

It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that two very different types of deposits must be dealt with—one composed of shale, dawsonite, nahcolite and possibly other minerals, and the second being without dawsonite and nahcolite. This calls for very different treatment of the two deposits from both a legal and technical point of view.

Without going into detail on the law at this time, the difference here is evidenced by the separate treatments historically given shale and other minerals by the Department under withdrawal orders and other administrative actions, as well as by the variety of laws applicable to the specific minerals. The Wolf Ridge studies and cores indicate that some areas of the Green River formation may be chiefly valuable for shale, some for other minerals and some may contain shale and minerals which individually are valueless but jointly may be commercially feasible. This has inescapable consequences. Whether or not there is a need to accelerate the development of the shale oil process, the need for a domestic source of aluminum must be considered. Our aluminum industry is far more vulnerable to unilateral actions of foreign governments than the oil industry. Almost 90 percent of our bauxite comes from abroad—from a few countries whose need and desire to strengthen their own economy is no less than that of the oil producing countries. Canada, from whom we import both aluminum and oil, has to import both from these same countries to supply us.

Aluminum is also almost as critical a material in both our peacetime and wartime economies as oil. Consumption is rising rapidly, its availability has steadied prices of competitive materials, and the Government has spent substantial sums encouraging search for new sources, both within and without the United States.

We believe the present Government policy with regard to aluminum is:

- (a) to promote a competitive industry,
- (b) to encourage the entry of new producers, and
- (c) to protect the small nonintegrated consumer of ingots or semifabricated aluminum.

Mineral Facts 1965 states that:

The maintenance of adequate aluminum supply requires assured ore supplies. It also requires acquisition of adequate quantities of low cost electric power. And, thirdly, it requires a decrease in the high-energy consumption in producing aluminum.

We believe we are advancing a project which serves the policy objectives and which has both the assured ore supplies and the necessary low-cost power. It is hoped also that we will be able to show that the high-energy consumption in producing aluminum from bauxite will be reduced when the process commences with dawsonite.

With regard to the Secretary's five additional objectives—encourage competition, prevent speculation, promote conservation, encourage fullest use, provide reasonable revenues to Federal and State governments—we are for all of them. We are very conscious of the public interest in these resources, and feel this will be served well by an action program given impetus by Congress and the Department of the Interior and carried out forcefully by imaginative and competitive segments of American industry.