scomm
#22:52

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Bob Curtis,
PO Box 1631
Anchorage, AKaska 99510

Dear Bob,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

Since the invocation of the "antiquities act," the activity on the part of Alaska's state government has intensified. In addition to the court case, Governor Hammond has asked the Alaska State Legislature to pass an appropriation of $2.5 million. The money will be used to inform the people of Alaska, develop the support of people in the "lower 48" and lobby in Washington, D. C. The money will also be used to invite leaders of various Alaskan organizations to Juneau in an attempt to reach a consensus of opinion as well as press forward on the court case.

There are many things I would personally urge you to do. One, notify your legislators of your full support for these funds. Two, participate in a public group, such as CMAL (Citizens for the Management of Alaska's Lands), which is dedicated to the passage of a land bill favorable to Alaska. Three, continue to keep abreast of the developments in the issue and notify your legislators of your views. At this point I think most Alaskans realize just how much of a fight we have before us. It is going to take a united front to accomplish our goals. Thank you for your comments about the "antiquities act" and about the (d)(2) land issue in general. Please feel free to contact me at any time if I can help you.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Micheal DePaulo
526 5th Avenue
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Micheal,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Marina Holmes
218 Craig
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Dear Marina,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Jim Shepherd
1200 Cordova #10
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Jim,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Vicki Arnold
8506 Corbin
Anchorage, Alaska 99507

Dear Vicki,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Richard Hollingsworth
1303 West 23rd Apt #6
Anchorage, AK 99503

Dear Richard,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Uwe and J. Joos
5838 Rowan Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99987

Dear Sirs,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Vincent Spezialy
8027 Nadine Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99507

Dear Vincent,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Thomas Stoner, Field Director
Alaska Native Commission on
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
750 East Fireweed Lane Suite 2
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Tom,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Cathleen and John Pendergrast
3313 West Tudor #4
Anchorage, AK 99503

Dear Cathleen and John,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

John Randolph
304 College Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Dear John,

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Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Kathleen A. Droege
8604 Swiss Place
Anchorage, AK 99507

Dear Kathleen,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Thomas A. Butler
3900 N. Point Drive
Anchorage, AK 99502

Dear Thomas,

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Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Doyle Czerski
PO Box 8408
Anchorage, AK 99503

Dear Doyle,

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Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

January Seventeenth
19 79

Robert A. Haviland
PO Box 5-357
Fort Richardson, AK 99505

Dear Robert,

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Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

Alaska State Legislature (d)(2) Correspondence

SENATOR MIKE COLLETTA

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Senate

Tim Dove
SR 80685
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Dear Tim,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

Since the invocation of the "antiquities act," the activity on the part of Alaska's state government has intensified. In addition to the court case, Governor Hammond has asked the Alaska State Legislature to pass an appropriation of $2.5 million. The money will be used to inform the people of Alaska, develop the support of people in the "lower 48" and lobby in Washington, D. C. The money will also be used to invite leaders of various Alaskan organizations to Juneau in an attempt to reach a consensus of opinion as well as press forward on the court case.

There are many things I would personally urge you to do. One, notify your legislators of your full support for these funds. Two, participate in a public group, such as CMAL (Citizens for the Management of Alaska's Lands), which is dedicated to the passage of a land bill favorable to Alaska. Three, continue to keep abreast of the developments in the issue and notify your legislators of your views. At this point I think most Alaskans realize just how much of a fight we have before us. It is going to take a united front to accomplish our goals. Thank you for your comments about the "antiquities act" and about the (d)(2) land issue in general. Please feel free to contact me at any time if I can help you.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

P.O. BOX 3168, ANCHORAGE 99501 • POUCH V JUNEAU 99811

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR MIKE COLLETTA

Senate

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

Sandi Tarrant
SR Box 80020
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Dear Sandi,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

P O BOX 3188, ANCHORAGE 99501 • POUCH V JUNEAU 99811

LA21 3454 16.23 JA01 0038 16.29 01/15/79

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO
ALL THE LEGISLATORS

THE ACTIONS OF CARTER AND ANDRUS ARE ILLEGAL
AND VIOLATE THE RIGHTS OF ALL ALASKANS.
YOU CAN STOP IT NOW BY EXERCISING THE RIGHT
OF INTERPOSITION. DON'T COMROMISE WITH
BLACKMAILERS.

TIM DOVE
SR 80685
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
PHONE NUMBER 456-3811
/SM/EOM/

the doctrine that a state may reject a federal mandate that it considers to be encroaching on its rights

LA21 3502 16.36 JA01 0039 16.36 01/15/79

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO ALL
THE LEGISLATORS:

IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED TO STOP VIOLATION OF
ALASKAN'S RIGHTS. DON'T COMPROMISE! USE ANY
AND ALL METHODS TO DEFEAT THE ILLEGAL USE OF
THE ANTIQUITIES ACT!

DELIVER FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO DICK RANDOLPH:

KEEP MAKING HEADLINES. WE'RE BEHND YOU
100%. GET IN THERE AND FIGHT!
GOOD LUCK.

BOTH MESSAGE ARE FROM:

SANDI TARRANT
SR BOX 80020
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
PHONE NUMBER 488--6646
456--3812 (10--5 PM, MONDAY--FRIDAY)
/SM/EOM/

WE ALASKANS MUST STAND TOGETHER AGAINST THE FLAGRANT ABUSE OF OUR ALASKAN LANDS, WHICH PRESIDENT CARTER SUBJECTED US TO BY INVOKING THE ANTIQUITIES ACT. WE DEMAND YOU TAKE ACTION AGAINST THIS INJUSTICE TO US AND OUR CHILDREN AS WE ARE TAKING ACTION BY NOTIFYING YOU OF OUR DISPLEASURE.

JH EOM/

LA21 3737 17.50 01/15/79 JA01 0004 09.25 01/16/79

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO ALL LEGISLATORS:

IT IS MY STRONG FEELING THAT ONE OF THE FIRST ACTIONS OF THE NEW LEGISLATURE SHOULD BE TO INFORM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT THAT WE, AS A STATE, PLAN TO IGNORE THE ANTIQUITIES ACT AS FAR AS HELPING TO IMPLEMENT ITS REGULATIONS. SECONDLY, THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD RAPIDLY COME TO AGREEMENT ON THE STATE ACTIVELY SUPPORTING THE ALASKAN MAJORITY POINT OF VIEW ON FEDERAL LANDS IN ALASKA. THIRD, THE STATE MUST PROVIDE FUNDS TO SUCCESSFULLY PRESENT THE ALASKAN VIEW ON A NATIONAL LEVEL, BOTH IN CONGRESS AND TO THE POPULATION IN GENERAL. I WOULD HOPE THE LEGISLATURE WOULD TAKE STRONG ACTION ON FUNDING WITHIN THE FIRST 2 WEEKS OF THE SESSION.

JOHN RANDOLPH
304 COLLEGE ROAD
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701
452-1361

EOM

LA11 3827 18.08 01/15/79 JA01 0005 09.26 01/16/79

TO ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM KATHLEEN A DROEGE 3604 SWISS PLACE ANCHORAGE 99507
PHONE 344-3732

ON BEHALF OF THE DROEGE FAMILY I'D LIKE TO EXPRESS OUR FEELING TOWARD THE ANTIQUITIES ACT - WE ARE STRONGLY OPPOSED FOR THESE THREE REASONS:

1. IT TAKES AWAY OUR FREEDOM TO PROSPECT MANY VALUABLE AND NEEDED MINERALS

2. WHAT MAKES AMERICA GREAT? HOMESTEADING - THIS ALSO HAS BEEN CLOSED IN MANY AREAS.

3. HUNTING-FISHING. THESE ARE NATURAL AND GOD-GIVEN RIGHTS, NOW DRASTICALLY LIMITED.

WITH THIS ACT IN PROGRESS IT MAKES OUR STATE JUST LIKE OTHER STATES AND TAKES AWAY THE IMPORTANT THING THIS LAST FRONTIER IS NOTED FOR.

JH EOM/

FROM THOMAS A BUTLER 3900 N. POINT DRIVE, ANCHORAGE 99502
PHONE 27o-2433

I URGE YOUR EARNEST AND UNITED STAND AGAINST THE RECENT ADMINISTRATIVE WITHDRAWALS LOCKING UP SOME 110 MILLION ACRES OF ALASKA FOR PARKS AND NATIONAL MONUMENTS. THIS UNILATERAL ACT BY THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION IS A GROSS MISUSE OF EXECUTIVE POWER AND MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO GO UNCHALLENGED IN COURT. THESE WITHDRAWALS PREEMPT ALASKA'S RIGHTS UNDER THE STATEHOOD ACT AND THE NATIVES' RIGHTS UNDER THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT, AND TIES UP, OR BLOCKS ACCESS TO, 90% OF ALASKA'S NATURAL RESOURCES. IF THESE WITHDRAWALS ARE ALLOWED TO STAND, ACCESS TO INTERIOR PARTS OF ALASKA WILL BE VIRTUALLY CUT OFF. THE ECONOMIC SURVIVAL OF ALASKA AND THE UNITED STATES DEPENDS UPON THE WISE UTILIZATION OF ALASKA'S RESOURCES.

JH

TO ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM DOYLE CZERSKI P. O. BOX 8408 ANCHORAGE 99503

AM AGAINST ANTIQUITIES ACT. DEMAND FOLLOWING: MAKE FUNDS AVAILABLE TO MAKE KNOWN ALASKAN MAJORITY POINT OF VIEW. DO NOT IN ANY WAY PARTICIPATE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF ABOVE ACT. DISREGARD OF ABOVE MESSAGE COULD RESULT IN YOUR FAILURE TO BE RE-ELECTED.

JH

TO ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM ROBERT A HAVILAND P. O. BOX 5-357 FORT RICHARDSON 99505
HOME ADDRESS 100 CITATION ROAD #1, EAGLE RIVER 99577
PHONE 694-3954

PLEASE PROMOTE THE ALASKA MAJORITY POINT OF VIEW CONCERNING STTE LANDS AND THE ANTIQUITIES ACT IN WACHINGTON. PERSONALLY, I BELIEVE THE ANTIQUITIES ACT SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN USED. WOULD YOU LOOK INTO THE POSSIBILITIES OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE U. S. CONSTITUTION GIVING ALL FEDERAL LANDS TO THE STATES. THANK YOU. GOOD LUCK.

Mike, Will the O&G be funded again?

BLANK MOOSE BUSINESS FOR

LA11 2204 13.53 JA01 0026 13.53 01/15/79

TO ALL LEGISLATORS C/O REPRESENTATIVE DICK RANDOLPH

FROM RICHARD HOLLINGSWORTH - 1303 WEST 23RD, APT. 6,
ANCHORAGE 99503 PHONE 272-1064

I STRONGLY OPPOSE THE ANTIQUITIES ACT.
I REFUSE TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY WAY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACT. I DEMAND YOU TAKE STRONG ACTION IMMEDIATELY TO FUND AND PROMOTE THE ALASKAN MAJORITY POINT OF VIEW IN WASHINGTON. I ALSO DEMAND ALL LEGISLATORS JOIN WITH COMMISSIONER LERESCHE AND GOVERNOR HAMMOND IN SUING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ANTIQUITIES ACT, THE BLM ORGANIC ACT, AND D-2.

JH EOM/

LA11 1688 12.13 JA01 0015 12.13 01/15/79

TO ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM UWE JOOS - COMMERCIAL TRUCK REPAIR
J. JOOS - PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND EXPEDITING SERVICES
5838 ROWAN STREET, ANCHORAGE 99507 PHONE 344-7597

WE STRONGLY OPPOSE THE ENACTMENT OF THE ANTIQUITIES ACT AND THE BLM ORGANIC ACT BECAUSE OF THEIR DIRE EFFECT ON OUR LIVELIHOOD AND WAY OF LIFE. IT WILL KILL MANY SMALL BUSINESSES, INCLUDING OUR OWN. THESE ACTS MUST BE REPEALED!

JH EOM/

LA11 1790 12.48 JA01 0018 12.48 01/15/79

TO ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM T. J. SHINE, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, ANCHORAGE - 9301 BLACKBERRY, ANCHORAGE 99502 - PHONE 243-7551

AND VINCENT SPEZIALY, STUDENT, UAA - 8027 NADINE STREET, ANCHORAGE 99507 - PHONE 344-2903

REPEAL CARTER'S ANTIQUITIES ACT NOW. FUND A WASHINGTON LOBBY EFFORT NOW.

BLANK MOORE

LA11 1713 12.25 JA01 0016 12.25 01/15/79

TO SENATOR BILL SUMNER
SENATOR MIKE COLLETTA
REPRESENTATIVE JOYCE MUNSON
REPRESENTATIVE C. V. CHATTERTON

FROM THOMAS STONER, FIELD DIRECTOR, ALASKA NATIVE COMMISSION ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE - 750 EAST FIREWEED LANE, SUITE 2, ANCHORAGE 99503 - PHONE 274-5531

I DEMAND YOU CONTACT OUR ALASKA DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON AND STRONGLY URGE THE IMMEDIATE REPEAL OF THE ANTIQUITIES ACT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FUTURE OF ALL ALASKANS.

PL 96-1

LA11 1160 10.57 JA01 0010 10.57 01/15/79

TO REPRESENTATIVE RAY METCALFE
REPRESENTATIVE JOYCE MUNSON
SENATOR MIKE COLLETTA

FROM VICKI ARNOLD
8506 CORBIN, ANCHORAGE 99507 PHONE 344-3257

ANY GOVERNMENT THAT JEAPORDIZES PEOPLE IN ORDER TO PROTECT WILDLIFE HAS GROSSLY MISPLACED VALUES. ALASKANS NEED THEIR LANDS TO SURVIVE.

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR MIKE COLLETTA

Senate

January Seventeenth
1 9 7 9

T. J. Shine
9301 Blackberry
Anchcrage, Alaska 99502

Dear T.J.,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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There are many things I would personally urge you to do. One, notify your legislators of your full support for these funds. Two, participate in a public group, such as CMAL (Citizens for the Management of Alaska's Lands), which is dedicated to the passage of a land bill favorable to Alaska. Three, continue to keep abreast of the developments in the issue and notify your legislators of your views. At this point I think most Alaskans realize just how much of a fight we have before us. It is going to take a united front to accomplish our goals. Thank you for your comments about the "antiquities act" and about the (d)(2) land issue in general. Please feel free to contact me at any time if I can help you.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

P.O. BOX 3168, ANCHORAGE 99501 • POUCH V JUNEAU 99811

TO ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM JIM SHEPHERD 1200 CORDOVA, #10 ANCHORAGE 99501
PHONE 907-277-3641

GENTLEMEN: THE CHALLENGE YOU FACE IS AS BIG AS ALASKA. YOUR ACTION OR LACK OF IT MAY CHANGE HISTORY. IF STATES' RIGHTS ARE TO REMAIN A PART OF THE AMERICAN WAY, WE MUST MAKE WASHINGTON ECHO WITH UNITED ALASKA PROTEST TO THE ANTIQUITIES ACT. DON'T BE NAIVE ENOUGH TO BELIEVE THIS IS A TEMPORARY ACTION. BIG BROTHER DOESN'T BACK UP.

LA21 1296 12.09 JA01 0020 13.25 01/16/79

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO ALL THE LEGISLATORS:

PLEASE KNOW THAT AS AN ALASKAN TAXPAYER AND REGISTERED VOTER I AM STRONGLY OPPOSSED TO THE ANTIQUITIES ACT AND ANY OTHER FEDERAL LEGISLATION WHICH TIES UP ALASKA LAND WITHOUT THE APPROVAL OF THE LEGISLATOR, AND I EXPECT YOU AS MY REPRESENTATIVE TO PUBLICLY OPPOSE IT ALSO AND REFUSE TO AID THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN ANY WAY IN ITS ENFORCEMENT.

MARINA D. HOLMES
218 CRAIG
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
456--5396
/SM/EOM/

LA21 1142 11.41 JA01 0012 11.53 01/16/79

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLWNNG MESSAGE TO ALL LEGISLATORS:

GREAT TRESPASS, IT WOULD APPEAR, IS AN INDICATION OF THE DISPLEASURE OF THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA IN REGARDS TO CARTER'S SIGNING. TOP PRIORITY THIS SESSION SHOULD BE TO SAFEGAURD OUR RIGHTS. HOPEFULLY YOU WILL DO EVERYTHING TO EFFECT POSITIVE REVERSAL OF ANDRUS/CARTER OFFENSIVE AGAINST ALASKA AND ALL HER PEOPLE.
GOOD LUCK.

MICHEAL DE PAULO
STATE SIGNATURE DRIVE CHAIRMAN FRANK COMMITTEE
526 5TH AVENUE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
456--2402
CAN BE CONTACTED FROM 10 AM TO 6 PM.
/SM/EOM/

LA11 1143 11.41 JA01 0013 11.54 01/16/79

TO ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM BOB CURTIS
P. O. BOX 1631
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510

PHONE 277-8426

PLEASE PURSUE EVERY CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION RE THE ANTIQUITIES ACT AND WITHDRAWALS. IF YOU CANNOT LIVE UP TO THE CONSTITUTION, GET OUT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

S.R. Box 80020
Fairbanks, Ak 99701

January 4, 1979

Dear Senator Colletta,

During the Public Forum on the Antiquities Act held December 27th, several Representatives of our State Government made the statement that they didn't know what the people of Alaska wanted, and they didn't know what to do for us unless we wrote and told them what we wanted and why it was important to us. This is a very good example of what the Libertarians have been trying to get across. We do not have to write to Dick Randolph and tell him what we want, we know already what he is going to do. His position on any issue follows from the logical extension of one basic principle: That each man is the sole owner of his own life and the products of his own labor. As a Libertarian he believes the sole function of government should be to protect rights, never to violate them. Therefore, any issue that relates to less taxes, less government control, and more personal freedom he will vote for. Anything else he will vote against.

During the course of the discussion one questioner asked why someone in the Legislature couldn't draw up a resolution refusing to recognise the existance of, or the legal effect of the Antiquities Act. Dick Randolph had already done so. Why hadn't every Legislator in Alaska done the same? But no, they were waiting for someone to tell them what to do. Dick Randolph didn't need to be told, he made an immediate and logical move as a Libertarian, "less government control!"

Very shortly the people of Alaska will find out who they can count on in the State Government to execute the will of the people. Will it be you, or will one man stand alone to fight for personal rights??

Yours for freedom,

Sandi Tarrant

Sandi Tarrant

P.S. If you are ever in doubt as to what the people of Alaska want, just ask Dick Randolph!

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

January Thirtieth
1 9 7 9

Tom Scarborough
REAL Coalition
Box 73478
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708

Dear Tom,

Thank you for your support of the resolution concerning President Carter's use of the "antiquities act." I have enclosed, for your convenience, a copy of SJR 7. You will notice that this resolution has been sponsored by all members of the Senate. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal actions has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of the council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Majority Leader

MC/das

Enclosure

SJR 7
SJR 5

LA21 1372 10.47 JA01 0006 10.47 01/29/79

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: TOM SCARBOROUGH, REAL ALASKA COALITION, REPRESENTING THE ALASKA SPORTSMEN, BOX 73478, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99708.

PHONE: 479-3361/5388

RE: ANTIQUITIES ACT/FISH AND GAME

WE UNDERSTAND THAT RESOLUTION CONCERNING PRESIDENT CARTER'S APPLICATION OF THE ANTIQUITIES ACT CREATING MONUMENTS WITHIN ALASKA, AND CONCERNING THE STATE'S RIGHT TO MANAGE FISH AND RESIDENT GAME ARE BEING INTRODUCED. WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT THESE RESOLUTIONS TO OBTAIN A BETTER POSITION FOR REPRESENTATIVE YOUNG AND SENATORS STEVENS AND GRAVEL.

FBX LIO/TC/ EOM

BLANK MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, INC. P

January Thirtieth
1 9 7 9

Bud Sagan, Chairman
Alaska Libertarian Party
1105 Cushman
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Bud,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

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Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das



LIBERTARIAN PARTY
of ALASKA

1105 Cushman / Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 / Tel. (907) 456-3812

January 19,1979

Dear Senator Colletta,

The Alaska Libertarian Party would like to express our feelings on the President's enactment of the Antiquities Act.

The imposition of the Antiquities Act has immediately put out of work those who utilize the resources of this land. The repercussions of Carter's high-handed action will continue to reverberate through the state for many years to come as more and more Alaskans realize the detrimental effect of this Act and the opportunities lost to them.

Libertarians beleive that liberty is inseperable from the right to own land. If the land is controlled by Government, then the people are easily controlled and their freedom restrained. We believe the people should own the land, but we support State's Rights in this instance as we feel the people of Alaska can be protected best if the rights of the State are upheld.

In our 1978 State Platform we support:

1) Immediate transfer of all government lands to individuals, consistent with the U. S. Constitution, and transfer of the State selected lands from the Federal Governemnt as provided by the Statehood Act.
2) Reinstatement of homesteading
3) No Federal intervention or oversight be tolerated in the area of fish and wildlife resource management. That individual's rights on their private property, and state rights to such management on all remaining lands and water in Alaska, be upheld.

As you can easily surmise, we stand in firm opposition to Carter's use of the Antiqities Act and Andrus' use of the BLM Organic Act. Both are a violation of the basic rights of the people as well as illegal since they violate the Statehood Act and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

We urge you to take immediate and strong action in order to prevent the disasterous impact of the Antiquities Act. A soverign state need not accept or recognize actions of the Federal Government which tyranize or violate the rights of the people and the State of Alaska.

We may well have some philosophical differences, but when Alaska and Alaskan's rights are in jeopardy we should work together and present a united front.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue.
Sincerely,

Bud Fagan

Bud Fagan, Chairman
Alaska Libertarian Party

L421 2634 16.17 JA01 0052 16.17 02/05/79

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: DONALD J. MAY, VICE CHAIRMAN
ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION OF FAIRBANKS
4545 WOODRIVER DRIVE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
479-2493

RE: MINING

MESSAGE: THE HAND WRITING IS ON THE WALL CONCERNING THE LAST EFFORTS AT MINING IS ALASKA. WHY CONTINUE TO LEGISLATE THIS INDUSTRY OUT OF EXISTANCE? WE NEED YOUR HELP TO MODIFY RESTRICTIONS REGARDING ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS. AS THEY NOW STAND OUR ONLY STAND IS TO GIVE IN AND GO UNDER, OR FIGHT. IT APPEARS MANY ADVOCATES GOING UNDER FIGHTING FOR THEIR RIGHTS. ARE YOU LISTENING?

FBKS LIO/AW/EOM

S.R. Box 80020
Fairbanks, Ak 99701

February 10, 1979

Dear Senator Colletta,

As everyone knows, land is the most important issue today. And because a few basic livelihoods are threatened, there are a number of groups popping up trying to save their own little world. When, in fact, the real problem is lost in the shuffle.

There is Alaskans Unite, the REAL Alaska Coalition, CMAL, the Miners Association, Trappers, and probably a few more, all of which talk about getting together and forming a united front. All of them urging everyone to stick together. But I have not heard a good NO COMPROMISE solution.

The miners want "access" to the land for prospecting and mining. "Access?" BULL! That's not the answer. "Land use" is asked for by others. "Use?" Again I say NO! What happened to LAND OWNERSHIP?? THAT'S THE ANSWER!!!

If I owned ten, or two hundred acres and a hunter, trapper, logger, miner, or just someone who enjoys sniffing posies, wanted to use my land, that should be between them and me -- not the Federal, State, or Local government. Then and only then can you have the kind of government our Constitution allowed for ..... a society of free enterprise with a government that protects the rights of the people and NO MORE!!

Right now we have the Antiquities Act, FLPMA, and many more to come.

I urge you as Americans, Alaskans, private citizens, and those of you who are elected representatives of the people to fight the WHOLE issue! If you have three or four bad apples in a barrel, you don't take one out, you take them all out. So let's get rid of ALL the government control of the land, and put it into the hands of the private individual.

Yours for homesteading,

Ron Tarrant

Ron Tarrant

THANKS

LA11 2085 13.18 JA01 0026 13.18 01/29/79

TO ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM ROBERT H. STAFFORD
2426 OAK
ANCHORAGE, AK 99404 PHONE: 279-6957

I OPPOSE THE OBVIOUS ILLEGAL USE OF THE ANTIQUITIES ACT BY THE U.S.FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO CLAIM LANDS THAT COMPRISE THE SOVEREIGN STATE OF ALASKA. I URGE YOU TO WORK TOWARDS A BILL AND ITS PASSAGE INTO LAW WHICH WOULD STATE: "STATE OF ALASKA DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE U.S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OR ANY OTHER FOREIGN GOVERNMENT HAVING CLAIM TO LAND NOT PURCHASED BY THE CONSENT OF THE STATE OF ALASKA."

CD EOM/

LA11 2717 15.04 JA01 0040 15.04 01/29/79

TO ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM ROBERT H. STAFFORD, 2426 OAK DRIVE, ANCHORAGE 99504
PHONE 279-6957

I DO NOT SUPPORT ANY BILL WHICH PURPOSE WOULD BE TO APPROPRIATE MONIES THAT WOULD BE USED TO LOBBY CONGRESS OR ADVERTISE IN WASHINGTON CONCERNING ANTIQUITIES ACT IMPOSITION: I DO SUPPORT ANY BILL WHICH PURPOSE SUPPORTS GOVERNOR HAMMOND'S 6-POINT STAND ON THE D-2 ISSUE.

JH EOM/

BLANK MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, INC. F

February First
1 9 7 9

Chuck Weiler, Chairman
Central District Democratic Committee
PO Box 73456
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Dear Chuck,

I read with interest your letter and resolution to President Carter. I am very pleased to see that this issue will transcend party politics.

I, too, feel strongly that the invocation of the "antiquities act" was an over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) legislation during the 1978 Congressional session. It is gratifying, though, to see Alaskans uniting behind the effort to secure a fair deal for Alaska. At this point I think most Alaskans realize just how much of a fight we have before us. It is going to take a united front to accomplish our goals. Please feel free to contact me at any time if we can work together toward a solution to this problem.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

Central District Democratic Committee

POST OFFICE BOX 73456 · FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99707

President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

12 January 1979

Mr. President,

In response to your decision to invoke the Federal Antiquities Act, an action which removed fifty-six million acres of Alaskan land from the arena of economic development and growth, this body adopted the attached resolution.

As a Democratic Party organization, we have continually fought for and supported those who have sought to preserve and protect our land from senseless, violent exploitation. We have done this in convention and by insisting that our elected representatives address future needs as well as immediate development goals.

Despite our large area, Alaska has a very small population that has eked out its living from the land, and supplemented its income from the resources that that land has provided. We are only just beginning to discover all of our potential as an agricultural society, and as a raw materials production source for America. We are hampered by extremes of climate, distance and the extraordinarily high costs of transportation and basic communication. Better than one-eighth of our citizenry live in communities of less than two hundred souls, without electricity, sewer and water service, or means of travelling freely from one place to another.

In many parts of this state a fifty-five gallon drum of heating oil or power plant fuel costs close to two-hundred dollars; potatoes shipped from outside of the state cost ninety cents per pound; and hamburger costs more than two dollars per pound. The amenities and public conveniences that are taken for granted in most cities of comparable size in the "continental" United States are often non-existent in our three "urban" centers.

With the discovery and subsequent development of the Prudhoe Bay oil fields and other such resource producing areas, this state was prepared to embark on a course of responsible, balanced self-sufficiency.

Your action has significantly eroded our capacity to stand responsibly on our own.

The promises of statehood, land, and economic dignity have been stripped from all of us, and we are again forced to seek the public trough or the common dole to meet our day-to-day needs.

Therefore, Mr. President, as Democrats and as Alaskans seeking the right to participate equally in the blessings of liberty and the wealth of America, we ask you to reconsider your decision to deprive us of that which was guaranteed us under the Statehood Act of 1959. [by speedily submitting to the Congress legislation that will provide an equitable settlement of the Alaskan Lands issue for the benefit of its inhabitants.] [Deleted]

(above passed by the membership at meeting of 10 Jan 79)

Central District Democratic Committee

POST OFFICE BOX 73456 · FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99707

Following resolution passed by members present at regular meeting of the CDDC on 10 January 1979.

WHEREAS, the President of the United States of America, in conjunction with his sworn agent the Secretary of the Interior, has seen fit to withdraw from traditional public use, fifty-six million acres of Alaskan land under the Federal Antiquities Act, and

WHEREAS, further Federal executive and legislative decisions affecting withdrawals of Alaskan land are to be anticipated during the coming year, ... and

WHEREAS, the original compact of Alaskan statehood guaranteed this state the right of selection of 103.5 million acres in a timely and expeditious manner, within twenty-five years of the adoption of the statehood act, and

WHEREAS, the historic economic development of Alaska has been based on land and resource extraction, and

WHEREAS, the economic future of this state is being arbitrarily and capriciously stifled by Federal decision makers far from our growth centers, and

WHEREAS, all citizens of this state have sought for just, fair resolution to the lands issue in the Halls of Congress, Offices of the Executive and the Courts,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Central District Democratic Committee does call upon our President and Party Leader to [speedily propose and seek the enactment of legislation that will] settle the Alaska lands issue in such a way as to negate the affront Alaskans have suffered by this invocation of the Antiquities Act. [Delcted]

Chuck Weiler, Chairman

P. Clark
Recording Secretary (Acting)

Above passed unanimously by Democratic State Central Committee 1/28/79 @ Juneau.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

POUCH Y · STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

(1)(2)

MEMORANDUM March 6, 1979

SUBJECT: HCR 3 am - Enforcement of Antiquities Act

TO: Senator Robert H. Ziegler, Sr.
Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee

FROM: Billy G. Berrier BGB
Director
Division of Legal Services

You have asked whether HCR 3 am which requests the governor to direct that no state personnel, time, facilities or funds be used to enforce or aid the federal government in enforcing the Antiquities Act or implementing regulations poses constitutional difficulties.

It is clear that under the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution, federal law is applicable within each state as if it were also the law of the state. It is equally clear that states have no power of interposition, they may not declare federal law not applicable within the state. Both statements are firmly recognized in the case law.

Although the first recital seems to suggest the State of Alaska is declaring federal action illegal, the operative provisions of the resolution do not go this far. They simply request that the state not provide active assistance in enforcement.

There is authority that Congress can constitutionally impose upon state officers the power and duty to enforce federal criminal law (e.g. Testa v. Katt (1947) 330 U.S. 386, 67 S. Ct. 810, 91 L. ed. 967) and there are cases holding that it is entirely proper and permissable for state officers to cooperate in enforcement of criminal law even though no federal requirement for that cooperation exists.

I have, in the time available, found no authority on the question directly involved which is, absent specific requirements for cooperation, is there an affirmative duty on the state to use its resources to enforce federal criminal law. The courts of a state are required to recognize and enforce federal law but the resolution is directed solely to the executive branch.



BGB:nem:jdn

January Twenty-second
1 9 7 9

Roger Burggraf
SR #20086
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Roger,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challange the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

Since the invocation of the "antiquities act," the activity on the part of Alaska's state government has intensified. In addition to the court case, Governor Hammond has asked the Alaska State Legislature to pass an appropriation of $2.5 million. The money will be used to inform the people of Alaska, develop the support of people in the "lower 48" and lobby in Washington, D. C. The money will also be used to invite leaders of various Alaskan organizations to Juneau in an attempt to reach a consensus of opinion as well as press forward on the court case.

There are many things I would personally urge you to do. One, notify your legislators of your full support for these funds. Two, participate in a public group, such as CMAL (Citizens for the Management of Alaska's Lands), which is dedicated to the passage of a land bill favorable to Alaska. Three, continue to keep abreast of the developments in the issue and notify your legislators of your views. At this point I think most Alaskans realize just how much of a fight we have before us. It is going to take a united front to accomplish our goals. Thank you for your comments about the "antiquities act" and about the (d)(2) land issue in general. Please feel free to contact me at any time if I can help you.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

(5.)

LA21 3161 17.38 JA01 0035 17.38 01/19/79

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO
ALL THE LEGISLATORS.

REQUEST THAT YOU TAKE A STRONG STAND AGAINST
CARTER'S INVOCATION OF THE ANTIQUITIES ACT,
WHICH TAKES AWAY THE INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHT TO
USE THE LAND FOR HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING AND RE-
SOURCE DEVELOPMENT. THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE
SHOULD ISSUE A JOINT RESOLUTION DECLARING
CARTER'S ACTIONS AS BEING INVALID. THE STATE
SHOULD NOT RECOGNIZE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S
ATTEMPT TO IMPLEMENT ITS REGULATIONS UNTIL THE
COURTS RULE ON THE VALIDITY OF PRESIDENT CARTER'S
ACTION ON DECEMBER 1, 1978, WHERE IN HE INVOKED
THE ANTIQUITIES ACT COVERING ALASKA'S LAND.
OR BEST DEFENSE IS TO TAKE THE OFFENSE AGAINST
CARTER'S QUESTIONABLE ACTIONS.

THE MAIN ISSUE IS NOT AN ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTION
BUT A MATTER OF STATES RIGHTS AND INDIVIDUAL
RIGHTS AND SHOULD BE HANDLED ACCORDINGLY.

MR. ROGER BURGGRAF
SR # 20086
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
479--2596 CAN BE CONTACTED BETWEEN 6 AND 9 AM
AND POSSIBLY EVENINGS./SM/EOM/

BLANK MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, INC.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE

FROM: MARMEN E. OLSON
SRA BOX 92A
ANCHORAGE 99517 344-3114

1. NO COMPROMISE.
2. STATE SOVEREIGNTY BY THE CONSTITUTION IS GUARANTEED. WE HAVE TO FIGHT FOR OUR LANDS UNDER STATEHOOD.

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE (LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ONLY) & Gov. Hammond.

To W. E. Bradley & ALL Alaska Senate & House Members

From Vernon L. Nowell

Business or Organization Vern's Drilling & Enterprises

Address Star Rt A Box 1560 Anchorage Zip 99507

Phone 344-1422

MESSAGE:

I and my family, am opposed to the Federal "Land Grab" that is closing Alaska. I am a 20 year resident and see this as against the Constitution of the U.S. I want no compromise of our land.

Vernon L. Nowell 2-6-79

To All Legislators

From Bob Stange

Business or Organization

Address 5838 Rowan Anchorage Zip 99510

Phone 344-3214

MESSAGE:

I stand for NO compromise on All Alaska lands. - We are a sovereign state (Natio and all Lands inside our borders belong to the people of Alaska. Stand on the constitution Art 1 Sec 8 Clause 17 of the U.S. constitution.

To Alaska State house of representatives & Senate [redacted]

From Carl K. Manning

Business or Organization Telephone equipment man

Address SRA box 450-M Anchorage, AK Zip 99507

Phone 349-1877

MESSAGE:

Please insist on State sovereignty as outlined in the constitution of the United states Article I section 8. I want NO Oz legislation & No Antiquities act. Barest Compromise on State lands! Start thinking as 1st an Alaskan. Remember you are representing ME!

SRA, Box 4225
Anchorage, Alaska 99502
January 27, 1979

Senator Mike Colleta
c/o Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sir:

I am writing concerning Governor Hammond's proposal to use $2.5 million of state funds to advertise the so-called "state's" position on the d-2 lands issue. This appears to me to be a case of using taxpayers' money to serve a special interest group.

I, for one, do not strenuously object to President Carter's invocation of the Antiquities Act, and I have been a state citizen for four years. Since I know several other state citizens whose feelings toward the d-2 land issue are similar to mine, it would be ill-advised to expend the money of all the state taxpayers in advocacy of a view of a special interest group. As I recall during the Seiberling-Udall d-2 hearings here in Anchorage in 1977, the feelings ran roughly 50/50 for and against their bill as initially introduced in the House of Representatives.

Alaska was originally purchased by the federal governement for all the people of the United States, and this same government has been markedly more generous to the state of Alaska than any other state of the Union in terms of a land grant. As a result, Alaskans should not dictate the disposition and utilization of the remaining national interest lands.

If the legislature grants Governor Hammond's $2.5 million request, I would think that the state would be liable to suit for misuse of state funds. This is an old trick of the big labor unions, and in the absence of a public mandate, I object to use of my money in this fashion. However, I do respect Governor Hammond's role to date in attempting to resolve the d-2 lands issue.

Thank you for listening to my views. I am interested in your response on this matter.

Sincerely,

John W. Whitney

John W. Whitney

Cc: Governor Hammond

BLAKE MOORE BUSH

TO ALL REPRESENTATIVES AND LEGISLATORS

FROM RITA STAFFORD
2426 OAK, ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 279-6257

"I SUPPORT HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4 AND URGE YOU TO STAND FIRM IN KEEPING ALASKA'S LANDS WITHIN THE STATE'S JURISDICTION."

Louis GERKE. MINING ENG.
1120 S. WALNUT
SPOKANE Wa. 99204

Feb. 15, 1979

Hon. Governor HAMMOND of ALASKA - JUNEAU- ALASKA
Hon. the STATE SENATOR - SENATE SEATE MAJORITY LEADER - STATE SENATE- JUNEAU
Hon. the REPR. STATE LEGISLATURE SPEAKER of the HOUSE- JUNEAU - ALASKA
Messrs the Mayor & President Chamber of COMMERCE KETCHIKAN- KETCHIKAN ALASKA
Messrs the MAYOR & PRESIDENT of CHAMBER of COMMERCE of WRANGELL - WRANGEL
Messrs the MAYOR & PRESIDENT of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE of PETERSBURG -PETERSBU

GENTLEMEN:

I come to wall pour attention on the FREEZING of 1/4 of ALASKA by our PRESIDENT CARTER and the SECRETARY of INTERIOR without any consideration of the ECONOMIC FACTORS involved.

Since President Carter and Secretary of INTERIOR ANDRUS did this without consulting you nor your consent and without consideration of the rightsof the people of ALASKA most of them there,who settle there previous of the FORESTRY and ENVIRONMENT and LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES, I suppose if you could get together all of you and your REPRESENTATIVES You could certainly be able to fight these and probably succeed to reduce ~~three~~ these or delay these for 20 or 30 years .

I am enclosing copies of the Following:
My letters of Nov 9, 78 NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE & REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL
My letters of Sept 21 to Gov. HAMMOND and Sept 12 to U/S/SENATORS

My. letter of October 23 to Gov. Hammond

I hope you could give me about 20 to 30 minutes to read these, so you mk could see why ALASKA should not be FROZEN yet for the next 20 to 30 years,to give it time to the country to be opened by RAILROAD and roads , be settled and be ~~re~~opened by FREE HOMESTEADSas it was done in the MIDDLE WEST and WEST from 1860 to 1910 .

Very truly,

Louis Gerke

Louis GENCE- MINING ENG.
1120 S.WALNUT
SPOKANE - WA. 99204

SPOKANE November 9, 1978

Mr. The MANAGER- NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE - ALASKA TASK FORCE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER - P.O.Box 25287 - DENVER ,COLORADO 80225

Mr. The REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER - U.S.DEPT of INTERIOR
SPECIAL ASSISTANT to the SECRETARY- OFFICE Of THE SECRETARY
BOX 120 - ANCHORAGE- ALASKA 99510

Gentlemen:

As a member of the NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION and as a MINING ENGINEER who way back worked in GOLD MINES in S.E.ALASKA, I have since been always interested in the ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT and SETTLING of ALASKA.
I was advised by a letter of Nov, 2, 78 of the NWMA about what the draft EN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT(EIS) calling for the LOCKING UP ALL D2 LANDS OF HR #t 39 by EXECUTIVE ACTION UNDER THE following FIVE AUTHORITIES: ANTIQUITIES ACT(NATIONAL MONUMENTS) ; FLPMA Sec 204 (BLM ORGANIC ACT) ; ANSCA Sec 22(e) Withdrawal for replacementof Native village acreage); ANCSA 17 (d)(i); and FLPMA Sec 603 .

It looks to me that the SECRETARY of INTERIOR Mr ANDRUS, our PRESIDENT Mr. CARTER and the head of the ENVIRONEMENTAL AGENCY wish to give PRIORITY to this MINORITY WELL TO DO : CONGRESSMAN UDALL, SIERRA and AUDUBAN Clubs etc., without aby consideration of the ECONOMIC factors involved if the huge resources of this HUGE new FRONTIER ALASKAcould be another time frozen,when our 48 states and our million UNEMPLOYED POOR TEENAGERS in our Big CITIES could find there the same chance that EASTERN U.S.A. found way back in 1860 when the EMPTY and UNKNOW MIDDLE WEST and WEST were open by RAILROAD, POOR IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE and the FREE HOMESTEAD SYSTEM .

Just consider our huge national Debt, our big BUDGET DEFICIT and TRADE DEFICIT . In 1850, 1860 the U.S.A. after the end of the war was worse than now, the OPENING of the MIDDLE WEST and WEST solved the problem . ALASKA is for us now exactly the same,therefore it ~~xxx~~ might pay to delay for 20 to 50 years the FREEZING of ALASKA, because this is the only way to boost our ECONOMY and to be able to find a place where it could be possible to find a steady job ~~xxx~~ forthese MILLION POOR TEENAGERS UNEMPLOYED and most on the WELFARE in our BIG CITIES and to give them a chance , as way back ,these poor IMMIGRANT from EUROPE ,to be able to go there find work and after to become good new SETTLERS ~~fx~~ on a FREE HOMESTEAD to contribute in developing there all the MINERAL, FOREST, AGRICULTURE, REINDEER and CATTLE and SHEEP and FIHING as well as the HUGE POTENTIAL of HYDRO POWER.

We were lucky in 1850, 1860 we did not have then these environementalists and CONSERVANIONISTS,because the U.S.A. without the Middle West and West could never be what it is to day :the richest and most powerful Nation in the World. CANADA and BRAZIL are following us even the U.S.S.R ir SIBERIA .
WESTERN EUROPE and JAPAN get just as much as us the same troubles but do they give priority to CONSERVATIONISTS and ENVIRONEMENTALISTS ?????

I hope and pray God Gentlemen that you could see that ENVIRONEMENT and CONSERVATION are very good things,but priority must be given first to ECONOMIC, and that Pres. CARTER and CONGRESS will OPEN ALASKA and tell the young people as LINCOLN GO NORTH YOUNG MEN

Very truly,

I am enclosing copies of my letters of Sept 12 and 21 and Oct 23 -1978 about my ideas about ALASKA.

Copies of all these will be sent to Pres. Carter U.S. Senate & House of Rep & Gov of Alaska

Louis GENCE - MINING ENG.
1120 S. WALNUT
SPOKANE - WA. 99204

September 12, 1978

Hon.Senator JACKSON -Chairman & Hon Sen . F.K. HASKELL - Memmber of the Senate ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE - U.S.SENATE -WASH.D/
Hon,.Sen. R. BYRD -SENATE MAJORITY LEADER - U.S.SENATE- WASHINGTON D.C.
Hon.Sen . H.BAKER,Jr. SENATE MINORITY LEADER- U.S.SENATE- WASHINGTON D.C

Hon .SENATORS STEVENS & GRAVEL - of ALASKA- U.S.SENATE- WASHINGTON D.C.

GENTLEMEN:

In the last SPOKESMAN REVIEW of SEPT.3 page A5 there is a long article PRO and CON about "The ALASKA LANDS BILL " where it is stated tha. in the next few weeks the U.S.SENATE will decide the FUTURE of ONE FORTH OF ALASKA ,and in a memo of SEPT 5 from the NORTHWEST MINING ASSOCIATION of which I am a member it is stated that D.2 is also planning to freeze a large part of SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA .

South EASTERN ALASKA was settled and opened before the FORESTRY DEPT. and the LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY were started and NOW the EPA. Way back it was only mostly FISHING and 1903 in WARD COVE (KETCHIKAN) KETCHIKAN PULP MILL Co now LOUISIANA PACIFIC and after in SITKA the SITKA PULP MILL FINANCED and OWNED by JAPAN. THESE 2 PULP Co were THREATENED to be ALL these communities in S.E. ALASKA were fenced by the DEPRT of FORESTRY almost at the limits of their communities . In the 48 STATES EACH COUNTY and COMMUNITY were allow not only so many acres but also the right to open their back country with roads and the right to build their inter communities roads connection and this partly financed by the State and the FEDERAL. Why the FORESTRY DEPT. the LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY and NOW the EPA are opposed these rights to these COMMUNITIES and COUNTIES in S.E. ALASKA.????
Few years ago the CHAMPION Co wanted to build a new PULP MILL NORTH of JUNEAU, the FORESTRY Dept and the EPA were opposed.
The BORAX Co which discovered a big MOLYBDENITE DEPOSIT EAST of KETCHIKAN wanted to open a road of access to their future mine, there again EPA were opposed . In both cases these facts show clearly that the FO ESTRY as well as the EPA do not take in consideration that these communities with their population have to expand and develop to provide work and revenues to their increased population . Thewe PULP mills, and mines since they could and are exporting to JAPAN ~~contribute~~ to contribute to our trade deficit and will provide employment not only for these young in these communities but for probably THOUSANDS more from the UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS on THE WELFARE in our BIG CITIES here . To open their back country and inter cities roads as well as the connection to HIDER and STEWART and HAZELTON , they will require about 600 to 1000 miles of roads if to build these, the State and the FEDERAL could help the financing and the BULDING with these unemployed teenagers and after with the FREE HOMESTEAD system as it was done here when the RAILROADS were built for these poor immigrants from Europe who came over because they knew they could work right away, probably several Thousands of these unemployed TEENAGERS could be hired for these and after given a FREE HOMESTEAD there and become good new settlers there.
Just look over S.E. ALASKA and compare it to MAINE ..The FOREST there if open and developed as in MAINE or by These LUMBER Companies as INTERNATIONAL, WEYERAEUSER, BOISE CASCADE, POTLACH, ETC could probably provide more jobs and revenues and at the same time be exploited much better than now. It is know that more than 1/4 of the trees in hese FOREST are over matured and have to be cut and r replaced. F. .....

more than 1/4 of the trees in these FOREST are over matured and have to be cut and replaced. The population there now is about 21 000 and for all S.E.ALASKA about 46 000 .
This the part of ALASKA with the best climate and with the biggest potential in FORESTRY, MINING, FISHING, HYDROELECTRIC and if open by roads and settlers could be opened with TWO or THREE more PULP MILLS and FIVE big mines which could provide steady jobs for TENTHOUSANDS and export to Japan of two billion DOLLARS a YEAR.
Up to now none of these cities are self supporting as Dairy, fruits vegetable and there are no reasons why if the system of FREE HOMESTEADS could be, as it was done in the 48 States up to 1900, that most of these FOREST could not be exploited as TREE FARMING and at the same time many be also have few cows, pigs, beefs chicken, fruits and vegetables.

IN GUSTAVUS and HAINES and from GUSTAVUS to HAINES the back country there could be opened and settled in TREE FARMING as IN FINLAND with one pulp mill and two or three saw mills.

The RAIL CONNECTION to DEASE lake via the TAKU pASS and from there to JUNEAU and along the COAST to SKAGWAY and HAINES and there along the HIGHWAY to FAIRBANKS and ANCHORAGE, this is a must and should be done by the ARMY and the CORPS of ENGINEERS with these UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS IN OUR BIG CITIES ENLISTED IN A NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS put thru 6 to 10 WEEKS BOOT CAMP and then in construction camps as it was done for the ALCAN HIGHWAY . ALASKA with its OIL, AND GAS REVENUES could be able to pay back these in 5 years and this is the only thing which could help open and settled and developed ALASKA ; RAILROADS, ROADS, FREE HOMESTEADS . THERE AGAIN just TAKE this book the SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES and see what ALASKA could be in 20 , 50 or 100 years if opened and settled and compare that to what it could be if FROZEN by these EPA, SIERRA AUDUBON, FOREST DEPT and LAND MANAGEMENT.

THESE MILLION UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS ON WELFARE on our BIG CITIES, this is the place where they could be put to work and settled and they will be for ALASKA what these millions POOR EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS were for opening settling and developing the MIDDLE WEST and WEST here and in CANADA. IN ALASKA it could be possible to have few PARKS and but before thinking of the SIERRA and AUDUBON and UDALL etc the STATES and FEDERAL must find work for these young people.

I hope GENTLEMEN you will think over on these suggestions and decide in taking in consideration the ECONOMIC.

RESPECTFULLY,

YACUTAT, HAINES, SKAGWAY, JUNEAU , ADMIRALTY, SITKA, CHICHAGOF PETERSBURG, WRANGELL, KETCHIKAN, PRINCE OF WALES cover about 24 000 Sq. Miles , have a population of about 46 000 already built roadsonly 275 miles required 2 300 miles
and the RAILROAD DEASE LAKE JUNEAU, SKAGWAY, HAINES BORDER 560 miles

Louis GENCE- MINING ENG.
1120 S. WALNUT
SPOKANE WA. 99204

SEPTEMBER 21, 1978

Hon. Mr. J. HAMMOND
GOVERNOR of ALASKA
JUNEAU- ALASKA - 99811

Dear GOVERNOR HAMMOND:

Following my letter of Sept. 19 I am coming back again because what you could start right away without waiting for the NOVEMBER election might help those who voted for Mr. HICKEL to shift for you.

I have your ALASKA CANADIAN RAIL LINK of April 8, 1976. You mention there the FAIRBANKS WATSON LAKE. Since you are for those who do not want the NEW CAPITAL but to keep JUNEAU as CAPITAL I think to do that you have for the ALASKA RAIL LINK take instead the DEASE LAKE JUNEAU, ALONG the COAST to SKAGWAY HAINES and from there along the HIGWAY to FAIRBAKS and ANCHORAGE.

What you stated there paragraph 4, 6,7 extension of the rail to NORTH and WEST, and page 2 about CANADA page 2 paragraph 3 confirm your option for RAIL TRANSPORTATION in OPENING ALASKA.

You have already in ALASKA enough ENGINEERSand CONTRACTORS and partly unemployed Labor which could be completed by hiring selected of these UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS in our EASTERN BIG CITIES, because this is the only way to find for ALASKA SELECTED FURTHER SETTLERS to whom a FREE HOMESTEAD and WORK could help them to decide to come and settle.

FOR the PROVINCE: PRINCE OF WALES, KETCHIKAN. WRANGEL, PETERSBURG where most of the people were for Mr. HICKEL there too, to help them start on their interconnecting road and that to HAZELTON with several hundred more of these UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS from the BIG CITIES here might help too to find for this PROVINCE some more selected settlers. Of course being understood: WORK, PAY and a FREE HOMESTEAD. as way back for these poor EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS who came over 1860 to 1900.

For all these, you should have the right of way FREE and the FEDERAL HELP and further the EXTRA LAND GRANT along these RAIL lines and roads. This is the only way to open ~~the~~ and settle the land there and to provide more traffic for the railroad and the road and to provide for their maintenance.

Taking as a basis the cost for mile page 4 and 5 here are the estimated

DEASE LAKE to BORDER ALASKA	150 m.	at $700 000	$	105 000 000 -
B.C. BORDER to JUNEAU	50 M	at $ 700 000	$	35 000 000 -
JUNEAU along the Coast SKAGWAY	90 M.	" $ 1 000 000 ..	$	90 000 000 -
SKAGWAY HAINES to BORDER	65 M.	" $ 800 000 ...	$	52 000 000 -
BORDER to BORDER in YUKON	300 M	" $ 700 000 ...	$	210 000 000 -
Border to FAIRBANKS	250 M.	# $ 700 000 ...	$	175000 000 -
Border to ANCHORAGE .	270 M	" $ 700 000 ..	$	189 000 000 -
T O T A L	1 175 M.	.....	$	856 000 000 -

For each of these it could be possible to have an ALASKA contractor to BID and for the section in B.C. and YUKON a CANADIAN CONTRACTOR. in B.C. and in the YUKON too The FREE RIGHT of WAY and the LAND GRANT with FREE HOMESTEADS for settlers the cost entirely paid by ALASKA STATE.

For the road in the PROVINCE: PRINCE OF WALES KETCHIKAN WRANGELL PETERSBER there too the FEDERAL should contribute and the estimated ~~cost~~ cost could be about 500 000 dollars a mile.

As to the extension NENANA to PRUDHOE BAY along the PIPELINE USING all the BRIDGES and to TUNNEL, 450 miles at 2$ 2million $() $900 000000

These Hon GOVERNOR HAMMOND are just suggestions.

RESPECTFULLY,

Louis Gence

enclosed copy my Letter of Sept 12 Wash D.C

I hope it could still be possible to [illegible] D2 in S.E Alaska where there is a potential for 5 big mines + 5 to 4 Pulp mill + saw mill

need work for 10 000 men

Louis GENCE - MINING ENG.
1120 S. WALNUT
SPOKANE - WA. 99204

October 23, 1978

Hon. Mr. JAY HAMMOND GOVERNOR of ALASKA- JUNEAU ALASKA 99801
Mr. Ronald S. WALT - State Dept of COMMERCE & ECONOMIC Dev. JUNEAU 998
Hon. The State SENATOR - MAJORITY LEADER STATE SENATE JUNEAU 99801
Hon, State Representative - SPEAKERof the STATE LEGislature JUNEAU99
Messrs the PRESIDENT& MEMBERS of the JUNEAU CHAMBER of COMMERCE JUNE

GENTLEMEN:

In the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR of OCTOBER 18,78 page 3 this article: " ALASKANS READY TO VOTE A LAND RUSH " 30 million acres are at stake in controversial HOMESTEAD INITIATIVE.

Under the measure, registered voters who have lived in ALASKA for at least 3 years would be entitled to 40 acres , 5 years residents 80 acres, 10 years 160 acres . The only cost would be a 100 filing FEE.

OPPONENTS say the residency requirement could prove unconstitutional , in which case the prospect for"anvasion" by land -hungry HOMESTEADERS from the"lower 48 " become more real . GOVERNOR HAMMOND calls the " ALASKA HOMESTEAD ACT" an " IRRATIONAL APPROACH to land conveyance."

We all have to remember that ALASKA is very big with HUGE RESOURCES and since the last 50 years the only part which have been ligtly settled and developed are the SOUTH EAST and from SEWARD ANCHORAGE to FAIRBANKS,here because of the RAILROAD . If we all compare ALASKA to the SCANDINAVIAN : NORWAY, SWEDEN, FINLAND :

COUNTRY	AREA	POPULATION	ROADS Km	RAILROADS KM
SWEDEN	173 665	7 800 000	167 361	13 326
NORWAY	125 181	3 800 000	65 737	4 308
FINLAND	130 119	4 700 000	72 300	5 463
TOTAL	428 965	16 300 000	305 398	23 497
ALASKA	556 400	400 000	6000m.	420 m.

Now let us go back to 1830 to 1850in the MIDDLE WEST and WEST in the 48 States and in CANADA,they were then more empty than ALASKA and not much were known about their resources . How they were opened and settled? by RAILROAD BUILDING , POOR IMMIGRANTS FROM EUROPE and the FREE HOMESTEADSYSTEM . All we can see to day from CHICAGO St LO in the U.S.A 48 Stes and from TORONTO to the PACIFIC COAST could not have been done without RAILROAD,POOR IMMIGRANTS AND the FREE HOMESTEA The U.S.A.and CANADA then were not richer than ALASKA to day with the billuon dollar revenues from OIL,GAS.MINERALS, FORESTS PRODUCTS, FISHINGS and HUGE HYDRO POTENTIAL.

If ALASKA start right away to build its railroad network not with POOR IMMIGRANTS but POOR UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS in the big cities of the 48 States , the TEN MILES or 20 miles on each side openedby roadsand surveyed in FREE HOMESTEADS, to be given FREE to all those who will be employed in building these railroadsand roads at the ends of the one or two years contract. THESE on a TEN YEARS PLAN paid by revenus from OIL and GAS, probably before 20 to 50 year ALASKA could be as FINLAND with close to a population of more than 2 000 000 but much richer.

This is why the HB9 and D.2 should be delayed for 30 to 50 years and the FREE HOMESTEADS SYSTEM as way back in the 48 States be FREE and only to those willing to sign for one to two years to work in ALASKA on RAILROS and ROADS. To BE OPENED, SETTLED ALASKA NEED a RAILROAD NETWORK, ROADs and good healthy hard working settlers and this is the only way to get them to provide them first work for one or 2 years.

RESPECTFULLY,

Tom Nelson
S.R.R. Box 3242
Anchorage, Ak. 99507

Feb. 18, 1979

rec'd 2/22/79 mm

Dear Senator Colletta,

I am against any expenditure of state money to lobby for any so-called "state position" concerning the use of federal land located in Alaska.

In the first place, there is no state position. To the extent that there is, it has been formed by mining companies, the oil & gas industry and the Anchorage Times. It has certainly not been formed by an informed public through any democratic process.

In the second place, the land at issue is, after all, federal land. It isn't Alaskan land. If an Alaskan owns land in Oregon, does Oregon control the use of that land because it is located within its borders? Hopefully not, and neither should Alaska claim to control federal land just because it is located here.

I certainly don't want any of my tax money spent for such state's rights foolishness.

Sincerely,
Tom Nelson

Alaskans Unite

"TO PROTECT OUR STATE AND RIGHTS"

P.O. Box 81464
College, Alaska 99708

file D2

February 14, 1979
rec'd 2/21/79

Dear Senator Colletta,

ALASKANS UNITE is a statewide organization that is working to help resolve Alaska's land problem. We currently have chapters in over 30 cities and towns throughout Alaska and are rapidly building in membership which is currently estimated at 15,000. We formed initially in December, 1978, to provide a positive direction towards the removal of the Antiquities Act. One of our major functions is to keep our membership informed of the current activities regarding this issue.

We would like to provide you with a copy of our Statement of Principles and our immediate goals. Those goals are our "bottom line" in any legislative negotiations in Washington, D.C. We also agree that another point should be added which shows that there is no intent to classify any additional land in Alaska by the Administration or the 96th Congress.

We are trying to keep abreast of the issues and legislation in Juneau and would appreciate your assistance in keeping us informed. Currently we support the efforts expressed in:

A) HCR 3 & 4 - This is important to show Congress that we will not be intimidated into a hasty decision.

B) HB 63 - The legal defense fund is a very good idea. It should include efforts to protect all Alaskans. We would like to see the requirement to use the public defender removed, to allow any lawyer to be eligible for reasonable reimbursement.

We will keep in touch with you as the session progresses. As you are aware in this issue, time is short. It is important that Alaska take a strong position in the land issue to firmly establish our State's Rights. We are looking forward to working with you to assist in that effort. Should you have any question about ALASKANS UNITE, please feel free to contact us at: 101 College Road, Fairbanks, Alaska, 99701, 452-7202 or 456-5100.

Very truly yours,

Bruce Boyd
State Director

Alaskans Unite

"TO PROTECT OUR STATE AND RIGHTS"

P.O. Box 81464
College, Alaska 99708

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

People of Alaska, through ALASKANS UNITE, are unalterably opposed to the recent actions of the President of the United States and the Secretary of Interior in their imposition of the Antiquities Act and Section 204 of the Federal Land Management Policy Act. As a new state recently admitted to the Union, we have yet to gain title to our Statehood Settlement Act lands that we have selected. In addition, the Alaska Natives have yet to receive title to their selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Ownership to those lands are paramount to insuring that we stand on our own two feet economically and contribute to our nation's welfare. The recent actions of the Federal Government severely impair our ability to do that as well as earn a living for ourselves.

ALASKANS UNITE realize that there are legal questions involved in whether or not these actions can be imposed. The government and the law exist to serve the people. That was our understanding in becoming a state. We were also given to believe that Alaska, as a state, would be an equal member of the Union, but still be able to decide our own destiny through the sovereignty granted a state.

The Antiquities Act and other similar actions are against the intent of both the Federal and State Constitutions. As such, ALASKANS UNITE intend to pursue aggressively appropriate remedies to protect our freedom, for freedom is the key to our demands.

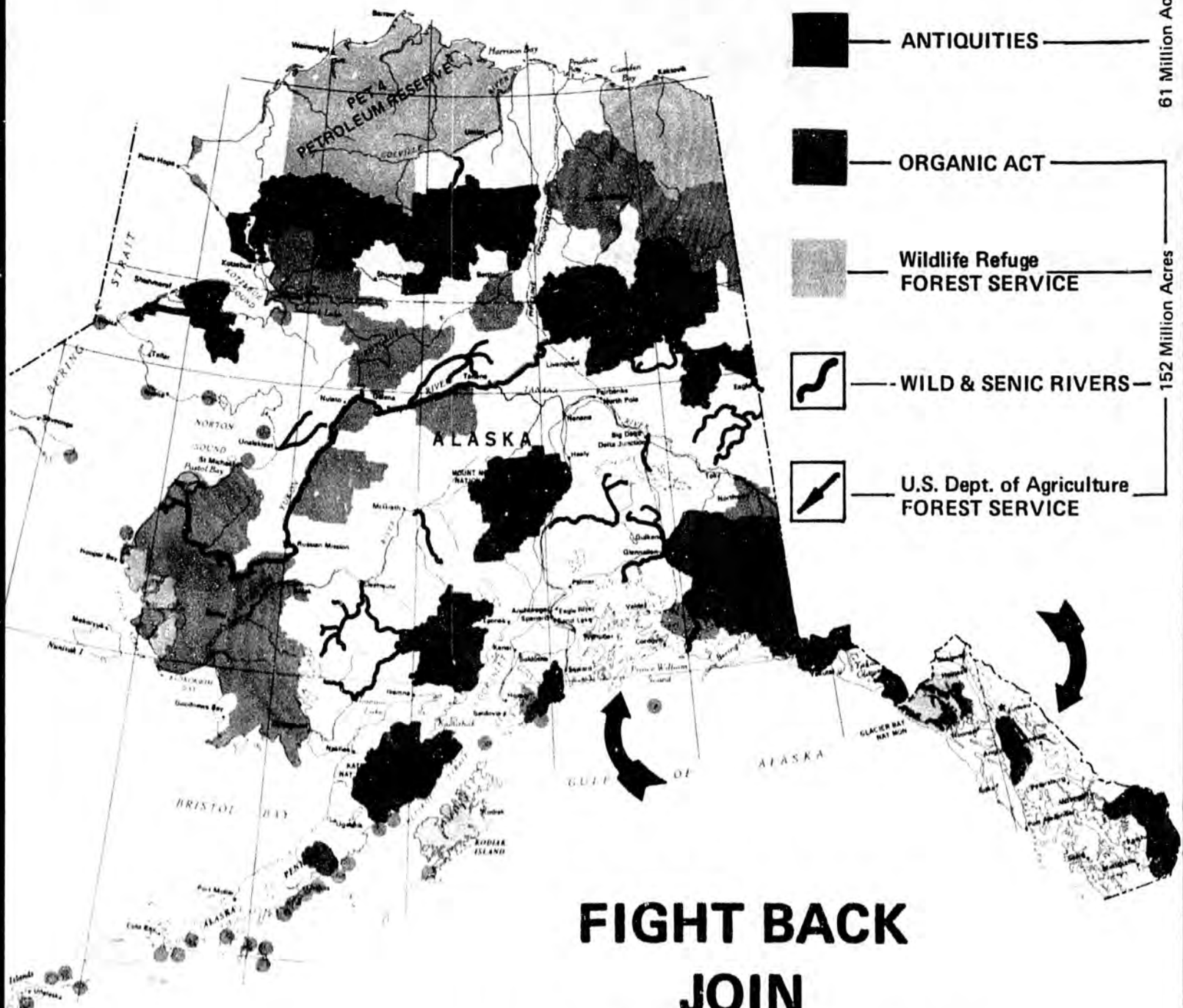
We request the Alaska Legislature and her Governor recognize the above as the view of the vast majority of Alaskans, and that they take appropriate action. It is also paramount that our Congressional delegation reflect this view in Washington, D.C.

ALASKANS UNITE support other groups that represent our position over those supporting other national interests. We feel there is no other national interest as important as fulfilling the intent of the United States Constitution. That intent was one of state sovereignty and to provide land for the citizens of our nation that they may prosper and make our nation great. The position of ALASKANS UNITE is that this intent will best be represented by our Federal Government fulfilling the promises of the Alaska Statehood Act and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

IMMEDIATE GOALS OF ALASKANS UNITE

1. Removal of the Antiquities Act.
2. Title to State land selections.
3. Title to Native land selections.
4. State management of fish and game within the borders of Alaska.
5. Unrestricted access to and between all state and native lands.
6. Traditional and historical access and utilization of Federal lands for consumptive and non-consumptive uses.
7. Exclude known mineralized areas from land classifications which prohibit mining.

58% FEDERAL CONTROL



FIGHT BACK
JOIN
ALASKANS UNITE

This map reflects approximate land withdrawals as of December 31, 1978 under the ANTIQUITIES ACT, and actual and probable withdrawals under the BLM ORGANIC ACT,(Public Land Order 5654), WILD AND SENIC RIVERS, and existing National Parks and Monuments. It does not reflect in their entirety the withdrawals by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest areas covering the remainder of Southeastern Alaska, and it does not reflect State and Native withdrawals. This map was produced from the most recent information available at the time of printing.

ALASKA
Land Ownership

1% --- Private
11% --- Native
30% --- State
58% --- Federal

Graphics by the PRINT SHOP — Fairbanks

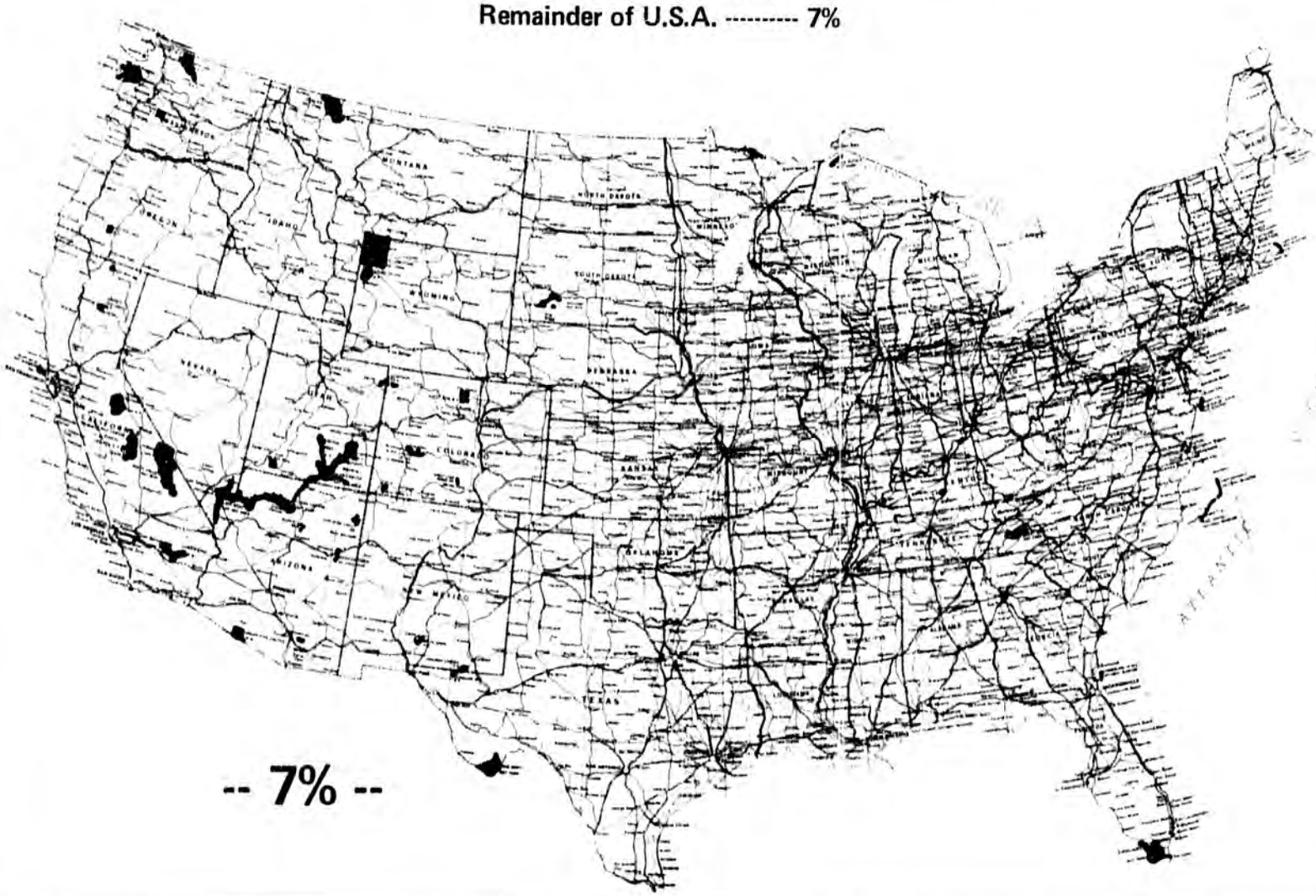
THE PRINT SHOP 21 FAIRBANKS ALASKA



THIS IS HOW IT IS

ALASKA WITHDRAWALS . . . . . 61 Million Acres
Continental U.S.A. . . . . 4.28 Million Acres

Total National Monument Acreage . . . . . 65.28 Million Acres
ALASKA --------- 93%
Remainder of U.S.A. --------- 7%



OUR CONCERNS: ACCESS • STATE FISH & GAME MANAGEMENT • EXCESSIVE WITHDRAWALS

The REAL Alaska Coalition



Regional Offices
Box 4-1932
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 274-4959

P.O. Box 73478
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707
(907) 479-3367
(907) 479-4383

Box 3072 R 3
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-6114

Member Groups

Alaska Chapter Safari Club International (Anchorage)
Alaska Fur Trappers Association (Tok)
Alaska Gun Collectors (Anchorage)
Alaska Professional Hunters Association (Anchorage)
Alaska Rifle Club (Anchorage)
Alaska Sports & Wildlife Club (Ketchikan)
Alaska State Rifle & Pistol Association (Anchorage)
Alaska Waterfowl Association (Anchorage)
Baranof Pistol & Rifle Club (Sitka)
Chena River Sports Club (Fairbanks)
Chitina Dipnetters (Fairbanks)
Coalition of Interior Alaska Outdoorsmen (Fairbanks)
Eagle River Sportsmen Preservation Association
Easement Defense Fund (Anchorage)
Interior Alaska Trappers Association (Fairbanks)
Interior Wildlife Association of Alaska (Fairbanks)
Isaac Walton League (Anchorage)
Juneau Rifle & Pistol Association
Kodiak Rifle & Pistol
Matanuska Valley Sportsmen Association (Palmer)
Moose Pass Sportsmen Association
Nome Sportsmen Club
Old Sitka Trap Club
Petersburg Rod & Gun Club
Sitka Sportsmens Association
Sno Shoe Gun Club (Kenai)
TVS Rifle & Pistol Club (Fairbanks)
Tanana Valley Sportsmen Association (Fairbanks)
Territorial Sportsmen (Juneau)
Totem Shooters (Eagle River)
Upper Kuskokwim Sportsmen Association (McGrath)

Senator Colletta,

We would like to take this opportunity to invite you to join us in a peaceful demonstration in protest of the Antiquities Act on January 13, 1979.

That is the date when The Great Denali/McKinley Tress-pass is scheduled, and we would particularly like to have you participate.

We realize you may have important business to tend to, but we urge you to make the extra effort required to help demonstrate in a peaceful and orderly manner that Alaskans can utilize their wilderness areas in an ecologically, sound manner, and intend to continue to do so.

Complete information will be given on request in an updated fashion daily. Plans are very complex and every attempt is being made to ensure a well organ-ized demonstration.

We would like to have you join and support us.

Even if you cannot attend, we would appreciate a written record of support, if you agree with our efforts, (or for that matter even if you don't).

Thank you for your concern.

Sincerely,

Ken Fanning
Executive Director
The REAL Alaska Coalition

KF/ek

Address Reply to Office Indicated: ☐ Anchorage; ☐ Fairbanks; ☐ Juneau

OUR CONCERNS: ACCESS • STATE FISH & GAME MANAGEMENT • EXCESSIVE WITHDRAWALS

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Tanana Valley Sportsmen Association (Fairbanks)
Territorial Sportsmen (Juneau)
Totem Shooters (Eagle River)
Upper Kuskokwim Sportsmen Association (McGrath)

December 20, 1978

Dear Senator Colletta,

The REAL Alaska Coalition would like to take this opportunity to briefly access your position on a few issues of vital concern to us, (hunter, fishermen, trappers, outdoor recreationalists and those engaged in wilderness type lifestyles), and convey to you our assessment of those issues.

The imposition of the Antiquities Act has wreaked havoc on Alaskans from all walks of life. It has delivered a particularly detrimental blow to those of us who utilize the renewable resources in this great land, either for a livelihood or recreational pursuits. In many respects, if allowed to stand, it spells the end of many of the very reasons we all choose to live in Alaska. You of course, are well award of this, and for this reason we urge you to take what otherwise might well be considered "drastic measures" in order to help prevent the disasterous impacts of the Antiquities Act.

We have urged the Governor to refuse to uphold, enforce or administer the Antiquities Act, and urge you to do likewise.

1) We would like you to support, introduce or co-sponsor legislation which would ensure financing a tremendous campaign on behalf of Alaska in the settlement of Alaska Lands Legislation next year in Washington, D.C. We would like to see proper financial assistance directed to currently established lobbying efforts such as C.M.A.L. and R.A.C. to help accomplish a reasonable settlement for Alaskans. We would like to know your opinion of that type of legislation, whether or not you will support or sponsor it, and a ball park figure of your estimation of what you personally feel is an upper limit of such an effort, 10 million? 50million? Whatever.

2) We would like you to introduce or support legislation which would allow the State of Alaska to pay all legal expenses of any Alaskan arrested for violations of hunting, fishing, trapping, or access laws as mandated by the Antiquities Act. We would appreciate your earliest assessment of this concept.

Address Reply to Office Indicated: ☐ Anchorage; ☐ Fairbanks; ☐ Juneau

If you have already drafted or discussed enacting legislation along these two lines, we would appreciate copies and would like to participate in helping draft or supporting these and other legislative efforts which will not only help minimize the impacts of the Antiquities Act, but help ensure that Alaskans are fully represented in Washington, D.C. next year.

Our office is open from 9 to 5 , Monday through Friday, with a 24 hour answering service. The numbers are 479-3367 and 479-5388. Please call on us anytime.

Thank you for your concern and cooperation in this urgent matter.

Sincerely,

Ken Fanning

Ken Fanning
A Director of the REAL Alaska Coalition

(d)(2)

December 18, 1978

1456 Turner
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Legislator:

In 1971 when congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act they provided in sec. 26 a Saving Clause:

> "To the extent that there is a conflict between any provision of this act and any other federal laws applicable to Alaska, the provisions of this act shall govern."

Five years later congress continued to give operation to the saving clause of ANCSA by providing in sec. 701(e) of the Federal Land Policy & Management Act of 1976 :

> "Nothing in this act shall be construed as modifying, revoking, or changing any provision of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act(85 Stat. 688, as amended; 43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.)."

Further to the guidance of interior secretaries sec.204(k)FLPMA limits emergency withdrawals to applications pending on Oct. 21, 1976. The land Andrus has withdrawn was in 17(d)(2) ANCSA status on Oct. 21, 1976. So sec. 204FLPMA is just not applicable to Alaska land which is now in 17(d)(1) ANCSA status. Sec. 204(a)FLPMA provides that emergency withdrawals are for only three years so permanent antiquities can't be made except by act of congress.

> "...but no amounts shall be appropriated to carry out after Oct. 1, 1978, any program, function, or activity of the bureau under this or other act unless such sums are specifically authorized to be appropriated as of the date of approval of this act..."
> (SubSec. 318(a) FLPMA)

Assuming FLPMA was applicable to Alaska lands, Andrus moved 45 days too late. If the homestead act was to be insured of practical operation in Alaska, it was apparently necessary to preclude executive withdrawal & reservation.(sec.702 FLPMA) The proponants of legislation authorized by 17(d)(2)ANCSA have always thought bulldozers were poised in Alaska and if FLPMA had been applicable to Alaska they would have found an emergency and used it two years ago, rather than go through a big legislative hassle to get HR-39/Alaska Lands bill. Having failed at the democratic process they have found in the clear unmistakable words of FLPMA an elasticity heretofore unknown to the english language.

The Secretary has advised the President very poorly and caused an irreparable

disrespect to the office of president & interior secretary and the law in general which may contribute to future crime. This irreparability accumulates each day the secretary continues to spend funds appropriated for withdrawals in 11 states in alaska, and continues to thumb his nose at the laws of congress and the rights of Alaska & Alaskans. The state should try for a TRO and an injunction again. The secretary has also forced Alaskans to demonstrate their "disaffirmance" of the possability they will fall under the repugnent doctrine congress repealed in sec. 704(a) FLPMA. A remedy exists for this damage & the state should sue Andrus for damages he caused Alaskans to suffer by demonstrating their disaffirmance in very cold weather.

If a bona fide emergency occurs on land in d-1 status, everyone knows that interior can get a TRO- without notice— if a clear and present danger exist. This is a practical solution and provides an effective check on executive abuse, and may be what congress intended since FLPMA does not preclude interior from doing so. At any rate it is a less drastic solution than going bananas with the Antiquities Act, because of the secretarys closely held opinions that the sky would fall if Alaska is not locked up.

There is talk of public funding for an anti-antiquities war chest. Public funds should be used only if the expendatures represent every point of view in Alaska. If the legislature will come forward with the modest & reasonable request that congress transfer all federal alnds to the states, then all alaskans will be represented. The legislature can create as many parks & preserves as congress so this position even includes bona fide Alaskan environmentalists. When the congress makes the transfer, the legislature can then sell to the feds such lands as you may think it "necessary & proper" for the feds to have for defense or construction of post office bldgs, etc.(Article 1(8)(17), Const U.S. as ratified & amended by the states) Alaska has never come forward with a request for the full amount of its rightful consideration. Which is every square inch of land in its borders. Since congress has settled with the natives Alaska is now entitled to only 331 million acres. The congress which brought Alaska into the union cannot rule from the grave, especially since that congress had no right to deny Alaska the full amount of its consideration. Requesting transfer of all lands to the states will give the congress an opportunity to settle the long standing grievences of the parties west of the mississippi, who have been denied equal rights with the original thirteen parties. If the legislature adopts the above position everyone will be represented with the sole exception of those wanting independance. That view does not warrant representation at this point since a decent respect to the opinions of the other parties requires Alaska to come forward with a request for the full amount of its consideration before independance is considered. Alaska & the other western states will never have EQUAL RIGHTS if the legislatures don't ask for it.

Senator Gravel's timely action put the environmentalists out on very thin ice clutching antiquities & FLPMA. If Senator Stevens & Gravel will unite and kill all environmental legislation, Alaska will be free to inform the other parties west of the mississippi of the many benefits of EQUAL RIGHTS for all the states. If, while killing all environmental proposals, Senator Stevens & Gravel introduce legislation which would give all states their land this legislation will eventually take presidence over environmental proposals as Alaska makes the western parties aware of the necessity and benefit of EQUAL RIGHTS for all the states. Senator Gravel has bought Alaska valuble time & has suggested that Alaska take the initiative. NOW is an opportune time to do so. Alaska's goal

of equal rights for all the states can be attained in 3 or 4 years. Possibly by 1980. What western can long oppose equal rights for his state? Can a presidential canadate who does not support equal rights for the west win votes there?? Environmental mania is coming to an end. The people of Long Beach Claif. have seen fit to authorize building a terminal to receive Alaska crude for shipment east. There are many other examples. The most important, the Gre-a-at environmental master-stroke, "the environmental legislation of the century" went down in flames. If congress does not "disaffirm" the actions of Andrus & Carter it will fall once again under the repugnent doctrine it repealed in sec. 704(a) FLPMA.

Illiberal people and those unfriendly to democratic institutions may say Alaska's goal of EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL THE STATES may be somewhat disruptive but its sucess will insure lasting tranquility. Funds saved from abolishing Interior can be used in the cities or wherever congress may find a more pressing human need. Many people in the east are sick of the environmentalists in particular & the federal government in general and would be delighted to vote for equal rights for the west. If Stevens & Gravel will hold the line, Alaska can roll from both ends. There are 48 Senate votes west of the mississippi. Sitting in their capcaity as the senate the western parties will soon have equal footing.

Acting in the belief that the people were destroying the forests & rivers english kings closed off forests & rivers and people could'nt hunt or even cut firewood. When the english forced Magna carta on John, he was required to "disafforest" & open the river banks and abolish the "evil customs" of his game wardens. (Ch. 47 & 48 magna carta) These provisions were later expanded into the charta de faresta. Realizing that the state lagislatures were most compentant to deal with matters that effected everyday life, the framers & ratifiers of the constitution provided that congress had exclusive jurisdiction over NO land except washington D.C. Even in matters as important as defense State legislatures can veto congress.(article 1(8)17) Giving further operation to this clause Article 4(3) requires congress to dispose of any lands it may aquire.

The legislature should FUND the steering council & invite CMAL & the Real Alaska Coalition to join. The presidents of CMAL and the Real Alaska Coalition can be given co-chairmanships with the steering council chairman in lieu of funding. For Seven Long Years Alaskan's endured the d-2 threat & the novel provisions of ANCSA because the natives had a valid claim. Alaska has been more than reasonable and willing to compromise with the environmentalists. Andrus's action proves that you cannot compromise with ignorance, misinformation, jealously & spite. So, you can't compromise with environmentalists. Why try? The only full and final solution is for congress to preform its obligation and come forward with title to all the land now in federal control. The genuine concern the public may have for parks, ect can best be handled by state legislatures who are closer to the land and people in question, leaving a harried congress more time for important defence & foreign policy questions. An overworked president may also come to support this view.

Dean Farris

Dean Farris

Don Wright

P.O. Box 10502 — Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Telephone (907) 479-3892

January 6, 1979

Jay Hammond
Governor of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Governor Hammond:

We listened to your speech January 5, 1979 with great interest - attentive to each word hoping for the guidance we so desperately need to maintain our sovereignty.

What we heard was the reiteration of your uninformed, patronizing attitute toward Alaskans:

1. You gave us the choice of working through legislation that died on December 18, 1978 or living with the Antiquties Act;

In fact, we are forced to work with the BLM Organic Act of 1976;

Your palaver totally ignores the Constitutional rights of the sovereign Alaskan citizens.

2. You stated that Alaskans are not aware of the complexity of the ownership and jurisdiction of our lands and waters;

Alaskans understand violations of our rights and are reacting to the ineptness of their elected leaders - you, your Lt. Governors and the legislators who have presented a posture of subservience to federal tyranny.

3. You repeatedly stated that we should get behind the Congressional delegation and support their position;

There is no question that they are inovative and knowledgeable men capable of drafting legislation for our benefit;

However, the issue of the sovereignty of our lands and waters is crucial. Our Congressional delegation must respond to the needs and desires of Alaskans;

The direction our Congressional delegation goes starts with the people - flows through our legislators to you and the Congressional delegation;

You were elected by 38% of those who voted November 7, 1978; that's only 12% of the population. By law you must represent the will of the majority of Alaskans. Either lead in the direction the people point you or we will choose a new leader.

We demand that you immediately call a special session of the Legislature to sit jointly for three day sessions in Juneau, Anchorage, Kodiak and Fairbanks - all proceedings of the special session will be televised live - for the purposes of hearing the views of the people and to implement these positions:

A. We will reaffirm our domain and dominion of the lands and waters within the exterior boundaries of the Territory of Alaska by declaration of the Legislature, with concurrence by you and the Congressional delegation;

B. We will issue permits for those federal installations necessary for our protection in cooperation with the national system;

C. We will designate those areas of national interest that must be preserved forever - we will do so in consultation with the citizens of the nation - not at the insistence of special interest groups;

D. We will establish laws for the settlement and development of the land and the resources that are responsive to the desires and needs of the people;

E. We will then petition the Supreme Court of the United States for redress of our grievances.

The citizens of Alaska will persist in these demands and our elected leaders will conform and implement these demands or they will be replaced by others who will.

The people are unified and we will go forward with our demands if we have to maintain a permanent impeachment and election panel 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Donald R. Wright
DONALD R. WRIGHT

Judith C. Wright
JUDITH C. WRIGHT

do·main (dō mān′), *n.* 1. *Law.* ultimate ownership and control over the use of land. 2. the territory governed by a single ruler or government; realm. 3. a field of action, thought, influence, etc.: *the domain of science.* 4. a realm or range of personal knowledge, responsibility, etc. 5. a region characterized by a specific feature, type of growth or wildlife, etc.: *We entered the domain of the pine trees.* 6. *Math.* a. the set of values assigned to the independent variables of a function. b. an open set that is connected. 7. *Physics.* one of many regions of magnetic polarity within a ferromagnetic body, each consisting of a number of atoms having a common polarity, and collectively determining the magnetic properties of the body by their arrangement. 8. *Crystall.* a connected region with uniform polarization in a twinned ferroelectric crystal. [< F *domaine*, OF *demeine* DEMESNE] —do·ma′i·al, *adj.*

do·min·ion (də min′yən), *n.* 1. the power or right of governing and controlling; sovereign authority. 2. rule; control; domination: *He struggled to escape the dominion of others.* 3. a territory, usually of considerable size, in which a single rulership holds sway. 4. lands or domains subject to sovereignty or control. 5. *Govt.* a territory constituting a self-governing commonwealth and being one of a number of such territories united in a community of nations, or empire: formerly applied to self-governing divisions of the British Empire, as Canada and New Zealand. 6. the Dominion, Canada. 7. dominions, *Theol.* domination (def. 3). [late ME < MF < ML *dominiōn-* (s. of *dominiō*) lordship, equiv. to L *domin(ium)* DOMINIUM + *-iōn-* -ION]

par·ley (pär′lē), *n., pl.* -leys, *v.,* -leyed, -ley·ing. —*n.* 1. a discussion or conference. 2. an informal conference between enemies under truce, to discuss terms, conditions of surrender, etc. —*v.i.* 3. to hold an informal conference with an enemy, under a truce, as between active hostilities. 4. to speak, talk, or confer. [earlier *parlee* < MF, n. use of fem. of *parle*, ptp. of *parler* to PARLE] —par′ley·er, *n.*
—Syn. 1. talk, conversation. 4. discuss, converse.

pa·lav·er (pə lav′ər, -lä′vər), *n.* 1. a long parley, esp. one with primitive natives. 2. a conference or long discussion. 3. profuse and idle talk; chatter. 4. persuasive talk; flattery; cajolery. —*v.t.* 5. to talk profusely and idly. 6. to parley or confer. —*v.t.* 7. to cajole or persuade. [< Pg *palavra* word, speech, talk < LL *parabola* PARABLE] —pa·lav′er·er, pa·lav′er·ist, *n.* —pa·lav′er·ment, *n.* —pa·lav′er·ous,

sub·ser·vi·ent (səb sûr′vē ənt), *adj.* 1. serving or acting in a subordinate capacity; subordinate. 2. servile; excessively submissive; obsequious: *subservient persons; subservient conduct.* 3. useful in promoting a purpose or end. [< L *subservient-* (s. of *subserviēns*, prp. of *subservīre* to -SUBSERVE), equiv. to *sub-* SUB- + *servi-* serve + *-ent* -ENT] —sub·ser′vi·ence, sub·ser′vi·en·cy, *n.* —sub·ser′vi·ent·ly, *adv.*

tyr·an·ny (tir′ə nē), *n., pl.* -nies. 1. arbitrary or unrestrained exercise of power; despotic abuse of authority. 2. the government or rule of a tyrant or absolute ruler. 3. a state ruled by a tyrant or absolute ruler. 4. oppressive or unjustly severe government on the part of any ruler. 5. undue severity or harshness. 6. a tyrannical act or proceeding. [ME *tyrannie* < OF < ML *tyrannia*, equiv. to L *tyrann(us)* tyrant + *-ia* -Y³]

Don Wright

S.R. Box 10802 — Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Telephone (907) 479-3892

August 21, 1978

TO: The Congressmen and Congresswomen of the United States
The Senators of the United States
The Governors of the United States
President Carter
Secretary of State Cyrus Vance
Secretary of the Treasury W. Michael Blumenthal
Secretary of Defense Harold Brown
Attorney General Griffin B. Bell
Secretary of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus
Secretary of Agriculture Bob S. Bergland
Secretary of Commerce Juanita M. Kreps
Secretary of Labor F. Ray Marshall
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Patricia Roberts Harris
Secretary of Transportation Brockman Adams
Secretary of Energy James R. Schlesinger

Gentlemen:

We are preparing a petition for the redress of our grievances (The Bill of Rights, Article I.) for the violation of our rights, quoted in part herewith, in the unconstitutional attempt to take Alaska's lands and waters.

Each of you will be named as a defendant in a suit to be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States (United States Constitution, Article III, Section 2.) for the violation of your fiduciary responsibility to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

> "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. . . .But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. (Declaration of Independence, paragraph 2; emphasis added.)

". . .The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians, their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and, in their property, rights and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them." (Northwest Ordinance 1787, Article 3.)

". . .And, whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government." (Northwest Ordinance 1787, Article 5; emphasis added.)

"The Congress shall have the power: 3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with Indian Tribes; 15. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or officer." (Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8.)

"The Congress shall have powers to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State." (Constitution of the United States, Article IV, Section 3.2.)

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." (Constitution of the United States, Article VI, Section 2.)

"The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution;. . ." (Constitution of the United States, Article VI, Section 3.)

"Congress shall make no law respecting . . .the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." (The Bill of Rights, Article I.)

". . .nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." (The Bill of Rights, Article V.)

"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." (The Bill of Rights, Article IX.)

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States; are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." (The Bill of Rights, Article X.)

Representatives of the United States government purchased the right to administer the Russian interest in Alaska from Russia in 1867; confirmed by the Senate in the Treaty of Cession, wherein the United States government agreed to deal honorably with the aboriginal civilized inhabitants who owned the land.

After ninety-two years of neglect the United States Congress decided to act. Their first overt violation of the Treaty of Cession was to grant the State of Alaska the right to select up to 103.5 million acres of land owned by the aboriginal inhabitants, thereby denying their constitutional right of due process.

The Alaska Statehood Act demonstrated the unconstitutional direction the United States government had taken in ninety-two years: From administrator of certain affairs granted to it by the people of Alaska or the several states to fuedal owner - to dispense with as they saw fit.

The United States government - the administration, the judiciary, the Congress - has enacted a series of laws and regulations having the effect of law designed to legitimatize their actions:

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act did not extinguish aboriginal title - Congress must treat with the Indians;

Section 17 D 2. of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act designated 80 million acres for national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, wild and scenic river systems. Section 17 D 1. froze the balance of the lands and waters for review for "national interest" lands. If the federal government owns the land and waters, why legislate a reiteration of authority to designate usage?;

H. R. 39 was the result of a multiplicity of bills. The Senate is now in the process of drafting their final version and both bills exceed 80 million acres;

The BLM Organic Act of 1976, section 202 (e) (3) states, ". . .That nothing in this section shall prevent a wholly owned Government corporation from acquiring and holding rights as a citizen under the Mining Law of 1872.";

Sovereign Indian Treaty Nations, sovereign Executive Order Reservations and sovereign States retain water rights for their people. The United States government is attempting to assume ownership of all waters in excess of the past five year annual average use by those entities. These rights are referred to as "Federally reserved water rights", and are unconstitutional;

The United States government is trying to assume ownership of all resources, both surface and subsurface of the lands to which they are claiming title.

Through this series of unconstitutional acts, the United States government is: Attempting to set itself up as the owner, rather than the trustee, of "public lands"; attempting to enable itself to go into business in competition with private industry and persons; manipulating the economy; is trying to take the water to accomplish the resource development; using our tax dollars to accomplish this.

These are invideous laws, regulations and policies designed to dispossess the Alaskan people of their lands and waters to accommodate those people from states and within the United States government who have systematically destroyed the cultures and environments they encountered.

The analogy of the diseased reprobate who believes that a maiden will cure the terminal rot that pervades his system is appropos for your behavior toward Alaska, her lands and waters, her sovereignty.

Donald R. Wright

DONALD R. WRIGHT

Candidate for Governor
ALASKAN INDEPENDENCE PARTY

cc: H.E. Mr. Gaston Thorn, President
United Nations General Assembly

Abdulrahim A. Farah, Assistant-Secretary-General
for Special Political Questions
United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017

Ming-chao Tang, Under-Secretary-General
for Political Affairs and Decolonization

Mr. Ward Sims
Associated Press Correspondent
Fairbanks, Alaska

Don Wright

S.R. Box 10402 — Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Telephone (907) 479-3892

January 15, 1979

STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES

and

DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA

Alaska was admitted ". . .into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatever. . ." The Statehood Act further proclaimed, "The State of Alaska shall consist of all the territory, together with the territorial waters appurtenant thereto, now included in the Territory of Alaska." [72 Stat. 339, Sec. (1) and (2)]

Subsequent sections of the Alaska Statehood Act severely limit the amount of lands and waters of the state; subject to aboriginal title, 88% of the territory was to remain under the trusteeship of the federal government as public domain.

The Department of the Interior's opposition to Alaska receiving all of her lands and waters was expressed in a letter dated April 14, 1947, to Richard J. Welch, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, signed by Warner W. Gardner, Acting Secretary of the Interior:

> "This is contrary to the traditional practice which has been followed throughout the West when new States have been admitted to the Union. . .The Public lands in the Territory were purchased by the United States for the benefit of the Nation as a whole and are, in effect, held in trust for the people of the United States. Congress, as the ultimate manager of the property of all the people, should not turn it over to the relatively few who live in Alaska to use as a

source of revenue. Not only would the people of the United States be deprived of their property, but also there would be no assurance that the land and its resources would be developed prudently or in accordance with national needs, nor that the land would be made available to settlers from the other States. Instead, it could be sold in large tracts to a few individuals in order to produce revenue for the State."

Political traditions aggrandized by dubious judicial decisions to justify Congressional and administrative actions may appear valid, but, in fact, are not able to stand the test of constitutionality.

Now the federal government avers that it "owns" all lands, waters and other resources instead of being the trustee for the benefit of all citizens of the united states. Additionally, the 1976 BLM Organic Act provides,

"That nothing in this section shall prevent a wholly owned Government corporation from acquiring and holding rights as a citizen under the Mining Law of 1872." [Title II, Section 202 (e)(1)]

Masquerading as an administrative bill to give some coherence to a myriad of confusing laws, the 1976 BLM Organic Act (90 Stat. 2743, et. seq.) is in fact the complete and total isolation of public lands and resources from the people in violation of our Constitutional rights.

The federal government cannot own land - cannot hold land indefinitely - it is the trustee of the public lands -- lands intended for settlement and development by all citizens of the United States; revenues from disposal of public lands are to be used to defray the cost of the federal government acting as the agent of the states in those areas of responsibility that have been delegated to the federal government by the states.

The people of the United States have fought two world wars and numerous police actions to safeguard the republic established by the winning of the Revolutionary War. The price we paid to maintain our freedom is measured in the millions of lives and the disintegration of our economic system.

There will be no settlement and development of the public lands by the public with their initiative. The federal government has appropriated the land and the resources and is going into business for itself. The federal system is trying to buy off the complaints of the citizens of the states with revenue sharing. Those states having a high proportion of federally held land that cannot be taxed receive a kick-back - a bribe not to complain about the lack of jurisdiction over their land.

The treaties of the United States are the supreme law of the land. Congress cannot by legislation subvert the intent and principles established by treaty.

The United States purchased only that territory and dominion possessed by Russia in 1867. That territory and dominion was contained within the geographical boundaries of the territory of Alaska. By no stretch of the imagination did Russia, through the Russian-America Company, own or exercise control over the entire territory. (Treaty of Cession, Articles I and VI)

Congress has passed many acts to attempt to legitimatize the federal government's authority to govern all of the territory of Alaska.

Yet, it is clear in the 1884 Organic Act, enacted to provide a civil government for Alaska, that the rights of use and occupation of all the inhabitants would be honored:

> "Sec. 8. . .That the Indians or other persons in said district shall not be distrubed in the possession of any lands actually in their use or occupation or now claimed by them. . ."

The Alaska Statehood Act recognized the aboriginal title held by all the inhabitants of the territory in excess of the former Russian possessions at Section 4.

Not until 1971 did Congress attempt to deal with the question of aboriginal title. Congress then legislated a settlement upon the Indian, Eskimo and Aleut people in total disregard of the other aboriginal inhabitants.

The acquiesence of the inhabitants of the non-Russian territory to the jurisdiction of the United States government indicates either their desire to align with the United States or they did not realize what was happening.

For the federal government to reiterate that it purchased all of the territory of Alaska and legislate thereon; for the aboriginal inhabitants - Native and non-Native alike - to acquiese to the jurisdiction of the United States, without addressing the legality of either action, does not take away

the Constitutional responsibilities of the United States, Congress and the administration.

To determine the vacant and unappropriated lands and waters within the Territory of Alaska, the agent of the federal government - the Territorial government - should have surveyed the inhabitants to determine those lands and waters that were used and occupied by the inhabitants, both Native and non-Native, to identify those lands and waters held by aboriginal title.

These lands and waters held in aboriginal title, townsites, additions to townsites for future growth and 105 million acres for state use should have comprised the Alaska statehood lands and waters. The portion remaining, approximately 30%, would be open to settlement and development by citizens of Alaska and other states.

The federal subversion of the rights of the inhabitants of the Territory of Alaska was followed by the State of Alaska subverting the rights of the people to settlement of the land under Article VIII, Natural Resources, of the Alaska State Constitution; particularly the Bierne Initiative being thwarted by the Hammond administration.

The State of Alaska is guilty of colluding with the federal government in the subversion of the founding principles of our republic:

Either we remedy these wrongs within our state or we subject ourselves to tyranny:

Either the federal government responds affirmatively to the reiteration of our rights and corrects the wrongs perpetrated against us, or we are subjected to tyranny:

When the federal government reacts defensively and possessively to our demands, it is evidence of its tyranny - exposure of the corruption that has eroded our rights and privileges.

Our remedy is clear:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to

institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great-Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. (Declaration of Independence, paragraph 2; emphasis added.)

Our grievances against the federal government are:

It has refused its assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

It has endeavoured to prevent the population of this state and raised the condition of statehood of new appropriations of lands.

It has made judges dependent on its will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

It has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance.

It has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

It has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

It has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving its assent to their acts of pretended legislation; specifically for imposing taxes on us without our consent; for depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury; for altering fundamentally the forms of our governments; and declaring itself invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

It has excited domestic insurrections amongst us.

"In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury." (Declaration of Independence) A government, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define tyranny, is unfit to represent a free people.

We, the people of Alaska, declare our domain and dominion of the lands and waters within the exterior boundaries of the Territory of Alaska as defined in the Treaty of Cession;

We will establish laws for the settlement and development of the lands and waters and the other resources that are responsive to our desires and needs as well as those citizens of the United States in conformance with the Northwest Ordinance;

We will issue permits for those federal installations necessary for our protection in cooperation with the national system;

We will designate those areas of national interest that must be preserved forever;

We, the people of Alaska, will ratify those responsibilities we chose to delegate to the central agent of the United States - the federal government.

We, the undersigned Sovereign Alaskans, do hereby declare this document to be our Petition For Redress Of Grievances; presented to Governor Jay Hammond for immediate presentation to the Supreme Court of the United States:

Name	Address	Age
All inhabitants of Alaska, regardless of age or national origin may sign.		
Donald R. Wright	S R Box 10402 Fairbanks 99701	49
Judith C. Wright	S R Box 10402 Fairbanks 99701	39

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS AND GOVERNOR HAMMOND

FROM: ROGER C. BURGGRAF, S. R. BOX 20086, FAIRBANKS 99701
479-2596

THE SENATE RESOURCE COMMITTEE'S VERSION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION LAYING OUT THE STATE'S LEGISLATIVE POSITION ON THE D-2 ISSUE COVERING 8 STANDARDS SUGGESTED BY THE GOVERNOR ARE TOO VAGUE AND, IF ADOPTED, COULD OPEN THE DOOR TO A SELLOUT OF ALASKA'S INTERESTS.

I SUPPORT THE 7 POINTS COVERING THE IMMEDIATE GOALS OF ALASKANS UNITE AND URGE YOU TO DO SO. ANY RESOLUTION PASSED MUST INCLUDE ITEM #7 WHICH STATES "EXCLUDE KNOWN MINERALIZED AREAS FROM LAND CLASSIFICATIONS WHICH PROHIBIT MINING".

NO RESPONSE NECESSARY, ACTION SPEAKS LOUDER THAN WORDS.

MR. BURGGRAF CAN BE REACHED MORNINGS 6-9 AM - POSSIBLY EVENINGS.
LIO/TC/ EOM

ALASKANS FOR INDEPENDENCE AND ALASKANS UNITED
2607 CORDOVA ST. ANCHORAGE 99503 276-5048

WILL YOU PLEASE VOTE AGAINST ANY COMPROMISE ON ALASKA'S LANDS! WE WANT 100% OF IT. ALSO VOTE NO ON THE NEW U.S. CONSTITUTION SINCE IT WILL TAKE AWAY ALL RIGHTS & FREEDOMS GUARANTEED UNDER THE PRESENT U.S. CONSTITUTION. READ IT AND LIVE UP TO THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

JOHN L. BARKDULL

S R Box 10402

Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

file 2

Governor Jay Hammond

Representative Nels Anderson Jr.
Representative Robert Bettisworth
Representative Margaret Branson
Representative Fred Brown
Representative Thelma Buchholdt
Representative Patrick Carney
Representative C. V. Chatterton
Representative Samual Cotten
Representative Jim Duncan
Representative Richard Eliason
Representative Oral Freeman
Representative Ramona Barnes
Representative John Fuller
Representative Terry Gardiner
Representative Phillip Guy
Representative Richard Halford
Representative E. J. Haugen
Representative Joe Hayes
Representative Vernon Hurlbert
Representative Joseph McKinnon
Representative Hugh Malone
Representative Terry Martin
Representative M. F. Beirne
Representative Russ Meekins
Representative Ray Metcalfe
Representative Bill Miles
Representative Mike miller
Representative Joe Montgomery
Representative Pappy Moss
Representative Joyce Munson
Representative Patrick O'Connell
Representative Alvin Osterback
Representative Bill Parker
Representative Charles Parr
Representative Randy Phillips
Representative Richard Randolph
Representative Brian Rodgers
Representative Leo Schaeffer
Representative Sarah Smith
Representative Fred Zharoff

Senator Don Bennett
Senator Brad Bradley
Senator Mike Colletta
Senator M. E. Dankworth
Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Senator Frank Ferguson
Senator Glenn Hackney
Senator George Hohman
Senator Tim Kelly
Senator Jalmar Kerttula
Senator Peter Meland
Senator Bob Mulcahy
Senator Bill Ray
Senator Patrick Rodey
Senator John Sackett
Senator Terry Stimson
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Senator Bill Sumner
Senator Clem Tillion
Senator Robert Ziegler Sr.

Representative Don Young

Senator Mike Gravel

Senator Ted Stevens

Statement to Elected Leaders

February 2, 1979

Gentlemen and Ladies:

In 1789 the Constitution of the United States was ratified and the thirteen original states became one nation. Two hundred years later, people might wonder why the representatives of the thirteen states would chose to relinquish the virtually total independence of action that state governments enjoyed to become part of a federal system created by the Constitution. The answer might be that men of wealth and power saw a means of increasing their resources through a stronger national government. Undoubtedly they felt that the support of the other states was necessary to insure the continued independence of the American people in the face of growing European military power.

Whatever the underlying motive of uniting the thirteen rebellious colonies after the mutual problem of winning the Revolutionary War had ceased to exist, the founders knew that the only way to get the various states to approve the new Constitution was by promising that the central government would be severely limited in its powers and that the primary seat of power would be the state capital.

It is apparent that the central government, by any measure and in spite of the Supreme Court rulings that add an aura of legitimacy to the act, has broken the promise made in the Constitution, particularly in the State of Alaska. It is also apparent that several factors united to assure that the promise will never be met, nor will Alaskans be satisfied with what feeble attempts are made to gain their willing consent to being ruled from Washington, D. C.

In other words, Alaska has no prospects under the federal system. The inescapable conclusion is that unless Alaskans achieve some form of independence

from the central government of the United States, we will be perpetually subjugated to a system in which phrases like individual liberty, state's rights, consent of the governed, self-determination and representative government are meaningless.

To fully understand the dilemma the Alaskan situation poses, we must examine the basic tenets of the United States government, the intended workings of the system, the way decisions are made today, and how these compare to the aspirations of Alaskans.

The most basic feature of the Constitution of the United States is the previously mentioned limitation of power of the central government. For every power granted the central government a parallel restraint is embodied in the Constitution. The doctrine of expressed power is one of the foremost limitations placed on the central governemnt. The doctrine of expressed power meant that the national government was able to exercise only those powers which were explicitly granted to it in the Constitution.

Seperation of powers is yet another limitation on the central government. This principle meant that the powers of the central government were shared by three branches of government - Congress, the president, and the Supreme Court, who would restrain each other.

The third restraint was the establishment of the federal system. Powers were to be divided between state and central government and, according to one prominent political scientist, federalism continues into the twentieth century to be the most effective restraint on national power.

These restraints, which were intended to gain the consent of state governments, were accompanied by another check on governmental power - periodic elections to assure that public officials remained accountable to the people.

As a further balance, different elective offices had different constituencies.

American political observers have long been concerned with the extent to which political reality conforms to the ideals expressed in the Constitution. Many answers can be found in the literature of the social sciences ranging from unbounded optimism to cynicism and despair. But we can find agreement on several basic observations. First, the doctrine of expressed power, through Supreme Court rulings which interpreted the Constitution, has been essentially eliminated. The central government now can intervene in nearly every aspect of human behavior it so desires, and is doing just that every day. Second, the ideal of seperated powers is under severe strain.

The outcry against bureaucrats ruling our lives is a reaction to the undeniable dominance of the executive branch in central government.

It is apparent that most of the laws written each year originate in the executive branch in three ways. First, there is administrative law which is a law written by bureaucrats. Second, legislation which emerges from Congress is usually first introduced at the request of the President and most often passes in a form acceptable to the President. Congress makes the headlines but the real decision is often made in the executive branch.

Third, laws are often the result of Supreme Court decisions. The court rules only on cases which come before it. It is a little known fact that over 70% of the cases that come before the Supreme Court arrive with the blessing of the Solicitor-General who is a member of the Justice Department. Studies of the Supreme Court show that even adversaries of the government must rely on the Solicitor-General to successfully appeal to the Supreme Court.

The growth of the executive branch in and of itself is not a bad thing

unless we hold up the ideal of representative government as a comparison. The argument for presidential supremacy is that the President is the only elected official (with the Vice-President) who has a truly national constituency. Therefore, he can be more concerned with the broad national interest than a Congress concerned only with petty regional interests. The problem with this viewpoint is that the president doesn't actually run the show. He sits atop a bureaucracy comprised of nearly three million employees, who are certainly not elected. The President appoints only approximately five thousand of the total positions in government and the effect of presidential policy is often blunted by resistance from below.

Further, the problem for Alaska is the fact that we have very little voice in who occupies the office of the President. While this is true of other states such as Nevada, Delaware and Montana, those states share regional interest with other states resulting in a cumulative impact. An article in the Spring 1978 Congressional Quarterly documents growing regionalism in that body as well, with the New England states forming a caucus opposed by Sunbelt states, etc. Into which category could Alaska fit? Although frequently grouped among the Western states, my feeling is that other states have no strong ties with Alaska, as evidenced by the fact that the leaders in the House battles for H.R. 39 were from Western states, most notably Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona. The fact is that in a presidential election or in a congressional causus, Alaska is the black sheep.

The intended protection for the smaller states by the provision in the Constitution for a bicameral legislature becomes more meaningless as power concentrates in the executive branch. The ideal of representation disappears

when it becomes apparent that even if we had the most effective congressional delegation in the country, they could have an impact only within the limitations of an ineffective Congress.

We are left with one last restraint on the power of the central government - federalism. But if that is our only hope, we have no hope. Alaskans are well aware that all major decisions that affect the welfare of this state are made in Washington, D. C. with little regard for the opinions of Alaskans. Research would undoubtedly show that the outlines for discussion of every major issue from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to the gas pipeline route were determined within the executive branch, further undermining the democratic ideal of consent of the governed. The catalog of events in Alaska indicates that the state government cannot control land (H.R. 39), taxes (note the tariffs on the pipeline and Carter's decision not to allow Alaskan oil to go to Japan), or jobs (Supreme Court strikes down local hire law).

At this point let me say that I don't believe the government in Washington, D. C. is particularly corrupt or evil. The point is that the Alaskan interest and the national interst are directly at odds and the structure of the system and Alaska's place within it are such that we have no hope of ever achieving our goals within the federal system.

Now we come to the crucial question. The problem has been identified and the basic conflict of interest, I trust, is apparent to anyone who reads the newspaper. What is to be done? The answer is independence for Alaska - secession from the Union.

The foremost question is how could this be accomplished in light of the experience of the South in the Civil War. I believe there is a fundamental

difference involved that makes this possible. In the case of the South and in all its assertions of state's rights from the founding of the republic to the civil rights movement, the object has been the oppression of a large number of American citizens - the blacks. The readily apparent injustice of the southern cause stands in stark contrast to the aim of Alaskan independence. That aim is freedom for all Alaskans.

Every Alaskan could feel the yoke lifted from his/her shoulders to some extent. Think of it - no more FBI, FERC, FAA, FDA, BLM, Interior Department, and most of all, no more IRS. To be sure, many of the tasks performed by the federal bureaucracy would be taken over by the state government but the problem of unrepresentative, unresponsive government could be alleviated. The inherent justice of the cause of freedom adds weight to the independence movement.

Unfortunately the need for justice does not always provide the mechanism necessary to achieve justice. No state has ever seceded from the Union before so we are without examples to guide us. First on the agenda is some means of showing Alaskans that their best interests lie outside the federal system and proving to the powers in Washington, D. C. and the American people that it is the desire of Alaskans to leave the Union. Elections provide the most effective means of asserting the popular will and of educating the public about the existence of alternatives. One possibility is to elect candidates who desire independence, but this is a long and expensive process with little chance for success. The reason for this is that the independence candidate is necessarily a one-issue candidate and some voters may favor independence while disagreeing with the philosophy of the candidate on other issues. Also, the election of

candidates to office is of secondary importance to achieving the goal of independence. There will be candidates by the score after this state becomes a sovereign nation.

A more direct approach to revealing the popular will is the referendum. A specific question concerning changing the status of the State of Alaska, if passed by a significant majority and ignored by the central government, would serve to expose the true nature of government in America. The myths of representation, federalism and consent of the governed would be shattered. The American public could be educated to the fact that Alaska is in a semi-colonial condition, and is denied the right of self-determination so loudly proclaimed by Jimmy Carter on behalf of the rest of the inhabitants of the world.

On the other hand, if the popular will is not ignored and Alaska achieves independence, we can thank the President for being such a wonderful fellow and commence to enjoy our freedom. More than likely the federal government will make concessions on a few grievances in an effort to buy off Alaskans. Rest assured however, that the major implements of federal control will remain firmly in place, for there exists an important factor which colors all decisions, in spite of the Constitution - oil.

If Alaska could achieve independence many things could be done to benefit Alaskans in a very direct way. First, the new government could set the tariff on the Alaskan oil pipeline at a realistic level rather than base it on oil company greed as the federal government did. Second, we could control immigration and establish local hire laws with some teeth, as we would no longer be bound by the Supreme Court ruling which negated local hire laws. We could write contracts

with oil companies that require in-state use of oil and natural gas without fear of lengthy battles in federal courts. We could negotiate seperate treaties concerning such things as the hunting of bowhead whales and the management of the Porcupine caribou herd. We could also end the petty bureaucratic ruling that requires Alaskan oil to be sent to California or through the Panama Canal, at the cost of millions of dollars to Alaska, American consumers and the oil companies, and

We could put control of Alaskan land where it belongs - in the hands of the people of Alaska.

Sincerely,

John L Barkdull

JOHN L. BARKDULL

Legislators Seek D2 Bill To Help State

Times Juneau Bureau

JUNEAU — The Legislature is looking for a D2 land bill from Congress this year that would produce some gain to the state over the current situation of land set aside under the Antiquities Act.

Structure being created to direct D2 strategy will allow the state's congressional delegation to negotiate over Alaska's bottom line position.

Most legislators seem to agree that the state's bottom line position is that set out by Gov. Jay Hammond in a statewide address early this month. The six points: revocation of the Antiquities Act withdrawals, full entitlement of state and native land, control of fish and game, access to state land, exclusion of known resource areas from federal park withdrawals and continuation of traditional Alaskan uses of federal land.

Debate over addition of a seventh point, a "no more" clause advanced by U.S. Sen. Mike Gravel in his testimony Monday, has shown just how negotiable the Legislature considers the other six points to be.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Colletta, who said he favors ordering the priority of Hammond's six points, said Gravel's "no more" clause might be added as a bargaining chip.

Gravel wants a guarantee in any legislation that the president or the secretary of the interior will not set aside further Alaska land under existing laws, such as the Antiquities Act.

" 'No more' is worthwhile to have in there. It would be beneficial to have as far as the give and take of negotiations is involved," Colletta said.

"I want it," said Senate President Clem Tillion. "But I'm not willing to kill the whole (D2) bill over it."

Saying that all the points are negotiable, Tillion added, "I'd be willing to dicker for more national monuments as long as we control fish and game."

Tillion said that for a bill to be acceptable, "there must be some gain in each of the six areas, not total victory."

The administration has cautiously accepted Gravel's seventh point. "I have no objection as I understand it," Hammond said Tuesday.

Lt. Gov. Terry Miller said the "no more" clause is "reasonable."

Tillion has introduced a resolution that would commit both houses of the Legislature and the governor to pursuing the six-point goal with the state's congressional delegation.

The resolution urges the congressional delegation to support passage of D2 legislation this year, "so long as it is an improvement" over the Antiquities Act withdrawals.

Miller said Tuesday that any legislative resolution should not "give someone a license to walk after they've agreed to cooperation.

"If the Alaska lands legislation that is passed is still onerous, we still have litigation," Miller said. "We can go back to court if we take a bath in Congress."

The Legislature will first appoint a joint House-Senate oversight com-

is now conducting studies for cleanup of debris left on the Aleutians since World War II, Lowell said, but at the same time it continues to dump solid waste on the tundra, tidelines and mountains of Alaska and he claims his pictures prove that.

"I personally wonder whether D2, and other previously established national refuges, are perhaps just an

"There's only one active federal cleanup and rehabilitation program going on right now, the reserve," he said. "They're not trying hard enough."

Sumner said he wants to determine "the integrity of those pursuing withdrawals.

"They cannot ignore this flagrant

"I told A to cut t And th



January Seventeenth
1 9 7 5

Jim Fulsom
PO Box 80254
Fairbanks, Alaska 99706

Dear Jim,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view. As a member of this council I realize how imperative it is for the general public to support the actions of their state government.

Since the invocation of the "antiquities act," the activity on the part of Alaska's state government has intensified. In addition to the court case, Governor Hammond has asked the Alaska State Legislature to pass an appropriation of $2.5 million. The money will be used to inform the people of Alaska, develop the support of people in the "lower 48" and lobby in Washington, D. C. The money will also be used to invite leaders of various Alaskan organizations to Juneau in an attempt to reach a consensus of opinion as well as press forward on the court case.

There are many things I would personally urge you to do. One, notify your legislators of your full support for these funds. Two, participate in a public group, such as CMAL (Citizens for the Management of Alaska's Lands), which is dedicated to the passage of a land bill favorable to Alaska. Three, continue to keep abreast of the developments in the issue and notify your legislators of your views. At this point I think most Alaskans realize just how much of a fight we have before us. It is going to take a united front to accomplish our goals. Thank you for your comments about the "antiquities act" and about the (d)(2) land issue in general. Please feel free to contact me at any time if I can help you.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

BLAINE MOORE BUSI

LA21 1689 12.43 JA01 0017 12.43 01/26/79

TO: ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: JIM FUKSA
@6HHPPNO PHONE PO Box 60254 99706 Hks

MESSAGE: D-2 IS UNACCEPTABLE. THE ANTIQUITIES ACT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. COMPROMISE IS UNTHINKABLE! KEEP HAMMOND IN JUNEAU, DON'T LET HIM GO CRAWR"Q(Q/"ENCE NOW!

FBKS. LIO/AW/EOM

(d)(2) letters

February 14, 1979

Dear ,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view.

Since the invocation of the "antiquities act," the activity on the part of Alaska's state government has intensified. In addition to the court case, Governor Hammond asked the Alaska State Legislature to pass an appropriation of $2.5 million. The legislature compromised with Governor Hammond for $2. million with some legislative control on how the money is spent. The money will be used to inform the people of Alaska, develop the support of people in the "lower 48" and lobby in Washington, D. C. The money will also be used to invite leaders of various Alaskan organizations to Juneau in an attempt to reach a consensus of opinion as well as press forward on the court case.

There are many things I would personally urge you to do. One, participate in a public group, such as CMAL (Citizens for the Management of Alaska's Lands), which is dedicated to the passage of a land bill favorable to Alaska. Two, continue to keep abreast of the developments in the issue and notify your legislators of your views. At this point I think most Alaskans realize just how much of a fight we have before us. It is going to take a united front to accomplish our goals. Thank you for your comments about the "antiquities act" and about the (d)(2) land issue in general. Please feel free to contact me at any time if I can help you.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

Erased 4/22

February 14, 1979

John W. Whitney
SRA Box 4225
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Dear John,

Thank you for your views concerning the $2.5 million for the use of the state in the "(d)(2)" land issue. As you probably know, I am in favor of the State of Alaska lobbying in Washington D.C. for a "state's position." It is my opinion that what is at issue is not, and never has been, a fight between environmentalists and developmentalists. The Governor's position, and the Legislature's position has always been to recover those rights and responsibilities given us in the Statehood Act, which is simply a contract between the United States of America and the State of Alaska.

Besically the majority of the seven points that we, as a state, are fighting for are issues that Alaskans had been guarenteed in the Statehood Act. The seven points are: revocation of the antiquities act, full entitlement of state and native lands, control of fish and game, access to state lands, exclusion of known resource areas from the federal park withdrawals, continuation of traditional Alaskan uses on federal land (ubsistence) and a guarentee of no more land withdrawls in the future.

Until the antiquities act is lifted neither the State of Alaska nor the natives can complete the land selections promised in the Statehood Act and the Native Land Claims Settlement Act. In this instance, Alaska is fighting an expensive fight to procure what was once guarenteed to us.

Even though your letter does not indicate support for my point of view, I do hope you understand why I hold it. If you have any other questions or comments, I would be most happy to hear them. Please feel free to contact me or my staff at any time in the future.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

Revised 4/30

February 20, 1979

Robert H. Stafford
2426 Oak
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Dear Robert,

Thank you for your note concerning the issue of Alaska State lands. I agree with you that President Carter's use of the "antiquities act" was arbitrary and unnecessary in this circumstance. You advocated the use of a piece of legislation to deny the power of the federal government to arbitrarily claim state land, unfortunately that approach is not effective. To make that point Governor Hammond has instituted a law suite against the United States government.

Although I agree with the essence of most of your message I must disagree with you concerning the support of funds for Governor Hammond in the lands fight. I was in favor of the $2. million compromise which passed the legislature. In this world, we can not make our message heard unless we spend money. If we do not present our views in Washington, as well as in other states, we will end up being governed under rules inappropriate to Alaska.

Thank you for sharing your views with me on this vital issue. If you have any other questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact me or my staff.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

CMAL
Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands, Inc.
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • Suite 205, 540 "K" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone • (907) 278-3837, 276-0010

1979 Correspondence

Rec'd 4/13

April 10, 1979

Dear Friends:

The vote on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives on Alaska lands legislation will occur during the first week in May. Thus, the next few weeks are crucial if we are to see balanced legislation pass the House. We need your help to make this possibility a reality. We have asked your help in the past - and we are asking you again to write your Congressmen and urge them to support balanced and sensible Alaska lands legislation.

We have seen several favorable votes in recent weeks in the House Interior Committee and the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committees. On three successive and critical votes Cong. Udall's HR-39'79 version has been rejected. The Committees have opted for somewhat less restrictive, but balanced, legislation which speaks to the environmental needs of the country while giving more favorable treatment to the resource aspects of the Alaska lands issue. In each instance, however, the choice has been either Udall's HR-39'79 or more moderate legislation. Recognizing the validity of the moderate approach, the Committees have rejected the Udall bill. But, again, when the issue gets to the floor in the House the choice will be either Udall's HR-39'79 or legislation passed from the Committees as outlined in the attached draft letter.

Some may conclude that the Breaux-Dingell-Huckaby bills are not the best legislation for Alaska or for the country and that they do not represent what many Alaskans want and expect on this issue; however, given the choice between Udall's HR-39'79 or the Breaux-Dingell-Huckaby bills, it doesn't take much study or thought to reach a conclusion that we must support the latter to prevent Udall's extreme legislation from passing the House. The House-passed version of HR-39 last year was hailed by the environmentalists; their overwhelming victory in the House has been a millstone around the necks of those who have worked for this year 's moderate and balanced Alaska lands legislation. Passage of the Breaux-Dingell-Huckaby bill by the House will set the stage for securing even better legislation in the Senate later this year.

We urge you to write your Congressmen and tell them how you view this issue. We have enclosed a draft letter which may be helpful. Those of us who live in Alaska should correspond with our friends, relatives and business associates Outside and urge them to write their Congressmen. The enclosed draft letter can be equally helpful in that regard.

It is critical that you be heard now and not later! Take the time to speak up for Alaska and the country on this important issue.

Thank you.

Honorable_____
U. S. House of Representatives

_____
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman _____:

The House of Representatives is tentatively scheduled to consider the Alaska National Interest Lands legislation between April 30 and May 4, 1979. Two versions of the bill have been reported from the Committee, HR-39 as amended by the Huckaby Substitute (Interior Committee) and HR-39 (The Huckaby Substitute) as amended by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. We would encourage your support be HR-39 supported by Congressmen Breaux, Dingell and Huckaby.

The Alaska lands issue is extremely complex; disposition of our Federal land in Alaska must strike a delicate balance between preserving key environmental qualities and maintaining an adequate standard of living for all Americans. Our needs for energy and raw materials increase daily, while foreign sources of supply grow more and more uncertain. Our over-dependence on foreign oil and gas is becoming not only an economic but defense liability. We believe that it is possible to achieve such a balance on the Alaska lands issue. We believe that HR-39, as supported by the above Congressmen, achieves this balance.

The Alaska lands bill provides an immediate increase of over 20 million acres of new National Parks, an immediate increase of over 12 million acres of new National Parks Preserves, and an immediate increase of over 85 million acres of new Wildlife Refuge lands. Over 54 million acres of lands will be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System, a 265 percent increase in the system.

The Alaska lands bill also permits exploration and development of the oil, gas and minerals on lands on which that activity is allowed by law. The importance of permitting that activity is crucial to the American people. Thus, while the bill will protect Alaska's unique scenic beauty and wildlife, it recognizes the need for flexibility in permitting reasonable development activities.

We feel that HR-39 as supported by Congressmen Breaux, Dingell, and Huckaby is an environmentally balanced bill which addresses the <u>total</u> needs of the American people. We urge your support of it on the House floor when this issue comes before you.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]

Thank you for your invitation and the time chat which you have allowed for a presentation concerning Alaska's position at the 49 (2) Land Issue. I will have a [redacted] at that time, although I can not give you the exhibits now. I do appreciate your [redacted] and I do look forward to working with you. I will keep in contact with you concerning this presentation but if you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact me or Shannon Long at the Office of the 49 (2) Steering Council.

[redacted]

Mike Collerton
Senate Floor Leader

MC/dbm

cc: Representative Steve Cowper, Chairman
Steering Council for Alaska Lands
Representative Sally Smith
Mr. Shannon Long, Executive Director
Steering Council for Alaska Lands

National Conference of State Legislatures

Office of State Federal Relations

444 North Capitol Street, N.W. 2nd Floor Washington, D.C. 20001 202/624-5400

President
Fred E. Anderson
President of the Senate
Colorado

Executive Director
Earl S. Mackey

June 9, 1978

Honorable Mike Colletta
Senate Floor Leader
P.O. Box 3188
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Senator Colletta:

I have received your letter of May 23rd requesting that the Conference's Natural Resources Committee consider a policy position on the Alaska National Interest Lands Act ("d-2 lands") at our Annual Meeting next month in Denver.

The Natural Resources Committee will be meeting on Wednesday, July 5th in the Colorado Room of the Denver Hilton. I would like for you, other concerned legislators and staff to make a presentation at that time prior to the Committee's discussion of a policy position. I have placed you on a tentative agenda for the meeting, from 10:00 am to 12:00 noon.

Several legislators from the Nevada Select Committee on Public Lands would like for the Committee to consider a comprehensive policy position on public lands. this discussion would address the federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and wilderness designations of public lands. Since there is some overlap in the general theme of these issues, the consideration of their policy could also come at this time.

Please let me know if this is convenient for you. I would like to have copies of a proposed resolution available at the meeting for discussion purposes. It would be helpful if you could advise me as to whether you would like a similar version of the Alaska legislature's position on the Western Conference of the Council of State Governments' policy position ready for the Committee's consideration.

I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Joan Warren

Joan Warren
Staff Director
Natural Resources

cc: Representative Steve Cowper, Steering Council for Alaska Lands
Representative Sally Smith
Ms. Sharon Long
Carl Tubbesing

CMAL Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands, Inc.
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • Suite 220, 121 West Fireweed Ln.
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Telephone • (907) 278-3837, 276-0010

(d5(3)
Cmal

CLARENCE F. KRAMER, President
LANGHORNE A "Tony" MOTLEY
Executive Vice President
Washington, D.C.
VERNON R. WIGGINS
Executive Director
Anchorage, Alaska

May 23, 1978

TO: ALL CMAL MEMBERS AND SUPPORTERS

The purpose of this letter is to appraise you of the current status of the Alaska Lands legislation and discuss future prospects.

H.R. 12625 passed the House of Representatives on Friday, May 19, by an overwhelming vote. H.R. 12625 was the so called "consensus version" of H.R. 39 agreed to by the House Interior Committee and the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. Basically, H.R. 12625 places 123 million acres in the four conservation systems and 65.5 million acres in the "instant wilderness" classification.

The key vote came on Thursday, May 18, when Lloyd Meeds' Wilderness Amendment (which included 33 million acres of instant wilderness and excluded Southeast Alaska and the Arctic Wildlife Range) failed by some 120 votes. Following that, I believe we were fortunate that the hard fought provisions deleted from the original H.R. 39 during the Committee process were not stuffed back in during debate on the floor of the House.

There are two ways to evaluate the current situation. The good news is that we cut the wilderness designation by over 50% (down to 65 million acres from the 147 million acres in the original H.R. 39); we managed to get nearly all of the State's selected land deleted from the bill; and we were successful in removing the onerous Title IX (Minerals access). The bad news is the bill is still totally unacceptable.

In a nutshell, however, we were outgunned. Our inability to gain more consessions was a result of four factors:

(1) the tremendous letter writing campaign to Congress generated by the Alaska Coalition;

(2) nation-wide media coverage and editorials favorable to H.R. 39;

(3) an early (January, 1977) commitment from many Congressmen to support H.R. 39; and,

(4) a reluctance on the part of the top echelon of our supporters (business - labor - recreation) across the country to get into the act personally.

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211 Third St. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Tel: 202/546-2877

Fairbanks, Alaska Office
1416 Gillam Way
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Tel: 907/452-1809

Southeast Alaska Office
P.O. Box 1211
Juneau, Alaska 99802
Tel: 907/586-3340

These four factors resulted in an inordinate number of Congressmen casting a "cheap" environmental vote. This is not speculation. I had many Congressmen tell me personally - and tell those with whom we work closely - that they agreed with us, but "had" to go the other way.

The Senate battle is already in progress. I believe we have some advantages in the Senate that did not exist in the House.

There are fewer Senators than Congressmen, and we have two of them. Therefore, our ratio is 1 to 50 as opposed to 1 to 435. The Senate is a more deliberative body and not as easily stampeded into an extreme position as a result of mass mailing campaigns.

We do, however, face the same successful tactics by the Coalition including the mass mailings and constitutent calls.

Senator Byrd's statement regarding not bringing up the bill on the floor of the Senate if it is opposed by both Alaska Senators and the statements regarding filibuster by Mike Gravel and Ted Stevens add a new target for the Coalition to focus upon. In fact it has already started, with an editorial on Monday, May 22 in the Washington Post chastizing both tactics.

CMAL is certainly not going to plan our strategy solely on the assumption that the bill will not come to the floor of the Senate. To do so would be imprudent. We will continue to work through the Committee level, and if necessary, eventually the whole Senate and we will work closely with and rely on the counsel and advice of both Senators Stevens and Gravel. I do believe the lessons learned and the losses we suffered in the House battle have finally opened the eyes of many of our heretofore passive supporters and they, in ever increasing numbers, are beginning to see the magnitude and impact of H.R. 39 type legislation.

In summary, it is our belief at CMAL that the two common misconceptions in Alaska are both wrong. <u>This battle is neither lost nor over</u>!

It is our goal to win again as many concessions as we have gained to date, and failing that, to put over the decision to the next Congress.

We don't have any magic crystal balls here, so we are open to comment and suggestion from all our supporters and members.

Sincerely yours,

Tony

LANGHORNE A. MOTLEY
Executive Vice President

LAM/sd

Business and Professional Women's Clubs

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, Section 17 D-2 of U.S. H-R 39 of the Alaska Native Lands Claim Act of 1971 is now an issue of federal control vs. states rights, and could set a precedent allowing the national government to designate federal lands in any and all of the 50 states, and

WHEREAS, the true issue is simply the effort to achieve proper balance between development and wilderness value, and

WHEREAS, the D-2 Lands issue has been misrepresented by news media creating a misinformed and highly reactionary national public, and

WHEREAS, Alaska is willing to negotiate on the amount of acreage and is not opposed to parks and wilderness areas... until they hinder access or development of adjacent land, all resources and the protection of subsistance for native people.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Alaska Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, 1978, go on record opposing U.S. H-R 39 and ask congress not to act hastily in permenantly classifying all acreage, but instead, set aside areas for study and designation at a later date after more objective and realistic appraisal of Alaska's land and Alaska's views, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this position be presented immediately to each U.S. Senator.

Copy to Sharon Long



Sen. Mike Gravel:

Statehood and Compromise

Since last October, when my threat to filibuster put an end to the so-called "compromise" D-2 bill, I have heard the reactions of many Alaskans, both in favor of what I did, and opposed.

The majority, among those who have talked to me, supported my action. But there is some feeling, too, that I should have let the "compromise" pass, that it "was the best we could get" — and that I am to blame for President Carter's use of the Antiquities Act.

I think the disagreement comes down to three questions:

- *Did the "compromise" protect Alaska's interests?*
- *Was the "compromise" the best bill Alaska could get?*
- *Was the "compromise" preferable to designation of National Monuments by the President?*

My belief is that Alaska is better off without the "compromise" bill, even given the President's action — and in fact, events since October have made me more convinced of this view, not less so.

Let me explain by addressing the three questions:

First of all, Alaska's interests were not adequately protected under the "compromise." Instead of getting specific protection for the state's economic future, the "compromise" placed crucial decisions either in the hands of Washington's bureaucrats or in the hands of future Congresses. And either way, as the "compromise" was written, it was clear that when the time came for decision, Alaska would come out the loser.

In particular, we needed specific guarantees for our timber industry and for potential mineral development — and most important, since it is crucial to so much of Alaska's economic future, we needed guarantees for access.

What, precisely, did the "compromise" bill do in these areas?

TIMBER -- It has been said that the "compromise" guaranteed enough timber to maintain the existing industry in Southeast (520 million board feet per year.) Yet, if we read the fine print in the bill, the fact is that the "compromise" practically guaranteed the impossibility of harvesting the needed amount.

In order to reach 520 m.b.f., it would likely be necessary to approve timbering in a number of so-called Special Management Areas — and under the "compromise," approval for timbering in these areas would require a concurrent resolution from both houses of Congress within 60 days of recommendation by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Even assuming that the Secretary would make the necessary recommendation (and that's unlikely enough), the requirement for a congressional resolution virtually assures that timbering in the Special Management Areas would never take place.

You cannot look at the D-2 vote in the House of Representatives last year and believe Alaska would win that kind of resolution. And for that matter, any such resolution could be stopped by as few as one or two senators.

So the necessary 520 m.b.f. probably would not be available under the "compromise" bill. The "guarantees" that it provided were empty ones.

MINING -- The most important mining development in the state now is the Quartz Hill molybdenum find near Ketchikan. It is thought to be the second-largest known molybdenum deposit in the world.

Continued on page 6

A BILL: H.R. 5831

Continued from page 4

deposit" as defined in the bill," or (b) if the owner of the claim files a plan of development with the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary approves such plan and thereafter equipment and facilities are acquired and installed in substantial compliance with the plan of development.

11. The purchase price for lands covered by a mineral patent would be substantially increased. The proposed bill provides for the payment of $50.00 per acre for the mineral deposits in the mining claim plus the appraised fair market value of the remaining interests in the land owned by the United States to be conveyed by the patent.

12. The bill provides for the payment of a royalty of 2% of the mine value of the minerals mined, but not more than 5% of the net income,

Continued on page 7

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APRIL 3 and 4, 1979
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

SPONSORED BY THE SCHOOL OF MINERAL INDUSTRY, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA AND THE ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION

The conference will focus on recovery systems for placer gold operations with emphasis on sluice box type of operations as distinguished from dredging. In addition, a variety of associated topics will be covered such as: characteristics of gold, cleanup procedures, a series of case studies by Alaskan and Yukon placer miners, a panel discussion on environmental constraints and permits required to mine in Alaska.

Preregistration information and detailed program information will be forthcoming.

The conference will be held in the Wood Center on the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, campus. For more information write or call:

Earl H. Beistline, Dean
School of Mineral Industry
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
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SEN. MIKE GRAVEL

Continued from page 5

Some say this prospect is moribund because of President Carter's withdrawals. But in fact, U.S. Borax, with valid existing rights in place, can continue its exploration program as scheduled for the next several years.

The company was denied a permit to build a road for exploration activities; however that decision was not related to the Carter-Udall withdrawals. But meantime, the same Washington bureaucrats who decided against the road would have been given even greater powers under the "compromise" to delay or destroy the Quartz Hill project.

The "compromise" singled out the Quartz Hill mine to be subject to a variety of regulations "to assure that mining will, to the maximum extent possible, be consistent with protection of the scenic, scientific, cultural and other resources of the area." Naturally, the "compromise" calls for "reasonable" regulations. But the fact is that regulations of this scope could be used (and, I think in this case, would be used) to make the potential mine an uneconomic prospect.

In addition, Park Preserve boundaries in the "compromise" bill were drawn to come close enough to the Quartz Hill site to potentially subject the site to extremely harsh air quality standards.

So it is not true that the mine has been killed by the President's withdrawals — rather, under the "compromise," it could have been regulated to death from Washington.

ACCESS -- The idea that the "compromise" bill guaranteed access across federal conservation units is simply ludicrous. The "compromise" provided two ways to permit access. In the case of wildlife refuges, the Secretary of Interior could issue a right-of-way if he determined that it "would be compatible with the purposes for which the (refuge) was established *and* the Secretary of Transportation (where appropriate) determines there is no economically feasible and prudent alternative route and mode of access."

The only "guarantee" in the compromise is the right to appeal the Secretary's decision to the President and the courts — not, in fact, a guarantee at all.

And in the case of parks or wilderness, under the "compromise," right-of-way would require the approval of both houses of Congress and the Interior Secretary and the President. In a word, guaranteed non-access.

Access is a key to Alaska's economic future, and to lose the right of access to our state and private land is, in effect, to lose those lands altogether. Access under the "compromise" was a sham.

The second question is — Was the "compromise" bill the best Alaska could get?

And the answer is probably — Yes, the best we could get in 1978.

Our position was run over last year in the House of Representatives. After that vote, environmentalists had no reason to truly compromise. And they didn't.

The so-called "compromise" bill was a ruse. Instead of dealing Alaska a death blow with H.R. 39, the "compromise" relied on the agencies in Washington to make the decisions which ultimately would strangle us economically.

Alaska was allowed to save face through phony promises, like the joint Congressional resolutions. But all Alaska could really get in a bill in 1978 was a *slow* economic death instead of a *quick* one.

The final question — Was the "compromise" better than the President's National Monuments?

No.

The Monument withdrawals (onerous as they are) come to 56 million acres — the "compromise" withdrew some 100 million acres. The Monuments can be overturned by Congress, or even by the courts — a measure by Congress would be permanent. Except for trapping and hunting, management of the Monuments is much as it would have been for Parks under the "compromise" — and the difference in acreage is not significant.

And as for state selection lands, the Interior Department has promised to go ahead and convey some 90 per cent of the state's lands. Some 6 million acres that remain on the state's "wish list" are blocked from selection by the Monument withdrawals — but under the "compromise," about 7 million acres on the "wish list" would have been blocked from selection permanently.

Furthermore, the President's actions show what kind of decisions Alaska could expect from Washington. And under the "compromise," Alaska's future was truly laid in the hands of the Washington agencies.

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SEN. MIKE GRAVEL

Continued from page 6

My own prime goal in D-2 legislation is a bill that truly guarantees Alaska's autonomy in areas that are crucial to our economic future. This is really a second battle for statehood rights — and "compromise" like last October's is really surrender of those rights.

Statehood was our opportunity to throw off Washington's leash, which has been with us since the date of the Alaska Purchase: first with the Army, then the Forest Service, and now the Interior Department.

Maybe we Alaskans are willing to fight and stop D-2 legislation until environmentalists see they must truly compromise. And maybe we aren't. It could be a long battle.

But at least let's not pretend we have achieved compromise when, in fact, we have only saved face — and that only briefly.

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April 2, 1979

rec'd 4/4/79 dms

The Honorable Mike Colletta
Pouch V,
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mike:

Please find enclosed a copy of the interview with Doug Scott. Scott's attitude and that of the Alaska Coalition speaks for itself. I just wanted to bring this to your attention.

Yours very truly,

James F. Clark

JFC/rm

Enclosure

RECEIVED
MAR 2 1979
ALASKA LANDS NEWS SERVICE
ROBERTSON, MONAGLE,
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1016 W. 6th. Ave., Suite 1 Anchorage, Alaska 99501
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Interview with Doug Scott
March 13, 1979 Alaska Coalition

Questions by Terry Thometz
Alaska Lands News Service D.C. Correspondent

A The substitute bill which passed the committee by one vote is flatly unacceptable. If that bill should ever reach a vote in the Congress, we will urge a "no" vote and do everything within our power to kill it.

Q What power is that?

A The power of a nationwide constituency, the people not just from environmental and conservation groups, but unions and senior citizens organizations and all the organizations that make up the Coalition who feel very strongly that having given the state an enormous land grant, having completed the just land settlement with the Natives, that it's now the turn of the rest of us on all federal lands in Alaska to have a decent sampling of the parks and wildlife habitat fully and adequately protected. The Huckaby bill doesn't even begin to do that. It is a charade. And that is the clear message from the Coalition, and we will do everything in our power to kill it. If it's that bill or no bill, so far as we have anything to do with these events, it will be no bill.

Q What specifically is unacceptable to you about the Huckaby bill?

A Everything from Page 1 to the last page. It is unacceptable from start to finish. It is not the product of any ad hoc conference of last year. There was no ad hoc conference. The rules of the Congress don't provide for anything called an ad hoc conference. There was no bill before those few members of the House and Senate who were meeting last October. The draft was never put before them. It was pasted together by staff. It was never looked at by those people. The version that they had understood was being discussed was not identical to the version that ended up being placed in the Congressional record by Senator Stevens. And the Huckaby substitute is not identical to that. The Huckaby substitute is flatly unacceptable in every section and

every title and every particular. It is a totally inadequate response to the greatest conservation challenge in history.

Q **I interviewed Mr. Udall October 13th, the day before the ad hoc conference adjourned. I said, "Mr. Udall, are you representing the Administration or the Alaska Coalition's point of view?" And he said, "Basically yes, for the Alaska Coalition, because I'm not going to do anything that would sell out or compromise any of the people who've worked so hard to try to get a reasonable bill." Mr. Udall accepted the provisions of the bill that you say don't exist. He stated that on October 14th. He stated that in the committee when markup on H.R. 39 of 1979 began. How do you account for this rather glaring discrepancy in versions?**

A Whatever discussions occurred and ended on October 14th when Senator Gravel walked out were incomplete. We were not privy to the detailed nature of those discussions. We had not seen the bill. What we learned about it subsequently confirmed out general view that it was unacceptable to us. Had Senator Gravel not killed it, we would have done our best to do so. We would certainly have hoped to have had Mr. Udall and Mr. Seiberling and the Administration support us in that effort. But in any event, that bill is flatly unacceptable to us today in the guise of the Huckaby substitute, and it was flatly unacceptable to us as we later learned about it during those last hectic hours of the Congress.

Q How can a bill that's acceptable to Mr. Udall, Mr. Seiberling, Mr. Andrus, and Senator Durken be unacceptable to you?

A Well, I can only tell you that a number of those individuals have made very forceful statements in my presence -- and I haven't apparently been at the same meetings that you've been at -- very forceful statements that there was no agreement on a bill, there was no text of a bill ever in that room. And I was standing outside that door, as you were. There was no text of a bill ever there. There was a pasteup of this provision and that provision. There were, according to one of the people in the room, some twenty issues still in disagreement at the time that Senator Gravel walked out. Now, all that is beside the point. The product that is being advertised, not by Mr. Udall, not by Mr. Seiberling, but by Senator Stevens as the product of that process, the bill text that he placed in the Congressional record, and that with further changes became the Huckaby substitute, is

flatly unacceptable to us, period.

Q Tell me specifically, what provisions of it are unacceptable to you?

A It cuts the wilderness in the refuges and parks in half. It does to the wilderness exactly what the Meeds amendment on the House floor last May tried to do, and was defeated two to one. And that provision that was defeated by the House is in the Huckaby substitute, cutting the wilderness acreage in half. The wilderness acreage in the House passed bill last year was inadequate by our standards, and it was no secret to anyone involved that we were seeking and are seeking considerably more wilderness within the parks and refuges and in southeast Alaska. The House passed bill was not adequate in that regard by our standards, and the Meeds amendment was defeated overwhelmingly by the House. The substance of the Meeds wilderness amendment cutting that wilderness acreage in half is in the Huckaby substitute. That is unacceptable to us.

Q What else?

A The Huckaby substitute cuts out nine million acres of national parks that are national parks in H.R. 39 as introduced this year. That is just flatly unacceptable to us. It's critical portions of what is now the Gate to the Arctic National Monument, which should be a national park. It is critical portions of the Wrangells. It's is critical portions of the Bering land bridge. On and on and on, a total of nine million acres of lands that are full national parks in H.R. 39, and are not in the Huckaby substitute. That is flatly unacceptable to us.

Q When you refer to H.R. 39, what H.R. 39 are you referring to now?

A The only one that is before the Congress, the bill that Mr. Seiberling, Mr. Udall, and a hundred and forty-three members of the House of Representatives have introduced. It's the only H.R. 39 worth discussing. It's the only H.R. 39 there is.

Q What about the H.R. 39 as passed by the House on May 19th, 1978?

A Unfortunately some of the political leaders of Alaska decided to kill that bill last year or any hope for a bill of that quality. That bill was not at that time as strong as we sought then and we seek now. H.R. 39 now before the Congress is a strong bill in our opinion. That is the version of the legislation, if there's going to be any legislation, that we support and that we will work for. The House passed bill of last year contained a number of inadequate provisions that there simply was not time to bring up in the form of amendments.

Members of the House were eager to bring up those amendments. Misty Fjords should have been a national preserve or a national forest wilderness area in that House passed bill, and it wasn't, even though an amendment had been prepared by one of the Congressmen from the committee to be offered. The time ran out and that couldn't be offered. Time hasn't run out this year. Misty Fjords is now a fine national monument, and it may remain a fine national monument for a long time because it requires no bill at this stage. It is now protected. And that is what we have sought. We sought it then. Unfortunately that amendment couldn't be offered because of the time problem last May. Had it been offered, it would have passed overwhelmingly in the House. We seek that for Misty Fjords. In the meantime there's a national monument there. We sought it last year. We seek it now. To that extent, H.R. 39 as it passed the House last year was not fully the bill that we seek.

Q What about Borax? What's your position on Borax?

A The same position as the Administration.

Q Which is --?

A Which is it's a national monument. And there is some exploration going on there by U.S. Borax. They have some land in that area. They have been declined a permit to build the road that they sought. And all of those actions we support.

Q If Borax should prove that it's an economically viable claim, would you support their developing it?

A There is adequate provision in existing law for what happens if someone finds a truly valid and economic mineral deposit in federal lands. Should they do that, that's a question that will arise at the time, and I couldn't predict what we would do at that time. But those circumstances certainly don't exist now.

Q I wasn't aware that the Alaska Coalition was opposed to H.R. 39, as I worked in the Senate last year .....

A I didn't say we were opposed to it. I'm saying it's not all ..... I wasn't saying that we were opposed to it. We supported that bill very strongly. What I was saying was that it was not all that we seek. And just because the Misty Fjords national preserve amendment or wilderness amendment did not make it into that bill because of the parliamentary situation in the House that day doesn't mean we stopped supporting the full protection of the Misty Fjords, which has now been

accomplished by the President. And there are a number of other examples. There were other key areas in southeast that should have been added to that bill as wilderness, and the opportunity did not occur in the House to present and vote on those amendments. Another example was the ten million acres of additional wilderness and wildlife refuges that last year the House Merchant Marine Committee had removed from the bill, very much against our desires. We were unfortunately unable because of the same time problem to have an amendment restoring that ten million acres of wildlife refuge and wilderness to the bill, simply because the time ran out. And that didn't cause us to give that up. Of course we want that. Some people, I think, believe that this is a process of always getting smaller, always getting less protected, that we start with the strongest possible bill and winnow it down. H.R. 39, as introduced, with the Wildlife Federation amendment opening portions of the national monuments to preserve category to allow sports hunting, is a bill t' Alaska Coalition supports today. It is what we desire. It is wha we will work very hard for to the end of this process. And if a bill approaching that standard is not passed, we will do everything in our power to see that no bill passes.

Q Last year when the Department of the Interior decided to make the withdrawals under 204(e) and the President establishing the national monuments, it was advertised by the Alaska Coalition in particular and by the Department of the Interior that this was an interim measure to protect land in Alaska from state selection ---

A That's correct.

Q --- and from mineral development until Congress had time to act.

A That's correct.

Q Haven't you misled people?

A Not at all. Until Congress has time to act on a truly strong conservation bill for the federal lands that all the American people own in common in Alaska, that interim protection provides permanency until a truly strong and adequate bill is enacted. If the Huckaby substitute reached the President's desk, which I cannot conceive it doing, because we will fight it to the death at every step of the way, if that's what it takes, and in every way that is within our power, should it reach the President's desk we would urge him to veto it. It is not an adequate answer to resolving this

matter legislatively. There was a chance last year to get an adequate answer. That chance was denied by the obstreperous delaying tactics of the Alaska delegation, who thereby chose to take the risk of what the President would do, what the President always said he would do, which was not, "I will protect the land until any possible Alaska bill passes the House and the Senate, whatever it is." That's not what he said. What he said and what we said is, "It is interim protection, or until a truly acceptable Alaska lands bill, acceptable to the people of this country and to us."

Q The people of the country don't support what you're doing.

A That's not true.

Q How do you figure?

A The United States House of Representatives is elected by the people of the country, and reflects far better than an opinion poll, based on faulty sampling of a few thousand people, the attitudes of the people who vote and send their representatives to the Congress, and from every stripe of political persuasion: Republicans, Democrats, liberals, conservatives, east, west. The House voted for H.R. 39 last year nine to one. That is the best reflection in our democratic system of the will of the American people. Had the Senate been allowed to vote, had Senator Stevens and Senator Gravel not been afraid of what the Senate would do if it had been allowed to vote on the Nelson amendment -- that's the Senator from Wisconsin -- to add wilderness to the bill, on the Durken amendment to add additional parks to the Senate committee bill, on the Hart-Church amendment on wildlife refuges, and a number of other amendments which were prepared and had dozens of co-sponsors, those amendments would have passed. And that is the reflection of the elected Senators of the entire American people as to what they want. And any Senator that voted against that bill would be in the position of saying, "I don't think the people in my state want this." I am absolutely confident if the Senate is allowed to vote on Alaska, they will vote on a bill at least as strong as H.R. 39 of last year.

Q I don't think it's a question of whether or not they'll vote on a bill. In the House they only really have one choice of what to vote on.

A Absolutely not. They had a chance to cut the wilderness in half and open the North Slope or the Arctic Wildlife Range, and they overwhelmingly, two to one, rejected that, out of hand, offered by an

extremely popular member of the majority party, Mr. Meeds.

Q Do you support the Wilderness Act of 1964?

A Very strongly.

Q The Wilderness Act provides that lands to be classified as wilderness should be surveyed prior to their designation as such.

A No, it doesn't. That is wrong. You ought to read it. It provides that after areas are put in the wilderness system, they are to be surveyed. That's Section 4(d)(2) of the Wilderness Act.

Q How can you survey it after it's been designated as wilderness?

A Read the Wilderness Act. It is required that the U.S.G.S. and the Bureau of Mines, agencies of the Department of the Interior, subject to the Secretary of the Interior, are required by the explicit words of the statute, and I'm giving you the citation, to make a recurring, detailed, professional mineral survey in any lands under their jurisdiction added to the wilderness system. As I said to you on the phone last Friday, as far as we're concerned, it is not possible to amend the Huckaby substitute to be an acceptable bill, without simply striking it out from the front page to the back and replacing it with an acceptable bill. We are not interested in any further pursuit of legislation for Alaska lands in this Congress if the nature of that pursuit is to try and fix portions of the Huckaby substitute. The Huckaby substitute was reported by a one vote margin by the committee. The leaders of the committee have repudiated it and will fight it. Mr. Udall has said if it comes to the floor, he will vote "no" and urge the members of the House to vote "no". You can count on the fact that we will be urging the members of the House to vote "no". As far as we're concerned, if anything like that bill is the choice, then no bill is what we're for. And we will exercise every democratic means at our command to see that there is no bill. Let me just say, we got a textbook example last year of delaying tactics by Senator Stevens and of filibuster threats by Senator Gravel. Now, we didn't know too much about either of those things. We were trying to pass a bill last year. We weren't trying to delay. So we didn't know much about delaying. We don't know too much about filibusters, but we learned quite a bit about filibuster threats from Senator Gravel. What's good for the goose is good for the gander. And if it takes a filibuster, I dare say there is some member of the U.S. Senate other than Senator Gravel who knows how to do one and to threaten one. If it takes

delaying tactics to avoid the Huckaby bill, I dare say we can take quite a few lessons from our friend Ted Stevens on how to delay legislation. The Huckaby bill is flatly unacceptable to us, in the same way that I assume H.R. 39 is flatly unacceptable to the Alaska delegation. And what they're capable of doing, we are certainly capable of doing.

Q So are you saying it's down to a raw power struggle?

A It was a raw power struggle last year.

Q Nobody believed there was room for compromise, that different sides could come together, sit down .....

A Of course there was room for compromise.

Q That motivated Senator Stevens to a large degree.

A Sure. Of course there was room for compromise. H.R. 39 is a compromise bill. It doesn't ask for 375 million acres of national parks in Alaska. It asks for a reasonable acreage of the residual federal lands after the American people gave the state of Alaska far the most generous land grant of lands that belong to me and to everyone else in the country fifteen, twenty years ago. Do you know that of all the land grant land in all the states in the history of the union that have been granted lands by Congress at the time of statehood, Alaska has gotten a third?

Q Haven't you read the legislative picture behind the Alaska Statehood Act?

A You bet I have.

Q Don't you know why they did that?

A Um-hm.

Q And do you know that they haven't received title to most of it yet?

A No, that's not true.

Q It is true.

A They have received title to an enormous amount of it, and that is being accelerated ---

Q 25 million acres?

A That is being accelerated, with no objection from us, over every additional interest land that the state has expressed an interest in that doesn't conflict with lands we believe should be in the federal domain as parks and refuges, period.

Q You say Congress reflects the will of the American people, but the House Interior Committee rejected your bill.

A The House Interior Committee ..... Go ask Mo Udall. I talked to him yesterday. The House Interior Committee is not representative of the House. Now let me tell you some history from last year. Let me just say as clearly as I can, there are forty-three members on the House Interior Committee. They are forty-three out of 435 people in the House. They are not representative of the House as a whole. They tend to come from certain kinds of states and from certain kinds of places. They overrepresent public land states. Some of those public land states also send very conservation-oriented people. And you saw people from California. You saw people from Montana voting for H.R. 39 and against the Huckaby substitute. But that Committee reported Huckaby by a one vote margin. No votes that voted for H.R. 39 last year changed. It was simply new members, and there happened to be one more Republican. That narrow margin is not representative of the House. Last year the Meeds substitute was defeated and H.R. 39 reported by a two vote margin, and the same Meeds substitute was cut down in the House two to one. The Interior Committee is not a small sample of the range of opinion in the House. The Interior Committee cannot pass bills. Only the House can. I am very interested in what the view of the House of Representatives as a whole is, because I believe in our democratic institutions, and I think that is where the will of the American people is represented.

Q How do you interpret what's happening in the House Merchant Marine Committee then?

A They haven't taken any votes. What's happening?

Q The Chairman has co-sponsored the introduction of H.R. 39 as passed by the House in 1978 as a bill.

A I interpret that as his free choice to introduce that bill. That bill is better than Huckaby, but it's not what we want. It is inadequate by what we want. We are an association, a coalition, a private organization, which have every right to have their own opinion about what they believe is right, in the public interest, on lands that all the people -- not Alaskans -- all the people own, the residual federal lands in the state of Alaska. And it is our strongly held view that an adequate bill to replace the protections that President Carter in one of the finest moves that any President has ever made in the field of conservation, the finest move, to replace that interim protection a truly adequate bill is required. In our view, what we

feel as a private organization, who are expressing our opinions in the democratic processes of this country, in our opinion what is required to meet the definition of an adequate bill is more than, that is, better protection than provided by the House passed bill last year, which included several features which were not ..... There was not time to vote on amendments in the House, but which we are absolutely confident the House would have passed, had those amendments been offered. Some of those things have now been incorporated in the new version of H.R. 39, which we strongly support, with the National Wildlife Federation, Alaska Coalition amendment, to open additional portions of the monuments to sport hunting as national preserves. We will support those positions from this day until the end of this process. We will not support the Huckaby substitute. We will not support H.R. 39 of '78.

Q You're saying clearly that there is no ground for compromise between the two?

A There is plenty of ground for compromise. We have no vote in Congress. If the leaders of the Congress choose to arrive through the due process of the Congress, which means let the Senate vote, let's see what the American people acting through their Senators want, on their land in Alaska, and then we'll have a full open conference between the people of the House and the people of the Senate who are most involved in this issue, including the Alaska delegation, and they will have it out in conference, and what emerges will be a compromise. I'm not saying that if it isn't exactly what we want, we'll kill it. I am saying right now the choice before the House of Representatives is going to be between Huckaby and H.R. 39. And if it isn't H.R. 39 and is Huckaby, we will do all in our power to stop it. The ultimate product of the legislative process is always a compromise. Senator Stevens misunderstood us about this last year, and he asked some of us to come and meet with him. I was one of the people. He asked us if we were just going to -- if we were going to be willing to compromise. And what we said is "yes, but not every step of the way". First this compromise, and then we'll go to the next committee and compromise some more. And then we'll go to the House floor and weaken the bill some more. And then we'll go to the Senate committee and devastate it some more. And then we'll go to the Senate floor and weaken it some more, so that the final product is unrecognizable, which Huckaby is ..... Absolutely not. H.R. 39 as introduced in 1979 is a compromise. There are those in the

Alaska Coalition and its member organization intimately familiar with the land in Alaska. There are those in Alaska who want a great deal more. Perhaps you don't remember the hearings in Alaska in 1977 by Mr. Seiberling and Mr. Udall, at which half of the witnesses, half of the people who came -- and they didn't have a select list like the Merchant Marine Committee had this weekend. Anybody that came got to talk. It wasn't seventy-five handpicked people. It was anyone who came. Half of those witnesses supported the original H.R. 39 introduced in January of '77 by Mr. Udall, which was 145 million acres, all wilderness. Half the people in Alaska that took the time to testify. And a lot of them were supporting that bill against the severe threat of economic reprisals and social ostracism by the minority in Alaska that are burning the President in effigy. Half the witnesses in Alaska, four to one in the Lower 48, said, "We want the strongest bill, far stronger than H.R. 39 as introduced this year, far stronger." We have compromised. Don Young last year and in 1977 and 1978, during the committee process in the Interior Committee -- the overwhelming majority of the amendments that he offered were adopted, every one of them a compromise from what we think is the ideal. H.R. 39 as introduced by Mr. Udall is not the ideal bill. It is the strong bill, the strong compromise bill that we believe is the bottom line, and it's just that simple. Now, Senator Stevens and others have apparently had a strategy of having the bottom line constantly get lower. We were not born yesterday. There is in place in Alaska executive protection by one of the most historic conservation acts taken in any nation on the history of the earth, taken on December 1 by President Carter, being implemented now by one of the greats of the Secretaries of Interiors, Cecil Andrus, who is enormously popular in the Lower 48, if not in Alaska. That protection is in place. That protection is far better than a lousy bill. We will choose it over a lousy bill every minute. Alaska's Congressional delegation had a choice, to come to terms with the rest of the American people last year. They would not let the Senate vote. Senator Gravel was going to read President Ford's biography to the Senators all night as a part of his filibuster. They would deny the American people, their democratically elected Senators, the chance to express their opinion by delaying tactics, and tried to force what amounts to n out-of-Court settlement in a wholly informal process behind closed doors.

We oppose all of that. We oppose the product of that, which is now called the Huckaby substitute. We will do everything in our power to kill it.

ALASKA WILDLIFE FEDERATION AND SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL, INC.

P. O. Box 73478 Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

STATE AFFILIATES

Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc.
Haines Sportsman's Association
Interior Alaska Trappers Association
Interior Wildlife Association of Alaska
Juneau Rifle & Pistol Club
Matanuska Valley Sportsman's Association
Sitka Sportsman's Association
Tanana Valley Sportsman's Association
Territorial Sportsmen, Inc.

March 8, 1979

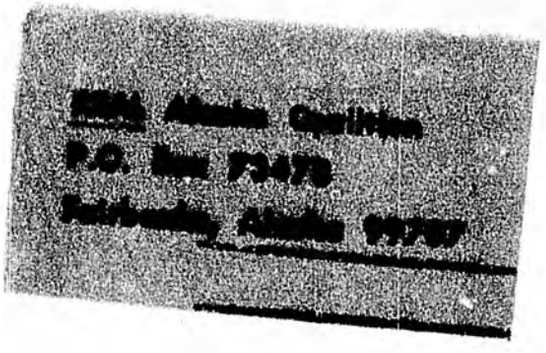
fyi (d) 12)

Dear Senator Mike Colletta,

Attached for your review and information is the Background Report for Alaska lands legislation on Sport Hunting. It is hoped that this information will benefit you in better understanding the impacts this legislation may have on hunting in Alaska.

Sincerely,

Thomas N. Scarborough
Executive Director
Alaska Wildlife Federation and
Sportsman's Council, Inc.



Background Report—
Alaska Lands Legislation

This background report is intended to provide information to assist in developing a truly informed position regarding wilderness usage in Alaska as it relates to Alaska lands legislation.

Please direct inquiries to: Tom Scarborough, Executive Director, Alaska Wildlife Federation and Sports Council, Box 10219, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701; Ken Fanning, Executive Director, The REAL Alaska Coalition, Box 73478, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707; Congressman Don Young, Senator Ted Stevens, Senator Mike Gravel or Governor Jay Hammond.

(Prepared by Outdoor Information Services, Inc.)

INTRODUCTION

This special updated background report is an attempt to provide a concise and accurate analysis of Alaska lands legislation, the Antiquities Act and the respective impacts these actions will have on the lifestyles and activities of sport hunters who live in rural or urban Alaskan communities, and who visit our great state annually for the purpose of sport hunting. Hopefully, Senators, Representatives, and equally important, their staffs, will be able to understand the importance of pending legislation, and can refer to this synopsis of up-to-now uncompiled information as reference material when dealing with the Alaska lands issue in the 96th Congress. From the outset, it should be clearly pointed out that sport hunters in Alaska depend upon vast areas of habitat protected from developmental encroachment and are highly supportive of the "concept" of protecting and preserving wilderness and wilderness lifestyles. However, up to this point, pending legislation has not taken into account several factors vital both to the protection of the heritage of the American Sportsmen and the valuable fishery and wildlife resources in Alaska.

BACKGROUND

1) 1971. Section 17 (d-2) ANSCA authorized the Secretary of Interior to withdraw from development 80 million acres for consideration by Congress as additions to the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, Wild and Scenic River, and National Forest Systems.
2) Dec. 17, 1973. The Secretary made such withdrawals, leaving Congress until December 17, 1978 to act.
3) June, 1978. The United States House of Representatives passed HR 39, "Mr. Udall's Bill."
4) October, 1978. The United States Senate adjourned without action on the Alaska lands bill.
5) November 10, 1978. Deadline for comments Administration (EIS)
6) November 16, 1978. Secretary Andrus invoked the emergency withdrawal authority of Sec. 204 (e) of Federal Land Policy Management Act, withdrawing 105 million acres of land from any development or state selection.
7) December 1, 1978. President Carter used the Antiquities Act to designate 17 National Monuments covering 56 million acres of Alaska land, all located within the previously withdrawn 105 million acres.

   As of this writing, 56 million acres of Alaska have been placed into National Monuments without Congressional review. Not only has an overwhelming amount of public input and extensive work been ignored, but, additionally, the authority of the U.S. Congress has been superceded.
8) December 21, 1978. Interim regulations effected, pending final regulatory promulgation process to be initiated in Spring, 1979. Excepting limited subsistence usage, extremely restrictive National Park Regulations (CFR Title 36) apply to these lands.

SYNOPSIS

Throughout the history of discussions and actions related to Alaska lands, and particularly in the past two years, arguments centered around two major entities: Environmentalists—***Preserve the Land for the Future***, and Industrialists—***Leave the Land Open for Development***. Although the many spectrums between these two extreme entities have been addressed, both the open-ended Congressional actions of 1978, and particularly the recent administrative action do not reflect practical application to the majority of Americans or Alaskans.

MAJOR AREAS OF CONCERN

Many factors and sections of lands legislation must be carefully examined if sport hunting is to continue to be a viable part of the Alaskan lifestyle.

The REAL Alaska Coalition's Three Points — Any legislation must reflect the following:

1) PUBLIC ACCESS

2) STATE MANAGEMENT OF FISH AND GAME
3) MINIMAL PURE PARK AREAS

Public Access:

A guarantee of reasonable recreational access must be assured on all conservation units. Access requirements in Alaskan wilderness vary considerably from access requirements elsewhere. Unless adequate access provisions are included on all conservation units, including National Parks, the legislation will indeed prevent even the most environmentally acceptable and ecologically sound recreational pursuits. Access provisions as contained in the 1964 Wilderness Act are completely unacceptable in Alaska. Alaska lands legislation should include overall access provisions which assure traditional use of snow-machines, motor boats, aircraft, including travel to, on, across and within all newly created conservation units.

Traditional State Management of Fish and Game:

Alaska's right to manage its fishery and wildlife resources and subsistence must be guaranteed, without any federal intervention or oversight. Any language which would nullify critical provisions of our Statehood Act, the Alaskan Constitution, or jeopardize all States rights to manage their fish and game resources must be avoided.

Any sections of Alaska land legislation which deal with fish and game management should, in fact, reaffirm the traditional State authority in the area of resident Fish and Game Management.

The following resolution which passed unanimously at the Western Governors Conference in June 1978, expresses the thoughts, concern and action being supported by professional wildlife managers, and sportsmen/conservationists across the United States. This resolution is currently being introduced in the legislatures of many States.

Western Governors Conference

I. Management Authority for Resident Fish and Wildlife on Public Lands.

WHEREAS, primary authority to protect and manage resident fish and wildlife within their borders resides in the states; and

WHEREAS, the states are performing this responsibility confidently and competently; and

WHEREAS, at the national level there are efforts to assert an unwerranted and harmful pre-emption of that state authority; and

WHEREAS, the task of managing and protecting fish and wildlife resources cannot be properly accomplished if the traditional partnership between the federal and state governments which assigns wildlife management responsibilities to the states and habitat responsibilities on public lands to the federal land managers, is disturbed.

ESTIMATED HUNTER USE AND HARVEST DATA IN PARK MONUMENT WITHDRAWALS

	Sheep		Moose		Brn./G. Bear		Black Bear		Caribou		Goat		Bison	
MONUMENT	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest	Hunters	Harvest
Kenai Fjords							41	7			48	12		
Aniakchak			55	20	30	11			65	50				
Bering Land Bridge			250	105					200	127				
Lake Clark	30	22	100	50	100	46	50	36	600	**				
Katmai			235	55	90	30			10	2				
Krusenstern	20	10	30	10	3	1			*	*				
Noatak	68	38	75	52	35	23			*	*				
Denali	60	40	140	45	40	9	60	10	20	12				
Kobuk			90	45	Unk	1	200	50	*	*				
Glacier Bay			20	8	25	15	30	25			6	4		
Wrangell - St. Elias	954	322	400	210	150	54	Unk	29	395	150***	78	55	157	21
Gates of the Arctic	110	52	Unk	100	Unk	39	Unk	50	*	*				
Yukon Charlie	15	11	175	45	6	3	15	5	100	20				

* Harvest of the Western Arctic Caribou herd is currently limited by permits and does not reflect demand or need. This herd is currently increasing and harvest quotas may soon increase. About 50% of the 1978-79 harvest of this herd is taken from within 3 areas designated as National Park Monuments. Probable harvest last year was 1300-2000 animals. Potential harvest upon herd restoration is 20-30,000 head annually.

** Harvest from 200-2,000 depending on herd location.

*** Harvest only from Nentasta Herd at present. Potential harvest of up to 1,000 caribou may come from Nelchina Herd.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Western Governors Conference meeting this 17th day of June, 1978, unequivocably affirm that states must be trusted with the management and protection of fish and resident wildlife occupying all lands found within their borders; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the federal government must refrain from administrative interference with authorities which are a vital part of states' sovereignty; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Congress of the United States must exercise its oversight responsibility to clarify and specifically re-draft any legislation which may contain an improper pre-emption of the sovereign state right to manage resident wildlife.

Sections which deal with State management of Fish and Game undoubtedly will have more impact in the future, on sport hunting than any other area in Alaska lands legislation. It matters little what classification each conservation unit falls under, if a special priority has the potential of excluding sport hunters, be they resident or non-resident, exists.

Potentially harmful effects on sport hunting if either a subsistence priority, or federal oversight are contained in Alaska Lands Legislation, include:

1) A subsistence priority and definition in Federal law could mean:
   a) All federal agencies would have a basis in law for mandating on all public lands in the United States, subsistence use over sport hunting.
      ie: Waterfowl treaties may permit legal spring or summer seasons for subsistence users—if those users felt a waterfowl shortage existed, fall seasons in California or the entire Pacific flyway could be reduced or eliminated.
      ie: B.L.M., U.S.F. & W.S., or Park Service or other bureaucratic agencies for the first time would have the opportunity to discriminate among hunter user groups—areas could be open to subsistence hunting/closed to all sport hunting.
      ie: Without a return of marine mammal management from the Federal Government to the State of Alaska, the Administrative law judge recently found after reviewing all testimony and evidence that "there would be little, if any, management of marine mammals in general and native taking in particular", (point 6, page 7, part 216, regulations governing the taking and importing of marine mammals—Alaska waiver).
2) A federal oversight, built-in court override authority, or mandated regional board systems could mean:
   a) A comprehensive change in State/Federal relationships with regard to management of resident fish and wildlife species. States would lose traditional management authority, the federal government would increase its management authority.
      ie: Predator control programs (on coyotes), as currently practiced in Washington, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Montana and other sheep and cattle producing states, could well be stopped as they have in Alaska, on occasion, on public lands.
      ie: Responsive state management could slowly be replaced and/or complicated with an unnecessary and unresponsive federal oversight, as exemplified by the Marine Mammals Act and the Endangered Species Act in recent years.
      ie: Non-resident hunting in Alaska, which is already decreasing annually, may well come to an abrupt end.

Minimal Pure Park Areas:

Those areas closed to hunting and trapping should be confined to natural phenomenon, and their boundaries should be drawn so as to avoid impacting traditional big and small game and furbearer harvest areas. Or, biologically and environmentally sound activities such as sport hunting should be permitted in all areas.

In order to avoid creating a domino effect by closing prime hunting areas and thusly creating an adverse impact on the quality of the Alaskan hunting experience as well as the game resources themselves, "pure parks should be limited in size to minimum acreages necessary."

ANTIQUITY ACT IMPACTS ON SPORT HUNTING AND FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES IN PARK MONUMENTS

Loss of 50-60% of statewide sheep harvest.

Loss of 10-20% of statewide moose harvest.

Loss of 25-30% of statewide brown/grizzly bear harvest.

Loss of 10-15% of statewide black bear harvest.

Loss of 122 guide areas with displacement or loss of livelihood of these guides and an estimated 915 additional assistants.

Loss of revenues from guiding estimated at a minimum of 4-6 million dollars annually.

Estimate eventual loss of harvest of 11,780 furbearers at an annual value of $534,000 (park monuments only).

Reduction of income to Fish and Game fund at a minimum of $330,000 annually. (Does not include P-R matching funds.)

Estimated $500,000-$1,000,000 increase in game management funds needed for more intensive management.

Loss of supplemental meat value to Alaskan residents of over $1,000,000 annually.

Loss of indeterminate amount of revenues generated from air taxi operations, lodges and resident sport and quasi-subsistence user.

General deterioration in the quality of hunting experience on remaining lands.

ANIAKCHAK

Species	Est. of Hunters	Est. of Harvest
Brown Bear	30	11
Moose	55	20
Caribou	65	50

– Area is important to residents of Port Heiden and Mishik village.

– Eight guides are displaced. A minimum of 175 guides and 37 Class A assistant guides licensed to guide in area. Some of the statewide assistant guides work in this area.

BERING LAND BRIDGE

Species	Est. of Hunters	Est. of Harvest
Moose	250	105
Caribou	100	127

– One guide displaced. 126 guides licensed to guide in area. Waterfowl hunting is very important but unquantified. Small game hunting is important for ptarmigan, Arctic and varying hares. Almost all hunting/trapping pressure by local residents of Seward Peninsula, who have very low income. Loss of the approximately $16,100 from trapping alone is a severe impact in this area.

CAPE KRUSENSTERN

Species	Est. of Hunters	Est. of Harvest
Sheep	20	10**
Moose	30	10**
Caribou	70	127+**
Grizzly Bear	3	1

** From NPS estimates.

– Majority of use in area is by residents of Kotzebue and Kivalina. Trapping income of about $12,000 important source of cash. Area very important for caribou hunting; estimate is probably **grossly low**. Waterfowl, ptarmigan, hare hunting by local residents.

GATES OF THE ARCTIC

Species	Est. of Hunters	Est. of Harvest
Sheep	110	52**
Moose	—	100
Brown Bear	—	39***
Caribou	—	127***
Black Bear	—	50

** Known harvest 1976; NPS estimate is 111 sheep.

*** NPS estimate (caribou estimate low).

– Thirteen guides displaced entirely. 136 guides licensed to hunt the area. Almost all sheep and bear hunting for sport except few around Anaktuvuk. Income from trapping from area extremely important to residents of Anaktuvuk Pass, Alatna, Allakaket, Bettles. Small game hunting (hare, ptarmigan) important near villages.

GLACIER BAY

Species	Est. of Hunters	Est. of Harvest
Moose	20	8
Goat	6	4
Brown Bear	25	15
Black/Glacier Bear	30	25

– Two guides will be displaced, one totally and the second only partially. The upper Alsek River has historically provided good bear hunting opportunities for both black and brown and about 70-80% of the glacier bear harvest comes from the upper Alsek.

KATMAI

Species	Est. of Hunters	Est. of Harvest
Brown Bear	90	30*
Moose	235	55
Caribou	10	2

* U.S. Park Service maximum number figures.

– Important area for residents of Igiugig, Sevelock, Naknek and King Salmon and Kokhanok.

– Eight air services regularly transport users into area (2 from each community of King Salmon, Naknek, Iliamna and Homer).

– Eleven guides displaced by this action. A minimum of 175 guides and 37 class A assistant guides licensed to guide in this area.

KENAI FJORDS

Species	Est. of Hunters	Est. of Harvest
Goat	48	12*
Black Bear	41	7*

* NPS high estimates; they closely approximate ADF&G information.

The principal impact is on goat hunters. Closure will probably precipitate a limited permit system for the remainder of the Kenai, limiting hunter numbers to approximately 150 from highs of 700. Some moose harvested in the past in Beauty Bay; that herd rebuilding from a bad winter at present. Moderate waterfowl hunting in Harris and Ailik Bays, especially in conjunction with subsistence seal harvests. Trapping is more recreational than commercial. Area will be closed to all subsistence use.

KOBUK

Species	Est. of Hunters	Est. of Harvest
Moose	90	45
Brown Bear	see 1	1
Caribou	see 2	see WA statement
Black Bear	200	+50

1. 112 permits available for Brooks Range – 82 of these will fall in Monument Areas. The demand is greater than harvest indicates.
2. Caribou similar situation to bear – limited permits based on limited caribou resource. Great demand for scarce resource.

Principal impact in Kobuk area on use of fur resource for income. The 116 lynx sealed in 1977 provided $40,000 in income to local residents . . . approximately ¼ of total income for local residents. Kobuk represents the best trapping area in GMU 23.

There are a minimum of 124 guides registered in the Kobuk area and 20 class A assistants. The primary species pursued is bear and moose.

LAKE CLARK

Species	Est. of Hunters	Est. of Harvest
Brown Bear	100	46*
Black Bear	50	36*
Moose	100	50
Caribou	600	(200)2,000
Sheep	30	22*

* U.S. Park Service maximum number figures.

– Eleven air charter services regularly operate in this area.

– A minimum of 19 guides completely displaced. A minimum of 169 guides licensed to guide in area. A minimum of 24 class A assistant guides operate in unit plus some of the 1,081 statewide assistant guides.

– Communities of Nondalton, Kaliginak, New Stuyahok, Ekwok, Portage Creek, Port Alsworth and Upper Lake Iliamna are extremely dependent on resources from within this area.

McKINLEY

Species	Est. of Hunters	Est. of Harvest
Moose	140	45
Sheep	60	40
Caribou	20	12
Brown Bear	40	9
Black Bear	60	10

A loss of moose hunting opportunity is the major area of concern. A minimum of 16 guides are displaced from exclusive guiding areas. Trapping, especially for marten, is a major means of support for local residents, most of whom lead subsistence lifestyles. Good potential for moose population crash in Sunflower basin and Chelatna Lake area, without harvest to reduce the herd. Talkeetna Air Taxi operators experience a loss of areas in which to land moose and sheep hunters and trappers.

NOATAK

Species	Est. of Hunters	Est. of Harvest
Sheep	68	38*
Moose	75?	52**
Brown Bear	35?	23**
Caribou	—	127**

* Estimated 1800 sheep population.

** NPS estimate (bear probably high).

– Area is lightly hunted except in lower end of Noatak drainage; could sustain greater use. Eight guides displaced; 124 (7 Natives) licensed to guide in area, plus 20 class A assistant guides. Trapping important source of cash income (approximately $37,000).

WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS

Species	Est. of Hunters	Est. of Harvest
Bison*	157	21
Caribou**	395	150
Moose	400	210***
Goats	78	55***
Brown Bear	150	54***
Black Bear	Unk.	29***
Sheep	954	322

* Residents of area comprise about 54% of hunters.

** Residents of area comprise 46% of Mentasta Herd hunters. Mentasta Herd harvest could be increased from 120 to about 250. Late season hunting of Nelchina herd in this area may be precluded.

*** U.S. Park Service maximum number figures.

– Small game hunting offers unlimited recreational opportunities as well as food supplement.

– Over 40 exclusive guide areas are affected. Also a minimum of 225 guides registered to hunt in area. In addition, a minimum of 58 class A assistant guides are registered for the area. Many of 1,081 statewide registered assistant guides work in this area.

– Extremely important use for local residents of Copper Center, McCarthy, Chitina, Glennallen, Chistochina, Mentasta and other communities.

YUKON-CHARLIE

Species	Est. of Hunters	Est. of Harvest
Moose	175	45
Black Bear	15	5
Caribou	100	20***
Grizzly Bear	6	3
Sheep	15	-11**

124 guides and 13 class A assistants licensed to guide in the area. The area is used by the residents of Eagle, Circle, Fairbanks, Tok and elsewhere in the state, as well as a few nonresidents.

** NPS estimate.

*** Recent figures; numbers were much higher in the past

ALL REPRESENTATIVE AND SENATORS

)M: STAN KUCZYNSKI
3325 CHECKMATE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 333-5769

Y NOT THE STATE SOVEREIGNTY FOR ALASKA THAT WAS ENJOYED
THE ORIGINAL 13 STATES? FEDS GET OUT!"

EOM/

LA11 1804 13.17 JA01 0041 13.17 02/07/79

TO ALL SENATE MEMBERS AND HOUSE MEMBERS

FROM: RICHARD L. HOLLINGSWORTH
1303 WEST 23RD
99503

I FEEL THE LEGISLATURE AS A WHOLE NEEDS TO GET UNITED ON THE FIGHT AGAINST D-2 LEGISLATION WHILE THERE IS STILL TIME TO FIGHT IT. THERE SHOULD BE NO COMPROMISE OR BARGAINS MADE FOR LOCKING UP OUR LANDS.

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE

FROM: G. Y. TAYLOR
617 KIM PLACE
ANCHORAGE 99504 337-1352

WE DON'T NEED A COMPROMIZE ON ALASKA LANDS. LETS MAKE ALASKA LANDS FOR ALASKA PEOPLE. NO D2, OR ANTIQUITIES ACT IS WANTED OR NEEDED. WE SHOULD BE A SOVEREIN STATE WITH EQUAL FOOTING AS THE ORIGINAL 13 STATES. HELP U.S. NOT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT THERE NOT TO HAVE IT OVER THE CONSTITUTION. 5

TO ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM: STANLEY J. KURCZYNSKI
3325 CHECKMATE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504 274-1640

5

I ENCOURAGE THE STATE OF ALASKA TO TAKE A UNIFED POSITION OF REJECTION OF ANY COMPROMISE CONCERNING THE TAKING OF LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE OF ALASKA AND THE PEOPLE.

TO ALL LEGISLATORS

FROM STANLEY KURCZYNSKI
3325 CHECKMATE
ANCHORAGE 99504 274-1640

I FAVOR THE IMMEDIATE AND COMPLETE REMOVAL OF THE ANTIQUITIES ACT. I ENCOURAGE THE STATE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH TO TAKE THE SAME POSITION.

ALASKA BLACKMAIL
FISH AND WILD-'life style'

Many Native leaders, legislators, and Corporations are attempting to blackmail the State into relinquishing the Constitutional right of all Alaskans to equally use our fish and wildlife. They demand that the State Legislature pass subsistence laws wholely acceptable to the Native community, if not, they threaten Federal oversight of Alaska's fish and wildlife management. They justify this blackmail by expounding the right to preserve their lifestyle and tradition.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act specifcally provides that: -"ANY ABORIGINAL HUNTING AND FISH RIGHTS THAT MAY EXIST, ARE HEREBY EXTINGUISHED." For these rights, and other considerations, the Alaska Natives recieved 44 million acres and over 900 million dollars.

They do not desire the right to the pure unchangeable aboriginal subsistence life STYLE. A subsistence life where all food, clothing,weapons, energy, transportation, housing etc. are provided by pure aboriginal methods. They do not want fish, game, ducks, geese, bird eggs, seals, whales without tea,coffee, flour, canned foods etc. They do not want clothes of fur, skin, and feathers without wool, cotton, nylon, rubber, levis etc. They do not want weapons of bone, ivory, wood and stone without guns, Knives, fishwheels and steel traps. They do not want wood fires and seal oil lamps without matches, metal stoves, fuel oil, oil and gas lanterns, flashlights and electricity. They do not want to travel by walking and skin boats without outboard motors, snow machines, hondas, and airplanes. They do not want shelters of mud, rock, driftwood, skin and snow without better homes.

They desire the right to retain or reject any part of the 'subsistence life style'. They desire the right to accept or reject any part of the non-subsistence life style. We all have the desire of such choices. This is the way life styles have changed or evolved since the begining of time. But the Natives now want the PIORITY right of this choice. This is what is patently wrong with such legislation. The unequal right of choice of one group, at the expense of another, to use a public resource is discrimination. This discrimination, whethere it is based on race or more ambiguously called life style or tradition, is unacceptable.

The Alaska Natives are the driving force behind TITLE VII of D-2 legislation, which will deny the State of Alaska the right to manage our fish and wildlife for the common use of all people. By Federal mandating subsistence as the first priority use and fish and wildlife regulation authority on a regional bases, they intend to reinstate their aboriginal right to Alaska fish and wildlife.

Governor Hammond has publicly supported full State management of our fish and wildlife with NO Federal oversight in the D-2 legislation. But because of the Native pressure, this stand is being modified to accept Federal oversight veto of this State right. This same pressure causes Congressman Young to fully support TITLE VII while he decries Federal oversight of our lands. Because of the Natives pressure, Senator Stevens and Senator Gravel say we will be forced to accept some Federal oversight control over Alaska's fish and wildlife management.

Alaskans, it is time we demand equal consideration in this use of these PUBLIC resources. The power and tactics of this special interest group must be challenged Their proposals amount to a handout for the greedy and not just the needy. Examples are their proposals for this years subsistence hunting and fishing regulations:

No. 25 SUBSISTENCE LIMITS. There are no bag or possession limits on subsistence hunting or fishing unless the appropriate authority determines that they are necessary to insure a sustained yeild havest.

Proposed by: Rural Alaska Resources Association
Mauneluk Association
NANA Regional Corporation
Alaska legal Services

No. 31 SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND FISHING GENERALLY. Shellfish, fish and game may be taken for subsistence purposes at any time, in any legal manner, and in any areas of the State unless the Board determines otherwise pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act.

Proposed by: Mauneluk Association
NANA Regional Corporation
Alaska Legal Services

No. 45 DEFINITIONS. (a) "Availability of alternative resources" is a criterion to be used when competition for a particular resource is so great that not only have other consumptive uses been eliminated, butthere must be an allocation between susistence users of the resource.

JUSTIFICATION: The phrase "alternative resources" does not mean that the Boards of Fisheries and Game can decide to allocate a less desirable species to susistence users, particularly if the species in question has traditionally been used for subsistence purposes in that locality. The phrase refers rather to allocation questions between subsistence user groups competing for the same limited resources.

Proposed by: Kodiak Subsistence Council

(proposal NO. 45 would allow them to demand Dall sheep instead of the more plentyfull caribou or moose, or the King and Silver salmon instead of the more plentiful Pink, Chum or Red salmon.)

By dividing Alaska into regions, they want to enforce such greedy allocations by gaining control over fish and game regulations authority. This would, in effect, convert PRIORITY use to EXCLUSIVE use of these resources. This is the true ultimate intent of their proposed subsistence legislation.

Such inequities promote a division of Alaska's people. Those who cause this division must stand up to be identified and counted. It is very apparent that this approach is increasing an open and real animosity that did not formerly exist. It is growing and will only widen by such special interest legislation. Animosity is norished by those who are awarded special privileges, as well as those who are denied equallity.

The greatest human right, of the United States, is that right of all people to be treated equal. We believe in and demand that right. TITLE VII: federally mandating subsistence priority and regional fish and wildlife management authority does NOT promote this right. DEFEAT TITLE VII.

Sam E. McDowell
Dale Bonfurant

Izaak Walton League
Box 4316
Anchorage, Alaska 99509

file D2

[redacted]
5922 Airport Way
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

March 3, 1979

Sen. Mike Colletta
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

rec'd 3/6/79 das

Re: [redacted]
Article IV, Section 3.

Dear Senator Colletta;

Enclosed is a copy of a resolution which I hope to circulate around the State. It was to have been an initiative, but it cannot be proposed by that process for several legitimate reasons which were pointed out to me by the Attorney General's Office.

Also enclosed are copies of documents from Nevada. They reveal [redacted] etc. If we Alaskans followed their lead, we would be in the same boat in which we find ourselves now because the d-1 lands do not really have all that much to offer when one considers resource sites in our State.

Our Congressional Delegation does not believe that such an amendment could pass in the present Congress. Perhaps not, but it could someday if the present trends of Federal land and resource control continues much longer. And I believe that such an amendment has merit even to hold in reserve and to circulate among the legislatures of the other 49 States, certainly the western States.

Many people are convinced that we Alaskans can do a better job in land classification and disribution and preservation, if wisdom demonstrates, than citizens of other States. (Assuming, of course, that you in the legislature have more power than the bureaucracy.) And citizens of other States likewise with their land.

The major problems on land and resources now faced by the western States would be solved. Also the Departments of the Interior and of Agriculture would be dismantled except as a subdivision of Commerce. Even H.E.W. would go, its work handed over to the States where the tax base exists in the first place.

Think about it. Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

John C. Morris, M.D.

PROPOSED --

[redacted] AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN MATTERS OF STATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND AND RESOURCES.

[redacted]

WHEREAS THERE IS WORTHY OPINION THAT THE FRAMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES INTENDED THAT LAND WAS TO BE OWNED AND MANAGED BY THE CITIZENS OF THE SEVERAL STATES; AND

WHEREAS, THE FRAMERS INTENDED THAT THE HOLDINGS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BE LIMITED TO THE NECESSARY FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT; AND

WHEREAS, THE FRAMERS INTENDED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PURCHASE ITS NECESSARY LAND FROM THE STATES SUBJECT TO THE CONSENT OF THE CITIZENS OF THOSE STATES; AND

WHEREAS, THERE ARE NUMEROUS INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY IN WHICH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS EXCEEDED ITS CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY IN REGARD TO LAND AND RESOURCE OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT AND THEREBY HAS INFRINGED ON THE RIGHTS OF STATES AND OF CITIZENS IN THOSE MATTERS; THEREFORE,

[redacted] THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA SHALL FOR ITS FIRST ITEM OF BUSINESS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE SUBMIT A REFERENDUM TO THE LEGISLATURES OF THE FORTY-NINE OTHER STATES [redacted] FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING ARTICLE IV, SECTION 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AS FOLLOWS:

THE DOMAIN OF STATES

EXCEPTING PRIVATE LAND, JCN

1) ALL LAND WITHIN THE [redacted] BOUNDARIES OF THE STATES, WILL BE DESIGNATED AS STATE LAND, AND ALL THE LAND AND RESOURCES, SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE, WILL BE UNDER THE JURISDICTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES, EXCEPTING LANDS [redacted] FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, MILITARY RESERVATIONS, AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS.

2) ALL STATES NEWLY ADMITTED TO THE UNION WILL RECEIVE ALL LAND WITHIN THEIR BOUNDARIES AS GRANTED TO EACH AND EVERY PRECEDING STATE IN THE UNION.

3) ALL OTHER POSSESSIONS STILL CONSIDERED TERRITORY OWNED BY THE ENTIRE UNION WILL BE HELD IN TRUST UNTIL BOUNDARIES ARE DELINEATED BY ITS RESIDENTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A STATE TO BE ADMITTED TO THE UNION; THEN ALL RIGHTS OF A STATE WILL PREVAIL.

4) ALL LAND PRESENTLY HELD BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL BE BY THIS ACT IMMEDIATELY TRANSFERRED TO THE STATES WITHIN WHICH THOSE LANDS EXIST.

5) ANY PRESENT OR FUTURE ACTION BY THE CONGRESS TO DESIGNATE AND WITHDRAW ANY LANDS CONSIDERED TO BE OF NATIONAL PUBLIC INTEREST MUST BE PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE WHICH HOLDS SUCH LANDS, AND APPROVAL OF TWO THIRDS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE IN QUESTION MUST BE OBTAINED BEFORE WITHDRAWALS MAY BE APPROPRIATED BY THE CONGRESS.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE SHALL URGE THE OTHER LEGISLATURES TO CONCUR IMMEDIATELY; AND IT SHALL PLAN AND FUND A NATIONAL PROMOTIONAL EFFORT TO SUPPORT THE REFERENDUM.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED SPONSORS OF THE ABOVE [redacted] AFFIRM THAT WE ARE QUALIFIED VOTERS IN THE STATE OF ALASKA. WE THE UNDERSIGNED VOTERS ALSO DESIGNATE THE FIRST THREE OF THE SUBSCRIBED SPONSORS TO BE MEMBERS OF THE [redacted] COMMITTEE.

NAME	ADDRESS	ELECTION DISTRICT AND PRECINCT
1) John C. Morris	5922 Airport Way Fairbanks, Ak. 99701	20 Int. Airport
2) William Waugaman	Off Yankovich Road Fairbanks, Ak. 99701	20 University Hills
3) Peter Haggland	2 Mile Rosie Cr. Rd. Fairbanks, Ak. 99701	20 Chena

INITIATIVE PETITION

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

We, the undersigned citizens and legal voters of the State of Nevada, respectfully demand the following proposed law, to be known as the NEVADA PUBLIC LANDS OWNERSHIP ACT, be enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nevada, and further,

If said proposed law has not been enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nevada by December 31, 1980, that said proposed law be presented to the voters of the State of Nevada, for adoption or rejection by ballot at the next general election of the State of Nevada:

NEVADA PUBLIC LANDS OWNERSHIP ACT

Under the appropriate and pertinent authority of the Constitution of the State of Nevada:

The People Of The State Of Nevada Do Enact As Follows:

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE OWNERSHIP, BY THE STATE OF NEVADA, OF ALL PUBLIC LANDS NOW HELD BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE STATE OF NEVADA; TO PROVIDE FOR THE ORDERLY MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL BY THE STATE OF NEVADA OF SAID PUBLIC LANDS; AND TO ESTABLISH PROCEDURES FOR THE PROTECTIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA.

SECTION I -

This Act shall be entitled the NEVADA PUBLIC LANDS OWNERSHIP ACT.

SECTION II- The People of Nevada find:

a. That the intent of the framers of that Compact known as the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES was to guarantee to each of the several States sovereignity over all matters within its boundaries excepting only those powers specifically granted to the Government of the United States, as Agent of the several States, under the aforesaid CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and

b. that any imposition upon the Territory of Nevada by the Congress of the United States, of a requirement that the State of Nevada "disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated Public Lands lying within said Territory" as a condition prerequisite to acceptance of the State of Nevada into the Union, was an act beyond the power of the Congress of the United States and is thus null and of no effect; and

c. that the present purported ownership and control of the Public Lands within the State of Nevada by the Government of the United States is without foundation and violates the clear intent of the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; and

d. that the purported ownership and control of the Public Lands within the State of Nevada by the Government of the United States works a severe, continuous and debilitating hardship upon the People of the State of Nevada.

SECTION III- As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, words shall have meanings as follows:

a. Public Lands - all those lands not held in private ownership including but not limited to, lands under the control of the United States Departments of Interior, Agriculture, Defense, Transportation, and the United States Energy Research and Development Agency; but excepting therefrom all those lands subject to Treaties with the Indian Tribes in the State of Nevada, if any

b. Agency - those departments and agencies of the Government of the State of Nevada, created under the Constitution of the State of Nevada and by the Legislature of the State of Nevada and subject the Laws of the State of Nevada.

c. Commission - the Nevada Lands Commission created under Section V of this Act.

SECTION IV

a. Subject to the existing rights of the People, on and after the date of enactment of this Act, all Public Lands in the State of Nevada, all Waters (surface and sub-surface) and all Minerals not previously appropriated, shall be thereafter the exclusive property of the State of Nevada or political subdivisions thereof

b. Pending enactment of Statutes by the Legislature of the State of Nevada equal in intent to those contained in the Homestead Act, the Taylor Grazing Act, the Desert Land Entry Act, the Forest Preserve Organic Act of 1897, and the General Mining Laws of 1872, all rights-of-way and easements for public utilities, shall be preserved and shall be so administered by the State of Nevada.

c. Those Public Lands of the State of Nevada which have heretofore been administered by the Government of the United States subject to the International Treaties or under Interstate Compacts, shall continue to be so administered by the State of Nevada.

SECTION V

a. There is hereby created a Nevada Lands Commission, which shall have as the purpose the orderly management and most beneficial utilizations of the Public Lands of the State of Nevada,

b. The Commission shall be composed of one (1) elected representative from each County in the State of Nevada.

c. All members of the Commission shall be residents of the County represented, and shall have been elected to a two (2) year term as Commissioner by the electors of that County. One member of the Commission shall be selected by the Governor of the State to serve as Chairman.

d. The Commission is empowered to sell parcels of the Public Lands into private ownership, subject to the limitations set forth in Section IV, b and c, of this Act and such others as may be established by the Statute; and also to enter into agreements for the leasing or licensing of portions of the Public Lands to users thereof.

e. The Commission shall have the authority to contract for, and to hire and discharge such clerical and professional personnel as may be needful to carry out its duties in an effacient and

expeditious manner.

f. The Commission is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be needful for establishing internal procedures, but no such rule or regulation shall have any force or effect unless first approved by a Joint Committee which shall be composed of members from both Houses of the Legislature of the State of Nevada.

SECTION VI -

a. It is the intent of the People of the State of Nevada that the Public Lands shall be utilized, to the greatest extent possible, for Agricultural, Mineral, and Timber production; and transmission of Energy and other Public Utilities; and for Recreation and Wildlife Habitat; under principles for multiple use which shall provide the maximum benefit to the People of the State of Nevada.

b. During the two (2) years next succeeding the effective date of this Act, no part of the Public Lands shall be disposed of, other than those proposed sales or exchanges pending on the date of enactment. A Joint Committee of the Legislature of the State of Nevada shall, before the expiration of two (2) years from the date of enactment, study the Public Lands, and set such limitations on disposals as shall be deemed necessary. The Joint Committee shall also determine which lands are subject to disposal and which are to be retained by the State of Nevada purposes of recreation, wildlife habitat, and other public purposes.

c. All sales of parcels of the Public Lands shall be in fee simple and shall provide (1) that public through each parcel be maintained and (2) that any deed to parcels so conveyed shall not be pertected unless such lands are developed or put to beneficial use within a period of (5) years from the date of sale. All such unperfected parcels shall revert to the State of Nevada.

SECTION VII -

a. The enforcement of the provisions of this Act shall be wholly and exclusively within the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada

b. From and after the date of enactment of this Act, any attempt on the part of any person, whether individual or corporate or any other entity, to exercise jurisdiction over the Public Lands of the State of Nevada other than provided in this Act and Statutes of the State of Nevada shall be a felony, punishable by imprisionment in the State Penitentiary for a term of not less than two (2) years nor more than ten (10) years.

c. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to bar any citizen of the State of Nevada from instituting civil action to recover damages for acts committed in violation of any provision of this Act.

d. All other Laws, or parts of Laws, of the State of Nevada which may be in conflict with any provision of this Act are hereby repealed.

SECTION VIII -

a. There is hereby appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) from the State Treasury as a Capitol Fund to pay the necessary expense incident to the administration of this Act during the first biennium.

b. All proceeds of sales, fees, rents, royalities or other monies which shall be paid or due to the State of Nevada under the provisions of this Act, which is in excess of that necessary to restore the Capitol Fund created under subsection a of this Section, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the State of Nevada and shall be subject to appropriation by the Legislature of the State of Nevada

STATE OF NEVADA }
} ss.
COUNTY OF }

_____ first being duly sworn, deposes that I am a Circulator of the foregoing petition and have personally witnessed each signature contained on this and the attached ____ sheets, which are hereby incorporated in the Petition and made a part thereof; and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, each of the signatures is genuine and that all persons whose names appear herein are registered to vote in the County of their residence.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this ____ day of _____, 19____,

My Commission Expires

_____
Notary Public

_____ Residing at _____

WARNING

It is a felony for any one to sign any initiative or referedum petition with any other name than his own or knowingly sign his name more than once for the same measure, or to sign such a petition when he knows he is not a legal voter.

SIGNATURE	PRINTED NAME	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	DATE

S. B. 398

SENATE BILL NO. 398—SENATORS GLASER AND BLAKEMORE

MARCH 25, 1977

Referred to Committee on Natural Resources

SUMMARY—Provides for control of certain public lands by State of Nevada. (BDR 26-1000)

FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: No.
State or Industrial Insurance Impact: Contains Appropriation.

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to public lands; creating the Nevada lands commission; providing for state control of certain lands within the state boundaries; providing penalties; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

WHEREAS, The intent of the framers of the Constitution of the United States was to guarantee to each of the states sovereignty over all matters within its boundaries except for those powers specifically granted to the United States as agent of the states;

WHEREAS, The imposition upon the State of Nevada by the Congress of the United States of a requirement in the enabling act that Nevada "disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within said territory," as a condition precedent to acceptance of Nevada into the Union, was an act beyond the power of the Congress of the United States and is thus void;

WHEREAS, The purported right of ownership and control of the public lands within the State of Nevada by the United States is without foundation and violates the clear intent of the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The exercise of such dominion and control of the public lands within the State of Nevada by the United States works a severe, continuous and debilitating hardship upon the people of the State of Nevada; now, therefore,

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 321 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 to 10, inclusive, of this act.

SEC. 2. *As used in sections 2 to 10, inclusive, of this act, unless the context otherwise requires:*

1. "Commission" means the Nevada lands commission.

2. "Public lands" means all lands within the exterior boundaries of the State of Nevada except lands:

(a) To which title is held by any private person or entity;

(b) To which title was held by the State of Nevada or any of its local governments before July 1, 1977;

(c) Which are located within national parks, monuments or other recreational areas;

(d) Which are controlled by the United States Department of Defense or Bureau of Reclamation; or

(e) Which are subject to treaties between the United States and Indian tribes.

SEC. 3. *1. There is hereby created the Nevada lands commission.*

2. The commission consists of:

(a) Twenty members who shall be elected from the state senatorial districts in the same proportionate numbers as senators are elected; and

(b) A chairman, who shall be appointed by the governor. The chairman shall preside over the commission and may vote only in the event of a tie among the commissioners present.

3. Except for initial appointments, the members of the commission shall be elected in nonpartisan elections when members of the legislature are elected and shall serve for terms of 2 years.

SEC. 4. *1. The commission may contract for or employ such professional and clerical personnel as are needed to carry out its functions.*

2. The commission may adopt rules for its own governance, but no regulation which imposes any limitation upon the people of Nevada is effective until approved by the legislature.

SEC. 5. *1. The commission shall manage the public lands of the state in an orderly and beneficial manner.*

2. The commission may sell, lease, exchange or encumber the public lands when specifically authorized to do so by an act of the legislature and under the terms and conditions set forth in the act.

3. No public lands may be disposed of before July 1, 1979, except for any sales or exchanges which were pending on July 1, 1977.

SEC. 6. *1. Subject to existing rights of the people, on and after July 1, 1977, all public lands in Nevada, all waters on and below the surface of the land and all minerals not previously appropriated are the exclusive property of the State of Nevada.*

2. Until equivalent measures are enacted by the State of Nevada, the rights and privileges of the people of the State of Nevada under the National Forest Reserve Transfer Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 471 et seq.), the General Mining Laws (30 U.S.C. §§ 21 et seq.), the Homestead Act (43 U.S.C. §§ 161 et seq.), the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. §§ 315 et seq.) and the Desert Land Act (43 U.S.C. §§ 321 et seq.) and all rights of way and easements for public utilities shall be preserved under administration by the state.

3. Public lands in Nevada which have been administered by the United States under international treaties or interstate compacts shall continue to be administered by the state in conformance with those treaties or compacts.

SEC. 7. *The public lands of Nevada shall be used to the greatest extent possible for recreation, wildlife habitat, agriculture, mineral and timber production and for the development, production and transmission of energy and other public utility services under principles of multiple use which provide maximum benefit to the people of Nevada.*

SEC. 8. *The annual fees charged for grazing leases shall not exceed the fair market value of the lease, as determined upon consideration of the prices for livestock and the costs of raising livestock. Each lease shall provide for a term of not more than 10 years.*

SEC. 9. *All proceeds of sales, fees, rents, royalties or other money paid to the state under sections 2 to 10, inclusive, of this act shall be deposited with the state treasurer for credit to the state general fund.*

SEC. 10. *1. The State of Nevada has exclusive jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of sections 2 to 9, inclusive, of this act.*

2. A citizen of Nevada may institute civil action to recover damages for any injury or loss which he sustains as the result of any violation of sections 2 to 9, inclusive, of this act.

3. Any person who attempts to exercise jurisdiction over the public lands in a manner not permitted by the laws of the State of Nevada shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 2 years nor more than 10 years.

4. Any corporation or other entity which attempts to exercise jurisdiction over the public lands in a manner not permitted by the laws of the State of Nevada shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000.

SEC. 11. 1. The legislative commission shall conduct a study of the public lands of Nevada to determine:

(a) Which lands should be made available for disposition; and

(b) Which lands should be retained by the state as habitats for wildlife or for recreational or other public purposes.

2. The legislative commission shall submit a report of its findings and recommendations to the 60th session of the legislature.

SEC. 12. The governor shall appoint the first members of the Nevada lands commission, who shall be representatives from the senatorial districts in the same numbers as senators are elected, and who shall serve until November 7, 1978.

SEC 13. 1. There is hereby appropriated to the Nevada lands commission from the state general fund the sum of $125,000 for the biennium beginning July 1, 1977, and ending June 30, 1979, for support of the commission in carrying out the purposes of this act.

2. After June 30, 1979, the unencumbered balance of the appropriation made in subsection 1 shall not be encumbered and shall revert to the state general fund.

ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.
Executive Director
5549 Hartzell Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99507
(907) 344-5354

T. E. Smith, *Vice President*
P.O. Box 81071
College, Alaska 99708

J. P. Tangen, *President*
P.O. Box 1211
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Sandra Thomas, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Anchorage, Alaska

Please reply to:
☐ Anchorage Office
☐ Juneau Office
☐ Fairbanks Office

February 23, 1979

rec'd 3/1/79
dms

Mr. Mike Colletta
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Colletta:

The Alaska Miners Association, Inc. was offically incorporated in Fairbanks, Alaska on April 1, 1939. This non-profit association was formed primarily to promote the general welfare and elevate the standards of the mining industry within what was then the Territory of Alaska. The Association has since grown and now represents 1,100 members through active chapters in Fairbanks, Anchorage, Haines, Juneau, Sitka and Ketchikan.

The Association has always been active at the "hearing" level of State legislation and we intend to remain so. In addition we have assembled a statewide Legislative Affairs Committee that will have two primary objectives: (1) to monitor legislation of interest to the Association, and (2) to be available to individual legislators or legislative committees to assist them with any questions, or to provide necessary background data in regards to mineral resources or mineral resource related legislation.

We have attached to this letter a list of individuals and their telephone contact number, who have specifically volunteered their time to be available to assist you. We urge you to call upon them.

Sincerely yours,

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Paul S. Glavinovich
Chairman

PSG:sed
Attachment

Attached to and made a part of letter dated February 23, 1979, re, Alaska Miners Association, Legislative Affairs Committee.

Anchorage		
	P. S. Glavinovich	276-2433
	C. F. Herbert	278-9658
	G. Fernette	276-5004
	D. L. Stevens	277-1976
	R. Sheardown	277-0244
	K. Marrs	276-8115
Fairbanks		
	R. Swainbank	452-1655
	E. Chipp	479-6231
	P. Metz	479-7136
Haines		
	M. Palmer	766-2265
	T. Quinlan	766-2331
Juneau		
	J. P. Tangen	586-3340
	P. Holdsworth	586-1388
	D. Henkins	364-228[illegible]
Sitka		
	G. Whitcomb	747-3950
Ketchikan		
	M. Salazar	225-6608
	T. Wills	247-2623

HOME LOAN
home loan insurance
home loan & investment co.
home loan industrial bank

H. E. Daniels, Preside
S. V. Suplizio, Vice-Preside
J. A. Bonella, Secretary-Treasur

February 12, 1979

H. A. "Red" Boucher
Steering Council for Alaska Lands
630 "I" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Red:

Received your letter in regard to the situation in Alaska concerning the Alaska Lands problems. I am taking the liberty of enclosing an article from the recently completed Club 20 meeting here in Grand Junction. We had every politician from this area and this state participating and as you can see by the article, Alaska was an important part of one of the discussions. (be planned for 5000)

I did have an opportunity to visit with Jim Johnson and he promises that he will do his best to help your situation. If you want to keep in touch with Jim, I am sure he will be a help to you. Also, Ray Kogovseck, a newly elected Democratic Congressman from Pueblo, (a friend of Don Dennis) has a lot of influence and will be a help. Jim Gradeshar, who is also a friend of Don's, has heavy influence on Kogovseck.

One thing is for certain, Colorado and Alaska are in the same boat on the wilderness areas problems. I also had a brief minute to mention to Senator Bill Armstrong our concern and he is aware of Alaska's problem and ours and he feels the same way as do our Congressmen. Again, you might want to stay in touch with Bill Armstrong.

One further important point, we have on the Western Slope of Colorado a new power politically, called Club 20. It is a coalition of 20 Western Colorado counties who join together to look out for the future of the Western Slope. It is not actually a new organization being some 26 years of age, but it has developed tremendous politi punch since former Governor John Vanderhoof has taken over as the executive officer the last couple of years. They really are in a strong position politically. Former Congressman Wayne Aspinall is very active in the group. As a suggestion, you should stay in close touch with John Vanderhoof at Club 20, 634 Main St., Grand Junction.

You people are doing a great job. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Sam

Sam Suplizio
Vice-President

SS:el

Red: Saw Don Dennis in San Francisco some time ago - had a great visit —

145 NORTH 4TH STREET • GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO 81501 • TELEPHONE (303) 242-336(



Ray Kogovsek
...one representative enough



Jim Johnson
...area too big for one

East vs. West: 'New Congress'

By Bill Conrad
Sentinel staff writer

One is a Democrat, the other a Republican, but both the 3rd District congressman and the 4th District congressman agree the East vs. West situation is a bigger problem than partisan politics especially as far as the West is concerned.

Ray Kogovsek (D-Pueblo), 3rd District, and Jim Johnson, (R-Fort Collins), 4th District, talked about "The New Congress" to Club 20 members and others Saturday as that organization held its annual meeting in Grand Junction.

Kogovsek, elected only last fall, spoke of the new world he has found himself in in Washington where not only the air is cold but "the people are too."

Though he and Johnson see eye to eye on the East-West division, they differed concerning Congressional representation for Western Colorado.

Kogovsek favors turning the West Slope into one Congressional district, saying "it can be represented better by someone born and raised over here."

Johnson, another East Sloper, took a different view, pointing out that the West Slope now is represented by two congressmen; if it were a single district it would have only one vote in Congress. There are not enough people on the West Slope to justify more than one district for it and "it would be huge—too much for one man to represent," Johnson said.

Kogovsek, serving on the Interior Committee with Johnson, said, "It's a kind of 'them versus us' situation—Easterners against Westerners—and the feeling is even stronger now. The East doesn't understand the problems of Western Colorado."

He noted there are only seven westerners on the 41-member Interior Committee—"an improper balance which we hope to change."

Referring to inflation cutback proposals of the Carter administration, Kogovsek called it a "very austere budget." He criticized the fact that Western projects suffered so heavily in the cutbacks.

He sees the Alaska lands bill as one of the most important measures Congress will take up this year. "We'll have to pass a bill this year or the whole area will be locked up. It's one of the most controversial bills of the entire session."

Johnson also considers the Alaska bill a major issue, but he said RARE II "is going to take more of our time in Interior Committee than Alaska because the Alaska measure has to be completed by the end of March."

RARE II will probably take at least two years "if we do it properly," Johnson said. "We'll have hearings, probably one state at a time." He expects it to be a "long and tedious process."

And the BLM (Bureau of Land Management) wilderness study "is just commencing. We don't know what it will lead to," Johnson said.

On the Alaska issue, he said, "Something has to be done since placing areas into monuments (as was done by presidential decree under the Antiquities Act) can only be reversed by legislation." The president cannot reverse the action, Johnson noted.

Alaska's Sen. Ted Stevens is trying to work out a compromise on the Alaska lands bill, Johnson said, but Sen. Mike Gravel of Alaska is "so angry he may just leave it all locked up, saying that if that's what the Lower 48 wants so be it."

GRAND JUNCTION AREA CHAMBER of COMMERCE

February 20, 1979

Mr. H. A. "Red" Boucher
Steering Council for Alaska Lands
630 "I" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Red:

Sam Suplizio gave me a copy of your letter -- Alaska Lands January 15, 1979, and his reply.

Actually, Sam outlined our Chamber position completely, and hopefully our Colorado Congressional Delegation will understand Alaska's views when the voting takes place.

Congressman Jim Johnson is in an excellent position to help -- although he is in the minority party, he is on the sub-committee that will review lands designations.

Kogovsek and Kramer are okay too, but Wirth and Schroeder are problems. Senator Armstrong is great, but Hart may be a problem.

Colorado's lands are going through the long RARE II process, but Alaska's are in the short-time frame needing action. I agree with Sam, your direct contacts with our people will be helpful to them and appreciated.

Kindest personal regards,

Dale J. Hollingsworth
Executive Vice President

DJH/klk

131 north fourth street / post office box 1330 / grand junction colorado 81501 / telephone 303 242 3214

Of and for Western Colorado . . . 20

Print this letter
this and expand
Change Gov. etc to expand etc

February 6, 1979

Mr. H. A. Boucher
Steering Council for Alaska Lands
630 "I" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Red:

Good to hear from you and to receive a copy of "Alaska's Lands". Enclosed is a list of members on our natural resources committee. They are quite active citizens and have led the fight on RARE II. If you need, we can send you a copy of all the media people both on our side of the Divide plus the eastern half.

We fought a good fight on RARE II, but the Forest Service recommended approximately two million more acres. What is so fearsome is that they asked for public comment and promised they would follow the wishes of the citizens - the tally was 15 to 1 in Colorado for NO MORE wilderness designation! Nationwide the citizens voted 3 to 1 against it and yet they go on with a massive recommendation. I hope that Congress can read the numbers a bit better. We are going to give a battle anyway.

I certainly agree, as does our Board of Directors, that a western coalition is our only chance. Anything we can do to help your cause, let us know.

I'm fearful that a lot of cold fannies and factory shutdowns as well as severe depression will take place before the citizen realizes how stupid our elected officials have been. Ruth and I may get a chance to come up your way this early summer.

If we can be of any help, do let us know.

Sincerely,

John D. Vanderhoof
President - Executive Director

ta
Enclosure

Post Office Box 550 • 634 Main • Grand Junction, Colorado 81501 • 303-242-3264

Of and for Western Colorado . . .

ROSTER: NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
REGION 12

CHAIRMAN:

FRANK NORTON
Norton Marina
Star Route
Granby 80446
~~887-3456~~ (Res 887-2045)

EAGLE COUNTY:

DALE F. GRANT
Eagle County Commissioners
Box ~~8~~ NN
Basalt, 81621
~~328-6809~~ (Res ~~925~~ 927-3948

JOHN T. BENTON
Benton Land & Livestock Co.
P.O. Box 14
Burns, 80426
524-9674

RICHARD SOTHMAN Duane Kelly, Mgr.
KAIBAB Industries Sothman not in
P.O. Box ~~654~~ 640
Eagle, 81631
328-6311 (Res 328-6563)

GRAND COUNTY:

FRANK NORTON (ABOVE)

PITKIN COUNTY:

EVE HOMEYER
P.O. Box 1164
Aspen, 81611
925-7142

ROUTT COUNTY:

DR. J. A. UTTERBACK
Routt County Commissioners
Box 98
Steamboat Springs, 80477
~~453-2342~~ (Res ~~453-2286~~).
879-0101 879-1070

SUMMIT COUNTY:

JOHN FARR
Arrow Insurance Co
Box 888
Breckenridge 80424
668-3500 - O/C
453-6314 - Home

Robin Theobald
KGLT Radio Station
306 S. Main, Box 37
Breckenridge, CO 80424

Of and for Western Colorado . . .

ROSTER: NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
REGION 11

CHAIRMAN:

BUCK SALTER
E.R. Salter Agency
P.O. Box 188
Craig, 81625
824-6566 (Res 824-6646)

GARFIELD COUNTY:

DICK MARTIN
13112 State Highway 82
Carbondale 81623
963-2796

GEORGE E WEAR
533 Hyland Park Drive
Glenwood Springs 81601

945-8908 Res

CARL H. BERNKLAU
RR1, Box 170
Rifle, 81650
~~625-1675~~ 625-1235

JOHN SAVAGE
1122 293 Road
Rifle, ~~81630~~ 81650
625-1675

BILL PRATHER
Box 138
DeBeque 81630
283-5369

MESA COUNTY:

MRS. KAY HAYASHI
Bray and Company
1015 N. 7th Street
Grand Junction 81501
242-3647 ext. 17

ADAM A REEVES
Paraho Development Corp.
300 Enterprise Bldg.,
Third and Main
Grand Junction, 81501
243-9550

W. S. DAWSON
Dawson Mining Co.
P.O. Box 3737
Grand Junction 81501
~~243-1735~~
242-7653

Other Side, Please...

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY:

CECIL BUNKER
P.O. Box 369
Norwood, CO 81423
327-4497

THOMAS WATKINSON
Box 278
Telluride 81435
728-3688 (Res 3513)
4238

Of and for Western Colorado . . . 201

ROSTER: NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
REGION 10

CHAIRMAN:
ROGER BLOUCH
United Farm Agency
~~825 Main Street~~ 1090 N. 11
Delta, 81416
874-4401

DELTA COUNTY:
DICK STECKEL
Land's End Realty
Crawford, 81415
921-5331 (Res 921-7651)
~~4595~~ Box 57

GUNNISON COUNTY:
WALLY FOSTER
Paul Manning, Inc.
P.O. Box 699
Gunnison, 81230
641-2040 (Res 641-0096)

HINSDALE COUNTY:
PURVIS VICKER
Vicker's Dude Ranch
P.O. Box 96
Lake City ~~81325~~ 81231
944-2249

MONTROSE COUNTY:
~~JOHN COLLIER~~
~~438 City View Lane~~ Rt 1 Box 112 - until mid May
~~Montrose, 81401~~ then
~~249-7846~~

DR. JERRY WALKER
Colorado Ute Electric Assn.
Box 1149
Montrose, 81401
249-4501 Ext. 228

WALT WALDOW
Rt. 2, Box 96A
Olathe, 81425
323-5929 (Capitol, Denver 839-3006)

HAROLD WESTESEN
Rt. 1, Box 122
Olathe, 81425
323-6525

OURAY COUNTY:
FRANK L. MASSARD
P.O. Box 645
Ouray 81427
325-4303

Other side, Please...

Of and for Western Colorado . . .

ROSTER: NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
REGION 9

CHAIRMAN:

FRED KROEGER
Kroegers True Value Hardware
Box 1090
Durango 81301
247-0660 (Res 247-3130)

ARCHULETA COUNTY:

GLEN EDMONDS
Pagosa Springs Sun. Box 9
Pagosa Springs 81147
~~968~~-2200 (Res ~~968~~-5400)
247 247

DOLORES COUNTY:

DAVID CORLETT
Romer Mercantile & Grain Co.
Box 37
Dove Creek, 81324
677-2394

LA PLATA COUNTY:

FRED KROEGER (ABOVE)

MONTEZUMA COUNTY:

DAVID M. DENTON
Montelores Planning Group
P.O. Box 333
Cortez, 81321
565-8317 (Res 565-3333)

SAN JUAN COUNTY:

ART FRANCISCO
The Four Corners Advisor
Box 6
Silverton, 81433
387-5684

GERALD SWANSON
P.O. Box 335
Silverton, 81433
387-5687/ 387-5555 o/c

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF NATURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS WHO WERE ADDED TO THE ROSTER AT THE JUNE 24th MEETING. (Please add the following to your copy of the roster.)

REGION 9	La Plata County -------	Milton Fuller Calder & Company 1280 County Road 250 Durango, CO 81301 259-1290
REGION 11	Mesa County	Skip Grkovic Department of Local Affairs Parkwood Plaza, Suite 9 1000 North 9th Grand Junction 81501 243-8215
	Rio Blanco County	Dave Myler P.O. Box 986 Rangely, 81648 675-2433
	Rio Blanco County	Nick Theos 6909 County Road 49 Meeker, 81641 878-4485
	~~Rio Blanco County~~	H. W. Bradford ~~Nine~~ Mile Gap Ranch Box 2 Meeker, 81641 878-4363

WAYNE N. ASPINALL
Consultant Natural Resources Values
150 Aspinall Drive
Palisade, Colorado 81526

February 12, 1979

Honorable H. A. "Red" Boucher
% Steering Council For Alaska Lands
630 I Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear "Red":

It was good to hear from you in your letter of February the 1st, and also to receive copies of "Alaska's Lands" - an issue published January 15, 1979. I have studied the enclosure and wish to commend all of you upon its contents. The story is told of Alaska's fight for Statehood, its attainment of Statehood and the indifference, especially of the Federal Congress and Administration since that time - 1958.

"Red", most of us who worked on the Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii knew how difficult it would be for Alaska to support Statehood. However, we also had an understanding of the desire and the will of the people of Alaska to be recognized as one of the Sister States of the Union. It is a travesty on political power in the level of Federal Government that unknowledgeable people are making it impossible for the citizens of Alaska to accomplish their inmost desires of being a real partner in the Sisterhood of States. I want you to know that I shall do everything that I possibly can to advance your cause.

In your postscript you suggest that I might be a lobbyist for the people of Alaska. "Red", I am unable because of age as well as my lack of desire to appear before my former colleagues as a lobbyist. On the other land, if there is anything that I can do to be helpful I want you to call on me. It is my understanding that only a third of Congress is made up of my former associates.

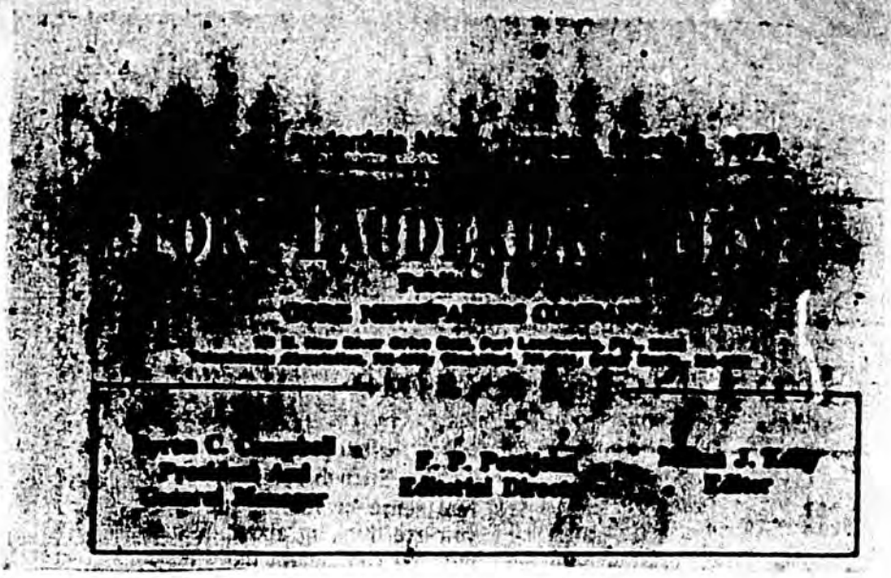
I would be glad to tell my understanding of what we had in mind when we made Alaska a state before any group or any Committee. All that I would ask is that my expenses be paid. So, just keep this in mind as you talk to the leaders of Alaska, and especially Governor Hammond.

I hope that our paths may cross again soon.

Sincerely,

Wayne N. Aspinall

WNA/vp



Compromise Necessary On Alaskan Wilderness

THERE IS NO question that much of the wilderness areas of America's last frontier — Alaska — must be preserved and protected. But there is no reason that a reasonable compromise can't be worked out so that the 49th State's wilderness heritage can co-exist without conflict with its resource wealth.

Both are important to all Americans.

The officials of the state government of Alaska are trying to work out an agreement in Congress to unlock 110 million acres of wilderness land now locked up by federal fiat. These efforts should be supported.

The key to compromise appears to be access across federal land to state and private lands, an issue on which federal officials must be more understanding than they have in the past.

It would be ridiculous to unnecessarily lock Alaska and America into an economic bind and that appears to be the intention of some in Congress and in the Department of the Interior.

A bill that accommodates the wishes of hunters, trappers, fishermen, development interests, timber and mining — and conservationists — can be passed if all sides will work together in the spirit of cooperation.

ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Executive Director
8740 Hartzell Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99507
(907) 344-5354

T. E. Smith, *Vice President*
P.O. Box 81071
College, Alaska 99708

J. P. Tangen, *President*
P.O. Box 1211
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Sandra Thomas, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Anchorage, Alaska

Please reply to:
- [x] Anchorage Office
- [ ] Juneau Office
- [ ] Fairbanks Office

March 9, 1979

Dear Alaska Miner:

On March 4th, 1979, the Board of Directors approved a resolution authorizing the association to gather information about miners who have been damaged by the Antiquities Act and other withdrawals and turn this information over to the Pacific Legal Foundation.

The Pacific Legal Foundation and the Alaska Miners Association would as quickly as possible file for a Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction so that operations might proceed without interruption this season. The Pacific Legal Foundation would assume the major amount of the costs, which could finally run to $500,000 if the case goes to Supreme Court. But costs for local counsel, deposition taking etc. for the Alaska Miners Association could still run to about $100,000, and could run to $20,000 just for the temporary orders.

The association still has a financial burden related to the Pollution Discharge Permit lawsuit, and administrative costs to cover keeping track of all our efforts.

We have thus obligated ourselves to major legal battles. We are getting major help--from the big mining companies and the Pacific Legal Foundation. We have also received encouragement from the State of Alaska.

But we must first of all depend on ourselves, and with this in mind, on behalf of the Board, I am asking you to consider making a special assessment equal to your yearly dues which will be used for the Legal Defense Fund. A special appeal is directed to the placer miners for up to 1 ounce of clean fine gold. A 1 ounce contribution could be split to cover legal and administrative costs for the association.

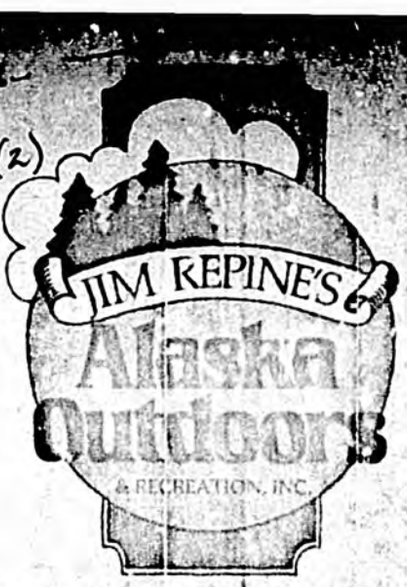
Sincerely,

Chuck Hawley

C. C. Hawley
Executive Director

P. S. Please excuse bulk mailing, but it saves us money. (Please specify "Legal Defense Fund" on special checks.)

(d)(2)



January 26, 1979

Governor Hammond
338 Denali Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Governor:

All the news I'm reading about your interest in spreading the word outside is indeed exciting. After having spent many, many weeks, in the last few years, at travel shows across the country and abroad - it never ceases to amaze me how little is known about our state.

I'm sure you will be interested in the enclosed press release specifically as it pertains to your ensuing program and in view of our (Alaska Outdoors) unique ability to enter the living rooms of potentially 75,000,000 households.

Do you suppose there is some way to incorporate our recent good fortune into an advantageous use in your efforts?

The promotion of Alaska's best interests, as best we're able to understand them, is of prime importance to every member of our organization.

In any event, I'll be in Japan for the month of February under the auspices of Nippon Television and Alaska Pacific Tours but our General Manager, Evan Swensen, is at your service for any help we can be.

Respectfully,

Jim

Jim Repine

c.c. Bill Sumner
Sam Cotton
Mike Colletta
Cliff Groh
Ted Stevens
Mike Gravel
Don Young
Dick Montague
Ed Baltz

4801 Aircraft Drive, Suite One, Anchorage, Ak. 99502 • Phone (907) 243-8523

January 5, 1979

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Alaska Outdoors Goes National

Alaska Outdoors, an outdoor recreation corporation, has announced that its weekly television program, Alaska Outdoors with Jim Repine, is now being syndicated nationally.

The program, which is currently aired on KTVA Chanel 11 at 5:30 p.m. every Sunday, and other locations throughout the state, is being syndicated by SBB Associates Inc. of Beverly Hills, California, which has agreed to place the program in television markets representing at least 75 percent of the total United States TV households.

SBB Associates bills itself as a complete service in all media and its list of clients includes such companies as Western Airlines, Readers Digest and the U.S. Marine Corps.

Repine, host of the show, and one of Alaska's leading spokesman for the sport fishing industry, stated, "We hope to be able to portray an honest and real picture of Alaska not only the outdoor recreational opportunities that exist here but a look at the people that live, work and play here."

He added, "We hope to impart nationally and internationally the same kind of values that pertain to the love and concern for the wilderness, especially people's best use of that wilderness, while also encouraging people everywhere to involve youngsters in whatever their outdoor adventures are."

The Alaska Outdoors television program is designed to promote and encourage outstanding outdoor experiences in Alaska by portraying these experiences through video taping in the wilderness.

4801 Aircraft Drive, Suite One, Anchorage, Ak. 99502 • Phone (907) 243-8523

The films are authentic and are filmed, edited and produced by Alaskans.

Alaska Outdoors Inc. itself is an Alaskan business designed to promote various Alaskan outdoor opportunities "outside" to travel agencies, sports shows, and at seminars in sporting good stores. In a way small businesses providing outdoor experiences have neither the funds nor the expertise to do.

Since Alaska Outdoors is not in the outfitting business itself, it will use these small businesses including air and boat charters, lodges, hotels, recreational equipment suppliers and professional guiding services in preparing packages to present to outside travel agencies.

In addition to using the TV program to promote the Alaskan outdoor adventure, Alaska Outdoors is also producing a magazine of the same name, edited by Repipe, who is also a newspaper columnist, author of the book Fishing Alaska, and a member of the Outdoors Writers Association of America.

The magazine deals specifically with outdoor experiences in Alaska.

fyi, please

(D)(2)



LA21 0618 10.18 JA01 0020 10.18 03/01/79

TO: SENATOR BENNETT
FROM: HENRY F. WARNER, BOX 80674, FAIRBANKS, 99708 - 456-1611

RE: INTERIOR ALASKA

CONSIDERING THE LATENESS OF THE HOUR, A NUMBER OF US HAVE COME TO THE CONCLUSION, THAT SINCE THE STATE IS IN ESSENCE BANKRUPT, THERE IS NO TIME OR MONEY TO DISCUSS ANY ISSUE OTHER THAN HAMMOND AND MILLER SAYING NO, NO, TO THE PEANUT FENDER AND HIS LACKYS. ALSO FIGHTING WITH EVERYTHING YOU'VE GOT AND GOVERNOR AND LT. GOV. TO GET IT ALL BACK LEGALLY OR TELLING THEM THAT THE ALASKANS WILL TAKE IT BACK AS SAM HOUSTON AND OUR FOREFATHERS DID.

PLEASE READ THIS INTO THE SENATE RECORD. THANK YOU.

MR. WARNER CAN BE REACHED AT THE ABOVE NUMBER AT ANY TIME.

FBX LIO/TC/ EOM



Mike 180

(13)(2)

Federal-State
Land Use Planning Commission
For Alaska

March 2, 1979

rec'd 3/7/79 dms

Honorable Mike Colletta
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Colletta:

[redacted] This will be the last time the Commission will meet in the State capitol since, as you are aware, our authorization terminates on June 30, 1979. [redacted] Our recommendations to the Congress and the Legislature are generally reflected in the provisions for future Federal-State cooperation incorporated in the bill as reported out of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on March 1 (H.R. 2199, the Huckaby bill).

A copy of the agenda for the Commission meeting is enclosed, and we would welcome your attendance at any portion of the meeting.

[redacted] We hope you will be able to come by and discuss informally with the Commissioners the Federal and State land problems to which some of them have devoted a good deal of their private time and effort for the past seven years.

We will look forward to seeing you in Juneau.

Sincerely,

Walter B. Parker
Walter B. Parker
State Co-Chairman

Sincerely,

Esther C. Wunnicke
Esther C. Wunnicke
Federal Co-Chairman

733 W. FOURTH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

Friday March 9	Item	Purpose	Papers/Presentation
9:00 a.m.	Reconvene Assessment/evaluation of Commission	Briefing	Dr. Tony Catanese Dr. James Snyder
10:15 a.m.	Public Comments		
10:30 a.m.	Review of Analysis of Regional Planning in Alaska	Briefing	Janet McCabe
11:30 a.m.	Library, Archive and other Phase-down activities	Information	John McKinney, State Archivist Lawrence M. Baxter, Internal Auditor State of Alaska
12:00 Noon	Lunch		
1:30 p.m.	Reconvene, if necessary		

Tentative Agenda
Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission For Alaska
March 8 & 9, 1979

U.S. Forest Serivce Conference Room
709 West 9th Avenue, Juneau, Alaska

Thursday, March 8	Item	Purpose	Papers/Presentation
9:00 a.m.	Convene		
9:05 a.m.	Minutes of November 30, 1978	Action	
9:15 a.m.	**Review on National Interest Lands Legislation In 96th Congress**	**Briefing**	Co-Chairmen
9:45 a.m.	Review of ANCSA Implementation Study	Discussion	Jim Hurley, Greg Peters Tom Hawkins, Mark Miller
10:30 a.m.	Coffee Break		
11:00 a.m.	Other Commission Reports Final Report Report to People Legal Memoranda Cooperative Management Wilderness Report Issues and Reports Policy Papers	Briefing	 Co-Chairmen Thelma Thrasher Paul Steucke
12:00 Noon	Lunch		
1:30 p.m.	Reconvene		
1:35 p.m.	Arctic Policy Discussion & Approval	Action	Brad Tuck
3:30 p.m.	Significant Contributors		Co-Chairmen
4:00 p.m.	Recess		

COMMISSIONERS

Dr. Richard Cooley
Office of Environmental Studies
University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
PH: (408) 429-2654

Mr. Norman Gorsuch
Attorney at Law
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PH: (907) 586-3210

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PH: (406) 754-2323

Mr. John Schaeffer
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Juneau, AK 99801
PH: (907) 586-1383

Dr. George Rogers
1790 Evergreen Avenue
Juneau, AK 99801
PH: (907) 586-1202

Mr. James Hurley
P.O. Box 864
Kodiak, AK 99615
PH: (907) 486-4433

February 14, 1979

Andrea L. Gelvin
Central, Alaska 99730

Dear Andrea,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view.

Since the invocation of the "antiquities act," the activity on the part of Alaska's state government has intensified. In addition to the court case, Governor Hammond asked the Alaska State Legislature to pass an appropriation of $2.5 million. The legislature compromised with Governor Hammond for $2. million with some legislative control on how the money is spent. The money will be used to inform the people of Alaska, develop the support of people in the "lower 48" and lobby in Washington, D. C. The money will also be used to invite leaders of various Alaskan organizations to Juneau in an attempt to reach a consensus of opinion as well as press forward on the court case.

There are many things I would personally urge you to do. One, participate in a public group, such as CMAL (Citizens for the Management of Alaska's Lands), which is dedicated to the passage of a land bill favorable to Alaska. Two, continue to keep abreast of the developments in the issue and notify your legislators of your views. At this point I think most Alaskans realize just how much of a fight we have before us. It is going to take a united front to accomplish our goals. Thank you for your comments about the "antiquities act" and about the (d)(2) land issue in general. Please feel free to contact me at any time if I can help you.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

Feb. 2, 1979

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska
99811

RE: State money to lobby against Antiquities Act.

Dear Senator Colletta,

I urge you to support the plan to appropriate State money to finance the lobbying campaign to make the Alaskan position known to the rest of the lower States and to fight the Antiquities Act in court.

A lobbying effort is needed because we must make the Stateside legislators realize that such actions affect them too. Perhaps then we can get better support in the U.S. Congress.

Sincerely,

Andrea L. Nelson
Central, AK 99730

February 14, 1979

Bertha Midyett
1011 West 12th Avenue Apt. #1
Anchroage, Alaska 99501

Dear Bertha,

Thank you for your telegram concerning Gravel's seven points. I also agree with these seven "must have" provisions, and will support both our Congressional delegation and Governor Hammond in their effort to secure those guarentees from the federal government.

I also noted your comment about the Minority office in Anchorage. I understand it is an attempt to cut down the travel necessary between Anchorage and Juneau by legislators. I have not yet seen any indications as to whether or not it is accomplishing this purpose. If it does, in the long run, save the state money, I think it may bring better government to the people of Anchorage. I do understand that the newspaper article was incorrect in one fact. The House Minority Aide is receiving $2161. a month, rather than the $3010. reported in the newspaper.

Thank you for taking the time to inform me of your views on these issues. Please feel free to contact me or my staff if you have any other questions or comments.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

[redacted]

02219 POM ANCHORAGE ALASKA 15 01-30 [redacted]

PMS REP MIKE COLLETTA

JUN 1387

AGREE WITH GRAVEL 7 POINTS. AGAINST LEGISLATIVE OFFICE HERE. WHO IS PAYING FOR THIS DUPLICATION.

BERTHA MIDYETT

1011 WEST 12 APT 1

ANCHORAGE AK 99501

Mike ——

Referring to Bonnie Jack?

EOM

BLANKMORE BUSINESS FORMS, INC.

LA11 2997 17.59 02/09/79 JA01 0301 08.05 02/12/79

TO ALL REPUBLICAN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

FROM: BERTHA MIDYETT
1011 WEST 12TH. APT. 3
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 272-3707

"OPPOSE MINORITY LEGISLATIVE OFFICES. URGE MONEY FOR ABUSED CHILDREN AND BATTERED WOMEN INSTEAD."

any response? NO

(P)(2)

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

FROM: JIM FUKSA
BOX 60254
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

RE: FOLLOWING MESSAGE HAS BEEN SENT TO
TED STEVENS

MESSAGE: HONORABLE TED STEVENS
DEAR SIR:
YOU OWE MIKE GRAVEL A PUBLIC APPOLOGY
FOR CALLING HIM A LIAR, OR YOU SHOULD
RESIGN. PREFERABLY BOTH. THE PEOPLE
OF ALASKA WILL NOT COMPROMISE!
D--2 AND THE ANTIQUITIES ACT ARE BOTH
UNCONSTITUTIONAL
INDEPENDENCE NOW!

FBX L10/SM/EOM/

NEBOOME BUSINESS FORMS, INC.

JUNEAU (AP) — The government's "flagrant abuse" of Alaska's environment should not be ignored while Congress debates how much Alaska land should be set aside and for what uses, a legislator says.

That is the point of testimony scheduled today before the Senate Resources Committee at the arrangement of Sen. Bill Sumner, R-Anchorage.

Sumner asked Russ Lowell of Anchorage to show slides and tell of the scrap iron and wood, abandoned barrels, explosives and junked vehicles Lowell has found around Alaska, "to increase the awareness" of what the federal government has left behind.

He also proposes that the slides be made available in Washington as part of the state's land legislation lobbying, and perhaps spend $500,000 to present the story.

Lowell's firm, Lowell-C.P.M. Alaska, has a $1.8 million contract this year to clean up after the exploratory gas and oil well sites that were drilled from 1944 to 1953 on the National Petroleum Reserve.

The cleanup is mandated by the "Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" of 1976. The government is now conducting studies for cleanup of debris left on the Aleutians since World War II, Lowell said, but at the same time it continues to dump solid waste on the tundra, tidelines and mountains of Alaska and he claims his pictures prove that.

"I personally wonder whether D2, and other previously established national refuges, are perhaps just an [illegible] government's past and continuing abuse of Alaska lands," Lowell said. "By reference to the comment that bulldozers are poised and ready to tear up the land, it's apparent that the comment wasn't the result of looking very closely.

"What bulldozers that may have been seen during any 'fact-finding' tour last summer were undoubtedly in various states of disrepair and abandoned long ago by the fact-finder's employer, the United States government," he said.

Although he acknowledged that photos of junked vehicles and scrap piles were taken in 1976-1977, Lowell said he's sure they are still there.

"There's only one active federal cleanup and rehabilitation program going on right now, the reserve," he said. "They're not trying hard enough."

Sumner said he wants to determine "the integrity of those pursuing withdrawals.

"They cannot ignore this flagrant [illegible] and present, and not address it at the same time they're adding withdrawals," he said.

"Of all the activity Alaskans are involved in; sports hunting, guiding, trapping, everything outside urban Alaska, it doesn't add up to the total abuse (by the government). "I defy (Cecil Andrus) to find anything that resembles this."

Sumner said he wants the $900,000 the governor has proposed as a contingency fund in his $2.5 million land lobbying-information effort to "address this blight on the state."

"If they're going to talk about this with any credibility, they've got to address this subject," he said.

"I estimate it would cost $111 million to clean this stuff up, and the state should not inherit that liability," he said.

Sumner said he wants guarantees that the federal government will remove debris from lands conveyed to the state or native corporations.

Legislators Seek D2 Bill To Help State

Times Juneau Bureau

JUNEAU — The Legislature is looking for a D2 land bill from Congress this year that would produce some gain to the state over the current situation of land set aside under the Antiquities Act.

Structure being created to direct D2 strategy will allow the state's congressional delegation to negotiate over Alaska's bottom line position.

Most legislators seem to agree that the state's bottom line position is that set out by Gov. Jay Hammond in a statewide address early this month. The six points: revocation of the Antiquities Act withdrawals, full entitlement of state and native land, control of fish and game, access to state land, exclusion of known resource areas from federal park withdrawals and continuation of traditional Alaskan uses of federal land.

Debate over addition of a seventh point, a "no more" clause advanced by U.S. Sen. Mike Gravel in his testimony Monday, has shown just how negotiable the Legislature considers the other six points to be.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Colletta, who said he favors ordering the priority of Hammond's six points, said Gravel's "no more" clause might be added as a bargain-

ANCHO
HEALTH
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• HOT WHIRLPOOL • EXERC
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Membership lis

"I told Alaska to cut the pric
And the balon