut.

It is difficult now to make a case that the DNR has much independence, or much credibility, left. And Meyer, who had sought to maintain a public commitment to preserve the agency's independence, has with his public lobbying against the mining moratorium provided the most powerful evidence for those who say the DNR is no longer serving the conservation and environmental protection interests of Wisconsin.

As Apesanahkwat, chairman of the Menominee Nation, put it last week, "The public is being fed a steady diet of misinformation, half-truths and outright deception from the mining industry, courtesy of the DNR. I am in total shock that Secretary Meyer, in the position he holds as the state's top protector of the environment, would take an active political role in the legislative process to block a common sense bill which would enhance protection of the state's precious natural resources. Secretary Meyer's comments only reaffirm the need for a sulfide mining moratorium."

Apesanahkwat is right on this issue, just as he and other American Indian leaders have tended to be throughout the mining fight. Legislators would do well to listen to his sound advice regarding the mining moratorium, just as they should disregard George Meyer's politicized meddling in the debate.

## Lawmaker wrong on mining bill

Dear Editor: I am writing to expose some inaccuracies in Rep. Marc Duff's response to my earlier letter to the Editor.

He said it's "not true" that the Mining Moratorium Bill will effectively decide the fate of northern Wisconsin's drinking water, rivers and forests. How naive does he think we are?

The mere fact that Exxon has spent over a million dollars on television ads and lobbying to defeat the bill tells us that it will be an effective "watchdog" on the mining industry.

Duff, on the other hand, has been given a final grade of "D" by the Wisconsin Environmental Decade for his 1995-96 voting record. He even voted against considering legislation on the floor that would eliminate the exemption for mines from groundwater enforcement standards (AB 336). It makes one wonder about his claim of being "committed to ensuring strong environmental laws."

Duff, R-New Berlin, seems to forget that Exxon's proposed metallic sulfide mine near Crandon is at the headwaters of the Wolf River, which eventually feeds into Lake Winnebago and Green Bay. Does he really believe that sulfuric acid and poisonous heavy metals like cyanide, mercury and arsenic are of no consequence to the people of the Wolf and Fox River valleys?

And what about Exxon's plans to dump over a million gallons of wastewater per day into the Wisconsin River at Rhinelander? Basic geography tells us that the whole central and southwestern parts of the state may feel the effects of that toxic load. And in the west, it's common knowledge that potential mining sites have been identified close to La Crosse, Eau Claire and Hayward.

The whole state stands to benefit from passage of this bill.

Laura Furtman, Webster

MJ 4-30-97

## Won't sidetrack mining bill

Recently, The Morning Mail included a letter from Bonnie Mayer of Wauwatosa insinuating I was attempting to defeat or delay action on the so-called mining moratorium bill (Senate Bill 3).

My intentions on this bill have not been a secret. I have consistently stated that two hearings will be held on SB 3, one in northern Wisconsin and another in Milwaukee. In fact, I plan to hold a hearing on May 12 in Ladysmith.

I also stated that I will allow a vote on SB 3 and move it out of committee for further consideration by the Assembly. It has never been the intent of Speaker Ben Brancel (R-Endeavor) or myself to kill SB 3.

I would also like to point out that it has taken an extraordinary amount of time to determine what the confusing Senate amendments to SB 3 actually do. The conclusion may be that the Senate's mining moratorium bill is nothing of the sort. Clearly, a thorough and deliberate review of this issue is warranted.

Rep. Marc Duff (R-New Berlin)  
Chair, Assembly Committee  
on Environment

EDITOR  
MARTIN KAISERMANAGING EDITOR  
GEORGE STANLEYDEPUTY MANAGING EDITOR  
GERRY HINKLEYEDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR  
KENNETH P. ROESSLEINDEPUTY EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR  
SUE RYON

## OUR OPINION

## Crandon mine: Bad idea, bad legislation

Few issues have so polarized public opinion about Wisconsin's environment in recent years as has the proposed zinc mine near Crandon. Nowhere has that been clearer than at a public hearing last week on the so-called mining moratorium bill.

Unfortunately, many folks at the hearing acted as if the bill is an either/or proposition. Either you respect forests, lakes and streams by supporting the moratorium, or you believe it's OK to pillage the North Woods. Either you welcome good-paying, mining-related jobs by opposing the moratorium, or you're an environmental obstructionist.

Sorry, but it's not that simple. The moratorium bill is bad legislation. And the Crandon mine is a bad project.

Crandon Mining Co., a Wisconsin partnership of Exxon Coal and Minerals Co. of Houston and Rio Algom Ltd. of Toronto, wants to remove 55 million tons of zinc, lead and copper ore from a deposit five miles south of Crandon, a vulnerable wetlands area in Forest County. The moratorium bill, which would prohibit metallic mining in Wisconsin for years to come, would put the Crandon mine on hold.

There are real risks to the environment inherent in digging a deep underground mine in a heavily forested county virtually saturated with water. There are more than 190 lakes and 500 miles of trout streams in the area, including

---

Both are flawed:

---

The moratorium bill is bad legislation. And the Crandon mine is a bad project.

---

the headwaters of the Wolf River, designated by the state as an Outstanding Resource Water.

Opponents legitimately fear that acids and metals seeping from the mine and a nearby 220-acre waste-rock landfill would pollute ground water and nearby streams and lakes. True, mining officials say they would employ proven technology to protect the environment. But even the best safeguards may not be enough.

Sure, the mine would generate hundreds of jobs and would also benefit other Wisconsin firms. But are those economic benefits important enough to risk damage to a fragile ecosystem such as this one, in a state where tourism and recreation combine to form a multibillion dollar industry? We think not.

Still, the metal-ore moratorium bill, poorly conceived and seriously flawed, isn't the answer; it's a politically contrived, simplistic attempt by some legislators to kill the mine.

Opponents of the moratorium bill are correct when they argue that the environment would be better protected under the state's existing mining laws and other applicable environ-

mental regulations, among the most comprehensive and stringent in the nation.

The state Department of Natural Resources has spent 3½ years studying the Crandon proposal and is not expected to release its draft environmental impact statement until early next year. Doesn't that attest to the thoroughness of the state's regulatory process?

In contrast, the moratorium bill passed by the Senate is so ambiguous that it may very well be ineffective. DNR Secretary George Meyer thinks an amendment to toughen the bill would make it so restrictive that no industry in the state could meet its requirements — a major practical and legal flaw.

But just because this moratorium bill is poorly written doesn't mean the Legislature should wash its hands of the Crandon mine. If the DNR comes down in favor of the mine, then the Legislature will have to intervene to protect this environmentally sensitive region.

One more thing: Gov. Tommy Thompson has shown he respects Wisconsin's natural resources by strongly supporting state purchases of three major flowage areas — the Chippewa, Turtle Flambeau and Willow. It would be totally inconsistent for him not to seize this opportunity to add to his environmental credentials by trying to stop this controversial project, or at least leaving it up to the state's environmental regulators to decide.

MILL

# Speaking out on mining bill

## Both sides plan events for hearing

By Ron Seely  
Environment reporter

If you're driving by State Fair Park in West Allis today and you see lots of people wearing blaze orange, don't fret — hunting season is still weeks away.

Groups fighting the proposed zinc and copper mine near Crandon are encouraging their members to wear blaze orange today at a hearing on a bill that would impose strict regulations on mining companies in Wisconsin, including the proposed Crandon zinc and copper mine.

Officials at State Fair Park in West Allis say they are girding for as many as 1,000 people to attend the hearing. So it could get about as noisy as hunting season in Wisconsin.

The event is shaping up to be a showdown between environmental activists and others who are against the proposed zinc and copper mine near Crandon. Supporters say the bill would protect Wisconsin's water resources, particularly the Wolf River, from unproven mining technologies.

Opponents, including some union members, say the bill would prohibit a planned underground mine at Crandon, discourage other mining ventures in the state and threaten jobs in mining-related industries.

Wisconsin currently has only one metals mine, an open-pit copper operation in Rusk County.

Two Milwaukee mining-related companies, P & H Mining and Bucyrus International, have chartered buses to take employees to the hearing and rally.

The proposed mining moratorium bill would require companies like Crandon Mining, a subsidiary of Exxon and the Canadian company Rio Algom, to cite a mine



### GET INVOLVED:

The mining moratorium hearing is scheduled to begin at 1 p.m. in the Trade Mart Building in State Fair Park, West Allis.

that has been operated for 10 years and closed for 10 years without causing damage to the environment. The bill was approved by the Senate last spring and is expected to be debated by the Assembly later this fall.

Mine supporters are encouraging those on their side to stop by a headquarters tent to pick up placards and T-shirts. The Coalition for Fair Regulation, a pro-mining group organized by Crandon Mining, has scheduled a press conference outside the Trade Mart Building at 12:30 p.m.

Meanwhile, anti-mining forces are planning a rally for noon on the grounds at State Fair Park.

Some of those mining opponents have charged P&H and Bucyrus with coercing their employees into testifying against the moratorium bill. They accuse the companies of paying workers to attend the hearing and of scaring workers by telling them they'll eventually lose their jobs if the bill passes.

"The companies are distributing one-sided, misleading propaganda to their workers," said Gerry Gunderson, a mining opponent and Milwaukee member of the United Steelworkers of America.

But Tim Sullivan, a vice president of marketing with Bucyrus, said Monday that workers were told only that they would not be docked for the hours they spend attending the hearing.

# Army to gather more geological information on Crandon mine

## New data will help build better model to discern effects

By Robert Imrie

Associated Press

WAUSAU — The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers intends to drill six bore holes to gather more geological information in its study of how a proposed zinc and copper mine will affect water supplies.

One mine critic said the drilling is evidence of the "poor quality" of work done by Crandon Mining Co. in developing a so-called ground water flow model.

A state regulator reviewing the project said the new data will be useful but it won't "make or break" the decision on whether the mining can be done without harming the environment.

Crandon Mining, a Wisconsin partnership formed by two international mining firms, Exxon Coal and Minerals of Houston and Rio Algom Ltd. of Toronto, is seeking state and federal permission to remove 55 million tons of mostly zinc and copper ore from an underground mine just south of Crandon.

As part of that process, the company provided information for a computer model regarding how the mine would affect ground and surface waters.

The new drilling is to begin next week, according to Corp project manager Dave Ballmann.

Opponents of the mine contend the mine will pollute water supplies, including the Wolf River,

and damage the environment. Supporters say the mining can be done safely, and the project will give the area an economic boost through hundreds of new jobs.

The drilling, which costs \$40,000, is to verify some geology work already done in an area near Swamp Creek, Ballmann said Wednesday in a telephone interview from St. Paul, Minn.

The bore holes will go down several hundred feet, providing rocks, sand and other samples of ground material being drilled through, looking to reveal the different geologic layers, Ballmann said.

The information obtained will help the agency build a better ground water model on which to forecast effects of the mine, he said.

"The impact to ground water is a crucial item in the review," he said.

According to Ballmann, the drilling represents the first bore holes done by the Corps as part of its review of the mining plans.

Apesanahkwat, chairman of the Menominee Nation and a vocal critic of the mine, said word of the new drilling is evidence the public is learning "something new almost every week about how they are being deceived by the (state) Department of Natural Resources and Exxon."

He said the new bore holes sug-

gest poor quality work was done by Crandon Mining for its ground water flow model, thereby throwing into question the accuracy of the model.

Christopher P. Carlson, a hydrogeologist and coordinator of the DNR's ground water review of the proposed mine, said the Corps conferred with the state about how to spend some money it had at the end of its budget cycle to gather information "in an area where there is some uncertainty."

"I am like any other geologist. The more information, the better. It is not a bad use of the money. I also don't think it is make or break for the project to have this information," Carlson said.

The computer model the DNR is developing is based on hundreds of thousands of pieces of information designed to simulate the very complicated, natural water system exactly as it exists today, Carlson said.

The computer simulation is to predict what will happen to ground and surface water when water is pumped from the mine's shafts. In turn, those predictions indicate the likelihood and extent of pollution and contamination, Carlson said.

Don Moe, permit manager for Crandon Mining, called the Corps drilling part of the regulatory process, in part because the Corps is assembling a different ground water model than the state.

# Hundreds pack hearing on mining legislation

## 200 FdL area residents attend event

MILWAUKEE (AP) — People arrived by the busload to jam the final hearing on a bill that would require mining companies to prove they can operate without harming the environment before proceeding with a Wisconsin project.

About 200 people from Fond du Lac and Brothertown areas were among those who attended the event, according to a local organizer. The local delegation was led by Tom Soles, president of Wall-eyes for Tomorrow, who joined other environmentalists in arguing that the bill would protect against pollution; mining industry spokesmen contended the bill would do nothing but hurt state businesses.

"This bill ... is unwarranted and unnecessary and adds nothing to the environmental protection of this state," said lobbyist and lawyer Anthony Earl, a former Wisconsin governor and former secretary of the Department of Natural Resources.

"This bill does not ban sulfide mining altogether, but it does de-

lay it until it can be shown that it can be done safely," said Rep. Spencer Black, D-Madison, in testifying for the measure that he introduced.

The Senate-passed bill would require a company planning to start a mine to show in advance that a similar project operated for 10 years and had been closed for 10 years without causing environmental problems.

Proponents of the bill contend it is needed to protect water resources, particularly the Wolf River, from a planned underground mine at Crandon.

Crandon Mining Co. is seeking approval for a mine that would remove 55 million tons of zinc, lead and copper ore from the deposit in Forest County. Crandon Mining is a Wisconsin partnership formed by Exxon Coal and Minerals Co., of Houston, and Rio Algom Ltd., of Toronto.

Signs reading "No Exxon

See Mining Page A2

## 2,000 letters back mining moratorium

MADISON (AP) — Mining opponents delivered 2,000 letters to the governor via kayak to show support for a Senate-passed mining moratorium bill that is due for a hearing next week.

"It's our view that the governor really needs to engage with the people on this issue," said Bob Hudek, director of Wisconsin Citizen Action.

About 15 members of Wisconsin Citizen Action and other environmental groups delivered the handwritten letters Thursday to the office of Gov. Tommy Thompson.

Leaders of the group met briefly with Thompson aides to discuss the proposed legislation. They also urged that Thompson offer to participate in a public forum that may be organized in Green Bay on a proposed underground copper and zinc mine near Crandon.

Crandon Mining Co., a subsidiary of mining giants Rio Algom and Exxon, is seeking state and federal permits to build the mine near the headwaters of the Wolf River.

Although the Green Bay public forum is not yet scheduled, the environmental group would be willing to organize such a meeting, especially if Thompson agreed to attend, Hudek said.

"The questionable safety of metallic sulfide mines is the most important environmental issue facing the governor right now," said Lianne Nelson Brandon, policy director of Citizen Action. "These letters state unequivocally that Wisconsin residents don't want to be Exxon's guinea pigs for a mine using unproven technology right on the headwaters of the Wolf River."

A hearing on the moratorium bill is scheduled next Tuesday at State Fair Park in West Allis. It is being held by state Rep. Marc Duff, R-New Berlin, chairman of the Assembly's environment committee.

The moratorium bill would require mining companies seeking approval for a project to provide information on a similar mine that was operated for 10 years and closed for 10 years without causing environmental damage.

The bill was passed by the Senate last spring on a 29-3 vote.

## Mining/

Continued from Page A1

"Mine" and "Save the Wolf River" were among those displayed at the hearing held by the Assembly Environment Committee.

The other side in the dispute showed signs reading "Forest County Needs Mining" and "Mining matters to Wisconsin workers." Other signs noted how modern society relies on the kind of metals that would be mined at Crandon.

Louise Hermesen, vice president of planning and support services

for P&H Mining Equipment, of Milwaukee, said her company is concerned the bill would send a dangerous signal to customers around the world "that this industry is not welcome in Wisconsin."

Each side in the dispute had some union backing.

"Reasonable regulation is the key" to protecting the Wolf River and other natural resources, said Glenn Wicklund, president of Steelworkers Local 1114, representing 1,000 employees at P&H. He said he opposed the bill because it would hurt employment

opportunities at P&H's Milwaukee plants.

About 150 members of the local attended the hearing.

Gerry Gunderson, an employee of Rexnord in West Milwaukee and member of Local 1527, United Steelworkers of America, said his local passed a resolution in support of the mining moratorium because members believe Exxon and Rio Algom have poor labor and environmental track records in other states and nations.

"The moratorium bill only requires companies such as Exxon

to prove that they can do what they claim to be able to do — to operate a sulfide mine for 10 years without damaging the environment," Gunderson said. "Exxo says, 'Profit first.' We say, 'Profit first.'"

The Assembly Environment Committee is expected to act on the measure next month, said its chairman, Rep. Marc Duff, R-New Berlin. It likely will be forwarded to the full Assembly for action later this year.

The Senate passed the bill on a 29-3 vote last spring.

# Sesquicentennial Countdown



## Where The 'Badger State' Comes From

There's no doubting the numbers of dairy cows and deer in Wisconsin, nor their importance. Yet, neither of these animals is the official state animal. That honor goes to the reclusive, backwoods badger.

But it wasn't the law that first made Wisconsin the "badger state." It wasn't the number of the animals, either.

In fact, the animals themselves had nothing to do with it.

In the 1830s, lead mining was a boom industry in Wisconsin. Lacking sufficient housing, the miners would frequently use mine shafts as shelter; a habit which earned them the nickname "badgers" by more long-term Wisconsinites.

Although the nickname was meant as something less than a compliment at first, use of the term gradually came to be a more gener-



al, and more accepted, description of Wisconsin settlers at large.

The badger has been honored in Wisconsin ever since, immortalized in the state song, institutionalized as the University of Wisconsin's mascot.

Then, in 1937, four Jefferson County elementary school students

discovered that the badger, state animal by custom, lacked official status as such. The bill that came of the students' request met with instant opposition, though, when a group from Wisconsin's northern counties introduced a rival bill. The white-tailed deer was the superior four-legged in the state, they said, due to its physical appearance, economic benefit, and sheer numbers.

Nevertheless, custom won out, and the badger was written into Wisconsin State Statute 1.10 as the official state animal. The white-tailed deer was named the state wildlife animal in a compromise, and in 1971 the dairy cow was added as the state domestic animal.

So never mind if you've never seen a four-footed badger in Wisconsin. The two-legged kind are everywhere.

This Sesquicentennial Countdown is courtesy of

## ERNIE VON SCHLEDORN

*3 Locations!*

Mayville

Mayville

Dodge • Chrysler • Dodge Trucks • Plymouth • Jeep/Eagle

Lomira  
Ford Mercury • Ford Trucks

Chevy • Chevy Trucks • Pontiac • Oldsmobile • Cadillac • GEO

Hwy. 28 - West side of Mayville  
387-9990 • 1-800-261-4765

Hwy 41 & 67 - Lomira  
269-7500 • 1-800-924-3335

Hwy. 28 & 67 North - Mayville  
387-5250 • 1-800-242-5010

For the full series, see [www.racinecounty.com/sesqui](http://www.racinecounty.com/sesqui)

# Human waste left after mine protest

**DNR investigating after material is found in metal drums at site**

Associated Press

Antigo — Environmentalists who staged a summer protest against a proposed mine left behind a stinking mess of thousands of pounds of human waste stored in metal drums and left on a wilderness trail, officials said Tuesday.

"Here they are protesting in Forest County for protecting the Wolf River, and here they are

300 yards from the river leaving this," Chief Deputy Larry Shadick of the Langlade County Sheriff's Department said Tuesday.

Thirteen 55-gallon drums of waste were left on the private property by members of Earth First! who had rallied in Crandon in July to protest the proposed Crandon mine, Shadick said.

The landowner didn't know about the waste, but his 37-year-old son was friends with some of the protesters and had given them permission to leave the drums, Shadick said.

The son said the drums were vented and would have become compost within a year, Shadick

said. Both vented and sealed drums were left on the trail.

Several phone messages left for Wisconsin Earth First! members were not immediately returned.

A bear hunter discovered the sinking drums and reported them, Shadick said. They probably would have been discovered earlier if a windstorm hadn't knocked down trees that blocked the path used by hunters, snowmobilers, ATV riders and hikers.

Neal Baudhuin of the state Department of Natural Resources said they are investigating the dumping and will determine whether to issue

citations.

A local sanitation company drained and disposed of the waste.

The DNR said the material wasn't hazardous, Shadick said. "It was disgusting more than anything else," he said.

During the July protest, 29 members of Earth First! were arrested during a demonstration against Crandon Mining Co. as they blocked access to company offices in Crandon and refused to disperse.

The protest was part of a nine-day international convention in the Nicolet National Forest in northern Wisconsin. Attendees said a total of about 250

people attended the gathering.

Crandon Mining, a Wisconsin partnership formed by two international mining firms, Exxon Coal and Minerals, of Houston, and Rio Algom Ltd., of Toronto, is seeking state and federal permission to remove 55 million tons of mostly zinc and copper ore from an underground mine south of Crandon.

Opponents contend the mine would pollute water supplies, including the Wolf River, and damage the environment. Supporters say the mining can be done safely, and the project would give the area an economic boost through hundreds of new jobs.

# Mining draws a throng, for and against

More than 1,000 jam hearing on moratorium bill

10/15/97

By DON BEHM  
of the Journal Sentinel staff

More than 1,000 state residents jammed a legislative hearing Tuesday at State Fair Park to argue the fate of metal-ore mining in Wisconsin and the need for a mining moratorium bill pending before the state Assembly.

For every sign that read, "Protect our Wolf River — Stop Crandon Mine," another said "Mining matters to Wisconsin workers."

Though mining opponents might have held a slight edge in total numbers inside the Trade Mart building, mining industry representatives and workers made an unprecedented show of force not seen in recent years at other public hearings on the issue.

"Mining is our state heritage: We're the Badger State," said Tim Sullivan, vice president of marketing for Bucyrus International, a surface-mining equipment maker in South Milwaukee. Lead mining drew early settlers to Wisconsin and led to the state's nickname.

"Each and every one of us uses an average of 40,000 pounds of minerals a year in our cars, computers, phones and appliances," Sullivan said. "We should remove the badger and the other mining symbols from the state flag if this bill is approved."

Charter buses, trucks and vans unloaded citizens from across the state, including at least 100 members of the Menominee Indian tribe and as many angler members of Walleyes for

Please see MINING page 14



DALE GULDAN/STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

Cameron Jenkins, 17, from Spotted Eagle High School in Milwaukee, makes clear his feelings on the proposed Crandon mine during a rally Tuesday at State Fair Park. A mounted police officer keeps watch over the several hundred people who attended the rally, held before a public hearing.

Protesters left stinking barrels of human waste in wilderness ..... 14A



Demonstrators protested the Flambeau Mine in 1991. To date, their fears of environmental degradation have not been realized.

## Woeful description doesn't fit Wisconsin

By Millard Johnson

An Aug. 24 guest column by Thomas Michael Powers warned that communities in northern Wisconsin should not believe the rosy economic promises of the multinational mining corporations. Most mining towns, said Powers, are rundown and decrepit. Poverty and unemployment rates are higher in mining towns, and so are rates of child abuse, alcoholism and spouse battering.

He is evidently talking about mining towns in Montana, where he is chairman of the University of Montana economics department. His description doesn't fit any mining town in Wisconsin.

Powers should visit Ladysmith, site of Kennecott's Flambeau Copper Mine. When I phoned the Ladysmith city hall, I was told the citizens are behaving themselves very well. The biggest outbreak of anti-social behavior occurred when anti-mining activists demonstrated.

More economic benefits of mining can be seen at the Lake Wazee Recreational area in Jackson County. This is the site of an open pit taconite mine that was closed in 1983, and is now a 3,200-acre public recreation area. The mine pit is fully reclaimed as a 146-acre lake — deep, clear and popular with fisherfolk and scuba divers.

Crandon is a community in Forest County where unemployment hovers around 7.5 percent, double the state average. Residents would welcome the high-paying jobs that a proposed zinc mine would bring, but nobody wants to

## GUEST COLUMN

ride an economic roller coaster of boom-and-bust that leaves a host of social and financial problems in its draft.

That's why Wisconsin mining regulations require a socioeconomic impact study before a mining permit is issued. The Crandon mine will provide a major increase in jobs, tax base and tax revenue in a three-county area around the mine, while increasing the population by only 1.2 percent during the 28 years of mine operation. That's the conclusion of an extensive study conducted by a respected consulting firm.

Economic development can be a dubious blessing, however, and the writer is quite right in warning that the environment should not be sacrificed for the sake of promised economic prosperity.

There is now in northern Wisconsin a real estate market that ultimately will "develop" the shoreline of every available lake and stream. People want to own a piece of what's left of the wilderness. We kill what we love when we clasp it too closely. The beauty of northern Wisconsin will be its undoing unless constraints are put on its consumption.

The sell-off of the northwoods is facilitated by the highways that make it so accessible. It's the same force that is driving urban sprawl in the southern half of Wisconsin. A ubiquitous car culture, heavily subsidized by federal and state policies, is strangling the cities and exploiting rural and wilderness areas.

Let's put a moratorium on road-building, not on mining. Doubling the user fees on motor vehicles may not be as politically attractive as attacking the mining industry, but it would do a lot more to preserve the environment.

*Johnson is a free-lance writer from Madison.*

WSJ 9/7/97

# Mining economics

## Investment in future was made possible

### GUEST COLUMN

By Al Christianson

I don't know what mines Thomas Michael Powers was talking about in his diatribe on mining and local economies (guest column, Aug. 24). I do know he wasn't talking about the Flambeau mine at Ladysmith.

I wish Powers would come here and look for the poverty, unemployment and economic depression he attributes to mining communities. What he would find instead is living proof that mining can lift a community, not just while the mine is open but for many years after.

First and foremost, the Flambeau mine was environmentally clean throughout its four years of operation. A sophisticated water treatment plant protected the Flambeau River and its excellent fishery. Now Flambeau Mining Company is reclaiming the mine site in a careful and responsible manner.

The local economy? That story is even better. While the mine was open, it employed up to 70 people in family-supporting jobs, most filled by area residents. But that was just the beginning. The Net Proceeds Tax on mining brought an unprecedented level of funding for economic development. Through effective cooperation local communities used this short-term boost to invest in a prosperous future. Here is a summary of the benefits to date:

- Total mining tax revenues to Ladysmith, the town of Grant and Rusk County — \$4 million through 1999.
- Total public and private investment as a result of mine-stimulated projects — More than \$25 million.
- New business space constructed or being planned — 427,700 square feet.
- Jobs saved or created so far — More than 300, four times the mine's employment.

How did we do it? In a word, planning.

Even before the mine started, local governments began working to prevent the up and down cycles that can go with a brief mine project. Our goal was to produce long-term jobs, and we did that largely by investing mine tax revenue to construct or renovate buildings for sale or lease to businesses.

■ Mine taxes paid for two 12,000-square-foot industrial buildings in Glen Flora and Weyerhaeuser. The Glen Flora building is leased to a computer salvage and recycling firm; the Weyerhaeuser building houses Piccard Medical, which makes supplies to aid people with physical or medical infirmities. There were 40 new jobs created, and both firms plan to expand.

■ Mine revenues helped Ladysmith and Rusk County renovate an old industrial site in the city, turning an eyesore into an attractive, modern building that now houses ADF, an acrylic manufacturer; Flambeau Litho, a printer; and The Sign Shop. The three firms employ 50 people. Lease revenue from the building is about \$50,000 a year.

■ Mine payments to the city and county covered nearly half the \$1.3 million cost of the Ladysmith/Rusk County Enterprise Center in the Ladysmith Industrial Park. This building provides seven manufacturing spaces from 1,400 to 10,000 square feet, specially designed to appeal to woodworking businesses. These spaces are now available for lease.

■ The Discretionary Payments Program administered by the state's Mining Impact Board paid more than 90 percent of the \$3 million cost of a new plant for Conwed, an office furniture manufacturer. This helped Ladysmith retain 100 jobs, and the company has already added 30 more. The relocation of Conwed helped provide space for window manufacturer Weather Shield to expand — and create 100 to 200 new jobs.

There is much more. A direct gift of \$300,000 from the mine, combined with \$250,000 in mine taxes from Rusk County and \$350,000 in mine taxes from the city, helped build the new Ladysmith library. The mine provided matching funds to improve our airport. Mining revenues make up much of the financing for a new building for Norse Building Systems, a maker of modular homes that chose to locate in the area, bringing 60 jobs.

It may be years before Rusk County can calculate the full benefit of the Flambeau mine. We do know that our economy is far stronger today than before we had the mine, and that our future looks brighter than ever.

As Forest County residents look toward the prospect of mining in their community, they can expect the same benefits we have enjoyed — as long as

Christianson is city administrator in

VOL. 116  
00010124 002799 \*\*\* 050  
AINSWORTH, REP. JOHN  
PO BOX 3962  
ROOM 304 N  
MADISON WI 53706-0267

# Shawano Leader

Sunday, September 14, 1997



**Riter, Hawks  
win Shawano  
Invite**  
• Prep Sports Results  
See Sports/B1

\$1.00 News Stand

## Mining moratorium bill causes controversy statewide

BY MELINDA NAPARALLA  
Leader Reporter

Frustrated environmentalists are asking for a recall election of Rep. John Ainsworth for his failure to take a stand on the mining moratorium bill.

Members of the group Protect Our Wolf River (POWR) have taken out ads in two local newspapers asking people who are in favor of a recall petition to contact them.

Senate Bill 3 is a bill which would postpone opening any new metallic sulfide mines in the state of Wisconsin until a similar mine has been open for 10 years and closed and reclaimed for 10 years without contaminating

ground or surface water.

The bill was authored by Rep. Spencer Black (D-Madison) and was in essence created because of Crandon Mining Company's proposed mine near Crandon.

"There is a concern among my constituents as to why I haven't stated a position on Senate Bill 3," Ainsworth (R-Shawano) said.

Ainsworth said he hasn't taken a stand because the bill isn't before the Assembly yet. The bill passed the Senate earlier this year by a vote of 29-3.

"He (Ainsworth) won't take a stand," said Judy Pubanz, a member of POWR.

All of the townships on the river have signed resolutions against the mine. Judy Pubanz

said,

"We would like to work with him," she said.

Judy's husband Len who is also a member of POWR recently flew over the area where the tailings dump would be and took pictures and videotaped the area.

"For the DNR to consider putting it in this area is incredible," Len said. "There is water almost all the way around. I'm even more strongly against it."

"I would be happy if John would support us," Len said.

The mine's opponents worry that drainage from the mine's dump will pollute the Wolf River, and that the 33,600 gallons of treated wastewater the company

plans to discharge into the Wisconsin River each hour will taint that waterway.

To avoid violating the Wolf River's high-quality designation for water cleanliness, Crandon Mining proposes pumping water from a treatment plant at the mine to the Wisconsin River.

The bill, which has been in the Assembly Environment Committee since it passed the Senate, has been delayed because two hearings were supposed to take place in Wisconsin concerning the bill.

One hearing took place at the Ladysmith mine and the second one is scheduled for Oct. 14. The second hearing had been cancelled twice because of

budget delays.

Once the second hearing is held, the Assembly Environment Committee will vote on the bill and send it to the Assembly.

Ainsworth said the author's amendment to the bill, which defines vague words and more clearly defines the author's intent, is improving the bill.

He said the amendment shows how the bill was unclear.

"The bill is expected to come before the Assembly this fall," Ainsworth said he is treating this as any other bill.

The bill is not urgent because no one is beginning to mine yet, Ainsworth said.

"We have to do this properly," he said.

"I'm concerned about the credibility of Exxon," said Senator Robert Cowles (R-Green Bay). Cowles, who is the former chair of the Environmental Committee, said he found promising rhetoric unreasonable.

"My feeling was the bill created extra standards," Cowles said. "I didn't seem unreasonable to me."

Chair of the Assembly Environment Committee Marc Duff said there are a lot of odd myths about the bill.

The bill is a statewide bill and it would affect Crandon, but it would also affect other mining areas, Duff said.

See Bill/Page A2

# ◆ STATE/LOCAL ◆

Sunday, September 14, 1997

◆ FROM PAGE 1 ◆

## Evidence still at lab, judge orders delay

3ELOT (AP) — A judge postponed Tuesday's trial for an Illinois man accused of murdering a man in his pickup truck and throwing the body into a Wisconsin creek.

Evidence, including bloodstained clothes taken from a second man charged in the slaying, still needs analysis at the state crime lab, attorneys said. Prosecutors also want to admit evidence that Gordon Peterson had committed a similar crime three years ago.

Rock County Circuit Court Judge Edwin Dahlberg delayed Peterson's trial following a day hearing. "It is in the interest of everyone that we have a fair trial," Dahlberg said.

Anderson, 40, is accused of slaying from Rockford, Ill., to a Rockford woman, Brenda Donald, 38, in his pickup truck May 2. Police say another man, Jamie Moore, 24, also was in the truck.

Moore told police Anderson hit a woman with a hammer so she would not talk to authorities. Anderson contends Moore delivered the fatal blows — for the same reason — and his presence

there were items that weren't forwarded to the crime lab," O'Leary said.

Anderson and Moore met while incarcerated. Moore's defense attorney Larry Peterson said. Moore, convicted of car theft, lived with Anderson in Rockford, along with their two fiancées, and was working with him in construction when the murder occurred.

In seeking the trial delay, Anderson's attorney Jack Hoag said there was insufficient time to review Anderson's 1994 conviction from a sexual assault conviction in Ogle County, Ill.

O'Leary is seeking to admit evidence of the conviction at the upcoming trial.

Three years ago, Anderson met a woman in an Illinois bar and offered to drive her to a Rockford tavern in a pickup truck belonging to the construction company he worked for, according to court records.

On the return drive, Anderson stopped the truck, pulled the woman out of the truck and assaulted her, Anderson was sentenced to five years in prison. Moore's defense attorney, Larry Peterson also wants to use

## ◆ Bill

The Assembly will give far more attention to the bill, Duff said. Duff said he has toured the Ladysmith mine and is thoroughly reviewing mining.

Duff said the committee is committed to stringent laws which restrict mining.

"We make mining laws in Wisconsin the toughest in the country and to some people it will never be tough enough," Duff said. "If we have a strong regulations framework we should be able to move forward."

The problem with Senate Bill 3 is some said it was a ban on mining, some said it was a moratorium on mining and some said it did nothing, Duff said.

"Before we act we have to make sure we know what it does," Duff said.

Duff said he thinks what happened in the Senate makes it clear they didn't have the votes to

ban mining.

If Sen. Block wants a real mining moratorium bill he should go back and rewrite it, Duff said.

There is broad support to improve the laws though, Duff said.

Duff said he is planning on drafting a bill that will not ban mining but will be more meaningful than the bill that passed the Senate.

Senate Bill 3 provides for employment of lawyers to sue, which could delay the mine, Duff said.

Duff said the committee puts a lot of effort to improve the mining laws.

"We are reviewing situations in other states with mines," Duff said. "There is much more to the issue than emotions."

There have been a series of bills to improve mining laws, Duff said. The laws ask for new

rules for groundwater standards near mines and would require the mining company to put aside money for reclamation problems.

There is a very long permit process, Duff said.

Duff said they plan on drafting an environmental impact statement by early next year for the Crandon mine. There will then be a master hearing so people can come out and review the project.

"That takes years," Duff said. "A lot of people have questions about Crandon and are suggesting big conspiracy theories that just are not there."

The master hearing will be significant, Duff said.

"I don't know if they will get a permit," Duff said. "I'm putting trust in the professionals and consultants."

The mine would have to have reclamation to repair any water missing and if they don't the

mine would lose its permit.

If it affects the Wolf River, the permit would be pulled, Duff said. The Wolf River has standards that are more strict than federal standards, because the Wolf is one of Wisconsin's outstanding resources. It has so much more difficult standards to meet.

Duff said it is his understanding that Crandon Mining is going to try to use the same technology for the Crandon mine that is at the Ladysmith mine.

Crandon Mining Company is a Wisconsin partnership formed by two international mining companies: Exxon Coal and Minerals Co. of Houston and Rio Algom Limited of Toronto.

It wants to remove 55 million tons of mostly zinc and copper ore from a shaft mine about eight miles south of Crandon near the Mole Lake Indian Reservation.

## ◆ Homecoming

The kids are always disappointed because the parade is during the day, Block said.

The parade starts at 10:30

ing 80-90 floats this year. Last year the parade had 60-70 floats. Five trophies for the best floats will be given out, Burns said.

Meredith Bunde from Shawano

between the classes," Block said. "They help each other and there's no secrecy."

Parents can get involved this year, Block said. The school

game is being played on Saturday. The dance will be in the commons. The bonfire will be on the east side of the new football field and folk dancing will not

# The model mine?

Earth-friendly Colorado project is touted as example for Wisconsin

By Don Berke  
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Empire, Colo. — Lodgepole and bristlecone pines poke through a fresh blanket of spring snow atop Red Mountain, a prominent peak towering above the Henderson mine at Jones Pass.

Elk and bighorn sheep regularly greet mine workers and others driving up the mountain on ice-covered Clear Creek County Road 202. A thousand feet beneath this alpine scene, explosives and diesel-powered ore-handling machines, known as nuckers, are hollowing out a portion of the mountain, removing about 30,000 tons of molibdenum ore each day. A large pile of tailings scooping up to 12 tons of rock on each pass.

The main mine office building sits on the mountainside at an elevation of 8,900 feet. Ore now is being removed from tunnels to date, 120 miles of tunnels, equivalent to the distance between Milwaukee and Green Bay, have been blasted out of the mountain to gain access to the ore, according to vendor mine site promoter Fred H. Nelson, a here since graduating in 1978 from the University of Wisconsin-Platteville with a degree in mining engineering.

Trucks haul the ore nearly 15 miles — a trip that includes a 10-minute haul to a processing mill on the other side of the Continental Divide, south of Fort Collins on the Williams Fork River in Grand County. There, the ore is ground and dumped into water tanks where the 112,000 tons in the mill are used to produce iron, steel and metal alloys.

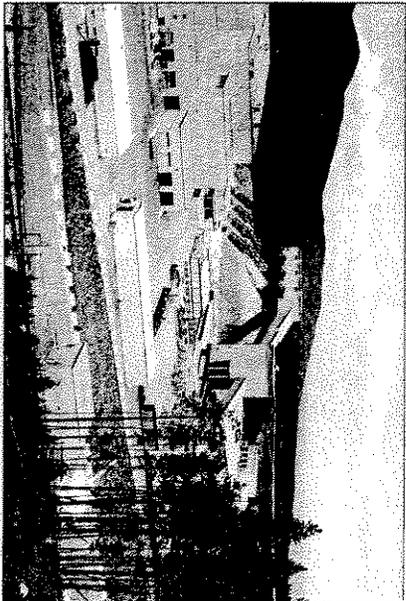
In February, industry officials at a meeting in Milwaukee described this sprawling underground mine as the world's largest producer of molibdenum — as a premier example of a modern project that protects the environment.

Rare boreal leads, a species in danger of extinction in Colorado, and the mine's water treatment ponds, they said, brook trout were described as thriving in the west branch of Clear Creek, downstream of the mine's discharge pipe.

These achievements are one reason the Henderson mine is being touted as a model for other mines. Cow Tommy Thompson should not approve a molibdenum mining moratorium in Wisconsin, say representatives of the Wisconsin Mining Association, an industry trade group in Madison that has been active in opposing the state Senate vote in favor of the measure last month.

## Public Hearing Tuesday

On Tuesday, the Assembly Committee on Environment will conduct a public hearing on a bill to create a moratorium on mining at 1 p.m. in Room 415 Northwest of the state Capitol in Madison. Rep. Marc Duff (R-New Berlin), the committee chairman, also intends to hold one or two public hearings on the moratorium bill in May, Me-



Piles of crushed molibdenum ore (background) await processing at the Henderson mill south of Fort Collins, Colo. Each ton of ore provides 5 to 8 pounds of molibdenum, used in lubricants and in iron and steel production.

The bill, first introduced by Rep. Spencer Back (D-Madison), would require a permit for the proposed Canadian mine in Forest County.

Industry praise for the Henderson mine and mill appears warranted, with the exception of a minor leak of pollutants from a waste rock storage area. The waste rock pile, which contains the molibdenum in 1976, a decade after the mineral deposit was discovered. The company had swapped 11,000 acres of land with the U.S. Forest Service in exchange for 10,000 acres of the Aspinah National Forest.

In interviews, numerous Colorado environmental officials described the mine's owner, Chas. Molybdenum Co., a subsidiary of Cyprus Minerals, as willing to go beyond permit requirements.

The Colorado Department of Natural Resources reported no violations of any permit conditions. The agency is responsible for monitoring the molibdenum and for regulating the mill's waste rock disposal site, known as a tailings pile.

Discharges from mine wastewater storage basins have not violated state limits in the last

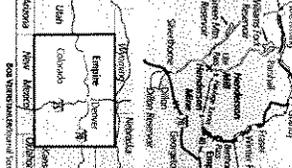
year, says Phil Bergmann, a quality control division of the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. He reviewed computer records at the request of the Journal Sentinel.

Dana Allen, an environmental engineer with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's regional office in Denver, also complimented the company's track record.

## Shipping

### Henderson mine

Since 1976, the Chas. Molybdenum Co. has shipped 1.5 million pounds of molibdenum for its three plants: one and mill in Colorado's Front Range. The mine, at Red Mountain near Dripping, is at the opposite side of the mountain from the Henderson mill south of Fort Collins.



In 1990, Allen and other EPA officials imposed more stringent discharge limits on the company's wastewater. The mine there is closed, and water seeping out of those tailings is collected and treated at a special facility.

Chas. Molybdenum was notified ahead of the federal July 1991 deadline to install the new limits, according to Allen. "They have significantly improved the quality of their water discharges," he Woods Creek, she said.

## New Treatment Facility

Earlier this month, the company began testing a new wastewater treatment facility at the same site, about two miles from the Henderson mine. The new plant also will treat water pumped out of the mine, said James Fier, environmental manager for the company's Colorado operations. Currently, mine wastewater is pumped into a large storage la-

gon. Chromiums are added to remove solids before the water is pumped to a smaller storage pond. About 1,000 gallons of treated water each minute — more than 1.4 million gallons a day — is pumped into the west fork of Clear Creek.

State permits limit the amount of manganese, a metal that can be toxic to fish, to less than 10 parts per million in the treated wastewater.

Colorado environmental officials say the mine's owner is "responsible" and "willing to go beyond permit requirements."

Tests show concentrations of the amount, Berke said.

Apart from the Henderson mine's positive record in Colorado, Wisconsin officials say a similar project would face additional restrictions here.

Colorado's health department says the Henderson facility's waste facility, built by a valley behind a dam, with no bottom lining to prevent seepage of chemical pollutants. Monitoring wells between the dam and a nearby stream will detect any leaking of chemicals, says Berke. A small amount of manganese has been found in the monitor closest to the dam, and the company is studying measures to prevent additional leaks.

State and federal officials said the proposed Canadian mine in Forest County, by contrast, would be required to construct a landfill with several layers of protective liners on the bottom.

Also, a crushed-ore storage pit at the Henderson mill does not strip a liner, and Colorado officials say the mine's water treatment facility at the same site, about two miles from the Henderson mine. The new plant also will treat water pumped out of the mine, said James Fier, environmental manager for the company's Colorado operations.

Currently, mine wastewater is pumped into a large storage la-

gon. Chromiums are added to remove solids before the water is pumped to a smaller storage pond. About 1,000 gallons of treated water each minute — more than 1.4 million gallons a day — is pumped into the west fork of Clear Creek.

State permits limit the amount of manganese, a metal that can be toxic to fish, to less than 10 parts per million in the treated wastewater.

# Yes, clean water is our true treasure that must be protected

By REP. SPENCER BLACK



Black

I imagine an airplane that I crashed every time it took off. Suppose the manufacturer of that plane then claimed that he had some new technology that would prevent future problems and he invited you on the next flight. Before you boarded that plane, you would probably want to see at least one successful flight.

That scenario is similar to the situation we now face with proposals to open mines in sulfide ore bodies in northern Wisconsin such as Exxon's proposed Wolf River mine. Why? Because every mine in a similar sulfide ore body has led to severe environmental damage. Wisconsin will be the big loser if Exxon's proposed Wolf River mine ends up polluting drinking water supplies or our rivers and lakes. For that reason, I have proposed the Sulfide Mining Moratorium Bill. My bill will prohibit the opening of a new mine in a sulfide ore body until a similar mine has been operated elsewhere for at least 10 years without significant environmental damage.

Conservation groups are now asking legislators to pledge to vote for the mining moratorium bill when the Legislature reconvenes next year. Already, over 55 candidates for the state Legislature have pledged to the voters to protect our environment by voting for the mining moratorium.

Wisconsin Manufacturers and Commerce, which lobbies for Exxon at the state Capitol, opposes the sulfide mining moratorium. The WMC and Exxon lobbyists will tell you that we should trust Exxon to protect our rivers, lakes and drinking water. But should we? A few years ago, Exxon asked the people of Alaska to trust them to ship oil safely. The result was the Exxon Valdez — the biggest environmental disaster in recent history — a gigantic oil spill that destroyed hundreds of miles of pristine coastline and devastated the local economy.

Here's why a mining moratorium is needed. The ore in the proposed Exxon mine contains a high percentage of sulfide minerals. In order to extract the copper, zinc and other metals, the mining operation pulverizes the sulfide rock. While the valuable minerals would be shipped to Canada, the ground up sulfide minerals called tailings would be left near the mine in what would be Wisconsin's largest waste dump. The tailings dump would be 90 feet

## Point/Counterpoint

These Point/Counterpoint commentaries were written by Rep. Spencer Black of Madison, the Democratic leader of the Assembly Natural Resources Committee, and James Buchen, a Sheboygan native who represents Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce.

high and cover an area equivalent to 350 football fields.

When created, this gigantic toxic waste dump, the largest in the state by far, would be in the headwaters of the Wolf River.

Across the country, sulfide mining wastes have caused extensive environmental damage from acid draining into rivers, lakes and drinking water supplies. A great many rivers in Appalachia and the Rocky Mountains remain lifeless due to acid drainage from mines.

Exxon cannot cite even one example of a mine in a sulfide ore body similar to the Wolf River deposit that has not caused extensive pollution.

The mine at Ladysmith that WMC mentions is very different. It is not underground and all the ore is shipped to Canada. There is no toxic waste dump like there would be at Exxon's Wolf River mine.

WMC and Exxon lobbyists admit that past mines have caused great environmental damage, but now claim that new technologies will prevent that damage. However, those technologies are unproven. In fact, the Summitville mine in Colorado, which opened only 10 years ago, had to be shut down after polluting many miles of trout streams and poisoning water supplies in southern Colorado. Taxpayers in that state will pay as much as \$150 million to try to clean up the damage. Exxon says mining problems are all in the past, but as the Summitville mine disaster shows, recently opened mines continue to cause grave environmental damage.

WMC and Exxon lobbyists claim that Wisconsin's mining laws are already strong enough. However, our mining laws contain many loopholes. For example, the mining indus-

try is the only activity in the state exempt from the state's groundwater law — the law that protects our drinking water. Mines must follow separate, but weaker, rules.

Also, many of the provisions of the mining laws can be waived at the request of the mining company and with the approval of state Department of Natural Resources. This is especially worrisome now that the DNR is a politically controlled agency. Until last year, the DNR was run by an independent citizens board.

### DNR changes worrisome

However, changes made by the Republican Legislature have put the DNR under the control of the Department of Administration Secretary James Klausner. Before his present position, James Klausner was a lobbyist for Exxon.

The Legislature also eliminated the Public Intervenor, whose job was to be a watchdog of the DNR. Incidentally, it was lobbyists from WMC that led the lobbying campaign at the Capitol to put the DNR under Klausner's control and to get rid of our environmental watchdog, the Public Intervenor.

In addition to putting the state's largest toxic dump in the headwaters of the Wolf River, Exxon also is planning to build a 38-mile-long pipeline

across northern Wisconsin to the Wisconsin River. Their plans call for dumping up to million gallons of waste water a day in the Wisconsin River outside Rhinelander. The reason Exxon want to go to the expense of building this pipeline is that their waste water is polluted to legally dump in Wolf River. So, now they want to threaten the water quality of Wisconsin's great rivers, the Wisconsin and the Wolf.

### Big campaign donations

WMC's associates will be spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in campaign contributions on the upcoming election. They want to persuade candidates for the Legislature to stand up for Exxon instead of our state's environment. It is up to you, the voters, to ask the candidates if the Legislature in your area whether they have signed a pledge to vote for the mining moratorium bill. Let's put the interests of Wisconsin citizens and our beautiful outdoors — before the interests of Exxon.

The Mining Moratorium is a common-sense approach to prevent mining operations from polluting our drinking water and rivers and lakes. Our greatest wealth in Wisconsin is not copper or zinc — it is the plentiful supply of clear w-

7/21/96 Mrs Sheboygan Press "Should there be a moratorium on mining?"

# No, Wisconsin already has stringent rules for controlling mines

By JAMES BUCHEN

Wisconsin has long been regarded as having one of the most comprehensive and effective environmental regulatory programs in the country. For industry, that has often meant having to comply with standards that exceed national norms or those in place in other states.



Buchen

While compliance with stricter standards comes at a higher price, most Wisconsin industries have found they can remain competitive by employing innovative environmental control technologies or process changes. The bottom line is that Wisconsin industry has demonstrated that a strong economy and a clean environment can go hand in hand.

The Wisconsin success story was no accident. It was the result of an historic commitment on the part of environmental advocacy groups, key legislators, DNR leadership and industry working together to solve environmental problems. As a result, extremism gave way to what were, for the most part, scientifically defensible

standards and a practical approach to implementation.

Over the last 20 years, Wisconsin, often in advance of federal requirements, adopted comprehensive regulatory programs governing air pollution, water pollution, solid and hazardous waste, toxic emissions, mining, wetlands and groundwater. As a result, industry is no longer a major environmental threat.

## Industry a 'boogie man'

Today, the more politically sensitive issue of non-point source pollution is the primary environmental challenge facing the state. Yet some environmental activists have found it is difficult to sustain the movement without using the big industrial "boogie man" as the rallying point. Enter the debate over mining in Wisconsin.

It's time for the business community and the citizens of Wisconsin to stand up to environmental extremism.

The mining industry of course, must comply with Wisconsin's comprehensive air and water pollution laws as any other industry would, but in addition it is subject to a unique set of mining and reclamation regulations that are widely acknowledged to be among the most stringent in the world.

Again, as with other new industry moving into the state, a mining project must be able to meet Wisconsin's environmental standards, or it would not

receive a permit to operate.

In other words, under current law a permit will not be granted unless a mine can be operated without polluting the air and water of the state.

Nevertheless, the proposed copper/zinc mine at Cranston has become a rallying point for environmental extremists who are cynically using this project to revivify the environmental movement and boost sagging memberships. Unfortunately, in order to "sell fear" and make their case that this project somehow poses an imminent threat to the environment, they have to stretch the truth and mislead the public.

Some of the misstatements and half-truths are subtle, such as this line from an anti-mining flier distributed by the Environmental Decade: "Strong water quality standards are needed now to ensure that mines that pollute our water are not permitted in our state."

This implies that current laws are somehow inadequate to prevent water pollution from a mining project. Of course, the reality is that no new industry, including mining would receive a permit to operate in Wisconsin if it actually posed a real threat to the environment.

Other allegations are more blatant distortions, such as Rep. Spencer Black's comment on the floor of the State Assembly that the "Exxon Wolf

River sulfide mine would dump over a million gallons every day of pollution into the Mississippi River system."

The reality is that the proposed mine will discharge approximately 650,000 gallons per day of treated groundwater into the Wisconsin River. This water discharge will be clean enough to easily meet all of Wisconsin's stringent water quality standards. Clearly under current law, neither the mine nor any other industry would be allowed to discharge untreated "pollution" into any surface water of the state.

Much of their rhetoric is pure demagoguery, such as this statement attributed to the executive director of the Environmental Decade, "Their strategy is the same here as in developing nations, they weaken the laws, exploit the resources and destroy the environment that formerly sustained the community."

Unfortunately their campaign of misinformation and half-truths is beginning to work. After a constant barrage of criticisms, protests and other public relations stunts, the public is beginning to wonder if there isn't an issue here.

**Moratorium pledge a gimmick**  
The latest gimmick is to ask candidates for the state Legislature to pledge to vote for a "mining moratorium" bill based in part on the flaky as-

sertion that "the courts don't think the DNR has the power to protect our drinking water from the multinational mining companies."

Of course, no court has challenged the DNR's basic authority to regulate mining. This is yet another attempt to establish in the public's mind that somehow our regulatory structure relating to mining is inadequate.

If this misinformation campaign is successful in driving the mining industry out of Wisconsin, some might say it's no great loss. After all, there is only one mine currently in operation; the other hasn't even been permitted yet.

However, the outcome of this public policy debate is of enormous consequence to all segments of the Wisconsin economy.

There is nothing in modern life that could be sustained without mineral production. Machines, electronics, buildings, road construction, transportation, computers, electricity, agriculture and food processing all require metallic minerals as raw material.

If an organized misinformation campaign can successfully deny the right of such a basic industry to operate in Wisconsin, who's next?

If the environmental movement needs an industrial "boogie man" to sustain itself, who

will fill that role once mining is gone? Will it be the paper industry that draws heavily on Wisconsin's water resources, or the timber industry that necessarily disturbs vast tracts of forest land in northern Wisconsin, or will they focus on "politically incorrect" product packaging or any one of the thousands of Wisconsin industries that generate some type of hazardous waste?

## Experts can be trusted

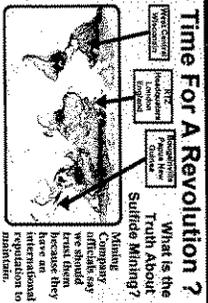
Their basic premise is that you can't trust the scientists, engineers, and regulatory agencies to ensure the environment will be protected, and therefore a complete ban on a particular form of industrial activity is warranted. This can only be described as environmental extremism. This is in sharp contrast to the historic approach taken in Wisconsin where the application and enforcement of a comprehensive regulatory program has fostered both a strong economy and a clean environment.

It's time for the business community and the citizens of Wisconsin to stand up to this new environmental extremism. We must ensure that the half-truths and innuendo don't replace reason, sound science and facts as the basis for environmental protection in Wisconsin.

## HOW THEY VOTED

## YOUR VIEWS

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



### Time For A Revolution ?

What is the Truth About Sulfide Mining?

Let's look at the missing pieces

- The *Four Color Lander* *Yellowstone* reported in March 1997 on the Pecos Minter in Pecos, New Mexico who was fired on a mass uprising.
- The article reported, "Cham's government based the rebellion on the copper-rich island of Bhangangilla."
- "I went on to say, "About 1000 people have died since the rebellion began in 1988 as an environmental protest."
- That environmental protest was in response to the massive destruction of the island's ecosystem by a mining company known as RTZ/CMV Metallgesellschaft.
- This same company is known locally as Kennecott Exploration and Plantation Mining.

Source: The *Four Color Lander*, Pecos, New Mexico, 1997. Reprinted by permission of the Kennecott Group of Kennecott, Pecos, New Mexico, 1997. 715234-2271



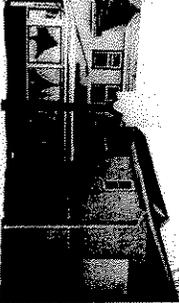
### Sacred Indian Historic Site or Future Mine Waste Dump?

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

Let's look at the missing pieces

- Before the mining company arrived in town, this property was studied for its historical, sacred Native American character. The project of redeveloping the site was suggested. These sacred artifacts were conservatively preserved.
- The mining company's headquarters in the area does not generate any waste, valuable minerals will be mined from this land for my 100-year period.
- The land could just become a transfer station for a waste dump.
- The possibility of desecrated ancestral grave sites, destroyed artifacts, polluted waters and a harvest of toxic waste as a legacy of mining operations has been observed. They have placed this site on their endangered archeological watch list for 1997.

Reprinted by you by the Headquarters Group of Kennecott, Pecos, New Mexico, 1997. 715234-2271



### Can You Identify This Mystery Building ??

Let's look at the missing pieces

- It is now office for the Parkman Mining Company and the Upper Mid-West Regional Headquarters for the Kennecott Exploration Company.
- They've been here in Park River Park at Winter.
- Maybe they've just been too busy studying our regulations to get around to having their sign removed.
- Welcome to Park River Park. Take City to lead Kennecott's campaign in our community.
- We, especially like the Christmas wreath, the Parkman banner and the fully ornate!

Reprinted by you by the Headquarters Group of Kennecott, Pecos, New Mexico, 1997. 715234-2271



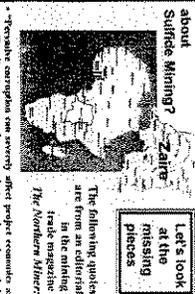
### Town Chair or Golden Throne?

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

Let's look at the missing pieces

- The mining company asks us: "Local units of government have authority to regulate mining operations within their jurisdictions?"
- It just is a collection of our three always valuable minerals as we found on the properties of the local town chairman."
- In Mount Township, Chairman Brian Koenig and Supervisor John Smithing expressed their support for the mining company's proposal to build a new mine.
- Chairman Koenig has a number of interests, Kennecott encouraged him to lead residents to do so.
- Chairman Koenig has a number of interests, Kennecott encouraged him to lead residents to do so.
- Chairman Koenig has a number of interests, Kennecott encouraged him to lead residents to do so.

Source: The *Mountain News*, Park River, 1997. Reprinted by permission of the Kennecott Group of Kennecott, Pecos, New Mexico, 1997. 715234-2271



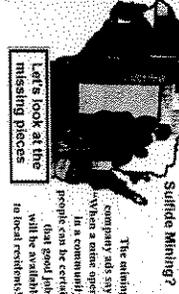
### Official Corruption

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

Let's look at the missing pieces

- The following quotes are from an editorial in the mining trade magazine *The Northern Miner*.
- "The country ought to be one of the most progressive nations in the world."
- "I would like to have a third country/land grabbing party."
- "All countries, for many decades, corrupt interests have plundered."
- "It is no longer said leaders will be progressive enough to respect existing business agreements with foreign investors."
- "Guns are said to be the only way to get things done in the world."

Source: *The Northern Miner*, 1997. Reprinted by permission of the Kennecott Group of Kennecott, Pecos, New Mexico, 1997. 715234-2271



### (un)Welcome Neighbors

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

Let's look at the missing pieces

- We've already introduced you to Hans Krammstein, the Project Manager for the Superior Region of the Kennecott Exploration Company recently headquartered in Park River Park. He's the tall one on the left.
- The short, jolly fellow on the right is Field Geologist Alan Carter.
- Jobe moved into Chevalard Township last week - just in time to work in April's Town Board election.
- Does this mean they can now claim that 25% of their high-paid employees are "local residents?"
- Or are other local residents already on the payroll?

Reprinted by you by the Headquarters Group of Kennecott, Pecos, New Mexico, 1997. 715234-2271



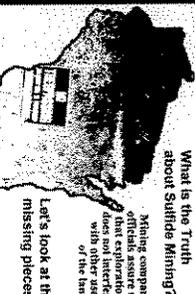
### What is the Difference Between "True Love" and "A Sulfide Mining Hazardous Waste Dump" ??

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

Let's look at the missing pieces

- The sulfide and other mineral wastes from a sulfide mining and processing operation are hazardous waste.
- If these materials are ever exposed to the oxygen in air (O<sub>2</sub>) and water (H<sub>2</sub>O), the sulfur will bond with these materials to form a highly acidic, toxic, leachate called "acid rock drainage" (ARD).
- Only if they can keep water and air from ever reaching these waste piles, can we properly describe them as "hazardous."
- But how long do they have to keep air and water from coming into contact with these sulfur wastes and various other minerals?

Reprinted by you by the Headquarters Group of Kennecott, Pecos, New Mexico, 1997. 715234-2271



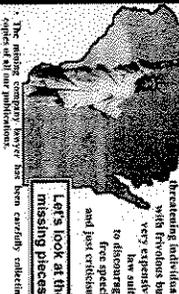
### Access to the Land— An Endangered Species

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

Let's look at the missing pieces

- Before the mining company came to town, the land was generally supported and most residents allowed their recreational purposes.
- After the land was leased by the mining company, "NO TRASHING" signs went up.
- Even without trash-burner's knowledge, quite a number of these previously open lands.
- They claim they don't want "the environmentalists" in materials that might limit their exploitation activities.
- Kennecott's excuse for why they failed to find ground water was that someone must have planted them after they did their survey.
- So what are we supposed to do with our nesting pair of California Condors? We're supposed to let them stay?

Reprinted by you by the Headquarters Group of Kennecott, Pecos, New Mexico, 1997. 715234-2271



### Slap Suit?

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

Let's look at the missing pieces

- The mining company never has been carefully collecting mining company supporters complained to the State regarding our legal status to run their own and receive environmental education camp but we are not a "charity" and any contributions are not tax deductible.
- A mining company's corporate responsibility is to support the community and to provide a safe and healthy environment for its employees and the community.
- We welcome the mining company to challenge the facts from our records.
- If they choose to sue us, we'll be you know in this case and begin accepting contributions to our "legal defense fund."
- In the mean time, all contributions go for local public education and environmental education camps for our children.

Reprinted by you by the Headquarters Group of Kennecott, Pecos, New Mexico, 1997. 715234-2271



## Conclusive Proof??

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?



The mining company asks you to support their claim that sulfide mining is a local economy missing piece.

Are chemicals associated with sulfide mine management responsible for significant mercury loss in middle-aged watersheds? In Southern, Platteville, Wisconsin, General Manager Robert H. Green has been asked to provide a report on the processing operation which he characterized as a "closed" mine. General Manager of the Eastern Wisconsin Mining Co., Tom Clark, Public Affairs talk show, "I cannot recall the top three chemicals used in the process." Clark says that the chemicals used in the process are "not on a list of 100 chemicals" and that "something in the water is affecting their memory." Clark is quoted as saying that the quality of Wisconsin's water is "excellent" and that the quality of Wisconsin's water is "excellent" and that the quality of Wisconsin's water is "excellent."

## Hunters Welcome??

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

The mining company asks you to support their claim that sulfide mining is a local economy missing piece.

1-Show you were here last year, an international mining conglomerate has tried to convince our county land officials and private landowners to sign leases allowing them to develop extensive mineral facilities in our town.

2-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

3-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

4-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

5-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

## Wasted?

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

The mining company asks you to support their claim that sulfide mining is a local economy missing piece.

1-Show you were here last year, an international mining conglomerate has tried to convince our county land officials and private landowners to sign leases allowing them to develop extensive mineral facilities in our town.

2-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

3-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

4-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

5-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

## In the Pits?

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

The mining company asks you to support their claim that sulfide mining is a local economy missing piece.

1-Show you were here last year, an international mining conglomerate has tried to convince our county land officials and private landowners to sign leases allowing them to develop extensive mineral facilities in our town.

2-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

3-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

4-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

5-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

## Authority?

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

The mining company asks you to support their claim that sulfide mining is a local economy missing piece.

1-Show you were here last year, an international mining conglomerate has tried to convince our county land officials and private landowners to sign leases allowing them to develop extensive mineral facilities in our town.

2-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

3-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

4-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

5-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

## Guinea Pigs?

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

The mining company asks you to support their claim that sulfide mining is a local economy missing piece.

1-Show you were here last year, an international mining conglomerate has tried to convince our county land officials and private landowners to sign leases allowing them to develop extensive mineral facilities in our town.

2-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

3-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

4-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

5-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

## Peace On Earth

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

The mining company asks you to support their claim that sulfide mining is a local economy missing piece.

1-Show you were here last year, an international mining conglomerate has tried to convince our county land officials and private landowners to sign leases allowing them to develop extensive mineral facilities in our town.

2-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

3-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

4-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

5-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

## Regulated?

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

The mining company asks you to support their claim that sulfide mining is a local economy missing piece.

1-Show you were here last year, an international mining conglomerate has tried to convince our county land officials and private landowners to sign leases allowing them to develop extensive mineral facilities in our town.

2-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

3-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

4-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

5-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

## General Strike!!!

What is the Truth about Sulfide Mining?

The mining company asks you to support their claim that sulfide mining is a local economy missing piece.

1-Show you were here last year, an international mining conglomerate has tried to convince our county land officials and private landowners to sign leases allowing them to develop extensive mineral facilities in our town.

2-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

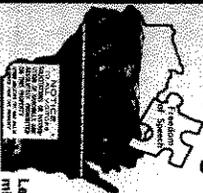
3-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

4-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

5-We've been researching these leases and most of our neighbors agree that this is a bad deal because of the environmental and economic concerns.

# Questioning?

What is the truth about sulfide mining?



Private mineral lease agreements deny the landowners the right to... (text continues)

# Betrayed?

By the half-truths and misinformation you've been told about sulfide mining?



Let's look at the missing pieces... (text continues)

# Satisfied?

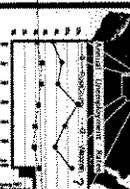
What is the truth about sulfide mining?



Some local landowners have accepted as little as \$300 to... (text continues)

# Belabored?

By the half-truths and misinformation you've been told about sulfide mining?



Let's look at the missing pieces... (text continues)

# Collusion?

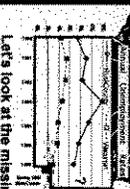
What is the truth about sulfide mining?



Shades joining the Thompson administration, James O'Leary... (text continues)

# Correction!!!

What is the truth about sulfide mining?



Let's look at the missing pieces... (text continues)

# Not In My Back Yard!

What is the truth about sulfide mining?



The mining company has lashed out over 500 acres for building... (text continues)

# The Company Line

What is the truth about sulfide mining?



Let's look at the missing pieces... (text continues)

# Modern Mining?

What is the truth about sulfide mining?



Things have changed all right... (text continues)



