

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672708

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the rest of that state. It seems everyone has strong convictions on the issues, with most Alaskan residents wanting states rights, letting manage their own resources. The native Alaskans, estimated around 30,000 or one-fifth of the population, are fairly happy with their settlement but would like more. They were allotted 44 million acres of land plus almost \$1 billion and given the right of subsistence hunting.

The state was promised, at statehood, 104 million acres by 1985, but so far have received only about 30 million acres and some of the lands they selected are included in the federal proclamations and withdrawals, estimated at about seven million.

Suddenly the whole state is in turmoil after the passage of the Udall bill, HR-39 over the less restricting Breaulx-Jingle bill in the House of Representatives. The issue is yet to be decided in the Senate, but is expected to come up this year. Apparently the Udall bill withdraws entirely too much land from possible commercial or industrial use and places it in wilderness, and parks.

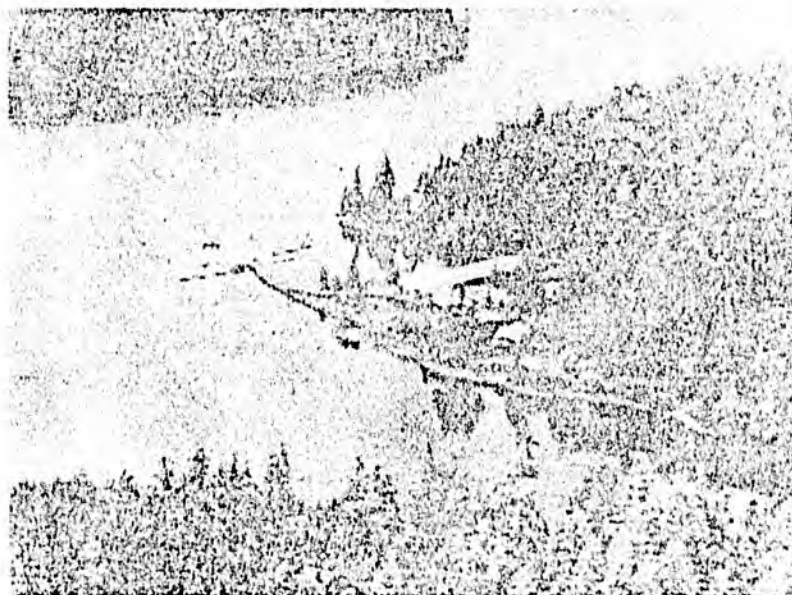
Now wilderness and parks are nice to have, but in that country, which is practically all wilderness, the people need such vast areas like a hole in the head. They can't get to them. They can't fly into them and flying is a way of travel there. They just sit back and see their state cut up into giant parcels and portions or upended mountains or boggy, barren flatlands accessible to only a very limited number of United States citizens.

There is still hope, with the Senate bill S-9, less restrictive than HR-39, if it passes then the whole thing will return to a compromise meeting of committees of both Houses. In the meantime the Presidential proclamation of 56 million acres of National Monuments will stand until the Congress acts, hopefully together with a better and more logical and acceptable settlement for the most benefit of all U. S. citizens, including the 49th state.

Last week I asked Congressman Gore why he had voted for the Udall bill. He replied "They (environmentalist organizations) showed us such beautiful pictures of the state that we felt we just had to protect it."

After a few more questions and explanations, unexpectedly backed by a one-time Alaskan citizen in the audience, Congressman Gore stated, "I'm afraid you fellows know more about the situation than I do."

Right, you are Congressman. And may we suggest you learn more about the situation before casting another vote on the basis of pretty pictures.



ALASKAN LODGE — Yes Bay Lodge, on a point between a river lower right, and salt water bay, about 50 miles from Ketchikan, can be reached only by air or water. Bear are plentiful in country at rear of the lodge; hordes of salmon migrate up the river to spawn.

— Photo by V. H. (Doc) Jernigan

Outdoors

By V. M. (Doc) JERNIGAN

Last week I touched some of the highlights of a recent tour of Alaska which required some 8000 air miles to get there and return. Add another 5000 miles hopping from border to border of that vast state, which really kept me up in the air for seven days.

To add some dimension to the size of Alaska, if we superimposed a same scale map of Alaska on the lower 48 states it would reach from the northern tip of Maine to the south of Key West and extend in the East to West direction from Eastern North Carolina into New Mexico.

Of course these distances included the narrow strip of Alaska, along the coast West of British Columbia, containing Juneau, Sitka and Ketchikan. It also includes the Alaskan Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands. The state does contain 365 million land acres and some 10 million inland water areas.

The President and House of Representatives have restricted use of 140 million Alaskan acres by declaring them National Monuments, National Parks, wildlife preserves and wilderness areas. Hunting will be permitted in wilderness areas and wildlife preserves. Subsistence hunting will be permitted by "local rural residents" on a non-racial basis on the parks and monuments.

Definition of local rural residents is definitely a misunderstood term. Who falls within subsistence hunting and this category? What about a resident making his living by guiding? Anyone living outside the major Alaskan cities could legally hunt these areas, but not for sport.

Ken Fanning, of the Real Alaskan Coalition, representing more than 4000 Alaskan Sportsmen, says Alaskans resent efforts of the lower 48 states to regulate and control their state. But that is exactly what is happening. Other states have control and management of game and fish, but the federal government is regulating this activity in Alaska.

The state will be allowed to manage its wildlife only after a one-year trial period, with secretary of the interior oversight. If the state won't or doesn't handle to the secretary's satisfaction then the U. S. steps in and closes areas to all hunting except for subsistence which is guaranteed over the President's signature.

Subsistence hunting permits rural local residents to hunt anywhere they have hunted historically. This is to put food on the table and would also help lower welfare payments. It means natives may take nesting waterfowl in the spring, reducing the numbers reaching the "outside." They may use snowmobiles, vehicles, motorboats or most any other means of transportation possible.

Many Alaskan residents, including guides, plan to continue penetration of the new boundaries and hunt the areas as they have in the past. They feel not many U. S. enforcement personnel will be patrolling the areas — in fact will be unable to get to most of them without guides.

Actually Alaska is not a hunter's Utopia. Game is plentiful only because of the limits of man's endurance imposed by natural barriers and difficulty of travel into the enormous back country. Only the very hardy will brave the interior's heavy snows and harsh environment. However to the natives and residents this is a way of life.

One resident suggested the best way to solve their problems is to raise funds to send meddling environmentalists of the "outside" into the heart of these wilderness areas and leave them there. They would never find their way out. Residents travel the wilderness areas only with a powerful gun at hand for protection against chance encounters with a grizzly bear with cubs.

Our group rode the Alora charter boat out of Homer into the Cook Inlet where we spent an afternoon fishing for halibut, a prized eating fish. I cranked in the first one from about 200 feet straight down. At least a dozen were caught weighing up to 67 pounds. That night we had dinner with a representative group of local residents and listened to their arguments for states rights.

Next day we had lunch at Shungnak Camp, headquarters for a small group of Anaconda Co. prospectors in the Ambler District, near the Brooks Range of mountains. Two young lady cooks for the camp laid a bounteous variety of food on us, including fried Shee fish roe, wild blueberries, strawberries, and, of all things, watermelon.

At Fairbanks we again met with a large group of local citizens, headed by the mayor of that city. The menu included Caribou, Sitka deer, Dall sheep, moose, king salmon, Shee fish and locally grown vegetables, sourdough bread, wild blueberry crisp, wild cranberry relish and a series of lengthy arguments on the political mishandling of their state's lands.

From Fairbanks we flew to Gulkana where we picked up famed guide Bill Ellis. He talked to us about the serious curtailment of the activities of the many guides operating in the Wrangell Mountains which was declared a national monument by the President. While he talked we were flying a breathtaking route over the vast array of snowcovered mountains which contain almost 40 percent of Alaska's Dall mountain sheep 11 million areas closed to sport hunting.

We arrived in Valdez — the end of the 48-inch 300-mile oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay. A tanker was loading at our arrival. They are shipping out almost 1.3 million barrels a day. We had lunch with the Valdez Chamber of Commerce, after touring the end of the pipeline complex. The Valdez bureaucracy in Washington was threatening their way of life. They feel most outsiders think the issue is between development or environment, but it isn't so. Alaska has a proven environment record and controlled development.

We boarded the Glacier Queen here and toured the vast Columbia Glacier, threading our way through huge chunks of ice floating away from the glacier after breaking off. A large number of seals were seen riding these icebergs. On the way back to port the captain broke out an endless variety of goodies for us to munch on while we rode. My favorite was the giant boiled prawns (shrimp). Others liked them also. They disappeared in a hurry. We stopped at a spot where silver salmon were running and just about everyone aboard the boat caught or lost at least one.

From Valdez to Anchorage for the night and next day on to Juneau where we met with the lieutenant governor and members of the governor's staff and held an interview by phone with Gov. Jay Hammond who was in Denver at a meeting of Western governors. Gov. Hammond verified what we had been hearing throughout the tour.

That night we met with another group of residents and sportsmen of Juneau who again gave us the same basic story of too much meddling by outside politicians.

Valdez will be treasured in my memory as the home of a youngster timidly approaching and asking for MY autograph.

James A. O. Crowe



Fishing habits of Alaskans prove quite difficult to fathom

THE DIFFERENCES in the behavior of salmon and steelhead in the Great Lakes and their ancestors in the Pacific Ocean waters of Alaska are hard to believe and impossible to explain.

For example, on a recent fishing jaunt in Alaska, I found everyone I encountered, from veteran guides to visiting fishermen from the prairies of Kansas, trolling for salmon with cut bait.

As I've already reported, their trolling methods are at least a decade behind ours on the Great Lakes. They use heavy weights tied directly into their trolling lines. They have yet to adopt our downriggers and electronic fish finders.

But more than that, I didn't see a single plug, spoon or streamer fly being trolled in the Alaskan waters. The universal bait I saw was a herring, chopped off at an angle about three quarters of the way up from the tail, gutted and impaled on a big tandem hook.

THE FASHION at the Yes Bay Lodge, near Ketchikan in southeastern Alaska, is to hook the bait on the upper hook, leaving the lower hook to dangle free.

Now we Great Lakes salmon fishermen have known about cut bait since 1967 when the salmon staged their first spawning run off Manatee after their introduction into Lake Michigan. But cut bait has never worked for us.

We quickly found that our salmonparrs to be totally uninterested in an alewife or smelt, cut and rigged as they are in Alaska and on the West Coast of the lower 48 states. So ever since then, we have fished exclusively with artificial lures for the coho and chinook, and we've done very well, thank you.

BUT THE ALASKAN fishermen couldn't believe that their coho and chinook, just by being transplanted to the Great Lakes, could act so differently than in their home waters.

They suggested that perhaps the alewives and smelt we were offering them were not attractive to them.

But that doesn't track. The Great Lakes salmon chase down and eat

alewives and smelt by the millions when they are not impaled on a hook.

And, more than that, Great Lakes alewives, caught in nets and frozen, are being shipped by the ton to the West Coast to be used there as cut bait for salmon.

WHY WON'T THEY work in the Great Lakes?

The Alaskan fishermen were very polite but clearly skeptical of my claims that we Great Lakes trollers routinely and throughout the spring and summer fishing season hook and land steelhead trout in the open waters.

The steelhead, a migratory strain of rainbow trout, are, of course, also natives of the Pacific waters. Both in their home waters and in the Great Lakes, they hatch out from eggs laid in streams. As fingerlings, they migrate, like salmon, to the big water to grow big and scrappy before migrating in the fall back into the streams to spawn. Unlike salmon, however, they don't necessarily die and can repeat the spawning migration several times during their lifetime.

However, on the West Coast, from Alaska all the way down to northern California, they are simply never caught in the open waters of the Pacific.

In fact, once they migrate down out of the streams as fingerlings, they are almost never seen again until they reenter the streams on their spawning runs. It is only then that West Coast fishermen get a crack at them, and, of course, the river fishing in late summer and fall for steelhead is legendary out there.

WHEN I TOLD my new-found Alaskan friend that I didn't know a single Great Lakes troller who hasn't caught dozens of steelhead in the open waters, starting as early as April, they just couldn't really believe me.

Again, why the difference? No one that I have ever talked to can explain these behavioral differences.

They are just a few of the many mysteries that exist about fishing, and I suppose those mysteries are among the reasons that so many of us find fishing so fascinating.

Everyone Is Right—and Wrong—in Alaska

By Gary D. Warner
Outdoor Editor

Save Alaska!

For whom? For our children.

From whom? From ourselves.

That is The Word we hear about Alaska. I believe, I have subscribed to it for many years. But it is no longer my religion.

Alaska is just too damned big.

"I liked your Alaska series," an acquaintance told me, "but it was confusing. I still don't think I understand what's going on."

Neither do I. I have traveled in Alaska more than most Alaskans and more than all but a tiny fraction of the residents of the lower 48... which makes me an expert. But I have no ironclad answers. Neither does anyone else, but they won't admit it.

Kansas City to Seattle is a 3-hour flight over parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Washington. Seattle to Anchorage is a 3-hour flight, most of it over the Alaskan panhandle—and at Anchorage, most of Alaska is still to come.

While Alaska is overwhelmingly large—and overwhelmingly beautiful, we must not forget—it also is overwhelmingly empty. Where else can you make a night flight from one side of a state—in this case 499 miles—to the other and never see a single light?

I wish I were a member of a narrow-interest group. I'd like to be an environmental zealot, or a hell for leather oilman, or a raving anti hunter. I wish I had only one view, like every player in the Alaska drama seems to have. It would be easy then.

I have no quarrel with any of the areas designated for protection under H.R. 39, the House bill

The Outdoor Orbit



that would create 127 million acres of parks, refuges, forests and wild and scenic rivers. Each has its own beauty, each is deserving of all we can do for it, even if that, in most cases, is nothing. I do not agree that federal land management as administered in the lower 48 states is the solution for Alaska.

Environmentalists say that Alaskan land withdrawals must be overzealous because of the fragility of Alaska. Does this not suggest, at the same time, that the nature of Alaska dictates different thinking in its management?

In most cases, I believe firmly, the parks which would be created by H.R. 39 should be open to traditional uses until there is good reason to restrict them. Why? Because those traditional uses, such as hunting, fishing and trapping, constitute the major portion of the traffic most of the proposed national parks will bear for many years.

Gates of the Arctic, Noatak and Kobuk Valley National Parks, thrown together in the wilds of northern Alaska, spread unevenly over an area about 120 miles north to south and 260 miles east to west—about 30,000 square miles of land for a park.

The three parks lie more than 500 air miles northwest of Anchorage. There are no roads within or to the parks. If you want to see them, you hop Weir Air to Galena or Kotzebue and charter a floatplane whose owner will agree to drop you off at a

lake within the parks, and return for you on a preset day. Then you start walking.

That's fine. We need parks without the slickness of Yosemite, which equals exactly in both beauty and dimension a photograph in National Geographic. Some environmental groups say, "Alaska is not now crowded, but neither was Yellowstone crowded when it first was made a national park. If parks in Alaska follow the pattern of those in the United States, they soon will have a heavy stream of visitors."

Hogwash. Because of the combination of ruggedness, remoteness and cost, visitation to most of the areas H.R. 39 proposes to set aside will be very low for the foreseeable future. Why close them, then, to the Alaskans and the outsiders who have set up hunting camps, or use the remote cabins for shelter while running traplines?

I do not want an Alaska stamped with a pattern of roads or burdened with the clutter of earth moving machines, but neither do I want an Alaska I cannot use. What I want, as a matter of fact, is an Alaska exactly as it is today—or was, before a President Carter's national monument withdrawals last year. The best way to ensure that would seem to be the passage of the Udell Anderson bill.

Gov. Jay Hammond of Alaska undoubtedly was correct when he predicted that we will get a d-2 bill—at least during this Congress. But H.R. 39 is not quite a good d-2 bill. It is a little too high handed. It

restricts Alaskans a little too much. It takes away too many options.

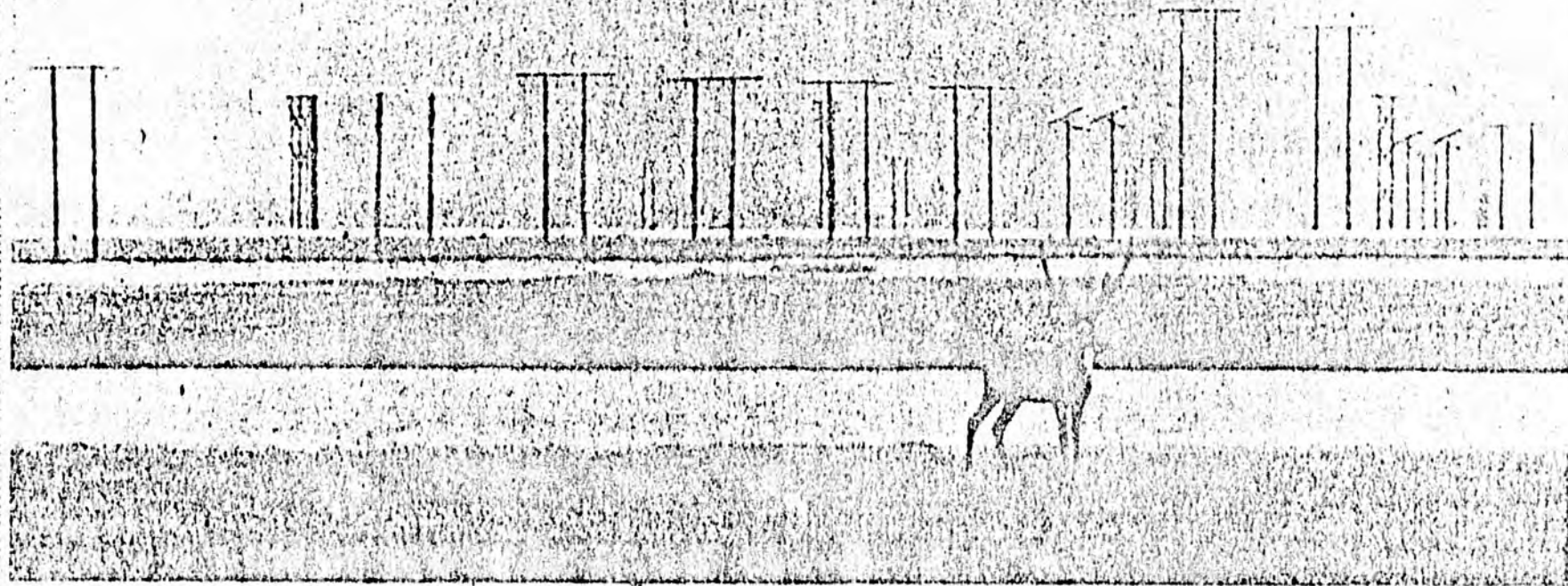
I cannot argue with any of the positive points offered by the Alaska Coalition. Neither do I disbelieve the concerns of Atlantic Richfield and Exxon and Amoco, the Alaska Fish and Game Department, hunters and trappers, the state government, all Alaskans. A reader who returned this week from an Alaskan journey called yesterday; his description of the feeling of Alaskans was this: "Everybody up there is angry."

So am I. I want Alaska's mineral resources to help furnish the material for my car, Alaskan oil to power it and Alaskan gas to keep my house warm—but I want Alaska's incredibly beautiful wild areas to remain exactly as they are, too; I want Alaska to remain Alaska. I want Alaskans who truly live off the land—who use its hunting, fishing and trapping resources to feed their families—to continue their lifestyle forever, but I want my hunting privileges intact, too.

The trouble is that there are two views on Alaska—save it or use it—and no one yet has demonstrated the leadership and willingness to satisfy both needs. One Alaskan woman, in Fairbanks, filled my ear with not exactly complimentary descriptions of "conservationists," then seemed embarrassed when I told her I was a conservationist.

That I am. But I believe that the pro-environment community of which I am a member is, on the Alaskan issue, too rigid, too demanding. The great rising up of environmentalists in the United States probably has reached its peak; the new power of the movement to sway public opinion and political decisions must be tempered by, and give a little ground to, our practical needs. If it does not, environmentalists soon will find themselves denoted to yesterday... to zero franks.

We can both save and use Alaska. If we try.



A lone caribou bull feeding poses the great question: Can we both save and use Alaska?

Tug of War

Battle of Alaska Being Waged in Washington

By Gary D. Warner
Outdoor Editor

ANCHORAGE, Alaska—Alaska is the victim of the biggest tug of war in American history.

The game is not being played in our 48th state, however, but in Washington. The ends of the rope are not held by Alaskans but by preservationists and developers, with Congress acting as referee. Alaskans are being left out.

"We're not the largest state in the Union, we're the smallest. Our future doesn't depend on what we think but what people in California and New York and Missouri think," Lloyd Hopper, Fairbanks lawyer.

"Every Alaskan in an environmentalist. We want to keep it forever. Alaskans can manage Alaska better than the Sierra Club or Fund for Animals or anyone else," Mac McDonald, Valdez mayor.

"The trouble with people in the lower 48 is that they get beaten on the head with perceptions, not real-

Lessons in series

ties."—Sally Smith, state representative from Fairbanks.

"The whipping-up of emotions by non-Alaskans is unjust and unfair. We need to convey a true picture of Alaska instead of a picture drawn by demagogic minds."—Bill Egan, native Alaskan and three-time governor of the state.

"We chafe at far-off attempts at making bureaucratic incursions and political points at our expense... and decisions by people who don't share or understand our lifestyle."—Jay Hammond, former guide and bush pilot and now governor of Alaska.

Mary Bishop of Fairbanks presents a perspective on Alaska that clears the air: "All too often the Alaska lands problem has been presented as a black-and-white issue—either we must place a third or more of Alaska within

park or park-like status or it will be subjected to development which will threaten the existence of our last true wilderness. Rarely is a middle-ground rationale presented to the public or to the legislators as a solution to this issue."

Although far more Alaskans apparently oppose the Udall-Anderson solution to the d-2 issue, a sizable bloc supports it, and with a nod, too. Or you can believe the sarcastic comment of a Fairbanks citizen: "You've got 40,000 Alaskan residents who are fervently against d-2. You've got 10,000 environmentalists who are for it. The rest of them are like people in Kansas City—as long as they have their beer and the TV works, they don't give a damn."

Still, Alaska can claim that a
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☆ Alaskans Want to Handle Alaska's Problems, Thank You

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greater percentage of its citizens are politically active than in any other state. Alaskans are different, and they are proud of it. They came to Alaska looking for a lifestyle unlike the plodding, drugged existence into which most Americans are born. Their most common quality is independence. They suffer the winters and glory in the remainder of the year. They love the outdoors, the hunting and fishing and trapping like no other Americans.

And both private citizens and the Alaskan state government, in all its forms, do their best to take a single issue: The federal government wants to govern Alaska from Washington, and that can't be done.

The state of Alaska has dug in behind a seven-point position which it insists must be addressed in any legislation passed by Congress:

- Congress should revoke the land withdrawals made last year by President Carter and Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus under the Antiquities Act.

- Congress should give to the state its full entitlement of lands authorized by the Alaskan Statehood Act—thus far the state has only 19 million of 104 million acres—and should give to the natives their full land entitlement of 44 million acres (thus far native corporations have title to only one million acres).

- Congress should provide access to state and private lands across any federal enclaves created.

- The state should manage all fish and game.

- Congress should exempt known mineral deposits and other commodity resources from systems which preclude development.

- Traditional land uses on all lands in Alaska should continue.

- The President, or any other federal official, should be barred from establishing or adding to any

conservation system unit, such as a park or refuge.

That's what Alaska wants. Realistically, it can't get it all. But Alaskans feel they must gain some points or the future they came here to find will go down the drain.

Big Wildlife Battle

The fish and wildlife argument is a major issue; Alaskans are fishermen, hunters and trappers. Without it, private opposition to a reasonable d-2 settlement would all but disappear. Under the Udall-Anderson bill, though, Alaskans say too much land is designated for management by the National Park Service, which has no experience or proficiency in wildlife management.

Despite statements that hunting would still be allowed on 60 percent of Alaskan lands, the withdrawals would eliminate much of the prime hunting country and would, along with the native lands, block access to even more. The hunting business in Alaska, which employs about 4,000 people—one of every 100 Alaskans—would be severely damaged.

Ken Fanning of the Real Alaska Coalition, an Alaskan group opposed to the d-2 legislation, says the Udall-Anderson bill is blatantly anti-hunting. "There's an anti-hunting grizzly loose in Washington," he says, "and it finds open doors wherever it goes. They have us down as culprits and as enemies of motherhood and wilderness. Yet not one professional fish and wildlife agency supports the bill."

Despite assurances that hunting will be allowed in areas designated as wilderness—69.6 million acres of the total—Fanning stated, "Unless specific exemptions are made, an Interior Department solicitor has concluded, hunting and trapping will not be allowed in wilderness areas."

U.S. Gov. Terry Miller, addressing the same topic, observes, "We're not unmindful of the possibility of

the Park Service allowing Alaskans to continue their traditional lifestyles to get some sort of civil acceptance for this bill, then turning the screws later."

Dick Bishop of the Alaska Fish and Game Department says, "Our concern is the proper and equitable use of our wildlife resources. As proposed in H.R. 20, wildlife management is tipped too heavily toward the federal government."

"Moderation on both sides has gone out the window. There is very little likelihood the issue will be resolved on the basis of what's best for habitat, wildlife or even users. It's in the political arena now, and that's how it will be resolved."

One of the hottest and most complicated words in Alaska these days is "subsistence." Basically, it means the right of Alaskans, both natives and non-natives, to continue the taking of fish and game for personal and consumptive family use. The Udall-Anderson bill provides for a system of regional boards to determine who is qualified for subsistence use, under state management, in all areas of Alaska, even where sport hunting is banned. But it also gives precedence to subsistence hunting over sport hunting and allows federal oversight of the program.

One More Lockout

What does this mean to the Alaskan hunter? That Alaskan natives, who are already authorized total rights to 44 million acres, can complain that non-subsistence hunters are affecting their take on federal lands, appeal to the Interior Department if the state does not satisfy them and force the closing of hunting on more lands.

Most Alaskans agree that subsistence rights should be granted on a non-racial basis, to those people who live in the back country and who do feed themselves or their families with the game they take. But they fear the privilege can run

wild. Overkills by natives are routinely documented. A 1975 survey showed that 54 villages in the western Yukon area took 13 million pounds of fish, game and birds. The killing of hundreds of walrus at a time—for tusks to carve and sell to tourists, not for meat—is not uncommon.

To cap it off, the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act reads: "All aboriginal titles, if any, and claims of aboriginal title in Alaska based on use and occupancy . . . including any aboriginal hunting or fishing rights that might exist, are hereby extinguished."

In other words, Alaskan natives who are receiving \$1 billion plus 44 million acres in exchange for other claims, including hunting and fishing rights, are now coming back to demand not only the return of those rights but the power to deny other Alaskan hunters the use of public lands.

The subsistence debate reaches from the Alaskan wilds to the governor's office. "Subsistence is like pornography," observes Gov. Hammond. "No one can define it but we know it when we see it."

"What we oppose is any language that abrogates the state's rights to manage its fish and wildlife. We don't want someone 5,000 miles away to tell us that an Eskimo must take a bowhead whale or be culturally deprived."

Hammond has been a popular governor, but throughout the state Alaskans who oppose what they call the lock-up of land criticize him for not adopting a stronger stance. "He's got what he wants; we're having to fight this thing without him"—or some variation thereof—is a common view. But Hammond stands his ground.

A Bill Will Come

"The people who say that are deluded," Hammond said. They think if they fight hard enough in the courts, threaten the federal bureau-

cracy enough, d-2 will go away.

"A few people in public office in Alaska have pandered toward this issue, and there's a great temptation for me to make points with a strong image. But you lose ground in Washington if you do. I won't satisfy the environmental extremists who want the whole state locked up or the people who want nothing at all done. But I, Senator (Ted) Stevens and (Rep.) Don Young are taking what we think is a realistic approach."

That approach, in essence, is that a d-2 bill is inevitable. "I would rather have no bill at all than H.R. 30," Hammond said. "But Senator Stevens feels that if no bill passes this year, the chances of the Udall bill passing, as is, next year are improved substantially. Our view is that we must work as hard as we can to get as many amendments as we can. I would hope to see a bill passed that contains our seven consensus points. If in the end the bill is not acceptable, we work to kill it. If we get a good bill, we take it and run."

"Equitable treatment—that's all we're asking for. Not special. Equal. There is a proposal going around, for instance, that the excess profits tax on oil be imposed on all oil priced above \$7.50 a barrel in Alaska but \$13 everywhere else. That's the kind of treatment we can do without."

The Hammond-Stevens-Young position differs from that of Sen. Mike Gravel, Alaska's senior senator and the only Democrat among the four. Gravel is working to kill the d-2 legislation in the Senate, hoping that a changing political climate will provide Alaska a better chance next year.

Miller, Hammond's lieutenant governor, says, "My view is that we won't see a bill on the Senate floor this year." If he is wrong, though, he admits, "There is some question whether we can stop it. And if this goes through we really do become a neo-colony."

Voters In the Dark

Alaskans wish more Americans were aware of what is at stake in their state. "There are good reasons for people in the lower 48 to be interested in Alaska," Hammond said. "First, we have a great many resources that should be made available, with environmental safeguards, to the people of this country. Second, there is the matter of the federal-state relationship. The issue here is self-determination. The one thing that petrifies Alaskans is the federal government forcing us into a 'permit' lifestyle—one in which we have to go to somewhere 5,000 miles away to turn around."

Hammond has what he thinks is a better idea. "I am recommending," he said, "a co-operative management system for all lands on the Alaskan peninsula instead of putting up fences that preclude hunting and trapping and resource development. I would like to see us sit down together and agree on a management plan for Alaska that would be a showcase for land-use management. That's the route to go instead of fumbling along with traditional systems that haven't worked too well. I'm convinced my teeth hurt."

There is no relief in sight for Hammond's monumental toothache. That rugged old football veteran, Mo Mentum, is now on the environmental team.

Those environmentalists frequently quote Robert Service's noble words about Alaska:

Thank God! There is always a land beyond!

For those who are true to the trail,
A vision to seek, a beckoning peak,
A fairness that never will fail.

Alaskans who live in that land beyond better understand these words:

A promise made is a debt unpaid.

On Sunday's outdoor page: A personal view of Alaska.

★ Thursday, August 2, 1979

THE KANSAS CITY STAR

Treasures

Oil, Copper, Silver, Zinc— You Name It, Alaska Has It

By Gary D. Warner
Staff Writer

BORNIER, Alaska—Alaska is forever.

In its immensity, its dreams, its future, its resources—and its emptiness—Alaska is, to men who can foresee their own limits, endless. It is capable of mothering a population far beyond its present scattered settlers, who cling to the roads of water and gravel—and occasionally pavement—as if they want to be ready to flee this awesome giant if need be.

Alaska can feed from its breast a wealth of crops and timber and fish and wildlife—and minerals and oil—beyond our expectations. But like a mother, Alaska must be used. It begs to be used.

To most Americans, Alaska's wealth springs as crude oil from Prudhoe Bay and flows through the pipeline to Valdez, where it is pumped into tankers for delivery to U.S. refineries. Other Alaskans, however, know that the riches buried underground are copper, lead, silver, zinc.

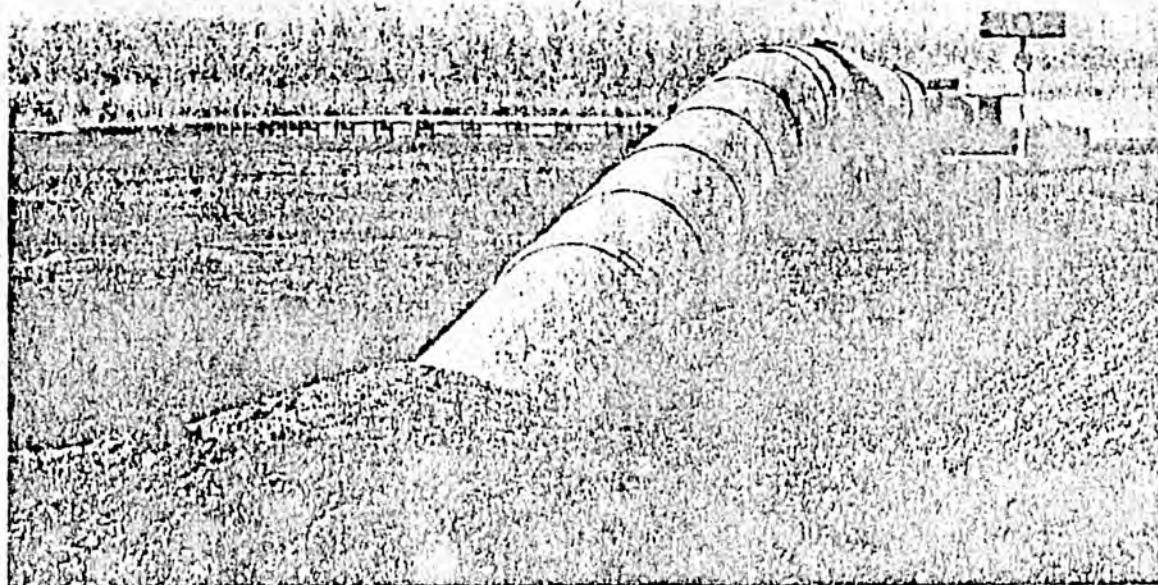
In the Brooks Range, which separates the North Slope from central Alaska, known mineral deposits valued at \$4 billion are tucked into a pocket called the Ambler River mining district. The Ambler district, north of the Arctic Circle and south of the dramatic Arrbitch

Second of a series

Peaks, is almost surrounded by land withdrawals made by President Carter and Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus; the only route out is a flat, swampy corridor to the south—unsuitable and environmentally hazardous, it is held.

On the eastern edge of the Ambler district, in what Alaskans call "Hungry Country" because of its wildness and emptiness, the Anaconda Copper Company discovered a rich belt of ore it calls "Sun Camp." Dave Hestwood, Anaconda geologist, says the ore is 10 times better than that being presently mined in Montana. The Montana ore contains 7 percent copper and is worth \$14 a ton; the Sun Camp ore contains 1 to 2 percent copper plus 2 to 3 percent lead, 8 to 12 percent zinc and 1 to 4 ounces of silver—and is worth \$150 a ton.

The Anaconda claim was filed on land claimed by the state—land outside the proposed Gates of the Arctic National Park area. But when President Carter created 56 million acres of new national monuments last December, using as his authority the Antiquities Act of 1906, the park boundary was relocated six miles to the west—splitting the Sun Camp discovery and putting half of it in the park.



Gary D. Warner/Staff

"Mile Zero," they call it on the Alaskan pipeline. The 800-mile trip from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez begins here, at the Alyaska Pipeline Company's Pump Station No. 1. The Prudhoe Bay field, which contains one-quarter of this country's known oil reserves,

is located under a patch of tundra only 15 miles by 30 miles. Somewhere in Alaska's 375 million acres, say federal, state, oil and mineral officials, lie additional resources which can help fulfill our energy needs. But

if the House version of the Alaskan lands legislation is passed, enormous areas will be fenced off, prohibiting us from even exploratory work to discover how much of what lies where.

The state was angry: Anaconda was angrier. It filed suit in the U.S. District Court in Anchorage, charging that Carter's action was illegal. Anaconda is asking for an order making the government action null and void or, alternatively, a reduction in the amount of acreage withdrawn.

Carter used the act to create wilderness areas, Anaconda says, when it is specifically restricted to "landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest." The company is also requesting that the court void the withdrawal by Andrus of another 40 million acres of

land. Both actions were taken after the Senate failed to pass an Alaskan lands bill last year.

In H.R. 30, the Udall-Anderson bill, the boundary was returned to its original position after National Park Service officials admitted "an error." The suit, however, goes on.

under Carter's land withdrawal, Anaconda remains stymied. The federal government has also preempted other mineral sites held by Anaconda and other mining companies elsewhere in Alaska.

See SHIELD
Page 21, Column 1

★ Alaska Coalition Makes Its Voice Heard

Continued From Page 1 C

actually have title to only one million acres thus far.

The great Alaskan controversy is rooted in the Alaskan Native Claims Act. In section 17 (d)(2) of that law, the secretary of the Interior was provided the authority to withdraw up to 80 million acres for the four national conservation systems—parks, wild and scenic rivers, wildlife refuges and national forests—as a matter of public interest. That provision has ballooned into what now is called the "d-2," or public interest, lands, and into H.R. 39—the Udall-Anderson bill passed by the House. A less restrictive measure, S-9, is now in the Senate mill.

A 155 Million-Acre Bill

The House bill provides federal protection—as components of either the National Park System or the National Wildlife Refuge System, or as additions to the two National Forests in Alaska—for approximately 127 million acres of land. The designation of other federal land as wilderness brings the total withdrawal of land to 155 million acres.

How much land is that? About the combined area of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas... plus most of Iowa. About 41 percent of the entire state of Alaska. You could take Yellowstone, Death Valley, Grand Teton, Rocky Mountain, Shenandoah, Olympic, Sequoia-Kings Canyon, Great Smoky Mountain, Zion, Glacier, Yosemite and Everglades National Parks and fit them all into just one Alaskan National Monument. Wrangell-St. Elias... and still have a thousand square miles in which to wander around.

Environmentalists say that much land is necessary to protect the public interest in Alaska. Bob Belous, assistant director of the National Park Service office in Alaska, says, "Each unit proposed for protection is a special, distinct, geologically stable unit. We don't want to make the same mistakes as we did in the lower 48, where we have watersheds half in and half out of parks, and rivers cut in two."

The Wilderness Society warns, "The vastness of the Alaskan landscape is misleading, for the membrane of life is stretched exceedingly thin. Seemingly indestructible mountains and massive glaciers contrast with the fragile Arctic tundra where a tire track can last for generations, worsening with time. In a land of harsh climate and sparse vegetation, vast acreage is indispensable to the survival of wildlife populations. If critical habitat is destroyed, whole species can plunge rapidly to the brink of extinction and perhaps disappear forever."

The Wilderness Society is a member of the the Alaska Coalition, which is made up of a wide range of narrow interest groups. Some of them are giants in conservation while others are not particularly noted for their environmental consciousness. Some are anti-hunting (and anti-fishing) and some are so new, so local or so small that most Americans have never heard of them. Still, the Alaska Coalition speaks loudest, and most effectively, for the preservation of Alaska.

According to the Coalition, H.R. 39 is a compromise bill. Under its provisions, the Coalition says, two-thirds of the lands with good mineral potential and 95 percent of the potentially productive oil and gas lands would be outside the protected areas.

But a minority report from the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs says the bill closes 70 percent of the land considered highly favorable for minerals by the U.S. Bureau of Mines and takes away 40 million acres of land with oil and gas potential. By declaring 36 percent of the Tongass National Forest as wilderness, the report states, the annual allowable timber harvest would be reduced by 300 million board feet—an impact that would require the expenditure of at least \$12 million a year to preserve existing jobs.

Alaskans Ask, Why?

Chuck Vogel, a Fairbanks carpenter who spends his "non-working" hours laboring to clear a 10-acre field to plant oats, argues, "If the feds hadn't pushed for so much all at one time, it wouldn't have amounted to a hill of beans. As it is, they want to take a big chunk of our state and lock it up so we can't use it. Why? Why do anything at all to Alaskan land? It's all right as it is."

The Alaska Coalition's answer: "It is the challenge of our time to demonstrate foresight and sensitivity as stewards of our last great wilderness, to safeguard its treasure of land forms



and life forms. We have been prodigate with the rest of our once-wild nation, but we still have wild Alaska and all its natural riches to cherish and protect.

"Alaska is rich in wilderness—a land of wide valleys, wild watercourses, tundra, mountains, forests, sand and shore; a land of unaltered horizons, where entire ecosystems bear no mark of man. Alaska is rich in wildlife—a land of our last great caribou herds, of bears and Dall sheep and millions upon millions of waterbirds; a land where migration is still a matchless pageant..."

"There are no more Alaskas." The Alaska Coalition, the National Wildlife Federation, other environmental (and non-environmental) groups—all decry the lobbying effort of anyone who opposes the Udall-Anderson bill. Cleveland Amory's Fund for Animals attacks the "high pressure campaign being waged by the gun lobby." The Alaska Coalition warns of "a campaign of scare tactics and emotionalism characterized by cries of 'energy crisis' and 'gun control.'" Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus lumps oil, gas and mining companies as "the rap, ruin and run boys."

In their zeal to secure iron-clad protection for Alaska, however, those groups which accuse are at least as guilty as those they scorn—possibly more so, since they often must substitute passion for more common lobbying efforts. The glass-house proverb is demonstrated particularly well by the National Wildlife Federation, normally a rational, middle-ground institution.

Thomas L. Kimball, executive vice-president of the federation, the nation's largest conservation organization,

says, "In my 40 years as wildlife professional I have never seen such widespread distribution of unsubstantiated and distorted allegations raised against the Alaska bill co-sponsored by Congressman Udall and Anderson."

A Scare Tactic?

Yet in an editorial supporting H. 39, the Federation said of the settlors of the first 49 United States, "The early residents found a vast land full with majestic forests, broad plain mighty rivers, large mineral deposits and abundant wildlife. The people were few. And so what did it matter trees were overcut or streams used as sewers, or the land was gouged and torn by mines? ... The wilderness was an enemy to be conquered, overcome and eliminated. Laws were few and poorly enforced."

And, states the editorial, "This frontier philosophy continues on in Alaska."

The only conclusion to be drawn that Alaskans are raw and bearded frontiersmen who, along with the women and offspring and other folk, have settled in the wilderness. They are attacking the majestic broad, mighty, large and abundant land with overcutting, sewers, gouging, tearing, conquering, overcoming and eliminating—unhindered by law.

The Carter Administration support the Udall-Anderson bill—it will not, has said, support anything less, a thought that remains to be seen. Andrus says of Alaska, "In the past we have always been able to say that we didn't understand how our natural systems worked; that we had no idea we would use land so quickly; or we had some similar excuse. Today we have the examples of the lower 48 to show what may lie in store for Alaska if we fail to act. We have run out of excuses."

"We have the crown jewels of the Alaskan wilds—really the crown jewels of all our American wilds—at stake in the next few months. Let's make sure we can congratulate ourselves as a nation for having the vision and courage to protect these very special places and the peace of mind from knowing that we won't have to ask our grandchildren for forgiveness."

Tundra

By V. M. (Doc) JERNIGAN

A lifelong dream bloomed into reality last month when I received an invitation from the Atlantic Richfield Co., to tour Alaska as their guest. ARCO is one of the prime operators of the Prudhoe Bay oil field and Alaska Pipeline. Prudhoe Bay is 250 miles above the Arctic Circle, and 1500 miles south of the North Pole.

The Bay lies along the southern shore of Beaufort Sea, a portion of the Arctic Ocean, at the mouth of the Sag River. This vast area north of the Brooks Range of mountains, is tundra country. The tundra is a fragile ecology, permanently frozen just a few inches underneath the surface and a sparse growth of grass and scrub scattered over its face.

Perhaps the most eye-opening fact here in a country I had always visioned as covered in deep snow most of the year was the description of the tundra as an arctic desert. With six to eight inches of annual precipitation, they have only an inch or two of snow which blows back and forth throughout the long winter. Any rainfall must either run off quickly or saturate the ground above the perma-frost to keep the little soil there moist.

ARCO has done an excellent job on protecting the environment. Its operating area covers some eight square miles — a mere pin-point on a map of that vast state number one in size.

The object of the trip was to help educate residents of the lower 48 states on major problems involved in the Alaskan D-2 lands decision-making in Washington. I still wonder how I was fortunate enough to be one of the 19 outdoor writers from over the 48 states to be invited, but I certainly did not hesitate in accepting the invitation for a six-day tour of that immense basic wilderness of about 365,000,000 acres.

The major problems expounded by the Alaskan residents hinged on state's rights and restrictive controls imposed by the government in Washington.

Apathy of the average resident of the 48 states was a sore point contrasting with active and energetic promotion to retain the state as wilderness by environmentalists, including small groups in Alaska. They want to continue their way of life, along with a normal growth in development of their abundant natural resources, basically under state controls to protect the environment.

Their basic problem is being ruled, controlled and curtailed by Washington and representatives who have little concept of the needs in Alaska and appear to care less about development and growth of the state than they do securing votes from home states environmentalists.

Alaskans really have a sure fire method of getting the rest of the country's attention. They could cut off our oil. The 48-inch pipeline running 800 miles from Prudhoe to Valdez is a fragile thread straking across the Tundra, mountains and rivers, sometimes above ground, sometimes underground.

This abundant oil field is rated at supplying 29 percent of the nation's oil with almost 1.3 million barrels flowing south each day.

President Carter's sudden lockup of some 56 million acres of Alaska lands by designating them national parks and monuments has created turmoil. Suits have been filed challenging his authority to restrict these lands. There is no hunting, no developments, no removal of any natural resource and after seeing these areas there will be little visiting — there is just no way to get there and in them except by canoe, by horse or by foot. Just one such area is reported to have more than 30 billion barrels of oil locked up.

I left home early, July 15, flew out of Nashville to Chicago where I sat on a DC-10 for four hours while they attempted to repair a "minor mechanical problem." That flight was finally scratched and we flew another DC-10 to Seattle where I had missed my scheduled flight to Anchorage. I waited in Seattle on a standby basis and fortunately caught the second flight out to arrive in Anchorage about five hours late. I missed the opening program Sunday night, but joined the group Monday morning and happily met the remainder of the group, most of whom I already knew.

It was here I also met Vern Wiggins, executive director of a lobbying group of Alaskans, who informed me he was born in Coffee County, near Prairie Plains. His mother still lives here and I went to high school with his uncle, Eugene Henley.

Our group left Anchorage by charter plane to meet with Alaskans in Homer on Cook inlet and fish a few hours in the immense bay. We caught halibut up to 67 pounds in size (I learned a halibut appears to be an overgrown flounder). We spent the night in Homer then left for Prudhoe Bay, landing at Deadhorse because of fog. The short, daylight night was spent on the ARCO development unit.

We had crossed the Arctic Circle and fished at midnight for Arctic char in the Beaufort Sea. Just a few miles further north the ice line was breaking up and huge chunks floating away from the finite solid ice line.

After a tour of Prudhoe we flew back South to Fairbanks and next day on to Valdez where the pipeline loads huge tankers each day. Here we visited the unbelievably vast towering Columbia Glacier and got in a bit of salmon fishing there.

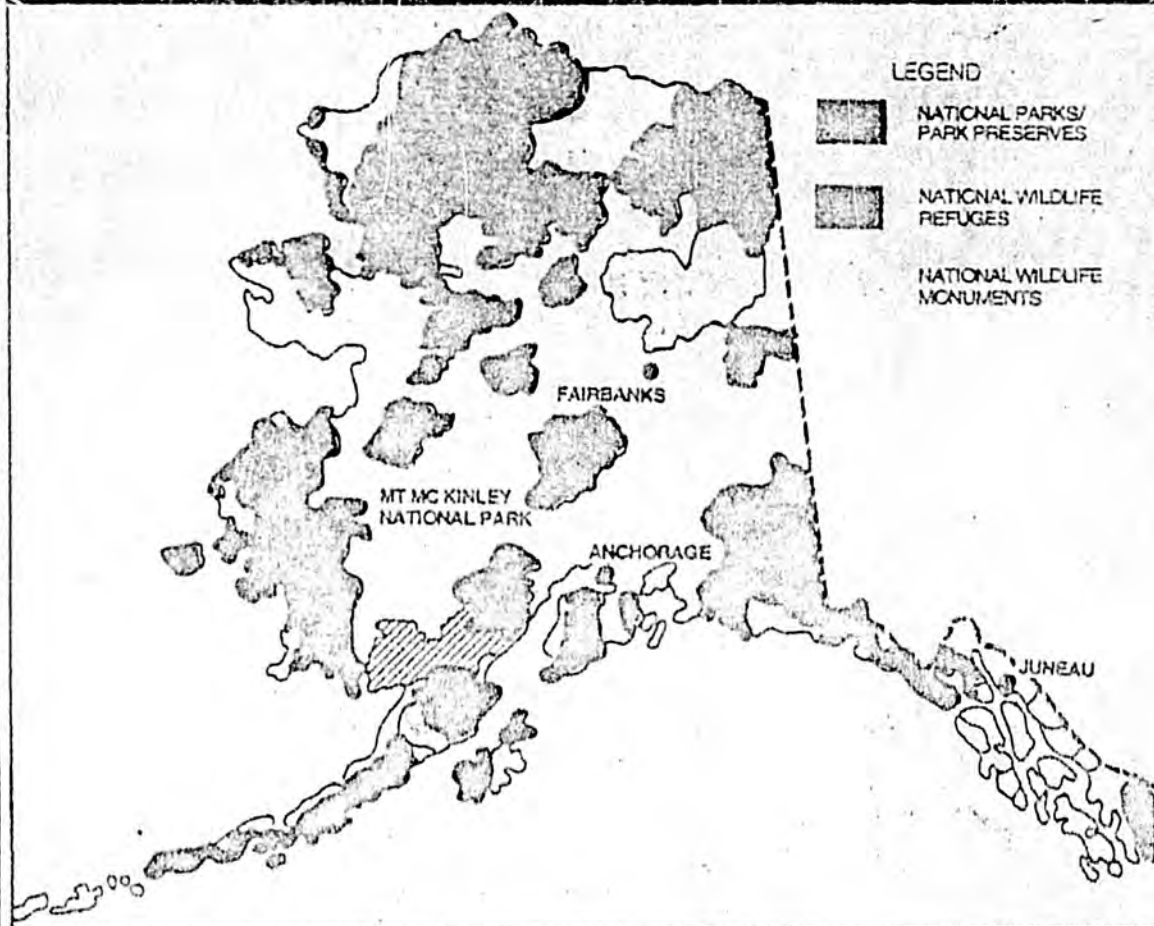
From Valdez we flew to Anchorage for the night, then on to Juneau where we held a phone conference with Governor Hammond and a round-table session with the lieutenant governor. The governor said many residents and guides will and have refused to obey the restrictions on their lands and will continue to use them as they have historically.

The tour ended at Juneau, but about half the group had accepted an invitation from Yes Bay Lodge, an isolated, deluxe fishing resort about 50 miles from Ketchikan. We spent three days there resting and fishing for salmon. Back to Ketchikan for overnight and again in the air returning home by way of Seattle, Dallas and Nashville. Well over 1000 miles per day for 10 days.

I am not a preservationist. I do believe in conservation and wise use of our national resources. I am convinced the great majority of Alaskans feel the same way and urgently need help from their southern neighbors and fellow citizens to get Washington to listen to their problems and permit wise use and development of our 49th state.

A strange coincidence actually made the 49th state the 49th state I have visited.

THE LAND BEYOND



Holmes Kraus/Siz

H.R. 39 would set aside these lands in Alaska: Parks and Park Preserves, 44 million acres; National Wildlife Refuges and Monuments, 79 million acres; and Wild and Scenic Rivers (not shown) 2 million acres. National Forests in Alaska, which take up

practically all of the Alaskan Panhandle (lower right), would gain 2 million-plus acres. About 68 million acres of the new areas would be designated as wilderness—along with 27.5 million acres of land already under federal management. The

shaded green area is the proposed Illem Wildlife Refuge, which was removed from the bill with the understanding that it state would undertake certain fish and wildlife responsibilities. Holmes Kraus/staff



By Gary D. Warner
Column Editor

VALDEZ. Alaska—In a small and swift stream too shallow to cover their dorsal fins, thousands of silver salmon were frantically trying to work their way upriver, to spawn before death overtook them. A woman, troubled, said, "It's such an awful waste. It seems like God could have found a better way."

The salmon are Alaska. And Alaska, too, is looking for a better way.

To say that Alaska is the largest state in the Union is inadequate; overlay a map of Alaska on the lower 48 and it stretches from North Carolina to Wyoming. But Alaskans will tell you, with a bite in their voices, that it is the smallest state.

Alaska! Who Owns Its Land—Who Gets Its Riches?

First of a Series

Alaska is beyond comparison with any other state in terms of natural resources—oil, gas, minerals, timber. But for the most part those resources lie quietly, unused. Perhaps forever.

Alaska is too impatient for sleep. An Alaskan awakening at 3 a.m. with bright sunshine in his eyes knows that something exciting will happen this day—and every day. But Alaskans must wait for outsiders to shape their destiny, for they do not have the power; the federal government still rules the 49th state with a strong and often hard hand.

Alaska is waiting . . . for "d-2."

Century of Turmoil

There have been four major events in the history of Alaska—

- In 1867, when the United States purchased Alaska from Czarist Russia, acquiring 573 million acres for 72 million.

- In 1868, when Congress set up territorial regulations and gave natives the right to continue to exist on historical lands.

- In 1954, when the statehood act gave the state the right to select 104 million acres before 1958.

- In 1971, with the signing of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act—ANCSA—giving the native population the right to select 44 million acres and payments of almost \$1 billion for their claim to other Alaskan lands—half of it cash, the

remainder from oil and mineral royalties.

With the exception of the acquisition of the area from Russia, each of these events remains a thorn in Alaska's paw and ignites flame in Alaskan eyes.

The question of native rights is still uncomfortably unsettled.

In the 20 years of its existence the state has received 21 million acres—not 104 million. And the federal government has played Indian giver on 10 percent of those 21 million acres.

Alaskan natives have received federal confirmation of not 44 million acres but only seven million.

See ALASKA

Page 7C, Columns



To natives, beautiful Alaska Paradise lost

—THE DETROIT NEWS—Sunday, July 29, 1979

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — It's very hard to keep your mind on trolling for salmon around here.

These waters, the home of the chinook and coho salmon which have been so successfully introduced into the Great Lakes, are simply so overwhelmingly beautiful that you

find yourself gawking more than fishing.

Here in the southeast corner of Alaska, your senses are overpowered by great mountains, clothed in evergreen forests; countless fiords and islands making a latticework of the blue ocean waters; monumental glaciers spreading icy fans down to the sea; capes, bays, straits and channels in a bewildering array; and waterfalls, tall, lacy and pristine, pouring their ribbons of icy waters down the mountain sides.

SO IT IS a small miracle that I was able to catch a few pink salmon by trolling among the fiords around the very comfortable Yes Bay Lodge, about a 20-minute flight in a float plane out of Ketchikan. And even more miraculous that I could take my eyes off the scenery long enough to hook a 10-pound coho salmon on a fly rod at the mouth of the trout stream that sings its way down to the sea right behind the lodge.

Alaska's vastness and spectacular scenery are by no means overrated. In fact, it comes as a surprise after a lifetime of looking at pictures and reading about Alaska that it is so vast and so spectacular.

But, these days, the people of Alaska are deeply concerned that "those lawyers sitting behind desks down in Washington" who are bound and determined to close off millions of acres of the state to hunting fishing, canoeing, landing planes and even hiking in what have been designated by presidential order as national monuments.

THE ORDER designated about one-sixth of the state — 54 million acres of mountains, lakes and streams, all teeming with wildlife, birds and fish — as national monuments, to be administered by the National Parks Service.

Alaskans are concerned about the effect of this sweeping move on their own interests, of course. Many professional guides were put out of business, Alaskans' rights to hunt, fish and roam in much of their own wildernesses were suddenly taken

away, and their economy was dealt a blow, since, not only tourism, but all mineral, oil, gas and other development came to a halt in those vast areas under the order.

The Alaskans are also concerned that the outdoors-oriented people of the rest of the country, who have come to look on Alaska as the ultimate escape, have a greater stake in the battle than they realize.

Gov. Jay Hammond said it as well as anybody, and, believe me, I heard it from every Alaskan I met.

"We have resources that people from other states have a right to share with us," he said, at a meeting I attended in his Juneau office, "and the threat of federal interference in Alaska's affairs is a threat against the rights of every other state in the Union."

In answer to a direct question, he said that the people of Alaska would appreciate the help of hunters, anglers and other outdoor people in Michigan by urging Michigan senators and congressmen to overturn the presidential order, which he called an abuse of power.

You still can fish, though, in much of Alaska, including the salt water of the myriads of fiords and bays in the southeast "panhandle," as I did.

AND, STRANGELY, I found the Alaskan salmon trolling technique at least a decade behind the Great Lakes. On the trolling boats whose use comes with the price of food and lodging at Yes Bay, I found not a single downrigger, electronic fish finder nor even a thermometer.

Even the guides have no idea where the salmon are, really. They troll with fixed, half-pound to a pound weights only in areas where salmon have been caught in previous days. I ached for just a couple of downriggers, the devices for holding a trolled lure to a precise depth which were developed on the Great Lakes. I would have given double the sticker price for a simple fish-finder and a thermometer to find the temperatures that salmon prefer. I know darned well that, with that equip-

ment, I could have outfished the most experienced guide operating in their turn-of-the-century way on Yes Bay.

BUT THE FISH are there. When I fished those waters, the four to six-pound pink salmon were schooling in preparation for their spawning runs. The problem was to find the schools which have thousands of square miles of water in which to hide.

Soon the 10 to 20-pound cohos will

be showing up in numbers and after that the chinook, which run up to 30 pounds and better.

So next time I go salmon trolling in Alaskan waters, it will be in August when the bigger salmon are more commonly found.

And I'll do my darnedest to have along at least a rudimentary downrigger and a small, self-contained fish finder.

'Instant wilderness' try angers Alaskans

JUNEAU, Alaska — Sportsmen here and across this vast state are angered at Washington and Pres. Carter for the attempt to make "instant wilderness" of 65 million acres of land. They are appealing in desperation for help to halt the "lock up" from sportsmen and their congressional leaders in the lower 48 states.

At a window dinner with members of the Territorial Sportsmen, the oldest sports and conservation club in Alaska, a trapper stated "there'll be killing over this yet." I listened to a spokesman for the Federation of Natives of Alaska who have benefitted from the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which will give them 44 million acres of land, a \$955 million settlement and subsistence hunting and fishing rights, hint of "racial" problems and Red Boddy, president of the group demand "multiple use" of parklands and monuments so all Alaskans, native and others would benefit; as well as threats to deliberately trespass on monument and parks land to insure their message will be heard.

Ken Fanning, a spokesman for the Real Alaska Coalition, made up of 40 sportsmen's groups, is fighting mad. He has charged that Washington and its congressional leaders have not been given the true picture and instead listened to the wrong people representing an extreme minority of outside environmentalists.

Fanning, an able spokesman, says that if Washington is allowed to override state's right in Alaska they will do it everywhere.

Bill Ellis, of Gulkana, a bush pilot and guide since the 50s in the Wrangells made the tour with me to Valdez where I inspected Columbia Glacier and the oil shipping facilities; in another who thinks the federal land grab is too costly for Alaska citizens. He insists it will

Arthur
Sullivan



wipe out 500 working guides, upset control and balance of sheep, moose and bear and cut into a \$4 to \$6 million dollar business by banning all but subsistence hunting and trapping for the natives which a majority of sportsmen and Alaskans think is unfair.

When conservation groups scream that these millions of acres of land will be "raped and destroyed" by hunting and oil or ore operations, Angus Gavin, an on-site resource guardian of Atlantic-Richfield oilfield at Prudhoe Bay, proves they are wrong with facts and figures of a healthy caribou herd feeding among pipes; plenty of bears, fox and waterfowl.

Gavin is an internationally renowned zoologist who has lived in the Arctic 17 years and who for 20 years was a director of Ducks Unlimited. He made a five year study of the North Slope and in that one, and other observations since, has conclusively proved oil operations do not and have not disturbed what Mayor Leo Rhode of Homer, a strong foe of the Lands Acts, says was "once the God-damned Arctic, but now is the debate tundra."

Perhaps the biggest controversy concerns the subsistence clause in the act. This gives native Alaskans, the Eskimos and many Indian groups the right to hunt and fish on areas closed to other citizens.

Byron Milbott, an able spokesman for the natives who hinted racism might be a factor calls subsistence a "big issue" and hails it as a proper move for his people. Foes say it will put "hundreds of trappers, guides and bush pilots on wel-

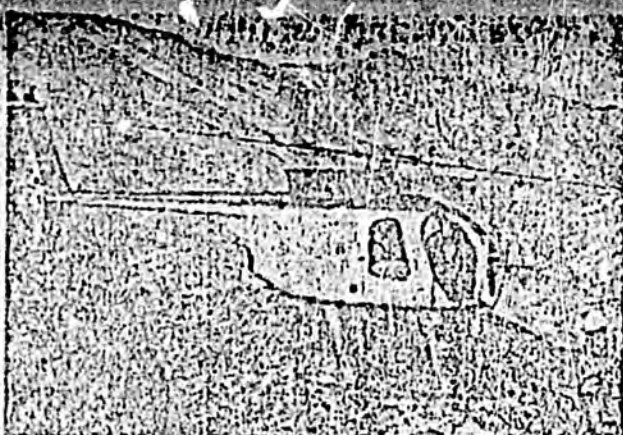
fare." It was over this issue that an Admiralty Islands trapper, who for many years has earned his living there but now will be banished said "there'll be killings yet."

Cries of "injustice" and "gross abuse" are heard consistently among the sportsmen and particularly the state governmental leaders, many of whom we met with and discussed the land issue with a State House interview here.

Lt. Gov. Terry Miller, a Harvard grad and classmate of Sen. Tsongas, was the leader of the group for Gov. Jay Hammond was at a meeting of Western governors in Denver. The governor did talk by phone and outlined the state's position on the An-

ti-Liquities Act as unacceptable. That adequate access to state and private lands should be preserved; that the state should manage fish and game on all Alaska lands; traditional land use should be preserved and land classification boundaries should be drawn so that the potential utilization of known valuable resources should not be destroyed.

So the Lands problem in Alaska is a complex one, but one in which all Americans should be concerned and the Alaska sportsmen, natives, political and industrial leaders are asking residents of the lower 48 to join in the fight by contacting their own states' congressional leaders asking for help.



Helicopter lands visitor from "outside" on a tiny peak about 1000 feet above Dead River Valley, near the Gates of the Arctic National Park. This is near a site where samples rich in lead, silver, copper and zinc have been found.

Boston Herald American — Thursday, July 26, 1979

The continuing fight for Alaska's acreage

Arthur
Sullivan



PRUDHOE BAY Alaska — Earplugs deaden the sound of machinery sucking millions of gallons of oil from thousands of feet below the Arctic tundra at the Atlantic-Richfield facility. Water, gas and oil are being separated so clean crude can be sent 300 miles through the pipeline to tankers at Valdez. The noise is fearsome.

But the jolting racket is nothing compared to the thunderous roar of protest coming from Alaskans of all walks of life. The cries of anguish come in opposition to the plan in Washington to cut up vast, unique, remote wilderness areas in a patchwork, quilt-like pattern. This plan will halt hunting in these areas, prevent oil and mineral exploration, prevent passage of these resources across such areas, ground bush-pilots, make hundreds of guides jobless and chain up trappers.

Though Alaska's state legislature, the governor, the congressional delegation in Washington and a vast majority of Alaskans oppose both President Carter's designation of monuments and a bill now in Congress, both get strong backing from Alaska natives (eskimos and indians) and environmental groups such as the Sierra Club, Friends of Animals and the Audubon Society.

Most incensed over the carving up of Alaska are the sportsmen, the hunters, the fishermen and the trappers as well as companies such as Anaconda and Atlantic-Richfield, which see a potential of \$5 billion in ore and millions of gallons of oil and gas being trapped in the earth because exploration and study will be forbidden and access across the monuments will be banned, thus keeping it from reaching markets desperate for energy and needed ore.

However, the Alaska land fight is not just one of development vs. preservation of a magnificent wilderness. It is much more and perhaps it is wise to start at the beginning, as I did on a tour which took me to remote rivers where grayling swim, to glacial bays where salmon romp, romp, to the ocean for halibut, over mountains where sheep gallop, to the tundra where antlered caribou feed and to the back-country where brown, black and grizzly bears rule as kings of the wilderness. And also to the mining camps and oil fields with Tom Brennan — formerly of the Worcester-Telegram-Gazette and now with Atlantic-Richfield — as tour guide.

In an interview in Anchorage — a city which since 1915 has grown from 2200 tents to a population of 200,000 replete with tall, modern buildings — former Governor William Egan detailed the facts which opened the present controversy.

"A little history is needed," said the fiery opponent of the plan he calls unjust. He began by explaining that Alaska was purchased from

Russia in 1867. Some 375 million acres were acquired for just \$12 million.

At the time of purchase native Alaskans were denied U.S. citizenship but an 1884 act made Alaska a district, with provisions for an appointed governor and court system. A 1906 Allotment Act then gave natives a chance to obtain restricted titles to land on which they lived.

In 1912 Alaska became a territory with limited self-government. Then came the first Native Land claim when six Tanana chiefs met in Fairbanks. In quick succession came the first statehood bill, the establishment of Mt. McKinley National Park and a Native Townsite Act allowing restricted deeds for village lots. And in 1934 came a Native Reorganization Act permitting reservations for native groups.

Finally in 1958 statehood was voted and the next year Alaska became the 49th state. This gave the state the right to select 163 million acres of land within 25 years with native claims to be settled later.

Then began a series of moves by the federal government and native groups that has come to a head-on clash today. The court ruled Tlingit and Haida natives were entitled to compensation for land taken from them. Natives, after being declared ineligible for land titles, opposed plans for land grants without ownership.

In quick succession came a Wilderness Act for protection of roadless tracts of 5000 acres or more, which barred everything but walking in them, and a land freeze until congressional action on native claims.

After much federal fighting and native pressures, an Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was signed by President Nixon, giving the natives 44 million acres and more than \$962 million compensation. A subsistence clause has also been okayed for the natives.

Under Governor Egan, the state continued its battle with the federal government over state claims and in 1972 made an out-of-court settlement by giving up 42 million acres of an 80-million acre claim.

The land war continued and when a congressional compromise bill failed in 1973, the secretary of the interior withdrew 110 million acres for three years under the BLM Organic Act. President Carter followed up by imposing the 1906 Antiquities Act designating 56 million acres as national monuments and a study of 39 million acres for possible inclusion in the national wildlife refuge system.

Alaska:

Conservation vs. Preservation

The amount of land involved in Alaska staggers the imagination. Action this week in Washington may be the most significant single step ever taken in determining U.S. future land policy. The Dingell-Breaux Bill, favorably reported out of a House Merchant Marine and Fisheries subcommittee, has solid support from many sportsmen.

To me, it is a "conservation" (wise use) proposal rather than the "preservation" (lock-out) measure of the Udall Bill which would effectively stop recreational use of more than 140 million acres in our largest state.

Alaska Gov. Jay Hammond strongly favors the Dingell-Breaux approach: "It would put more Alaska land into conservation units than any other proposed bill. But it would not restrict sport hunting and other outdoor uses of land."

Hammond says, "A great deal more than outdoor recreation activity is at stake in this legislation. Alaska has one-third of the nation's known energy reserves. Our fisheries and our new agricultural industry have the potential to produce up to 20 percent of the world's protein supply."

The Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs is just one of many groups pushing for Dingell-Breaux.

Gov. Hammond also is alarmed at possible loss of Alaska's autonomy on this issue. "We chafe," he says, "at far-off attempts at making bureaucratic incursions and political points at our expense. Such decisions tend to impact our lives unduly by people who don't share or understand our life-style."

SEN. TED STEVENS (R-Alaska) is another who opposes the Udall bill, which is "supported by environmental extremists and anti-gun lobbies." He says it poses a serious gun-control threat to Americans — "gun control by land control and administrative decree."

He says that Breaux-Dingell would assure "state authority over fish and game management. Knowing the sentiments of the federal government on gun control, it is absolutely mandatory that the federal govern-

ment not have control over hunting in Alaska, or in any other state."

Stevens said the Alaska Department of Fish and Game estimates that more than 1,200 guides, assistant guides and trappers are adversely impacted by the Udall bill.

For the first time in 30 years, peregrine falcons are courting and building nests in the wild in New Jersey. The scene is atop two specially-constructed nesting towers on Barnegat Bay. Hopefully, they will lay fertile eggs and within six weeks young falcons will hatch to be the first of this endangered species produced east of the Mississippi River in three decades.

OTHER SUCH TOWERS are located in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Work is under Cornell University's Peregrine Fund program.

John Krezdorn, 16, of Glendolden, in his first year of trout fishing, caught a 22-inch, 6½-pound rainbow from Ridley Creek Sunday. It carried a tag from the Delaware County Anglers.

Historic, picturesque Gardner's Basin in Atlantic City will be site for a Memorial Day weekend in-the-water boat show. More than 100 boats of all types, sizes and price tags will be displayed both in water and on land. Show visitors also will be permitted other attractions at the Basin — including a pair of Guy Lombardo racing speedboats, the 210-foot sailing ship Flying Cloud and the former Boston Lightship. Show hours are 10 a.m.-7 p.m. May 25-28.

Rep. Edward J. Patten (D-N.J.) is leading a fight in Washington against closing of the federal fish hatchery at Tylersville, Pa. That facility produces about 150,000 trout each year for distribution in New Jersey. A parasite which causes the "whirling disease" in trout and salmon has been a water supply problem at Tylersville for several years.

"At present our state is capable of rearing about 515,000 trout a year. The 150,000 fish from the federal hatchery cannot be replaced by either immediate increased production in the state or from any other federal hatcheries," says Patten. Tylersville's remaining 300,000 trout annually are stocked in Pennsylvania

ALL OUTDOORS

By BEN CALLAWAY

nia waters. Patten urges letters to other Jersey Congressmen and to Lynn A. Greenwalt, director of the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240.

A handy help to all who like off-the-beaten path outdoor activities is the Stream Map of Pennsylvania, published by Penn State University. The 3-foot-by-5-foot map, at a scale of six miles to the inch, pinpoints 3,000 geographical features — streams, towns and elevations. It gives names and locations of major mountains, valleys, lakes, dams, swamps and

reservoirs.

Those who fish, hunt, hike and camp will find it useful, and may order it either flat (ideal for mounting on walls of cabins or homes) or folded (for take-along reference). To order, send \$1.06 to Stream Map, Box 6000, University Park, Pa. 16802.

A rent-a-tent plan is now offered by Kampgrounds of America, the world's largest system of full-service campgrounds. The family-sized tents rent for an average of \$10 to \$12 nightly. Each has either air mattresses or folding cots. Each KOA facility has convenience store, cookware, restrooms, free hot showers, laundry facilities, game room and playground. Most have swimming pools and other recreational facilities.

A directory with full details is available at any of the 850 KOAs in the U.S. and Canada or by sending \$1 to cover postage and handling to KOA Directory, Box 30553, Billings, Mon. 59114.

New Jersey's federally funded Lake Trout Research Project has released an additional 9,750 fin-clipped lakereels into Round Valley Reservoir. These were spring yearlings raised at the Hackensack Hatchery. This brings total release of lake trout in Round Valley to more than 20,000.

Fish from the original release are now about 18 inches long. However, they may not be legally taken until they reach a size where they have spawned at least once — which is about 25 inches.



Hammond

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

Interior Wildlife Association of Alaska

NEWSLETTER

\$1.00

"The Voice of the hunter in the State of Alaska"

P.O. Box 60255

1978 Annual Issue

Fairbanks, Alaska 99701



Color Photo by Bud Wiese

A Threatened Heritage

This year's Newsletter explores the pending d-2 legislation before the U. S. Congress as it impacts the hunter, trapper and outdoorsman in Alaska.

It's a preservationist's dream come true! In its present form, HR-39 (the markup bill) locks up too much land. Access is not adequate. State con-

trol of fish and game is seriously eroded and the amount of land slated for National Park status is excessive.

The simple fact is, d-2 legislation is unnecessary. The land is adequately protected under existing federal agencies. Hardly anyone considers this reality. Help us point it out.

d-2 Fiasco in a Nutshell

- 1. New legislation protecting federal lands in Alaska (d-2 legislation) is unnecessary.** All federal lands in Alaska presently being considered in d-2 legislation is administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). BLM controls are extremely restrictive, but allow limited multiple-use, including mineral exploration, hunting and other recreational uses.
- 2. HR-39, the markup bill for d-2 legislation, is a preservationist's dream.** It will classify 30% of Alaska into single or no-use categories. It is too much of a lockup for the good of Alaska and the nation.
- 3. Senator Stevens' bill (S-1787) is a more reasonable approach to d-2 legislation, if additional unneeded restrictions must be placed on Alaska lands at this time.**
- 4. Areas designated National Parks usually receive more traffic, development and abuse than areas without this designation.**
- 5. Fish and Game management (including subsistence use of wildlife) must stay with the State—without strings attached, as provided for in the Sikes and Alaska Statehood Acts previously passed by Congress.**
- 6. No mention of subsistence use of wildlife should be included in any federal legislation.** Title 7 (Subsistence) in HR-39 is a backdoor method of eliminating recreational hunting and fishing by sportsmen. The State of Alaska already provides special consideration for subsistence use of marine mammals, fish and wildlife.
- 7. If some subsistence provision must be included, it should be restricted to marine mammals and anadromous (migrate to spawn) fish.** Eighty percent of native subsistence, statewide, is from these sources and only 20 percent from land mammals.
- 8. Tidelands and coastal waters bordering federal lands should remain under State control.**

d-2 d-2 d-2 d-2 d-2

Sportsmen, Awake!



Dear Fellow Hunter:

THIS IS A CHAIN LETTER. If you break the chain by not doing what it asks of you, you won't lose out on a million dollars or be saddled with ten years bad luck. What will happen is that your sport and subsistence hunting will expire within the decade. Hunters will become the extinct species.

The Alaska land lock-up by the preservationists is the first concentrated major battle to be waged in this war. Others are on the drawing boards of the anti-hunting element. Ground work is already being laid for inclusion of the entire Jackson Hole country into Yellowstone National Park. That action, if successful, will eliminate hunting in the most popular area in the 48 contiguous states.

What success the anti-hunters enjoy in the Alaska land battle will no doubt be used as justification for further actions in other parts of the country. The battle lines are the House and Senate of the U.S. Congress; the combatants are Congressmen and Senators. At this time, it appears the overwhelming majority of U.S. legislators are in the preservationists camp. If hunting and multiple use are to survive, we must recruit the majority into our camp. (See how d-2 came about on page 6, column 2).

The bill which was selected for U.S. House of Representatives committee markup, HR-39, would have effectively closed more than 145 million acres of Alaska's land to any practical entry by man. The exception would be the very few that have the time and physical resources to make extended backpacking trips deep into trackless wilderness; or float the few waterways that run through the areas to be locked up. Roughly half of this area will be closed to hunting by law. Those that know anything about Alaska can appreciate the fact that limiting access to foot traffic effectively closes all of the wilderness areas to hunting as well as fishing, camping or sightseeing.

The so-called environmental groups supporting HR-39 have a total combined membership of probably less than one-half million members. In contrast, there are over 20 million licensed hunters in the U.S.; but, unless the hunting public gets involved and makes their U.S. legislators aware of their views, the preservationists will impose their will on the nation.

You are therefore asked to, first, write letters—to our U.S. Senators, especially Sen. Gravel and other key Senators. Let them know you are a hunter. Let them know you are against HR-39 and what it represents. Make it clear to them that you are strongly opposed to any federal legislation which encroaches

FACTS ON NATIONAL BUREST 19-64 LANDS IN ALASKA

Section 17 d-2 of the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) called for up to 80 million acres of Alaska land to be set aside as national interest lands to be used as national parks, wildlife refuges, national forests and wild and scenic rivers within 5 years of the enactment of ANCSA. This is the reason for the so-called federal d-2 legislation at this time.

Alaska already has:

- 7.6 million acres (2% of Alaska) in national parks (30% of nation's total).
- 22.2 million acres (5.9% of Alaska) in national wildlife refuges (72% of nation's total).
- 4.8 million acres of State land in State parks, critical habitat areas and State refuges.

Alaska was given 104.5 million acres entitlement in the Statehood Act and 25 years in which to select, but has only been allowed to select about 70 million acres because Native Claims and d-2 legislation (enacted later) take precedence.

In exchange for extinguishment of aboriginal claims, the Alaska Natives were given title to 44 million acres of land and \$642.5 million, and the claims act abolished all aboriginal hunting and fishing rights, according to section 14 (b).

The most extravagant d-2 proposal advanced so far is HR-39, sponsored by Congressman Morris Udall. It called for 116 million acres to be divided into new national parks (64.3 million acres), wildlife refuges (40.4 million acres), wild and scenic rivers (4.0 million acres), and national forests (1.6 million acres)—an area roughly the size of Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and South Carolina combined. The state of Texas is only 166 million acres.

Under the original Udall bill, the biggest percentage of land—51.4 million acres—would have become new national parks in which no hunting or trapping would be allowed. This is roughly the size of Colorado or Oregon. Even apart fishing in these new national parks would be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

HR-39 originally proposed 145.4 million acres of "instant wilderness" and 30 new wild rivers, with no provisions for hunting, fishing, or trapping access. As of press time (mid-March) this has been amended down to 100 million acres.

on our hunting heritage anywhere in the U.S., tying strings to individual states' wildlife management programs, and wrapping up so much land into inviolate wilderness.

Have at least four copies made of this letter (or order additional copies) and pass them on to your hunting acquaintances and relatives in the lower '48 with a request that they write their Congressmen—especially Senators—pointing out these things: (See "Sportsmen Organize", page 14).

1. Any new legislation protecting federal lands in Alaska (d-2 legislation) is unnecessary. All federal lands in Alaska presently being considered in d-2 legislation is administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM). BLM controls are extremely restrictive, but allow limited multiple-use, including mineral exploration, hunting and other recreational uses.

2. HR-39, the markup bill for d-2 legislation, is a preservationist's dream. It will classify 30% of Alaska into single- or no-use categories. It is too much of a lockup for the good of Alaska and the nation.

3. Senator Stevens' bill (S-1787) is a more reasonable approach to d-2 legislation, if additional

unneeded restrictions must be placed on Alaska lands at this time.

4. Areas designated National Parks usually receive more traffic, development and abuse than areas without this designation.

5. Fish and Game management (including subsistence use of wildlife) must stay with the State—without strings attached, as provided for in the Sikes and Alaska Statehood Acts previously passed by Congress.

6. No mention of subsistence use of wildlife should be included in any federal legislation. Title 7 (Subsistence) in HR-39 is a backdoor method of eliminating recreational hunting and fishing by sportsmen. The State of Alaska already provides special consideration for subsistence use of marine mammals, fish and wildlife.

7. If some subsistence provision must be included, it should be restricted to marine mammals and anadromous (migrate to spawn) fish. Eighty percent of native subsistence, statewide, is from these sources and only 20 percent from land mammals.

8. Tidelands and coastal waters bordering federal lands should remain under State control.

d-2 Almost Repeals Statehood

By TED STEVENS
U.S. Senator

I wasn't overstating the issue the other day when I told a reporter that some of the d-2 legislation currently before Congress is as serious for Alaska as legislation to repeal statehood.

The legislation I had in mind is HR-39, the d-2 bill now undergoing mark-up in the House of Representatives. This bill would in effect require a federal bureaucracy to make virtually all decisions regarding access, mineral or other resource development, recreational activities or any other use of a significant portion of the land in our state. The focus of this bill is the colonial approach at its worst. This is what I recently informed the bill's author, Representative John Seiberling of Ohio.

The Seiberling bill directs that 100 million acres of Alaska land be designated as parks or refuges. Eighty million acres of existing and newly classified areas would be designated "instant wilderness." The legislation in effect requires Congress to make all decisions for all time, immediately. I reminded Congressman Seiberling that Section 17 d-2 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provided for the withdrawal and review of up to 80 million acres of vacant, unreserved, and unappropriated public lands in Alaska for inclusion in one of the four management systems. HR-39 ignores the 80 million acre figure, and the additional wholesale designation of approximately 80 million acres of instant wilderness is irresponsible and ill-advised.

The bill's provisions relating to access and mineral development are so complicated as to guarantee no mining or access. Instead of unlocking access to the land, as the Congressman promised Alaskans last summer, he has given us a system of procedural roadblocks, which have been aptly described as akin to a Rube Goldberg cartoon. I told Seiberling it would have been more realistic and honest to state flatly, as the Secretary of

the Interior did in his proposal, that no mining would be allowed on the d-2 lands.

By designating 15 new Wild and Scenic River systems and 11 study rivers, HR-39 would have a tremendous negative impact on the lifestyle of Alaskans. The bill would have a crippling effect on transportation in the state, could conflict with ongoing studies for possible hydroelectric projects, such as the Susitna River study, and subject many homesteaders and farmers who reside along many of the rivers to new regulations for use of the rivers and potential condemnation under the laws of eminent domain.

Seiberling's provision for the federal government to monitor the wildlife management of the Alaska Department of Fish & Game is outrageous and totally unacceptable. We had to prove, as a condition of statehood, that Alaska was able to manage its fish and game resources. The State has been properly and successfully managing its wildlife under constitutional authority for 20 years. It is an insult to the State to imply that management activities need to be monitored by the federal government.

HR-39 would also inject the Secretary of the Interior into the daily management by the State of subsistence uses. The provisions requiring the State to obtain federal approval for all subsistence plans would reduce the State to nothing more than an agent for the federal Government in implementing subsistence policy. This is another gun held squarely to the State's head and is unacceptable.

Alaska is unique and problems concerning the management of its public lands are equally unique. A new program of management of Alaska's lands is needed to provide a flexible decision-making process to allow future generations to determine their own destiny. Mr. Seiberling's bill refuses to acknowledge this in any way, shape or form.

—Fairbanks Daily News-Miner
February, 1978

Subsistence?

No one can define it, but Congress wants to legislate it

It seems to be a foregone conclusion that some provision for *subsistence use* of fish and game must be included in the forthcoming d-2 legislation.

Why? No one seems to know, except that it seems right and proper to preserve the native subsistence way of life.

Can wildlife be allocated to ethnic groups under the U.S. and State Constitutions? Not very well. There are so many legal problems that this approach has pretty well been abandoned by the Congress.

Can it be done by giving *bush residents* special privileges? Or special privileges to people with *low incomes*? Or *tradition life styles*? There are grave problems with all these approaches, mainly because no one seems able to define "subsistence", "tradition", or, when it comes right down to it, what a "bush resident" is.

How, then, can something be legislated that can not be defined?

We don't pretend to be able to answer this one, but we know one thing: The federal and State government will have to strain every ounce of common sense to legislate "subsistence" or "tradition" in a way that it won't be in the courts more than it will be out!

Let's take a rambling look at some of the facts, events, laws, problems, and politics surrounding certain congressmen's fanatical efforts to include *fish, game and people* legislation in what is basically land legislation.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which spawned the present d-2 legislation gave the native people 44 million acres of land of their choice and nearly one billion dollars to extinguish their aboriginal rights. Section 4 (b) says: "All aboriginal titles, if any, and claims of aboriginal title in Alaska based on use and occupancy, including submerged land underneath all water areas, both inland and offshore, and including any aboriginal hunting and fishing rights that may exist, are hereby extinguished."

From this cash settlement comes part of the huge lobbying budget to support their subsistence advocacy effort. An article in the December 21, 1977 issue of *Tundra Times*, a native oriented newspaper published in Fairbanks tells about a Rural CAP Board approving subsistence monies: \$50,000 for Nunam Kitlutsistli to "support its subsistence advocacy efforts in the Bethel region." Another paragraph tells about Koyukon Development Corporation receiving \$56,800 "to conduct a program of subsistence advocacy for its sub-region" . . . These local efforts are in addition to massive State and federal campaigns.

The native people are talking about special privileges on *federal and State* lands, not the 44-million acres of private land that will be theirs to use as a subsistence base if they so chose.

The simple fact is, 44 million acres or even the whole state cannot produce enough game to take care of the needs of a growing population of residents with more and more efficient hunting methods and federal bans on predator control programs.

If we are going to reserve hunting and fishing rights for *bush residents*, how do we reconcile subsistence preference with the Alaska constitutional mandate that the State's fish and game resources be reserved for the common use?

In determining subsistence status, does a white family who has chosen to live in the Alaska bush have the same rights as a native family who has lived there for many generations? And between natives themselves, does a Yupik Eskimo who never has left



Shee fish from the Kuskokwim

his village on the Kuskokwim River have the same subsistence rights as an Inupiat Eskimo with a high-paying job on the pipeline?

What about the trapper that spends 3 months on the trapline and 9 months in Fairbanks where he may work construction for 3 or 4 months?

As for giving local autonomous control for game law making, we don't have to look very far for examples of how poorly this would work, to say nothing of the greater over-riding need for centralized policy and over-riding control of game and fish populations that know no man-made boundaries.

As for basing need on tradition, what is tradition? Is it the way of life prior to the coming of the white man—the taking of game with spear and snare; or modern guns; or maybe even such new fangled innovations as snow machines? Is the taking of polar bears for the sale of hides for trophies traditional? Is it traditional to hunt whales, walrus and other sea mammals by power boat and radio? Is the harpoon gun traditional? Is the taking of walrus ivory for sale as trophies or cribbage boards traditional? Maybe the taking of a few salmon or a yearly moose or caribou for personal use of a resident urban hunter might be more traditional than some of the new native ways of life. In Alaska's fast-changing times, tradition is as old as today!

Then surely we can base subsistence on need as defined by some economic level of income. There isn't much of a problem so long as we set the limit low enough so the number of eligible people will be less than the available game and fish. But we will be in trouble when the number of people in this group increases or the amount of game decreases. When we adjust the economic level lower to compensate, we will recognize that we simply have another kind of welfare. There is no argument with our responsibility to provide for the needy, but this does not give the recipient the right, through race, tradition, nor economic status to select for their exclusive use a resource that belongs to everyone.

Few Alaskans opposed the valid settlement of the native's claims. But all provisions of ANCSA must be equally binding for all parties. Preferential claims should be extinguished if we expect the State to live up to its part of the bargain and pay its part of the nearly billion dollars to the native people.

The consumptive use of the earth's renewable resources is as old as life. Most all of us have a heritage of living off the land if we go back a few generations. This consumptive or subsistence use of the fish and wildlife continues today to be important to many Alaskans. It remains important not only to many of Alaska's natives, but also to most of its bush and urban hunters, who personally use the fish and game they take. But the exclusive or priority subsistence use of fish and wildlife would be prejudicial, inequitable, and unconstitutional.

Subsistence has no place in the d-2 land legislation. It should be left to the State of Alaska to administer as it has for nearly 20 years, using the present local advisory committee system for influencing fish and game regulations and setting bag limits and seasons to favor local residents.

Natives and Preservationists— Strange Bedfellows

HR-39 was first referred to the House Interior Committee's "Subcommittee on General Oversight and Alaska Lands", created expressly for the purpose of pushing HR-39 and chaired by Interior Chairman Morris Udall's hand-picked fellow conservationist, John Seiberling of Ohio. The major voices for Alaska's position in the subcommittee sessions has been Alaska Rep. Don Young and Washington Rep. Lloyd Meeds.

In the subcommittee HR-39 was reduced from 146 million acres to about 100 million acres, although quite a few items not beneficial to hunters and sportsmen were added in trade for the acreages taken out. These include Title 7 on subsistence hunting and parts of Title 8 on Native Land Claims Act implementation.

Alaskan native groups have held a curious position in the d-2 fight. They have been catered to by the sponsors of HR-39 to such an extent that their lands are mostly unaffected and they have seen the bill as an opportunity to get game management concessions and Land Claims Act amendments which they could not otherwise achieve, in trade for their support or at least a lack of opposition, to HR-39. Their d-2 lobbyist is former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, Mo's brother.

In its earlier forms the subsistence section set up a system where native hunters would quickly take over hunting and game management in all federal lands in Alaska. They would have priority over non-native subsistence hunters and would be able to demand areas closed to outside hunters quite easily, and the State could only keep Fish and Game management on federal land at the sufferance of the Secretary of Interior and a statewide board loaded with rural native hunters.

In the final subcommittee print of HR-39 the racial lines are removed, but local subsistence hunters still have a great deal of control over hunting. The State still retains game management only as long as the local hunters and the Secretary of Interior permit and the sport hunter's days are clearly numbered by policies allowing village hunters to demand priority at any time.

While the current working in the subsistence section is not at all acceptable to Alaskan outdoorsmen, the progress made since the earlier committee prints is great and is to be credited mainly to many days of hard bargaining by Young and Meeds.

Title 8 is meant to convey native and State land selections quickly, as a sop to Alaskans. Native lands in the core township areas are conveyed almost immediately and without public access recreation easements provided for in the Land Claims Act. The natives are directed to state the order of preference of their remaining land selections and these are conveyed in that order until the total allotment of corporation is reached. There is no specific provision for easements except for one subsection allowing the Secretary to acquire easements after the land is conveyed if a case is made for doing so.

"... I would hope that this Congress established the priority of subsistence uses where there is a conflict. I believe that this is a legitimate subject for legislation, and hope that this principle, which has been State policy for some time, might be enacted into federal law."

—GOVERNOR JAY HAMMOND

Testimony to the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife and the Environment. August 12, 1977.

Governor intends to implement a system that many Alaskans think is unworkable and not in the best interest of the resource

JAY HAMMOND
Governor of Alaska



Governor Bows to Feds

To bring the State in line with a subsistence management plan for fish and wildlife that would be acceptable to the authors of HR-39, Governor Hammond held a semi-private meeting in Juneau during last December to preview the scheme his administrators had concocted, based somewhat on a regional board concept he once pushed as a State Senator. In a memorandum to his commissioners earlier in the fall, he told them he didn't want to be told why such a plan would *not* work, but how they can *make* it work.

Represented at the Juneau meeting were native groups and a few sportsmen. All had seen advance copies of the proposed council mechanics.

It became apparent at that meeting that the Governor intended to implement the system administratively after a single public hearing at Bethel (of all places!). Objections and specific criticism by the non-native representatives were so intense that it was decided to hold additional public hearings in other parts of Alaska before anything is done administratively or by the legislative process. Hearings have now been held in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Bethel, Kodiak and Petersburg.

Interior Wildlife Association took a good look at the proposed regional council system and wrote a detailed report about the inequities and short-comings of the scheme as proposed. We have received praise from several quarters for pointing out several serious errors in the first draft.

At the Fairbanks public hearing hosted by the Game Department, Commissioner Skoog and his staff led off with discussions of the three general directions we *could* take. The audience and staff then broke into study groups to discuss the proposals.

The motive underlying the entire process is obviously the result of the ridiculous subsistence regulations and "suggestions" being shoved down our throats by a zealous but misguided Congress.

One group was formed to discuss the Regional

Council approach as spelled out in Title VII (Subsistence) of HR-39. Through granting the state its right to manage indigenous wildlife, this gem still insists that it be done under federal guidelines. Furthermore, if the state programs don't please the current Secretary of Interior, this "right" can be whisked away from us in record time. Incidentally, Title VII also proceeds merrily along under the assumption that the state will obediently form regional councils.

The groups made remarkable strides in the few short hours that they had to work together.

The group discussing the Regional Councils decided that it could not support them! The proposed region boundaries were deemed unacceptable and even though the goals of the concept, namely decentralized authority and local control, were deemed commendable, the group found that this proposal could not be considered a viable one.

There was little more support for the local authority proposal (Regional Boards). It was generally agreed that there were too many inequities and room for selfish interests to *override the welfare of the resources* with this proposal. Discussion in this group hinged on several bills currently being discussed in Juneau. The complete delegation of authority to a region lends itself to simply too many problems, including the cost of additional department staffing, the need for changes in the Administrative Procedures Act and overlooks the fact that game animals do not recognize man-made boundaries.

Though the present Advisory Committee system is far from perfect, the last study group (and the overwhelming majority of the audience) felt that with some overhaul it is the only viable solution of the three. The cost would be quite low as compared to the others, it provides for consistent statewide management policies and it provides the opportunity for consideration of resource needs of game and fish by single Master Boards; one for fish and one for game. One of

the major points brought out and agreed on was that the present Advisory Committee set-up could use some remodeling. Hopefully we will see advisory committees that are not self-perpetuating and that the Boards would be forced to pay a little more attention to the their ideas.

The Department heavies, with obvious political pressure being brought to bear from the governor's office, have endorsed the Regional Council proposal. Perhaps the most significant finding of the meetings, though, was that this is clearly not what the people want. Sportsmen, guides and trappers were well represented at the workshop, but several natives and environmental types attended as well. None was in favor of regional councils!

This is pretty much the same results as were obtained at the Anchorage meeting that had a sprinkling of representatives from around the State, including native representation. The Bethel meeting supported the Local Board concept. The government brought in native leaders from all around the area to testify.

President Carter on d-2

There has been a lot of speculation as to why the Carter Administration has placed such high emphasis on the d-2 legislation, aside from the fact he has accumulated several people from some of the national preservation and environmental groups in his administration as a result of their support during his campaign.

One of these people is Cynthia Wilson, a former lobbyist for the Audubon Society who was recently named special assistant to the Interior Secretary, replacing a more moderate Alaska lands specialist. One of her first acts was to delete a Bureau of Mines report on Alaskan mineral potentials from the briefing book that went to President Carter when the Carter administration was putting together its d-2 package.

President Carter himself called three key members of the House subcommittee who were starting markup on HR-39 when it appeared there were enough votes to substitute Representative Meeds (D-Wash.) more moderate approach. The subcommittee, composed largely of freshmen members, bowed to Carter's wishes and the markup was done on Udall's HR-39. Only a few of Meeds amendments got into the marked up bill.

One was suggested that Carter's programs, national and international, are doing so poorly that setting Alaska aside as a wilderness area might be the only monument he will be able to point to during his administration.

No Opposition Allowed

The main lobbying force for HR-39 is a collection of national environmental groups misnamed the "Alaska Coalition". The Coalition includes the Friends of the Earth, The National Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society and the

Defenders of Wildlife, as well as the Alaska-based Alaska Conservation Society, Alaska Center for the Environment in Anchorage and the Fairbanks Environmental Center.

The Alaska Coalition claims authorship for HR-39, although individual members constantly say they don't support every part of the bill. An almost-silent partner in the coalition is the National Park Service, which has provided much support for the coalition's lobbying efforts and conducts its own persuasion for Alaskan wilderness proposals during slide shows and campfire talks at national parks.

The coalition's lobbying effort is widespread and efficient, and jumps immediately on any opposition which surfaces. One of the earliest expert voices against HR-39 was land planning expert Alan Epps with the University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Service, and Epps has been under continual pressure for using a state job to lobby against legislation. In one public forum the HR-39 sponsors refused to participate if Epps was even in the room and they've caused no end of trouble for him at the University of Alaska.

When the State of Alaska Fish and Game Department assigned a specialist to study the d-2 question, Ron Sommerville, the coalition jumped on his first public information efforts with their sharpest knives. The governor was urged to remove him and legislators still hear constant pressure against having Sommerville in Washington D.C. to explain the state wildlife management policies and positions.

When a legislative special committee on d-2 produced a 12-minute movie showing the lives of Alaskans who live in the bush and would be most affected by the land actions, the Coalition attacked it as biased because there were no scenes of Alaskan cities.

Some members of the Alaska Coalition are involved in a new group challenging federal license renewals of radio and television stations which have taken sides against HR-39.

Blame it on the Pipeline

It is becoming painfully apparent to outdoorsmen in Alaska that the right to use our great outdoors was bartered away by Congress in the mad scramble to clear the way for the oil pipeline. Sold for 30 pieces of silver, as it were.

It is not fair to lay the blame on our Congressional delegation, for the hue and cry from most quarters in the State was for a pipeline permit at any cost. Here is what it took: A guarantee to the preservationists that up to 83 million acres of land will be locked up in federal sanctuaries, and that enough land and money would be conveyed to the natives so they would not dispute the right of the federal government to designate a pipeline corridor. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act encompassed these provisions. It grew out of the purchase of Alaska from Russia whereby the United States government agreed someday they would settle the aboriginal rights of the natives. There wasn't much impetus to do so until it

became apparent the natives could tie up the pipeline right-of-way for years in court if they chose to do so. For 44 million acres of land and one billion dollars they agreed there would be no court suit. Before the pipeline hysteria, 7 or 8 million acres of land was bandied about!

Sportsmen weren't the only ones caught with their pants down. The State, lax in selecting the 103 million acres granted with statehood (believing they had until 1984 like the Act said), found that the preservationists and natives got selection rights over the State. The State filed suit against the federal government over this point (Alaska vs. Morton, et al, Civil Action No. A-48-72) and then later dropped it in an agreement signed September 2, 1972 by Rogers C.B. Morton (then Secretary of the Interior) and William A. Egan, then Governor, in the interest of pipeline expediency.

The pipeline is finished; now on to implementing the Native Claims Settlement Act (44 million acres and a billion dollars—part federal and part State money)

and the 83 million acres to the preservationists (which has grown to as much as 146 million). Statehood selections take a back seat to both of these.

The sad fact of the matter is, the d-2 issue is unnecessary and unwarranted. All the land in question is already federal land locked up in one of the several systems.

Public Land Users Coalition

Public Land Users Coalition is a new organization started just last summer and already claiming they represent a quarter million persons.

With that kind of clout they believe Washington will begin to listen to people who live, work and play on public lands.

They are already involved in legislation to repeal the BLM Organic Act of 1976, legislation to return public lands to the states, and other interesting concepts. For more information, write PLUC, Box 368, Milford, Utah 84751. Membership is \$12.00.



Magnificent Alaska Dall Sheep



By CHARLES J. KEIM

I had taken a vacation from my duties at the University of Alaska to guide Helmuth Kaupe, M.D. of Bonn, Germany, in Arctic Alaska. He had obtained many fine motion pictures of the land, its flora and fauna, including footage of the wily wolverine. Now one day remained before I'd fly back to Fairbanks. Helmuth wanted to take still pictures of wolverine with his Hasselblad 500cc camera.

Warning Helmuth that one cannot whistle up a wolverine upon request, we set out for a boulder-strewn section of tundra between two rolling hills a mile above our base camp at an unnamed lake at the very headwaters of the Alatna River. I had seen many lemmings there. Perhaps the wolverine would come to feed on these small rodents.

Placing a ground sheet before a large boulder we could use as a back rest, we gratefully drank a cup of tea from the thermos, unlimbered our binoculars and watched the treeless tundra. The clouds, which had silvered the higher hills with early snow during the night, climbed even higher, then sailed west toward the Bering Sea.

The sun poured down upon us and now we could see the heat rays shimmering above the warming hillsides amidst total silence. Far below us the floatplane remained motionless upon the mirror surface of the lake. Then occasionally we could hear the haunting cries of loons interspersed with the fretful quacking of ducks in the reeds near shore. Through our binoculars we could see the widening circles where grayling and lake trout dimpled the water. Nearer at hand a hard working bumblebee droned its way through the fading arctic flowers, and an occasional mosquito that had escaped first frosts hummed its solitary song. Birds rustled in the grass a few yards from our feet. Far in the distance we could see stray bands of caribou casually feeding on lichens near the Nigu and Killik

Rivers. We almost regretted leaving this center of complete peace—utter tranquility—to photograph two adult wolverine from 20 feet distance.

Forty-eight hours later I stood in the lobby of an inn a short distance from Chicago's O'Hare Airport, reputedly the busiest such center in the nation. The screams and roars of jet and piston-engined airplanes shooting skyward in all directions thundered into the lobby as I waited to register with the other passengers from the courtesy car. Tomorrow I'd be attending our meeting of the National Commission on Arts and Sciences. An inn guest scowled as we entered the room, then he reached over to increase the volume on the color television set. He repeated the motion when another carful arrived. Interspersed with the thunder of the planes was the cacophony from the many lanes of traffic on both sides of the inn and the dissonance from the comings and goings of people at the pool. The clatter of the busy clerk's typewriter filled in the tiny crevices between the massive sounds.

Now a custodian arrived with a vacuum cleaner and sucked out the dirt from the carpet—and any remaining sanity from the room. The television controller turned the volume to almost full throttle. People almost shouted their polite conversation. And all the while the aircraft roared, roared, roared while the traffic hummed, rattled, zoomed and honked.

For a moment I teetered between conflicting emotions. Should I disconnect the vacuum cleaner and television cords, pound repeatedly on the clerk's desk bell, waggle a finger at the startled press of people, and shout "This is madness!" or should I go outside?

Knowing full well who would be hauled away, I went outside. There was only the thunder of the many aircraft and the multi-lanes of traffic.

Then I thought of the Arctic and the Alatna Valley. I could return in two days. Now I felt pity and concern. I strode back through the door into bedlam.

Scenario for:

Taming a Wild River

18T SPEAKER: "There's the Alutna River up there in the Alaskan Arctic. Goes past the Arrigetch Peaks. Very, very few people know about the river and the peaks. Robert Marshall wrote about it. We ought to fly in and look it over. It is virtually untouched."

2ND SPEAKER: "Beautiful! So untouched, except for those few guides who bring hunters and fishermen in here a few times a year. This is the people's country. We'll have to have it set aside as a park to preserve it for all time. Say, this five gallon can is empty of provisions. I think I'll leave it right here because someone can use it. Look at all the bears, sheep, wolves, caribou!"

18T SPEAKER and 2ND SPEAKER: "And so, fellow arch-conservationists, we're having that untouched area set aside as a wild and scenic river and a park, to preserve it for all time."

15 SPEAKERS, MIXED CHORUS: This is so untouched. Absolutely pristine, except for those few guides who are killing animals. We must keep it untouched for the people. Say, have you noticed that except for these three little places in this entire Arrigetch Valley, there are no level spots to put up our tents? There, that's better. Now we've leveled out 12 more places. Wasn't it great to see that little band of caribou, that bear, that wolf and those five sheep!"

27 SPEAKERS, MIXED CHORUS, NEXT YEAR: "Look at that bear leaving the valley. And there's a sheep. We saw a wolf two days ago. Dig those garbage pits deep now, so the bear or the wolf won't dig it up."

54 SPEAKERS, MIXED CHORUS, NEXT YEAR: "Where should we dig the latrine? Breathtaking. Get a photo of that falcon, and those flowers. Darn! Someone stepped on those dwarf fireweed. Be sure to bury that garbage deep. An alpenstock goes to the first person to see a sheep—or any big game."

108 SPEAKERS, MIXED CHORUS, NEXT YEAR: "Yes, we'll have to dig separate latrines for women and men. Let's lay out a Nature Walk so careless feet won't crush the plants. Who'll make the signs? Make one leading to the latrines; better make two. Better make three; one for the garbage burning area. And who'll win the alpenstock? Nobody won it last year."

216 SPEAKERS, MIXED CHORUS, NEXT YEAR: "Tonight, now, Speaker Number One is going to give a slide show in that big tent in that big levelled out area to show what he has seen here in the way of wild animals, starting several years ago! Today we are going to mark out an area for a helipad so we can carry out the garbage. Since a 'copter will be coming in, it's

going to bring in a dab of blacktop for that first nature walk, and some cement and good posts for the signs. Maybe we should have them haul in real privies, some for here and some for there."

432 SPEAKERS, MIXED CHORUS, NEXT YEAR: "Two hundred of us can go up the river and the other 232 up the valley. Remember that alpenstock goes to the first person to see some big game. Hasn't been won for two years. Stay on the paths now, and remember, first persons to get there in the valley get to choose their bunks in the bunkhouse. Those on the river—collect your garbage at points 1, 2, 3 and 4. We'll be putting in a large trash burner next season, if we can get an E.P.A. permit, after the impact study."

864 SPEAKERS, MIXED CHORUS, NEXT YEAR: You, rather, we, are the fortunate ones who received permits to come to this wild and scenic place. Let's get up real early. Maybe we can see the peaks, or get on the river before that group of 1,728 gets here. Heard a rumor today that there's a valley and a creek and some peaks on that Arctic island off Demarcation Point. Wonder if we could get that set aside for a wild and scenic place, too. The alpenstock? Well, we're having it copper plated next year so maybe one of the 3,456 visitors will win it. If not, we'll have it silver plated the next year so maybe one of the 6,912 visitors will win it, or gold plated for the next year so one of the 13,824 visitors will win it—unless they decide to go to that Arctic island off Demarcation Point, or maybe Yellowstone Park, or maybe stay home.



Caribou

Steel Shot Controversy

When it became known this past winter that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was proposing the mandatory use of steel shot for migratory waterfowl in the Cook Inlet of Alaska for this next season, one of our members swung into gear and put petitions around town at most of the sporting goods outlets.

In a short time he collected over 400 signatures in time to get them, along with a cover letter from Interior Wildlife to Washington, D.C. before the closing date for comments the end of December.

In part, the letter said "We vigorously oppose the implementation of such a regulation on the grounds that it is totally unjustified at this time. Nowhere in Alaska during our very short season, is there a significant concentration of shooting. Further, shot would soon be buried in the thick soft glacial mud of the Cook Inlet tide flats."

It would seem bureaucrats in the federal government would have better sense than to attempt to inflict such a needless requirement in Alaska at this time. Alaska residents would normally be enraged enough by this unwarranted intrusion into our lives, without any proof that such a move is justified. But to try it on top of what is happening to us in the d-2 legislation was too much!

The first of the year an announcement by the FWS said the mandatory use of steel shot for migratory birds has been delayed at least a year.

Hunters News Bulletin

Last summer the State Fish and Game Department sent out a brochure to all license holders explaining the d-2 issue, showing maps of the State's proposal compared with HR-39 and ending with a questionnaire asking whether the recipient favored HR-39 or not.

This was too much for the preservationists. They don't like any other viewpoint than their's put forth. They got the States's Ombudsman to declare it "inappropriate, unfair, non-objective, and inaccurate". Then he proceeded in his seven page report (reportedly written largely by the Anchorage Environmental Center) to reference quotes, laws, expenditures, and personal inferences—none of which even vaguely referenced an inaccuracy!

They also put the Governor on the defensive over the brochure and as far as we can ascertain, the results of the poll never were presented at any of Udall's hearings in the State.

The sportsmen and hunters that we talked to appreciated this expenditure of their license money to counter the massive lobbying campaign of the preservationists in Washington. Most of the resentment we noted came from the fact the results were not used more widely. As of August 20, 1977 the results were: Against HR-39, 11,201; For HR-39, 1,039.

At that time the Interior Wildlife Association ran the accompanying ad in the Fairbanks daily newspaper to present the hunters position on the much maligned brochure. As far as we know, the State administration never has seen fit to present the results of the questionnaire to Congress.

HUNTERS News-Bulletin

The Game Department tried to do something for you—for a change!

We're compelled to comment on the controversy created by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's D-2 brochure sent to all license holders.

We are appalled that the administration, a biased ombudsman and a few news reporters have successfully twisted the focus from the critical D-2 issue to the brochure itself! We are faced with the loss of access to 140 million acres of our resources, the closure of sport hunting on 50 million acres, presumption of state tidelands, presumption of state selections, presumption of state fish and wildlife management, the destruction of Alaska's constitution, plus a few other subtleties, and some individuals are quibbling over whether or not the brochure was "fair".

Ombudsman Frank Flavin describes the brochure as "inappropriate, unfair, non-objective, and inaccurate". He then proceeds for seven pages in his report to reference quotes, laws, expenditures, and personal inferences—none of which even vaguely reference an inaccuracy. (Who is to protect the public from the ombudsman?)

Despite Mr. Flavin's strong criticism of this so called "inappropriate poll" and his references that some other state agency should have conducted the poll (none of which chose to accommodate the Fish and Game Department) we can find no statute which prohibits the Department of Fish and Game from taking this action.

It was at least an attempt to reduce the issue to a few concise points and distribute it to 132,000 Alaskans—many who would never be able to attend a hearing or receive the facts any other way. For those who are crying foul, we say show us anyone who tried to provide the same service. We can only conclude that the opposition is coming from those who prefer to keep most Alaskans in the dark until after Congress takes this sweeping action.

We agree that the maps are not comparable, but on the issue at hand (HR 39), we find the map and the table accurate. If we were to criticize the HR 39 map it would be that it doesn't illustrate clearly that "INSTANT WILDERNESS" would apply to all new refuges and parks—a fact that, if illustrated, would have made the area even darker.

One individual accused the ADF&G of using scare tactics. For those Alaskans who didn't realize the impact of HR 39 before, we are positive that the facts provided the trauma, not the brochure!

We don't believe that the 12,000 plus people who responded to this effort were so simple minded that they didn't catch the subtle point in the brochure. We also believe most of them feel, like we do, that these issues are critical to sportsmen and we expect our elected officials to take note!

We appreciate our money going towards the ADF&G brochure. Had they not done it, we are convinced no one else would have. Thus, 12,000 Alaskans would never have had their opinions noted, which were, as of August 20: Against HR 39, 11,201; for HR 39, 1,039.

We resent the fact the state administration did not see fit to have an ADF&G representative present at one of the hearings and present the results of the poll. We trust they will make haste to rectify this "oversight".

CONSERVATION: Wise use of resources
PRESERVATION: Non-use of resources

INTERIOR WILDLIFE ASSOC

Could this be Alaska?



Subsistence in Africa

EDITOR'S NOTE: Bud Helmericks, long time Alaskan and author of several books about the Alaskan outdoors, recently returned from an African safari—more of a study trip, he calls it. Prompted by the realization that we have so much space in Alaska and so little wildlife anymore, he wanted to see first-hand how the Afirkaners in South Africa has accomplished a miracle in restoring wildlife in a country where it had been almost decimated. We asked him to tell us what he observed.

By BUD HELMERICKS

Special for Interior Wildlife Newsletter

"Don't expect to see any animals for the next hundred kilometers," Poem Lampricht, our guide said as we passed through the low wire fence that crossed our dirt road. We were on a trip through South Africa to study game management, photograph game and do a little hunting. Martha and I had hunted kudu on a safari in Kenya and Tanzania for nearly a month a few years before and hadn't sighted even one. We wanted to try for a bull here in northern Transvaal where we averaged seeing fifty a day, some record-sized bulls. In addition we had seen an unbelievable wealth of other big game, while small game and birds such as hornbills, doves, guineas, partridges, and song birds were continually in sight. Since the country we were entering looked just like what we had been driving through for hours we had figured wildlife numbers just went on and on. Poem's remark had been a complete surprise to us.

"Don't expect a bloody thing. Not even a warthog or guinea," he continued.

Our surprise must have shown in our faces for he searched for a word to explain, and finding none, he gave us the best he could in Afrikans, ending up saying, in effect, that people kill the wildlife for their wishes or needs. I explained our term *subsistence* and he thought it over.

"Yes, yes, it is what this would be then, *subsistence*."

The next hundred kilometers was an eye opener. There was as Poem had said—*nothing*—no big game, no guinea, no doves, not even song birds. I had always found the tropical dawn was heralded by a regular serenade of birds and monkey calls, but not here. The sun came up and the sun went down to a few meager chirps. I was glad when we were through the subsistence area and back into the controlled hunting zones and the wonderful abundance & wildlife again.

Volumes can be written on African game management and of how tsetse fly control programs have laid waste vast areas and killed more wildlife than have African safaris since they began. Of how the Republic

of South Africa has restored wildlife to a higher level than ever known before, in many areas, by the simple system of managing wildlife in exactly the same way domestic stock is managed, i.e., with personal interest, protection, love, and with a definite place in the over all economic life of the nation. You might go on to tell of how the U.S. Endangered Species Act has devastated areas of Africa of such animals as leopards by making them near valueless to sportsmen, and as such an unnecessary burden to the land so that they are poisoned or trapped as useless vermin—for who can support a valueless leopard on his land? I had heard the same thing from India, "who can support a valueless tiger?"

What I most remember of our observations are those empty subsistence areas, perhaps 100 x 150 miles in size, fortunately few in number, but with a sobering impact because where there was free access for all, there was in reality—*nothing*. Across the fence where there were restrictions for all there was plenty of wildlife and maximum production. There was no question about the fact that subsistence was a racial program and would continue as such until racism is past. Any wild creatures that survived in a subsistence



Bud Helmericks in Brooks Range

area did so simply because the means to utilize them hadn't been introduced yet.

My thoughts drifted back to earlier years of Alaskan flying when Clarence Rhodes, Stan Fredrickson (U.S. FWS employees) and I were young pilots and the marvel of radio navigation was the low frequency radio beams. You could fly blind following an audible signal and come out right over the station. At that point there was a "cone of silence" until you hit the strong opposite signal as you were going away from the station. The "cone of silence," even when you were expecting it after a tense flight in clouds, always gave you a start—a moment of fright. For, suddenly you didn't hear anything; the familiar was gone.

Since we were involved in wildlife programs we did a lot of aerial counting. It didn't take us long to name the areas around the villages where subsistence usage had scarfed up all the game and the white snow was devoid of tracks: "cones of silence." The wildlife was absent from these subsistence areas. We used to joke about it among ourselves, saying that the end of wildlife would come when these "cones of silence" met. This meant, of course, that when winter ground transportation became so efficient that there weren't any more inviolate wilderness areas for animals to escape to that it would be the end. We really didn't think that this would happen in our lifetime!

Recently, I flew over much of that country again and I found snowmachine trails everywhere, but very few trails of anything else. On T.V. the other night, a State Senator was berating our Fish and Game Department because of the decline of wildlife over the past fifteen years. I thought that during those same fifteen years I have watched the development of the snowmachine, and excessive use of it, and watched the "cones of silence" meet. I thought, too, of the term *subsistence* and of how years ago when the "cones of silence" were small there was a valid need of it and we all knew what it meant. Today, *subsistence* is a meaningless and undefinable term, a smokescreen for those who strive for advantage or who promulgate racism to hide behind.

From the background, from the opposite side of the world, I again hear the words of one of the greatest wildlife observers and managers I have ever known: "Don't expect to see any animals"



Time to Relax

Alaska Sportsman Writes to Senator Gravel

February 3, 1978

Senator Mike Gravel
United States Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

Recently I had the opportunity to review your position on subsistence and current d-2 legislation. I would like to comment on some of your recent statements.

First, let me say that we do agree partially on one item, that if we have to recognize subsistence hunting, it should not be based on racial or ethnic considerations. Hunting and fishing are as much a part of my heritage as any native-born Indian or Eskimo.

You state that in times of resource shortages, subsistence users should receive preference over non-subsistence users. What you are really saying is that if this becomes law, sport and subsistence hunting by urban dwellers will be a thing of the past in Alaska. There is a shortage of game right now and with the increase in native population, better methods of transportation and modern weapons, there won't ever be any surplus game for the urban user.

In the first place, the idea of subsistence in this day and age is ridiculous. There are very few people who really depend on subsistence hunting and fishing for their livelihood. The wanton waste of the past has not stopped; the authorities prefer to look the other way, rather than face the political clout of the native people. Closing off a resource to all but people in outlying villages will only deplete it more as evidenced by the results of the Marine Mammals Act whereby the native people were immune from any restrictions. Another example is the recent depletion of the vast Northwest Arctic Caribou herd by the natives of that area when the caribou spent too much time accessible to several large villages. Wolf predation played a role in this depletion also. And of course there is the perennial spring waterfowl hunting.

I'm a wildlife user, and have been all my life. Wild game and fish have always been a very large part of my daily diet. The main reason I endure the long cold winters and extremely high living costs of Alaska is the fact that I have been able to pursue a way of life that I enjoy—the ability to hunt and fish in relative solitude, away from the crowds. Now through legislation, you and your fellow politicians are trying to take this away from me.

I resent very much being discriminated against just because I live in a town and hold a steady job.

In closing I ask that you and your colleagues reconsider this subsistence folly and come up with legislation that is fair to everyone, for under the American system, fish and game belong to no certain group.

Sincerely,
Glen W. Cornwall
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

A qualified Alaskan takes the helm at the most crucial time in our wildlife history. Will he be able to manage game or simply serve the whims of Washington?

RON SKOOG
Fish & Game Commissioner



New F&G Commissioner

The biggest game management challenge in Alaska in coming years will be meeting the increasing demand of people to use wildlife resources and, at the same time, protecting those resources from depletion, according to the State's new Commissioner of Fish and Game.

The former chief of the Habitat Protection Division, Ron Skoog, took office in August, replacing James Brooks, who did not seek reappointment when his term expired in July. Brook went back to work for the federal government as Chief, Fishery Management, Alaska Division, National Marine Fisheries Service, a Department of Commerce agency.

Skoog says bringing population levels of some game species back to former levels is a "major consideration," but that resolving potential conflicts created by human population growth could be an even greater challenge.

"We'll see a great increase in the population of Alaska," he said. "More hunters, more fishermen will mean resources being challenged to the limit." The challenge to the Department of Fish and Game will be "taking care of ever increasing demands of people to use wildlife resources, and at the same time protecting them."

Skoog had been with the Department of Fish and Game as HPD chief since August 1976. He first came to Alaska in 1949 to study zoology and wildlife management at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks and received his bachelor's in 1952 and his master's in 1956. He then worked for five years for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and an additional five years for the Department of Fish and Game, eventually heading a statewide caribou management program.

In 1964, Skoog left Alaska to attend graduate school in California. He received a doctorate in animal ecology from the University of California at Berkeley, then worked for Texas A&M University for three years.

In 1971, he accepted a position with the Bureau of Land Management in Washington, D.C., which he held for one and a half years. From 1974 to 1976, he worked for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the capitol city, as chief of the office of endangered species.

Despite his years in federal service, Skoog feels it is imperative that management of resident wildlife species be retained by the State, and says he opposes d-2 land schemes that would transfer wildlife management to a gamut of federal agencies.

"Managing its resident species of fish and wildlife has long been considered a basic right of all the states," Skoog said. "The department feels, given its expertise and experience of staff, that we're in the best position to continue that kind of arrangement."

The commissioner said he doesn't believe anyone in wildlife management or State government would support a wildlife management scheme giving authority to federal agencies. Such agencies would have authority over wildlife species that don't recognize boundaries of national parks or forests, and management by them could result in "utter chaos," Skoog said.

The commissioner said he feels the state's efforts to protect subsistence hunting rights have been adequate, noting his office has received few complaints in that area.

"The state has long had a policy that subsistence use has a priority over all other uses," he explained. "If the population is low, one of the first things to go is recreational hunting. Subsistence is the last to go and then only to protect the resource."

Subsistence use is protected through setting liberal seasons and bag limits in remote areas, he explained.

In coming years Skoog also says the State should be working closely with federal land managers on cooperative wildlife management schemes. Such cooperative schemes, he said, will become more and more important as land management issues in the State are settled.

"Basically, Alaska has low productivity of wildlife resources. They cannot withstand heavy demand unless it's controlled closely. How do we allow human populations to utilize the resource without hurting it? That's our challenge."

EDITOR'S NOTE: We predict Skoog will be seen more in public than his predecessor who seldom showed his face in Fairbanks.

United States Senators

Address your senators and congressmen like this:

The Honorable (Full Name)
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable (Full Name)
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

ALABAMA—
James Allen
John Sparkman

ALASKA—
Mike Gravel
Ted Stevens

ARIZONA—
Dennis DeConcini
Barry Goldwater

ARKANSAS—
Dale Bumpers
John McClellan

CALIFORNIA—
Alan Cranston
S. I. Hayakawa

COLORADO—
Gary Hart
Floyd Haskell

CONNECTICUT—
Abraham Ribicoff
Lowell Weiker

DELAWARE—
Joseph Biden
William Roth

FLORIDA—
Lawton Chiles
Richard Stone

GEORGIA—
Sam Nunn
Herman Talmadge

HAWAII—
Daniel Inouye
Spark Matsunaga

IDAHO—
Frank Church
James McClure

ILLINOIS—
Charles Percy
Adlai Stevenson

INDIANA—
Birch Bayh
Richard Lugar

IOWA—
Dick Clark
John Culver

KANSAS—
Robert Dole
James Pearson

KENTUCKY—
Wendell Ford
Walter Huddleston

LOUISIANA—
J. Bennett Johnston
Russell Long

MAINE—
William Hathaway
Edmund Muskie

MARYLAND—
Charles Mathias
Paul Sarbanes

MASSACHUSETTS—
Edward Brooke
Edward Kennedy

MICHIGAN—
Robert Griffin
Donald Riegle

MINNESOTA—
Wendell Anderson
Hubert Humphrey

MISSISSIPPI—
James Eastland
John Stennis

MISSOURI—
John Danforth
Thomas Eagleton

MONTANA—
John Melcher
Lee Metcalf

NEBRASKA—
Calvin Curtis
Edward Zorinsky

NEVADA—
Howard Cannon
Paul Laxalt

NEW HAMPSHIRE—
John Durkin
Thomas McIntyre

NEW JERSEY—
Clifford Case
Harrison Williams

NEW MEXICO—
Pete Domenici
Harrison Schmitt

NEW YORK—
Jacob Javits
Daniel Moynihan

NORTH CAROLINA—
Jesse Helms
Robert Morgan

NORTH DAKOTA—
Quentin Burdick
Milton Young

OHIO—
John Glenn
Howard Metzenbaum

OKLAHOMA—
Dewey Bartlett
Henry Bellmon

OREGON—
Mark Hatfield
Bob Packwood

PENNSYLVANIA—
H. John Heinz
Richard Schweiker

RHODE ISLAND—
John Chafee
Claiborne Pell

SOUTH CAROLINA—
Ernest Hollings
Strom Thurmond

SOUTH DAKOTA—
George McGovern
James Abourezek

TENNESSEE—
Howard Baker
James Sasser

TEXAS—
Lloyd Bentsen
John Tower

UTAH—
Jake Garn
Orin Hatch

VERMONT—
Patrick Leahy
Robert Stafford

VIRGINIA—
Harry Byrd
William Scott

WASHINGTON—
Henry Jackson
Warren Magnuson

WEST VIRGINIA—
Robert Byrd
Jennings Randolph

WISCONSIN—
Gaylord Nelson
William Proxmire

WYOMING—
Clifford Hansen
Malcolm Wallop

Sportsmen Organize

As this year's Interior Wildlife Newsletter goes to press the sportsmen, outdoorsmen and trappers in Alaska are combining forces to combat some of the provisions in HR-39 that make it so objectionable.

Three main points have been picked that all can rally around.

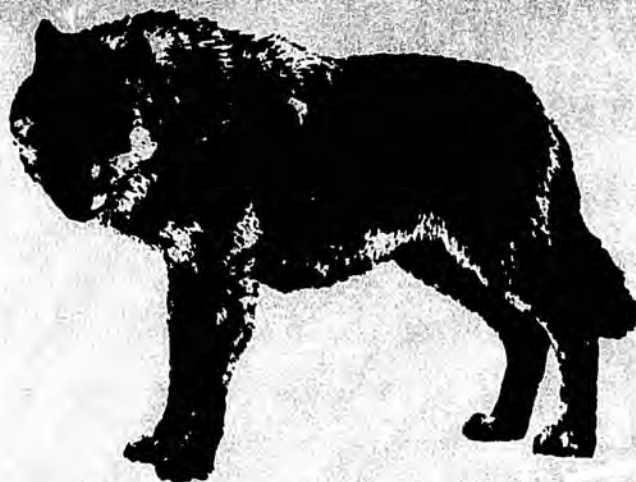
1. **Access to the Land.** Reasonable access to the public lands in Alaska is needed. This is particularly true of wilderness areas and necessary for resource management.
2. **Subsistence.** The State's right to manage fish and game resources must be protected without federal strings. The State knows best how to manage subsistence, and conditions may change with the passage of time.
3. **Excessive National Park Lands.** Areas being closed to hunting and trapping are unreasonably excessive and must be reduced in number and/or size, or allow continued use by hunters and trappers.

New Wildlife Book

A new book entitled, *A New Day for Wildlife—A Fresh Approach* gets to the heart of the problems of present-day game management like no other book. Because it sides with the hunter, it needs to be read by every sportsman who is concerned about the future of hunting. By calling today's faulty approach to wildlife *Plan One*, the writer is able to expose the weaknesses in the present system of wildlife management, and to propose a new plan, called *Plan Two*. Without a doubt this is the most provocative book on the subject of wildlife management today. With supporting evidence from many sources, it will challenge your thinking at every turn while giving hope for the eventual success of pro-hunting forces.

A New Day for Wildlife—A Fresh Approach is written by Lester J. McCann, PhD., an author with many years of training and experience in the wildlife field. The book sells for \$3.95 plus \$.30 postage. Copies can be obtained by writing to: New Day, 295 Macalester St., St. Paul, Mn. 55105

The endangered species are the moose and caribou of Interior Alaska; the wolf is about to run out of a free lunch



Endangered Species

Aside from the encouraging results in Game Management Unit 20A, moose populations in interior Alaska are dismally low and sinking lower as the old animals die off and there is insufficient recruitment of young animals to take their place. In many areas hunting seasons are completely closed and there are no prospects for anything but further reductions in seasons elsewhere in the vast interior area between the Alaska range on the south and the Brooks range on the north.

Unit 20A is the area south of Fairbanks to the summit of the Alaska range, an area approximately 80 x 90 miles where a small predator control program has been carried out for the past two winters. As expected, the results have been dramatic. A moose herd of 12,000 animals in this area in the 1960's was reduced to less than 3,000 by 1975. It was a prime area for some predator control work, being close to Fairbanks, having the range potential for carrying a good size moose herd and being primarily state-owned land. Even though Governor Hammond insisted on the work being carried out by Game Department personnel using a helicopter (rather than some other more economical and/or more efficient means), the preservationists blocked the control work for a year with a court suit, which they eventually lost.

During the winter of 1975-76 the Department and trappers took 135 wolves from the area. There were about 50 wolves remaining. During last winter ('76-'77) the combined take was 51 wolves. A new crop of pups each year will make it necessary to crop the annual increase in order to allow the moose to make a comeback.

Department biologists attribute the good calf and yearling moose counts in Unit 20A to a low predator density and mild winters. The latter is apparently a kind of "tongue in cheek" thing thrown in to save face for the "anti's" who said it wouldn't work. The simple fact is, the same mild winters prevailed in the areas

south (Yanert River) and west (McKinley Park) of the control area and they both had disasterously low calf crops. So low, in fact, that the few moose in these areas will continue to decrease.

Even with the good survival rate in 20A, it will be another year or so before we can expect a definite upswing in the numbers of moose present. It takes three years for the new calves to become producers and in the meantime, old animals continue to die off.

As for figures, let's first look at some cow/calf ratios. These counts are taken in the early winter when the calves are six months old. Averaging all of 20A together it looks like this:

1074		18 calves per 100 cows
1975		14 calves per 100 cows
Predator control work started		
1976		42 calves per 100 cows
1977		40 calves per 100 cows

Now here is how McKinley Park fared for the same years with no hunting and no predator control work:

1974		28 calves per 100 cows
1975		8 calves per 100 cows
1976		16 calves per 100 cows
1977		18 calves per 100 cows

The McKinley herd will continue to decline slowly at these rates.

Unfortunately, not enough wolves have been removed from the foothills and mountains on the south half of 20A to produce results like those found on the flats in the northern half of 20A. This is because of poor show conditions in the mountains two years running that have made hunting very difficult there. (No doubt a result of the prayers by the preservationists). Never-the-less, the above figures for 20A are the result of averaging the excellent survival rate in the flats with the not-so-good rate in the foothills.

An even more important figure to keep tabs on is

the cow/yearling count. This indicates the number of calves that have made it through two summers and one winter and may breed the next year. Here is how this looks in 20A:

1974	6 yearlings per 100 cows
1975	10 yearlings per 100 cows
1976	26 yearlings per 100 cows
1977	36 yearlings per 100 cows

Tagging results in the 20A moose herd over many years has shown that all moose do not stay on the flats year around. After spending the summer and fall there, some cross the Tanana northeast towards Fairbanks and migrate up the Chena valley and hills north of the Chena river. This happens just before the early winter aerial census. Moose closer to the foothills of the Alaska range on the south side of the flats migrate south into the foothills and mountains to spend most of the winter. Because of these movements, many of the moose counted in Unit 20B (east of Fairbanks and out of the wolf control area) have good calf counts because they have just moved there with their new calves. This is true for the foothills area on the south side of 20A, too. The big difference comes when you count the yearlings in these outside areas. The counts are poor, showing that the cows begin the winter in these areas with a goodly number of calves, but lose them during the winter to wolf predation. Thus, the next winter when they return from the flats, they again have a calf that survived the summer, but no

yearlings accompany the herd because they were lost during the previous winter outside the control area. The figures for the lower Chena and hills north (20B) area look like this:

1974—29 calves	4 yearlings per 100 cows
1975—23 calves	20 yearlings per 100 cows

Predator control work on the flats

1976—na	na
1977—47 calves	10 yearlings per 100 cows

(Note yearlings did not increase, but calves did)

So there you have it, one small bright spot on about 3% of the moose range in Alaska is Unit 20A. On most of the rest there is little prospect for it to soon again become a significant producer of moose to fill the larders of the bush and urban hunters. Thus, thousands of Alaska residents now have to buy meat shipped in from the 'lower 48', grown with the aid of pesticides, herbicides, petrochemicals and at a much higher ecological cost, rather than harvesting a yearly moose or caribou. *We have the preservationists to thank for this* because it is they who find some federal law upon which to hang another suit whenever an attempt is made to exercise one of the most viable tools of game management—predator control work. Consumptive users of wildlife have about been managed and manipulated out of business. It's time the State, along with some federal assistance (instead of resistance), take a look at this obvious tool. The en-



vironmental craze swung too far toward the "balance of nature" theory, and has stayed there too long.

In Game Management Unit 13 in south central Alaska a wolf-moose study area was set up about the same time the wolf control work got underway in Unit 20A north of the Alaska range. It is about 3,000 square miles, less than half the size of 20A and possibly too small to function as a study area for animals that roam so widely as moose, wolves and caribou.

The majority of wolves were removed from this area and intentions were to keep them out in order to compare the moose calf survival with adjoining areas.

Last summer the news media made much of the fact that 24 of 48 moose calves tagged with radio transmitters were killed by grizzly bears during the first two weeks of their life. Only one was definitely by wolves. Actually, some kills were educated guesses because there were both wolf and bear tracks at some of the kills by the time biologists arrived. The transmitters were set to go off after a couple hours of inactivity. However, a calf could be killed and the carcass moved around a bit during the eating process and this would keep the transmitter from signaling a problem. Four more deaths by the end of June were determined to have been caused by pneumonia, drowning and a broken back (probably by its mother).

These grizzly kills all happened within two weeks of birth, which seems to prove that grizzlies are more efficient calf killers than wolves during this vulnerable time. However, before jumping to this conclusion, one needs to know that there are some major differences between Unit 13 and 20A.

In the first place, 13E has a high density of grizzlies and a lower density of wolves, compared to 20A. Then, too, there is not so great a difference in the density of wolves in the Unit 13E study area compared to the area outside it. Some wolves tend to move through it and the wolves outside it are subject to fairly successful hunting and trapping pressures.

Due to these factors, Unit 13E has not yet shown the dramatic improvement in moose calf survival that the larger Unit 20A has shown, and may never do so because of the high density of grizzly bears. Black bears have the potential of being fairly numerous on the calving areas of Unit 20A, but have not been for several years.

While it remains to be proven whether grizzlies or wolves are the most serious predator on new-born calves if both predators occur in nearly equal numbers, it is safe to assume that wolves would take the lead in winter, for the bears hang it up and sleep for a spell.

The small dwindling Delta caribou herd (1200 to 1500 animals) resides in the foothills and mountains of Unit 20A. Hunting has been stopped for several years, but the herd continued to decline. For awhile the biologists thought the cows had forgotten how to have calves! After wolf control was started in the area they soon found out the cows were having calves, but were not able to keep them for a full year. Consequently, with no significant recruitment into the herd, the old animals continue to die off and the herd continues to

decline. The Game Department believes if they could get a better reduction of wolves in the area where these caribou winter, things could be turned around.

There are four caribou herds in central and interior Alaska that have been accessible part of the year from the road system. Three of these have provided the bulk of the hunting for the majority of Alaska residents. (The McKinley Park herd has never provided a significant take of caribou because they mostly stay in the Park). All four herds have drastically decreased and only one still affords any hunting (the Nelchina herd in Unit 13).

The Steese-Forty Mile herd was the most important to interior Alaska residents, both native and white. A few years ago it numbered 40,000 animals and ranged over the Tanana hills, Forty-Mile country and over into Canada for part of the year. For four or five years now the herd has been figured at 4,000 to 5,000 animals and apparently holding their own or decreasing slightly. Two researchers spent the summer with the herd three years ago and reported most of the calf loss was by bears (both black and grizzly) and wolves. Because of the relatively dense scrub spruce in most of the area, no effective control work could be done there without the use of poison and this possibility is not being considered because it is mostly federal land.

It is apparent now to all but the most naive that the predator control work performed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service during the 12 years preceeding Statehood is why the game herds throughout the State were in such robust condition when the State took over in 1959. Since then, the decline, in almost every case, has been continuous and perceptible and in some cases *disasterous*. We are at a loss to explain why people will tolerate this vast loss and waste of wildlife that was so important to all Alaska residents. Because of federal laws, environmental regulations and pressures from the preservationists, the Game Department has been relegated to the status of interested bystanders (having pretty much regulated hunting out of existence) and now chronicle the causes for the continued demise.



Alaska Moose—World's Largest

PETE BUIST

Lynx Cats and Bureaucrats



Trappers in Interior Alaska were not surprised at the absence of lynx sign on their lines this season. Two years ago the hare and lynx populations crashed and, as any serious trapper or wildlife biologist knows, it will be another two or three years until we begin to see significant numbers of the big cats. This cycling has occurred for eons.

What did come as a shock however, were two Federal edicts issued with apparently no significant biological foundation. The first was the notice that since the bobcat appeared to be in possible trouble in the Lower 48, that the Alaskan lynx be classified endangered or threatened. After all, to a highly trained federal agent, there's little difference, you know!

Right on the heels of this announcement came a proclamation by a new federal agency (just what we needed) the Endangered Species Scientific (sic) Authority (ESSA) that until Alaska could prove otherwise, the cats were to be considered threatened, and that no lynx pelts could be exported. At the same time, a limit was placed on the export of otter pelts. Due to the great percentage of Alaskan fur being sold on the Canadian markets, this was a severe blow to Alaskan trappers.

ESSA, being composed of, among others, several avowed anti-trapping folks, was obviously a flagrant misuse of the Endangered Species Act in a roundabout attempt to curtail trapping. Citing an excessive Alaskan harvest of some 8,900 lynx in 1974, the ESSA suggested that the big cats were being trapped to the point of endangering the populations. They conveniently chose to ignore harvests of more than 21,000 pelts in the consecutive seasons of 1916 and 1917!

The "guilty until proven innocent" tactics did not sit well with Alaskans. With the political help of Congressman Don Young, the technical and biological advice of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and an avalanche of letters from concerned Alaskan conservationists, the ESSA was roped, thrown and hog-tied in short order! Though they continue to strain at their bonds, they appear to be at least temporarily in check.

Again the issue is whether the wildlife is better managed in Washington, D.C. or in Alaska by Alaskans. The ESSA made a scientifically poor evaluation of questionable data submitted by one individual with "a bone to pick" with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, but regardless of the status of the cat populations in Alaska, the management authority should rest with the State. If a potential problem becomes evident, as it soon may around the major urban centers, the regulatory process and emergency closure orders available to the Department and the Board can certainly insure the vitality of our lynx, without another dose of Big Brother elixer fur-

ther choking the State's right to manage its indigenous wildlife.

VICTORY IN OHIO

Unable to convince legislators and resource managers that their emotional cause was valid, an Ohio anti-trapping group thought they had it made when they obtained the necessary number of signatures and had their anti-trapping issue placed on the ballot in that state last fall. Setting the stage for this all-important first showdown was Sandra Rowland, co-chairman of the Ohio Citizens for Humane Trapping (OCHT). The opposition was led by James Glass, operating head and vice-chairman of Ohioans for Wildlife Conservation (OWC). Glass's group, with gratifying support from a myriad of concerned conservationists, led a highly effective campaign to the people.

The attempt at banning trapping in Ohio would have outlawed all trapping devices causing "continued, prolonged suffering" to birds and animals. It was generally agreed that as a result of the wording of the proposed amendment, that even the common mousetrap would have become illegal in Ohio!

OWC made a concerted effort early in the campaign to approach the media with professional presentations stressing the wildlife management aspects of trapping. Soon 11 of the 12 major Ohio newspapers came out in support of the pro-trapping stand. Refusing to admit that common sense was prevailing, Brian Davies of the International Fund for Animal Welfare, filed a \$4,000,000 suit against state officials and ALL radio and TV stations who were supporting the pro-trapping side! The court ruled that not only did state officials have a right, but indeed, a DUTY to speak against legislation they felt was not in the public's best interest.

The result? On November 8, 1977, with a higher voter turnout than in any other non-election year, the good folks of Ohio dealt the anti-trappers a 2 to 1 landslide defeat, proving decisively that a rational approach to trapping can result in widespread popular support.

The same tactic will be attempted in California this fall. However, the efforts in Ohio have shown the hunter- and trapper-haters that their strength is not quite what they imagined. Hats off to Ohioans!

EDITOR'S NOTE: Pete Buist is a popular outdoor columnist for the Fairbanks Daily News-Miner. He wrote this guest column especially for the Interior Wildlife Newsletter.

A critical suit awaits a decision in San Francisco to determine if the BLM Organic Act of 1976 usurps the State's right to manage wildlife in Alaska



Caribou, Wolves and Men

Several preservation/environmental groups threw a monkey wrench in the works on February 4th, 1977 and clobbered not only native subsistence hunting of caribou in the Arctic for many years to come, but the State's effort to manage wildlife over most of Alaska, as well. These are the same groups, some with representatives in Alaska, that have formed an unholy alliance with the native people to get as much federal land in Alaska locked up into wilderness areas and National Parks as possible under the present Congressional d-2 legislation; the idea being to get the native people subsistence hunting rights on this land in exchange for lobbying efforts with the Congress for the lock-up. (We predict the native people are in for a big rug-jerking operation soon after the lockup is accomplished. Administrative regulations can do this.)

A chronological calendar of events goes something like this: In the late 1940's the caribou in the Alaskan and Canadian Arctic were in a bad downturn in their cyclic existence. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service countered the trend with an intensive wolf control program in the Alaskan Arctic and reversed the cycle. The trend continued downward in Canada, until a few years later the Canadians also conducted an even more intense control program themselves.

The caribou began to increase rapidly in Alaska and by the early 1960's they were so numerous in Northwestern Alaska, possibly reaching half a million animals, that they became easily accessible to the village of Barrow, from which they had been absent for most of this century. These numbers held fairly steady until the early 1970's when a rapid decrease became evident. In 1970 the count was 240,000 animals; by 1976, down to about 60,000. As near as the game department could determine, subsistence hunters were taking about 30,000 caribou a year, wolves 12,000 to 15,000 and the recruitment of young animals back into the herd was minimal. Quick action was needed and it came in the form of a complete closure of human hunting and plans for wolf management in the area. Plans were developed by the State Game Department to remove up to 80% of the wolves in the area using experienced aerial hunters at no cost to the State. Because of the extreme hardship on

native people, 3,000 permits were issued to take bull caribou.

Just as the best wolf hunting time was approaching in 1977, when the daylight returns to the Arctic and before the snow begins to melt—the preservationists filed an injunction to sabotage the wolf hunt on February 4, 1977 in a Washington D.C. District Court. The injunction was denied during that weekend, but on February 9, Judge Oliver Gasch heard arguments regarding the suit.

The preservationists were represented by the Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., a group of lawyers who feed on world-wide environmental issues. With lightning speed the judge not only heard arguments concerning the injunction and other points, but ruled on the matter on February 14. His ruling was that the BLM had wildlife management authority on lands under their control and that an Environmental Impact Study (EIS) was required before they could allow the State to proceed with the wolf hunt. The injunction was approved.

It was the Secretary of the Interior who was being sued by the preservationists to exercise powers under the Federal Land Management Act of 1976 (BLM Organic Act) which he didn't think he had. The State was not a party to the action up to this point. BLM sympathies were with the State.

The State had at least three options open, including the possibility of ignoring the injunction. But being law-abiding and used to knuckling under federal whims that do not consider the welfare of Alaskans, the State chose to go to court. At this point the court's record was incomplete regarding the State's position. The State intended to enlighten the court.

On March 4, 1977 the State of Alaska filed suit, also against the Secretary of the Interior, in Judge James von der Heydt's U.S. District Court in Anchorage asking that court to declare that the BLM did not have game management rights on land under its control because this right was expressly given to the State under the Statehood Act. The Natural Resources Defense group (NRDC) intervened in the Anchorage case, insisting the Secretary of the Interior has management authority which he does not claim.

Judge von der Heydt denied the State's motion for

an injunction, saying he didn't want to rule contrary to Gasch because Gasch was a brother judge in an equal court. However, von der Heydt left the door open for further legal proceedings, stating that if he were asked to rule on the underlying law he would hold that the Organic Act did *not* change the State's right to manage game in Alaska. The State immediately filed a motion for summary judgement asking him to so rule.

Regrettably, Judge von der Heydt changed his mind for some unknown reason and this time said the Organic Act was clear on its face—the BLM *does* have management authority on lands under its control. But he ruled contrary to Gasch in that if the BLM chooses not to exercise this authority, that no EIS was required and the State could do as it pleased. Gasch's injunction, therefore, was left in force. The State's motion for reconsideration was denied by Judge von der Heydt.

The State then appealed the matter to the 9th Circuit Court in San Francisco. The NRDC group petitioned the 9th Circuit Court for a stay and postponement of any ruling of the Anchorage proceedings until a final ruling is made by the Washington Court. This action was opposed by the State and a determination and ruling on this latter matter is expected soon. If a stay *is* granted, an indefinite delay on the whole matter is probable. The problem may never be resolved without Congressional action. If the stay is *not* granted, the 9th Court can proceed to determine what authority the State has when the briefs are considered, possibly this summer. The court could make a decision as early as 1979! Therefore, we are probably two springs away from any possible wolf control work in the Arctic.

The case has national implications. Amicus curiae briefs will be filed by 12 other states supporting Alaska's contention. Other states will follow before the matter comes up in the San Francisco court. The preservationists would like to get control of wildlife back to Washington where they can control things easier. It's tough for them to keep track of 50 separate states. Hardly any states are in favor of this!

While it seems that almost no one except the preservationists want the BLM Organic Act to usurp states' rights to manage game within their borders, and in fact, hardly anyone even considered it—the idea seems to be catching on in Washington with some of the younger fellows within the Bureau of Land Management. Word coming from Washington indicates the idea might no be so bad, after all. A fair amount of empire building could result!

Another solution to the problem might be for the preservation groups to withdraw their suit and let the State get on with some wolf management so the caribou herd could benefit as soon as possible. We also hear from Washington that some of the leaders of the preservationists will even listen to the logic of wolf management but, alas, cannot suggest that their groups change their position because of what it might do to their image. After all, their funds come primarily from wealthy people with strong anti-hunting sentiments and how do you explain to these members that a wolf hunt is needed in Alaska so the natives can kill caribou again. So we come full circle in the unholy alliance between the natives and preservationists!



Winter in the Mountains

While attention is focused on the d-2 issue, sportsmen are about to lose access rights to some of the major fishing and moose hunting areas in Alaska



Recreational Easements

There were two significant developments in the recreational easements on native lands saga just before press time.

1. Representative Stieberling inserted into HR-30 a provision that cancels easements in the village core areas, if retained in final legislation. Presumably, this would make it easier and quicker to transfer title for land surrounding the villages. Apparently, necessary easements would have to be purchased back from the villages later.

2. In early March the Department of Interior announced a series of major policy changes designed to speed up implementation of the Native Claims Settlement Act, following guidelines of a court decision last year.

Under the new Department policy, no continuous coastal easements will be reserved and spot easements will be placed only on "major" inland rivers, streams and lakes. A "major" waterway will be determined by a three-part test involving significant use of the water for travel, significant commercial use and its overall resource value, including recreation, fisheries and other values.

To meet the test, at least two of three criteria must be satisfied before easements may be reserved along each water body or segment.

Acceptance of the new Interior Department policy by the natives will automatically trigger a process leading to relinquishment of previously reserved easements that are in conflict with the new policies.

The prospects of upwards of 100 million acres of federal lands in Alaska going into "Instant Wilderness" as a result of the imposing d-2 legislation has vastly overshadowed the recreational easement problem on the 44-million acres of land to be conveyed to the native corporations.

While 44 million acres is less than 10% of Alaska, the acreage that will go into private property for the native people constitutes a good percentage of the sport fishing streams (especially southwestern Alaska) and moose hunting areas in interior Alaska. Even though the Native Claims Act is several years old now, few people have grasped the gravity of it. Only a small

amount of the selected land has yet been conveyed, partly because of the monstrous amount of field and paper work involved and partly because of the fact the natives over-selected by more than double. The fact that some village selections were made at locations that do not seem to meet the criteria of the Act and that some selections are long strips apparently intended to tie up access, instead of the block formation called for in the Act, has been given little attention.

The authors of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act penned in words about reserving recreational easements for the public on the lands granted to the natives. As for easements along roads and trails, the Act is fairly clear. As pertaining to waterways, the Act is not clear. Generally sportsmen have claimed it means linear (continuous) easements along all streams and rivers; the native corporations (set up by the act) say it does not provide for any waterway easements. Both sides filed suits in federal courts to uphold their point of view.

Senator Ted Stevens emerged as the most vocal voice for the outdoorsman in Washington D.C. on this easement problem. He has told us that the easement provision was inserted in the Act because it is vitally important that Alaskans have a continued availability to outdoor areas. In a letter to Fairbanks sportsmen last year, he wrote:

"I am disturbed that the Secretary has placed the entire burden of reserving easements on the individuals. This was not our intention when the Act was passed. I think it is extremely unfortunate inasmuch as the Alaskan outdoorsmen in general do not have the time and money to make sure that all necessary easements are reserved. Therefore, I testified before the Senate Interior Committee and urged them to designate the State as the public representative in this matter. The State would assume responsibility for insuring that adequate easements are reserved."

The State has remained pitifully silent, except for interest in a narrow coast line easement.

The easement issue is not entirely a native, non-native issue. It concerns all people who reside in Alaska or who will visit Alaska. While white people will find it difficult to travel most of the waterways of Alaska for recreational purpose, the native people will

find they are no longer free to trespass on areas belonging to other village or regional corporations.

The fate of outdoorsmen to utilize most of the fishing streams and moose hunting areas in Alaska hinges on the under-financed Alaska Public Easement Defense Fund who took up the fight for sportsmen early in the game when it became apparent that extreme political pressures would keep the Hammond administration from shouldering this responsibility.

The natives filed their suit against recreational easements in Washington, D.C. where they apparently thought they would get a more sympathetic hearing. That judge ordered their suit moved to Anchorage and combined with the one filed there by the Easement Defense Fund. The State becomes a party because of their interest in the coastline easement.

Judge James von der Heydt ruled this past summer that the Act did not provide for linear (continuous) easements, but simply access to the waters. The Defense Fund has not appealed, but retains the right to do so. The matter hangs in limbo. The Defense Fund was represented by one lawyer; the native corporations had 11 of the \$200-an-hour type!

A contribution to the Easement Defense Fund, Box 427, Eagle River, Alaska 99577 is one of the best investments a sportsman can make!

The mouth of the Chuit River, across the inlet from Anchorage near the village of Tyonek has been one of the most-used spots by fishermen in Alaska. Accordingly, the State filed for recreational easements on both sides of the river as it runs along the north boundary of the Tyonek land. It seemed obvious that if any easement would stand the test of the Act for prior use, this was it.

Suddenly, this past month the State, to the amazement of the BLM, withdrew their appeal for the easement on the south side of the river, formerly in the reservation.

At a hearing before the Native Claims Appeal Board on the matter, Sam McDowell, president of the Anchorage Izaak Walton League surprised lawyers when he demanded copies of memos and correspondence regarding the State's decision to relinquish the south-side easement. When lawyers offered to show McDowell some of the material he told them he wanted *copies* so he could digest it without missing anything. To date, these have not been furnished. McDowell is questioning the State's attempt to relinquish the easement.

Some suspicious people think the fact an oil company is waiting to drill until the natives have clear title might have something to do with the State's decision to pull out of the easement request.

In a letter from the Tyonek Native Corporation, dated February 9, 1978, addressed to Sam McDowell, the chairperson and president wrote:

"The President of the Native Village of Tyonek has agreed that they will continue, even after conveyance (of title), the existing policy of entertaining, on an individual basis, all requests by private sports fishermen for permission to enter the former reservation for the purpose of fishing the Chuit River.

"Further, Tyonek Native Corporation has no objection to an easement on the north side of the Chuit River. . . . We believe that

against this background, your withdrawal (of request for easement) would be justified. The good relationship that exists between us is certainly better and more productive than the prospect of litigation.

"However, as some stockholders are pressing for a trespass action against those who are claiming to have fished the south side of the Chuit River without permission, we suggest that should you plan to withdraw your appeal, it be done so at an early time."

That threat isn't any too veiled! Somehow it doesn't seem fair to have to jeopardize one's civil liberties in order to apply for what was provided for in the Act.

Predator Control in Alaska Has Long History

For the first time since the coming of white men to Interior Alaska there is no effective predator control program.

When Alaska was first explored by military parties after the purchase, they found a virtual absence of big game. Lt. Allen reports in his published reconnaissance that he never saw a single big game animal in his travels of the Copper, Tanana, Yukon and Koyukuk Rivers in 1885. The natives lived primarily off of rabbits and salmon. They knew how to snare moose, but this was not something they could plan on finding.

Olaus Murie once theorized the extensive use of sled dogs spread rabies and mange after the coming of white people. This was followed by poison when the early market hunters customarily baited the remains of their kills when there were signs of predators about. It was the odd early-day trapper that didn't resort to poison to better his catch occasionally. The close of World War II brought on the predator control work of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which had control of fish and game here before statehood. These men numbered up to nine agents, using aircraft and poison methods. Their work was terminated at the time of statehood and since then the only form of predator control has been aerial hunting and trapping—but more and more restrictions were placed on aerial hunting until finally the Game Commissioner proclaimed a complete halt to appease the environmental and anti-hunting groups. With few trappers in the hills anymore and the bounty removed, predator control is, for all practical purposes, done.

Likewise, wolves have increased rapidly in number and game herds have declined rapidly during the past ten years. There are no encouraging signs to indicate that moose and caribou will not bottom out at the near-extinction level Allen found in 1885. The State is prevented by federal laws and regulations from implementing any meaningful predator control measures.

NOTICE: This newsletter is printed on dehydrated wolf skin. If thrown away without being read, a small water capsule breaks, activating the wolf, which climbs from the wastebasket and devours the non-reader.

Canadian neighbors have our same problems



Cree and the Evil One

By DAVID T. WILLIAMSON

The Cree Indians in northern Alberta call the timber wolf *miyayken*—the evil one. The overwhelming majority of these people fear and hate wolves. And no wonder, since throughout the long history of the Crees the wolf, by depleting big game, has often threatened the Crees' ability to secure sufficient wild meat to feed themselves, and enough moose and deer hides to provide them with footwear and buckskin clothing.

These Indians, who have lived with wolves for centuries, have accumulated knowledge of the animal and its impact on other wildlife. Many outstanding wildlife biologists readily admit that they have learned a great deal about nature and its creatures, especially the timber wolf, from Indians.

I have known Native hunters and trappers for more than 60 years. I've had much personal experience in the northern wilderness, and I have gathered information from government and other objective sources. Everything I have learned is in agreement that big game populations and wolf populations have always fluctuated drastically, going from seeming nonexistence to overpopulation, with the wolf cycle considerably behind that of the big game.

Information I have gotten from Indian hunters and naturalists has been invaluable. Recently I visited hunter Edward Willier, a Cree who was born on the south shore of Lesser Slave Lake, about 200 miles northwest of Edmonton. He was at his home in Driftpile, near where he was born 107 years ago. He spoke to me in Cree:

"During my lifetime I have seen big game grow very scarce at times, and very plentiful at others. There were times when I went hunting moose or deer and walked for many days through the bush without seeing a trace of one, not even a track. The timber wolves had cleaned them out, although there had been many moose and deer in the country before the wolves became plentiful."

Mr. Willier and so many other Indian and Metis hunters—Antoine Thomas, Michel Goodswimmer, Casimer Redmose, Alexi Papastisis, his sons Pierre and Jean Marie and his grandson Joe, together with William Hamelin, his sons August and Jean Marie and his grandson Solomon, all of Sturgeon Lake—most long dead—all told me the same story and gave the same views on wolves and big game.

The gist of their remarks was that when Kitchie Manitou made the moose, deer, elk and caribou he

must have made the timber wolf to keep them from becoming so plentiful they would overgraze their territory and die of starvation. At the time there were no men to control the big game, men came later.

But Manitou's plan didn't work out so well. The big game became plentiful and with so much food available to them the wolves increased swiftly and eventually reached the point where they almost exterminated the big game. Then, having hardly any food, the wolves became undernourished and weak, and many became sick. They had very few pups, and those they had nearly all starved because of their inability to find meat for the pups to eat. Sometimes stronger wolves killed the weaker ones and ate them.

Soon the wolves pretty well disappeared from the bush, and after a time big game began to increase again. But after some years the wolves began to reappear and rapidly increased. Again they began to clean out the big game and eventually, again, brought these food animals almost to the point of extinction.

So that's the way it has always been and still is today. It's a boom-and-bust cycle. Even today, instead of people and governments exterminating wolves in big game country—except in remote areas of the North—and managing big game populations as a source of food for Indians and others, wolves are allowed to survive and multiply and devour or destroy the big game so badly needed by hungry people.

Not only do wolves kill many moose, deer, elk and caribou, and mutilate many more, they often do the same to livestock belonging to farmers and ranchers. Worse, wolves kill great numbers of young moose, deer, elk and caribou. Nor do mountain sheep



DAVID WILLIAMSON, Left and PIERRE BERTON
Berton chronicled the Klondike Gold Rush

and mountain goat young escape them. For the first several months of their lives the young of all these animals are easy prey for wolves.

A recent non-Indian opinion seems pertinent. Canadian wildlife biologist L. N. Carbyn made a several-year study of wolves in Jasper National Park. An interview of Carbyn telling of this work appeared in the March 10, 1975, *Edmonton Journal*:

"Mr. Carbyn, whose recent studies have centered on a 200-square-mile wolf territory in the northeastern corner of Jasper National Park, found the order of preference for the pack (of wolves) was deer, elk, moose and bighorn sheep.

"... Elk size and herding tendencies give them some advantage over deer. However, elk calves seemed especially vulnerable to the predators. Mr. Carbyn said there was one summer when wolves took 70 percent of the elk calf crop.

"Mr. Carbyn said he did not find that wolves killed indiscriminately, although there were times in late winter, when the prey was most vulnerable, when he found a pack would not finish off one animal before taking another.

"There were also instances where the pack would drop more than one animal at a time, particularly a cow and calf. . . . And Mr. Carbyn's studies did not prove the claim that wolves take only the old and sick among the big game. He said his studies showed the animals taken were generally healthy."

So much for biologist Carbyn, who incidentally told me he also has learned much from the Indian and Metis people about wolves and other wildlife, and agrees these people are extremely knowledgeable on those subjects.

For a picture of the damage wolves inflict on moose, biologist Gerry Lynch of the Fish and Wildlife Branch of the Canadian Wildlife Service also was interviewed by the *Edmonton Journal*. Lynch studied moose in the Swan Hills area of Alberta, between the Athabasca River and the south shore of Lesser Slave Lake. The *Journal's* interview said:

"In the first five years of his (five-year) studies, it was found that the moose population was declining sharply, by 20 percent in three years. Two factors were blamed—hunters and wolves.

"Mr. Lynch said a change in hunting regulations was instituted in the 145-square-mile study area, which resulted in the annual kill being halved from 70 to 35 moose.

"At the same time a trapper moved into the area and cleaned out the wolf population—there were about 14 of them.

"In the three years since those two events happened, the moose population has climbed so rapidly that now there are more animals than there were six years ago."

So much for the wildlife biologists. Let's listen to Joe Papastisis, 62, of the Sturgeon Lake Crees, whom I have known since he was carried in a mossbag on his mother's back. He's an expert hunter and woodsman, a famous licensed guide, and much sought after by non-Indian hunters from all over the United States and Canada. He told me, "It was in April of 1971 that Alex Standing Ribbon and I were hunting on the east side of the Goodwin-Hinton Forestry Road, which pretty well follows the Big Smoky River's east bank. When we reached the small stream we call Cache Creek—*Astat-chigo Seepees* in Cree—which is just north of the 17th Base Line, we came upon a bad thing that timber wolves had done not long before.

"Within two miles we found seven wolf kills that had occurred that spring. Five were cows, two were young bulls, and while some of the carcasses were only partially eaten, the rest were cleaned up fairly well. In one case the wolves had even eaten hair and hide.

"Some non-Indian people say that wolves kill only the sick,

wounded or old bulls, but we both know that is untrue. In the summer and early autumn bull moose are always fat because they have nothing to do except browse and take things easy. The same is true of barren cow moose. But the females with calves are thin then, because of suckling their calves. But in winter the cow moose are fat.

"Wolves are pretty smart animals and don't kill moose or other big game unless they're in good shape, so in wintertime they take cow moose and in summertime they take the bulls.

"Often when out guiding on a big game hunt we find a scarcity of animals. The hunters we guide then complain a bit and want to know the reason. We simply have to tell them that the wolves have beat them to the game, because some rich people in the cities, who know little about the wildlife situation, pressure the authorities to protect the wolves."

My Cree schoolmate, Solomon Hamelin of Sturgeon Lake, now 70, told me in July 1975, "Wolves are terrible creatures. Not only do they kill off big game, they also eat valuable fur-bearing animals caught in our traps. Last winter wolves ate up four big well-furred lynx that were in my traps near Crooked Lake, 50 miles southeast of here.

"Those pelts were worth \$75 each. It's tough for an old-age pensioner like me to lose \$300. In spite of what some city big shots say, timber wolves should be killed off wherever men hunt. Man can control game populations better than wolves do."

There are well-meaning individuals or groups who claim that wolves are necessary to the survival and well-being of deer and other big game. It's strange that in countries where wolves do not exist, or have been pretty well exterminated, as in the United States, we hear nothing about deer or other big game having become unhealthy from the lack of wolves.

EDITOR'S NOTE: David T. Williamson was born in Scotland in 1907, and arrived in Canada with his parents in 1913. The family settled at Sturgeon Lake, 220 miles north of Edmonton, Alberta, in the middle of the Cree Sturgeon Lake Native Reservation.

Williamson went to school with the Crees, learned to speak Cree, and was taught to hunt and trap by his Cree friends.

In 1924 his father bought a trading post at Sturgeon Lake. Author Williamson operated the post for some years, and it is owned and operated today by his brother Ernie.

Known by the Crees as Kan-hik-tiki-tit, or "Just Right Man," Dave Williamson has lived as neighbor of the Crees and Metis for about 50 years. Now retired in Edmonton, he has written two book-length manuscripts dealing with these people.

He recently reported to your Interior Wildlife Newsletter editor that as a result of The Cree and the Evil One being published in the December 1977 Alaska Magazine he has letters of commendation from President Joe Dion of the Indian Association of Alberta, many big game guides and outfitters and, "best of all, The Native People, a weekly newspaper published by the Alberta Native Communications Society with wide circulation in Canada, the U.S. and other countries."



Sentinel of the Mountain

Native Hunting Rights

The lead article in last year's Newsletter was a detailed look at what we perceived to be a landmark court case concerning native hunting rights in Alaska. Starting from a modest beginning where a 31-year-old native man, Carlos Frank of Minto village was charged with transporting an illegally killed moose, it now awaits action before the State Supreme Court and may be headed for the federal Supreme Court.

Frank admitted the charge. His defense is that he is an Athabascan Indian and as such is not subject to the State Fish and Game laws when taking moose for a religious purpose. He said the meat was to be used at a funeral potlatch for Delnor Charlie, a Minto resident. For this reason, and others, attorneys for Frank filed a Motion to Dismiss the complaint. The Motion to Dismiss was given an Evidentiary Hearing, at which time Judge Monroe N. Clayton ordered the hearing combined with the trial and incorporated into one. It was tried before the court without a jury.

As last year's Newsletter went to press, Judge Monroe Clayton had not ruled on the case. In late February he did, and he found Frank guilty as charged and was sentenced with a fine and a short jail term. The conviction was appealed.

Observers close to the case surmised that it had been planned for some time and was dusted off when the occasion arose. It appears that Doyon Limited has undertaken the financing of the legal effort for Mr. Frank. Doyon's participation in this case appears to be substantial in the amount of money expended on this case so far.

In his testimony on the third day of the proceedings, Frank said he knew moose hunting season was closed, but it was expected that moose meat would be found for the people who would congregate at Minto to eat together and honor the dead man at the potlatch.

Prosecutor Ray defended the State's position that Alaska's people can practice what religion they want as long as it does not injure other people in society. Game regulations apply equally to all people of Alaska, he maintained.

On the other hand, the defense argued the charge against Frank should have been dismissed before it went to trial because the game regulation in question does not apply to Athabascan Indians when they need moose for funeral potlatches. More importantly, the regulation violates Athabascans' First Amendment rights under the U.S. Constitution, the freedom of religion clause. The ceremonialism surrounding death in the Athabascan culture is such a significant part of the Indians' lives that it is synonymous with religion, according to the defense.

In ruling for the State, Judge Clayton said that fresh moose meat was not essential for an Athabascan potlatch. It appeared that Clayton dwelt more on the religious issue rather than the native claims issue.

On the other hand, Judge Van Hoomissen in the

State Superior Court seemed to talk more about the ramifications of the Native Claims Act, although he considered all three main points upon which Frank based his case.

Van Hoomissen said "Nowhere in the (ANCSA) does there appear any reflection of legislative intent to pre-empt the State's authority over natives with regard to hunting and fishing. Nowhere in the act is there any specific reference providing the natives shall be exempt from the application of State hunting laws."

The case was then appealed to the State Supreme Court where it now resides. Briefing procedures should be completed by April and then it will be argued before the Court. Prosecutor Richard Ray handled the case in Judge Clayton's court. Since then, the ball has been carried by Jeff Haynes from the Attorney General's office in Juneau. Both men have done a commendable job in presenting the State's position. Both sides think it is a very important case and want to do a good job. Religious freedom is an important issue and there are not too many decisions in Alaska or elsewhere that parallel this case very closely. As we first suspected, it is a landmark case. Its conclusion will have to wait at least until next year's Newsletter.

As might be expected, a proposal (by a prominent native leader) has been placed in the proposed game regulation changes to allow a moose to be taken by a designated person for a funeral potlatch. The Game Board will act on it at this spring's meeting.

In the first trial, Kathryn Attla of Huslia testified on behalf of the defendant. One of the interesting facets of her testimony is that at one point in time she was at another type of potlatch which has been all but forgotten in Athabascan lore. Apparently, a fellow was giving himself a potlatch so that he would have a long and happy life. This was done by throwing bits of meat into the fire in the same fashion as the bits of meat and food are thrown into the fire at a funeral potlatch. Ms. Attla testified that this type of potlatch was being revived, to some extent, and made her very glad.

Some of her testimony at the trial was that not all the meat used was moose meat, but any type of wild game food which includes practically everything from salmon to porcupines. The State brought out the point that while these foods are preferred or desirable, they are not essential. Indeed, some of the testimony was that store bought food was used in some of the potlatches.

From Ms. Attla's testimony it might be concluded that it does not require a death to hold a potlatch, if a person can hold one for himself. No doubt they can hold one for someone else—who probably doesn't even have to be present. If this supposition holds, then any kind of game can be taken anytime someone feels the need for a potlatch.

Feds Stall on Marine Mammals

It was forecast some months ago that by this writing the control of marine mammals would have been returned to the State of Alaska. This has not happened yet, except for walrus which were returned in 1976. Apparently the change of administration in Washington has thrown a monkey wrench into the works.

From a usually reliable source we have learned that the decision is currently being held up by the head of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—who came to the Carter administration from the Defenders of Wildlife! Apparently he and other preservationists are trying to decide how restrictive they can make the guidelines under which they offer control back to the State. Hopefully our State officials will have enough sense to tell them what to do with their guidelines if they leave little latitude for good management.

It's the feds who are in trouble with the marine mammals and there is little compelling reason for the State to bail them out.

The whole mess started when the preservationists wanted a 10 year moratorium on the taking of marine mammals (polar bear, beluga whales, sea otters, sea lions and four species of seals) until the federal government could study them and ascertain their true condition. In spite of expert testimony to the contrary by professionals in the field of marine mammals, both federal and State, Congress passed the infamous Marine Mammals Act of 1972—often described as the worst piece of federal wildlife legislation ever enacted. It replaced good State management programs with *nothing*—no management at all; the final version was amended to permit native people to take marine mammals without restriction for *subsistence*.

The principal author of the Marine Mammals Act was Dr. William Y. Brown, now executive secretary of ESSA (Endangered Species Scientific Authority), the outfit that has recently given the State all the unnecessary flack over lynx and otter hides. At the time of the Marine Mammals Act, he was associated with the Defenders of Wildlife.

Where previous State regulations provided for seasons and bag limits, the Act provided for open seasons year around for the native hunters. Polar bear sows and cubs, previously protected under State law, became fair game year 'round. Consequently, the take of sows and cubs alone soon exceeded the previous take which had been composed of mature bears, the majority males. Likewise for walrus, wasteful hunting practices and habits were started that will be hard to break, such as collecting only the ivory. This has already brought official protests from the Soviet Union concerning carcasses washing up on their shores.

It is interesting to note that the feds had to come to the State for much of the data they needed, and to State employees for assistance in gathering additional data they wanted. After this expensive process was

completed, it became obvious that the marine creatures were in robust condition and it looked favorable for a resumption of State management of the marine mammals (with strings attached, of course).

Just so it wouldn't be too simple, the Act gave control of part of the marine mammals to the Interior Department and part to the Commerce Department. The evidence was collected (polar bear data is 15 volumes thick) and an administrative law judge in Washington D.C. determined early this year that control of the remaining mammals should be returned to the State. The Secretaries of Interior and Commerce agreed, as has the directors of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Then things came to a screeching halt with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, apparently the last hurdle, who's director is huddling with the preservationists who want everything controlled from Washington. Some decision should emerge soon. Whether or not it will be something the State wants and can live with is the big question.

Retired Federal Agent Sends Encouraging Remarks

Prescott, Arizona
5-16-77

Interior Wildlife Assoc. Newsletter
Box 60255
Fairbanks, Alaska
Dear Editor:

I'm much interested in learning more about your Interior Wildlife Association.

From what little shreds and pieces we can pick up here in the "lower 48", it is difficult to learn what's going on in Alaska in the wolf control program. Am pleased to hear that there is *some* wolf control going on, but I'd like to know more.

I spent some 32 years in the F.W.S. here in the Arizona, N. Mexico, Colorado & Wyoming. First with Predator & Rodent Control, but primarily with the Refuge Branch and am a *firm* believer in predator control's place in modern *game management*. I certainly *don't* believe that predator species should go unchecked and that man only harvests whatever surplus may be left after the predator takes his cut! This seems to be the opinion of too many people today.

I listened with surprise to Lynn Greenwalt's "back-door" approach to wolf control on the caribou problem in Alaska!!

I much prefer, without exception, the manner you "laid it on the line"—in the Newsletter article: "*The Truth About The Moose/Wolf Controversy*"—and that's "telling it like it is!"

Sincerely,
B.B.

(Name withheld so the Government won't lose his retirement check)

Will the real conservationists please stand?

Fairbanks Sportsmen

By SUB LEWIS

Efforts by hunters and fishermen to contribute to conservation and wise management of fish and game resources go back to territorial days, local sportsmen say, but are even more important today than ever.

About 50 years ago, hunters and fishermen banded together with others to form the Tanana Valley Sportsmen's Association. TVSA President Tom Scarborough says the goals of the organization haven't changed over the years.

"TVSA was set up to be an educational organization, and to help maintain game populations in Interior Alaska," he explains. "We're still in the same place today."

Today, TVSA's membership roles number about 200, including those of two affiliated groups, the Blackpowder Club and the Chitina Dipnetters Assn.

The club meets monthly at its clubhouse on Sportsmen's Way to hear a speaker or discuss an issue. TVSA also has a Rifle and Pistol Club, whose members sponsor and participate in competitive shooting matches. A rifle range in the clubhouse offers facilities for meets and practice sessions.

Scarborough says there is "no question" that hunters have played a significant role in wildlife conservation, pointing out that they pay for both state and federal efforts through license fees and taxes on sporting goods.

"They're the most interested in the resources," he said, "especially locally."

For example, Scarborough said, a few years ago TVSA members were aware that the moose population in Unit 20A was declining, and urged the Department of Fish and Game to cut back the season there before the department even acknowledged there was a problem. The group has supported predator-control programs in that area and other areas as well.

A court suit filed by TVSA last year successfully challenged as discriminatory a permit hunt system set up on the dwindling Western Arctic herd. Department biologists and sportsmen felt the herd was unable to sustain any human harvest, but that if a hunt were permitted, opportunities should be open to anyone, not just to village residents. This year, the department established a new permit procedure making them available to all applicants, with the season to be closed when a quota of 3,000 animals is reached.

Scarborough sees a patchwork future ahead for Alaska's game resources: some areas have good

potential for maintaining healthy game populations, and others seem likely to face increasing difficulties.

"For the western arctic caribou, the future is so dim you can't find it," he says, explaining the land ownership pattern over the herd's range is becoming so complex that a myriad of regulatory schemes in the future could wipe out the herd.

On the other hand, he sees a bright future for moose on the Tanana Flats, where the State has sole authority over the land and can formulate a single management plan.

Interior Wildlife Assn.

TVSA is often considered the "granddaddy" of other sportsmen's groups in Interior Alaska. One such group is the Interior Wildlife Association, formed in 1974 by six individuals concerned about the rapid decline of game in Interior Alaska who sought a forum to take a stronger position than TVSA's diverse membership sometimes permitted.

Today, the organization is some 600 members strong, according to board member Charles Gray, and a six-man board of directors sets policy and takes stands on behalf of the membership.

Gray is one of the founders of the organization. He's quick to point out that nearly all the money spent on wildlife conservation and management for the past 40 years has come from taxes paid by hunters and fishermen.

"Sportsmen who do buy licenses are beginning to resent the fact that non-consumptive users are getting a heavier hand in decisions, but are not paying anything to implement them," Gray said. He expects to see additional taxes imposed on other outdoor equipment such as packboards and cameras to partially resolve the dilemma.

Interior Wildlife had three immediate goals when it was formed: eliminating cow moose seasons, reinstating predator control and seeking a new fish and game commissioner. Partially because of the organization's efforts, changes have come about in all those areas.

"We felt we had a game commissioner covering up the fact that game was declining," Gray said. "Early in our efforts it became obvious that we needed a new game commissioner."

Although Interior Wildlife's position may not have been responsible, other groups also spoke out against then-commissioner James Brooks, and he did



not seek reappointment last July when his term expired.

The Board of Game, responding to pressure from around the state, last year established a provision permitting local advisory committees to rule out cow moose seasons in their area if they so desired. And predator control programs have been established in three areas of the state, the Tanana Flats, the Nelchina area and the Western Arctic, although court suits by environmentalists have blocked some of those efforts.

"Over the last 15 to 20 years it seems sportsmen have been more conservative than the Game Department has been on utilizing game," Gray said, noting that sportsmen in years past favored reducing the bag limit on sheep in the Brooks Range from two to one; opposed cow moose seasons; favored a later opening for bear season when hides would be prime, and sought shorter seasons on moose on the Tanana Flats.

Gray also notes that nationwide, hunting has never been responsible for the extinction of a species, but programs sought and paid for by sportsmen have helped rehabilitate some species close to extinction.

Interior Trappers Assn.

Another organization formed in 1974 is the Interior Trappers Association, now some 500-members strong. Although trappers have been notoriously gunshy about organizing, Association President Norm Phillips said many trappers recognized their way of life might come to an end without diligent efforts to protect it.

Phillips said that for years, the only knowledge about game resources in Alaska came from trappers, who had to know the animals in their area or else fail in their efforts.

"As long as there's trappers, there's always going to be fur animals," he says. "They're not going to trap a species out. Leave the trappers alone and they'll look after their area."

The Trappers Association meets monthly from October to May. Phillips says board members answer as many as three phone calls a week from young people new to the area and keen to begin trapping.

The organization has supported legislation to permit trappers to construct trapline cabins on state land, but when regulations were issued after the legislation was passed, the organization was dismayed to find "they were so strict no one could do anything," Phillips said, and fought for less restrictive regulations. Final regulations have not been issued yet.

The organization annually offers regulation proposals to the Board of Game, generally seeking a uniformity in seasons on furbearers during a time when all pelts would be prime.

It publishes a monthly magazine, keeping its readers abreast of trapping news and offering how-to tips other trappers have found successful.

A major effort by the group has been directed toward seeking state funding for a fur biologist in the Department of Fish and Game office here. That effort succeeded last year, and the department now has funds to hire such a person.

Spokesmen for all three groups see their organizations continuing to be active in wildlife management as the picture grows more complex in coming years.

Pressure from population increases and changing land management patterns mean conservation of wildlife resources will become increasingly difficult.



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Small Improvements

When the first committee print of HR-39 came out a few months back we observed that it had been amended to insure the elimination of sport hunting on all federal lands in Alaska in the next few years. The final committee print to come out of the Alaska Lands Subcommittee was changed quite a bit, but it's still totally unacceptable.

The subsistence section of the first committee print was the product of heavy lobbying in Washington by Alaskan native leaders and lobbyist Stuart Udall, the former Interior Secretary and first brother of the House Interior Committee Chairman Morris Udall. It was aimed directly at the non-native hunter in Alaska.

It too, may Alaska's fish and game management on federal land said the state could keep those rights only if it quickly accepted the kinds of fish and game regulations the Secretary of Interior demanded. Local councils were established to watch over hunting on these federal lands and advise the secretary how things were going. Only natives could be on the councils and if the council advised the secretary that there was too much competition for game in an area the state had to give local native subsistence hunters priority over local non-native subsistence hunters and all sport hunters.

Committee Print 1 went through the usual amendment process in the Alaska Lands Subcommittee and the subsistence section, Title VII, was a prime target for amendments pushed by Alaska Congressman Don Young. The result is a much-amended Title VII in Committee Print 3 of HR-39, which is the version now being considered by the full Interior Committee.

Congressman Young's biggest success is getting the racial preferences out of the bill. There's no constitutional reason in the world why a native living in the Alaskan bush should have greater hunting rights than a non-native living in the next cabin down the river. This is especially true since the Alaska natives are getting millions of acres of private

land turned over to village and regional corporations which will surely become private hunting reserves for their members.

The bill still retains the federal assumption of fish and game management, however. It only takes a quick reading of the 16-page Title VII to see that the state is forced to jump through all too many hoops and is bound too tightly between the federal government on one hand and the local councils on the other.

Our earlier words on this subject, for instance, pointed out that Title VII requires the state to give priority for subsistence uses over other consumptive uses of fish and game. This remains, and it's unfair in cases where a game management problem is caused by the subsistence hunters and not sport hunters.

The local councils can recommend regulations to the state and the state must adopt them unless it can prove to the Secretary of Interior that the regulations are not supported by substantial evidence, violate recognized fish and game management principles or would be detrimental to subsistence needs. With the federal government's record on Alaskan game management it's easy to see who's side the secretary will take in any conflict between a local council against the state.

Congressman Young deserves a hearty pat on the back for his efforts on Title VII to date. Despite these small victories, however, HR-39 is still completely unacceptable in its approach to fish and game management.

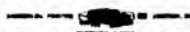
Wednesday when attempts failed to substitute Rep. Meeds Wilderness section into HR-39, we lost the fifth major try by Alaskans to get the d-2 bill on a more reasonable tract. Maybe now more Alaskans will realize that the whole philosophy and intent of HR-39 is defective and it's time to give up trying to improve it and renew our efforts to kill off the whole thing.

—Fairbanks Daily News-Miner
March 9, 1976

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THE STATE OF ALASKA
FOR A
NATIONAL d-2 INFLUENCE PROGRAM**

**Prepared for
Senator Joseph L. Orsini**

**by
Murray, Kraft & Rockey, Inc.
3925 Reka Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504**

February 27, 1978

I INTRODUCTION

At the request of Senator Joe Orsini, Murray, Kraft & Rockey, Inc. has prepared the following prospectus, detailing estimated reach and frequency which might be achieved by the State of Alaska, should it desire to go to the American public with messages urging reasonable assignment of d-2 lands.

Obviously, close coordination with our congressional delegation would be required, since rather than "shot-gunning" advertising, our messages should be concentrated in those congressional districts wherein influence is required. However, for purposes of this outline, the agency has selected the 128 leading United States markets, and for purposes of budgeting have assigned market values to the total, based on two different media proposals, and the combination of both.

In order to produce a detailed plan, to include budget allocation by market and medium, with frequency and penetration figures, and specific costs, Murray, Kraft & Rockey, Inc. would require approximately two weeks' time and a preliminary budget of \$3,500.

II THE SITUATION

Sometime this summer or fall, the Congress of the United States will consider one or more bills providing for assignment and disposition of the d-2 lands of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Within Alaska, it is generally conceded that a bill such as the Udall bill could work extreme hardship on Alaskans and our economy. On the other hand, recent events would seem to indicate that the environmental groups opposing a limited d-2 settlement have begun to lose some of their momentum. Obviously, in an election year politicians are inclined to vote "on the right side" on matters which either effect their constituency, or about which their constituents have strong feelings. To this point, most Americans (with the exception of Alaskans) have very little knowledge of, or interest in, the d-2 assignments. Therefore, their elected officials may cast their vote in Congress with relative impunity. As has been shown by the Panama Canal controversy, however, an involved constituency can drastically effect political outcomes. It would be our hope that the attached program could help Alaskans to achieve their goal of an equitable d-2 land settlement.

III OBJECTIVES

- A. To reach a substantial portion of the constituents of those United States Senators and Representatives most subject to influence, with sufficient explanatory information, and enough frequency, to win them to Alaska's position.
- B. To measure results, both before and after, in order to provide proof positive to these members of Congress that a vote favorable to Alaska's position will not harm them politically with their constituents, and in fact may be of positive benefit.

IV STRATEGY

- A. Selection of Target. Immediate meetings with our Congressional Delegates and their staffs, and other resource persons in our nation's capitol, in order to ascertain which congressional districts should be reached. In general, we would tend to concentrate major effort on those votes most subject to influence. Secondary emphasis would be placed on those already supporting Alaska's cause, since these officials also require our assistance with their constituents. Final targets would be those adamant adversaries who are facing strong opposition in their bids for reelection.
- B. Survey. As soon as target markets are selected, we would arrange for a survey which essentially would seek to determine what people now know about the d-2 lands issue, how important they consider it to be, and how they feel about it. This would be a bench-mark survey, and would precede the media program.
- C. Creation of Program. Working with resource people from the State of Alaska, the agency would seek to create communications material which would educate,

inform and influence the general public. In all instances, materials would give every appearance of factuality and all information would be footnoted where necessary. Should radio be utilized, we would seek to find responsible, nationally-known spokesmen to help promote Alaska's views.

- D. Media Placement. The agency would contract with a nationally reputable media buying service, in order to ensure that materials are delivered to the media in a timely fashion, yet not so far in advance as to alert the opposition. Incidentally, it would be our contention that the Fairness Doctrine may not be invoked against radio stations carrying our messages should this media be selected. This is because of the "local controversy" aspect of past rulings. However, please bear in mind that each station must bear the responsibility for making determination as to whether provisions of the Fairness Doctrine should be afforded, if requested by the opposition. Naturally, fairness provisions apply only to broadcast--not print media.

MEDIA PLAN

- A. The following list of 128 markets constitutes a total population of 117,745,000 American citizens.

Alabama - Birmingham Metro, Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville

Arizona - Phoenix Metro, Tucson

Arkansas - Little Rock, Fort Smith, Texarkana

California - Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, San Diego

Colorado - Denver-Boulder, Colorado Springs, Pueblo

Connecticut - Hartford, Stamford-Norwalk

Delaware - New Castle, Wilmington

Florida - Dade County Metro, Orlando, Tampa, Tallahassee

Georgia - Atlanta Metro, Augusta, Columbus, Savannah

Hawaii - Honolulu

Idaho - Boise City, Pocatello-Idaho Falls

Illinois - Chicago, Arlington, Madison, Rock Island

Indiana - South Bend, Evansville, Indianapolis

Iowa - Davenport, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids

Kentucky - Louisville, Ashland, Lexington

Louisiana - New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jefferson, Shreveport

Maine - Portland, Augusta

Massachusetts - Boston, Springfield, New Bedford

Michigan - Lansing, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Flint

Minnesota - Minneapolis-St. Paul, Duluth

Mississippi - Jackson, Biloxi, Columbus, Greenville

Nebraska - Omaha, Grand Island, North Platte, Lincoln

Nevada - Las Vegas, Reno

New Hampshire - Manchester, Portsmouth-Exeter

New Jersey - Newark, Trenton, Camden, Patterson

New Mexico - Albuquerque Metro, Las Cruces

New York - New York, Buffalo, Albany

**North Carolina - Raleigh-Durham, Charlotte,
Greensboro**

North Dakota - Fargo-Moorhead, Grand Forks, Minot

Ohio - Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati

Oklahoma - Oklahoma City, Tulsa

Oregon - Portland, Salem

Rhode Island - Warwick, Pawtucket

South Carolina - Spartanburg, Greenville, Charleston

Tennessee - Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga

**Texas - Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, El Paso,
San Antonio**

Utah - Ogden, Salt Lake

Virginia - Newport News-Norfolk-Portsmouth, Richmond

Washington - Seattle-Tacoma, Olympia, Spokane

Washington, D. C.

West Virginia - Charleston, Huntington, Wheeling

Wyoming - Cheyenne, Casper

1. Plan No. 1 - Basic Radio, Supported by
National Newspapers.

The agency would purchase an average of three adult stations per market, with a frequency of four spots per day per station for a period of three weeks. The number of stations per city would vary from one (in the smaller communities) to six (in Los Angeles and New York). This type of selection should deliver an estimated penetration of 60% of the total population, with a frequency per listener of 4.5 times. This amounts to total impressions of 317,915,000 generated in a 21-day period. In addition, radio would be supported by National newspaper schedules.

National Newspapers

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Circulation</u>
New York Times	1,479,862
Washington Post	762,825
Wall Street Journal	1,484,667
Christian Science Monitor	<u>170,087</u>
Total Circulation	3,897,441*

*for total readership of 7,210,266, at an average pass-along factor of approximately 1.85%.

Summary. In one three-week period, Americans

receive 323,623,288 impressions urging their support of a reasonable d-2 legislation, under Plan No. 1.

2. Plan No. 2 - Local Newspaper Program.

Newspaper advertising generally tends to reach community thought leaders. We do not wish to appear to be the "blue-eyed Arabs" some of the eastern establishment is calling us. Therefore we feel that advertising should be less than full-page size, contain fairly detailed information, and although all advertising would follow a specific format, we would recommend that each succeeding ad would cover different aspects of the d-2 controversy. Frequency would be one ad per week, in the 128 foregoing markets. Ads would be approximately three-quarters of a page in size, and would appear in 217 newspapers, both morning and evening. Along with the New York Times and the Washington Post, we would once again recommend inclusion of the Wall Street Journal and the Christian Science Monitor--two of the nation's leading national newspapers.

Total combined circulation of all 217 newspapers is approximately 29,203,000. Applying the 1.85 pass-along factor, each ad would have theoretical exposure to 54,025,550 readers.

Multiplying this factor by three--the number of insertions--we would be exposed to a potential 162,076,650 readers. However, the nature of the subject and the ad would dictate against high readership. Therefore, if we assume that one-fourth of all readers actually see the ad, we would have a "noted" factor of 40,519,163. If, of this number, one-fourth read all or most of the ad--a fair average based on national readership surveys--we will have reached with our message a total of 10,129,791 Americans.

VI BUDGET

Plan I - Radio plus national newspapers. \$750,000.

Plan II - Local newspaper advertising program. \$727,600.

Obviously, the most effective program would combine these two, although not necessarily simultaneously.

Rather, we would recommend a six-week program, initiated by radio, and culminating with the newspaper advertising.

The total price for carrying out both newspaper and radio in 128 of the leading population centers of the United States would be \$1,353,100.

In addition, we estimate the two national surveys at approximately \$15,000 each, or a total of \$30,000. It is imperative, in our opinion, that the surveys be taken, because we believe that this actual data will provide the basic vehicle for using our advertising effort to influence legislation.

VII CONCLUSION

The foregoing programs are estimated only, but in the agency's experience, should be reasonably accurate, and are inclusive enough to include such factors as creativity, production, and direct expense incurred in formulating and carrying out the program. As an item of general philosophy, we would urge that advertising messages concentrate on people--both the people of Alaska, and the people of the United States who will benefit from Alaskan resources which might otherwise be lost if an unduly restrictive d-2 act is passed. Again, because of the drastic fact of d-2 legislation on Alaskans in all walks of life, we would urge that primary consideration be given to working with Alaskan professional firms and suppliers. Finally, it is our contention that the media themselves will respond more favorably to advertising which is generated in, and from, Alaska--perhaps even to the extent of supplying favorable editorial support.



H. A. 'RED' BOUCHER & ASSOCIATES

SRA BOX 889 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502 • (907) 349-2192

PROPOSAL

To: The Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

From: H. A. "Red" Boucher
SRA Box 889
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Re: In-Person Information Tour
Of Key States
On D-2 Issue



INTRODUCTION

Our proposal is for an in-person information tour through key states to create broader knowledge of the state's interest in the D-2 Alaska Lands' Issue. The tour idea began with the D-2 Steering Council and reinforces the urging of Rep. Don Young and other Alaskans that the issue be brought as directly as possible before the American people.

This tour by H. A. "Red" Boucher will include personal interviews with influential newspaper editors, and appearances on television talk shows in Western states which also have large federal land holdings, and in other key areas of the East and South where support could be most advantageous to

the state's interest in D-2 legislation.

The tour will take factual information into the backyards of the people with voting strength on this issue.

Coordinating efforts will begin immediately. The road tour itself will last a minimum of ten weeks. Route and stress will be flexible, contingent on Congressional events surrounding D-2 legislation.

This on-the-spot tour will be a bi-partisan state effort under the leadership of the D-2 Steering Council. It is not a separate effort but complements and maximizes overall D-2 public relations efforts to create interest in the D-2 issue outside the State of Alaska.

PROGRAM PHASES

Phase One will include collecting pertinent information, such as maps, pictures, graphs and fact sheets to be given to newspaper publishers and editors during personal interviews. All printed material will be subject to approval by the D-2 Steering Council.

Phase Two will be the tour itself in which such information will be disseminated. Misinformation from other sources can be corrected.

The tour will tentatively begin in California, which is heavily represented on the Interior Subcommittee on General Oversight and Alaska Lands, and on to Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Colorado and Arizona where there is strong representation on the Senate Energy and Natural Resources

Committee. These states also have large federal land areas and stress will be laid on the possible impact D-2 could have on their own lands as precedents are set.

The tour also tentatively schedules stops in key Southern states where States Rights advocates would empathize with our Alaskan concerns.

In every case, information at each stop will relate to local problems for maximum understanding.

The flexible nature of the tour will permit shuffling of routes or updating of information at a moment's notice. It also will allow for accepting spur-of-the-moment invitations to speak at chambers of commerce or other community organizations (this only with prior approval of the D-2 steering committee chairman).

Phase Three will be a coordination of all public relations efforts with a central information pool to prevent overlapping of effort and immediate updating of pertinent material.

PROGRAM APPROACH

Stated briefly, our approach will be to emphasize the positive aspects of the issue, that a battle between Conservationists and Industry is falsely premised. This positive approach would correct misinformation supporting the view that this is a "classic war" between scenic-wildlife values and development interests. It will be stressed that Man, too, is part of the "complete ecosystem."

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. Boucher has wide experience in touring the States espousing Alaska's causes. He traveled extensively as lieutenant governor to promote the Alaska oil pipeline, and found he was welcomed as warmly and widely as a private citizen when he toured to promote the Alaska gas pipeline.

His knowledge of Alaska, and other states as well, is extensive.

He has many personal contacts within the television and newspaper industries, including William Randolph Hearst who has personally and editorially supported many Alaskan causes at Mr. Boucher's urging. Mr. Hearst will be shown the D-2 Steering Committee's film "Not Man Apart."

Key people in the nation's media are aware of Mr. Boucher's enthusiasm and loyalty to Alaska as well as his commitment to the ideal of Alaska's being a vitally contributing and benefitting member of the United States.

ADDENDUM

Other areas of this proposal will be covered orally by Mr. Boucher when he meets with the Council. Questions will be welcomed.



What is "d-2"?

"D-2" is a nickname that refers to Section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. It is important to Alaska and the Nation because Section 17(d)(2) sets in motion the creation of new or expanded national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and wild and scenic rivers in Alaska.

How Did It Begin?

The "D-2" lands issue began, for all practical purposes, with the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The Act itself was an historic piece of legislation. In this Act, Congress for the first time settled aboriginal claims with land as well as money. As a result, Alaska's Natives were granted a cash settlement of \$962 million and nearly 44 million acres of land in Alaska.

During the final preparation of the Claims Act a section was added that expressed congressional concern about the land use planning process in Alaska and the protection of areas in the State that were suitable for possible national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and wild and scenic rivers. This section was numbered 17, and (d)(2) is a part of that section.



Section 17(d)(2) directed the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw "... from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws ..." and from State and Native regional corporation land selection "... up to, but not to exceed, eighty million acres of unreserved public lands ... which the Secretary deems are suitable ..." for study as new parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and wild and scenic rivers. Although only "up to eighty million acres" was authorized by the Claims Act to be set aside for study by the Secretary of the Interior, more or less acreage can be recommended or approved by Congress. Congress has set itself a deadline of December, 1978, to decide on these "d-2" issues.

The Land Use Planning Commission

Section 17 of the Claims Act also created a Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission to be located in Alaska as a temporary advisory body, and directed it among

other duties to make "... recommendations concerning areas planned and best suited for permanent reservation in Federal ownership as parks, game refuges, and other public uses ..." Since its inception, the Commission has considered, on a statewide basis, these "national interest" or "d-2" lands. Its first recommendations were to the Secretary of the Interior regarding what lands should be withdrawn for study under Section 17(d)(2). The Commission then studied and analyzed these federally owned lands and made formal recommendations on how the land might best be used. These were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior to assist him in the preparation of his December, 1973 recommendations to Congress. Since then several bills have been introduced and hearings have been and are being held by Congressional Committees on the use and management of these lands. The Commission is advising Congress on issues which must be solved in setting aside these lands, as well as what "d-2" lands should be reserved, which agency should manage and what uses should be allowed on them.

The Land

Alaska is a big state. Contrary to weather maps and textbooks which often place Alaska in a little box in the corner of the Nation, it has four time zones, 46,000 miles of saltwater shoreline, and over 375 million acres of land and inland waters. In acreage Alaska equals the combined land area of the states of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah.



Alaska's landscape varies from a lush coastal forest to a treeless arctic tundra, and it has complexes of mountains and icefields that cover thousands of square miles. The climate ranges from brief, cool summers and long, dark winters in the Arctic to southern coastal areas where temperatures fall below zero only during the deepest winter months. In Alaska's interior, temperature ranges are extreme with prolonged periods in winter of sub-zero temperatures to -70 degrees F. and a summer season when temperatures frequently rise to 80 or 90 degrees F.

The State has more square miles of land than people, and sixty percent of the estimated population of 400,000 is located in two urban areas. Access to much of the State is by air or water, as the road network reaches only a small portion of the State. Although there are producing oil and gas fields, commercial fishing, timber harvesting, and small mining and farming, Alaska's natural resources are largely undeveloped.



Chugach Range



Brooks Range



Porcupine Flats



Yukon River



Alaska Peninsula



Southcentral



North Slope



Interior



Anchorage

Southeast

The Issues

As a result of the **Alaska Statehood Act (1958-59)** and the **Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971)**, and other land grants, the State of Alaska is to receive up to 105.6 million acres of land, and the Alaskan Eskimos, Aleuts, and Indians are to receive 43.7 million acres of land. This leaves about 226 million acres of Federal lands in Alaska. Existing national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, military reservations, the National Petroleum Reserve, and various small Federal land areas cover some 72 million acres, leaving about 154 million acres of Federal land in Alaska not yet designated for specific purposes or uses.

A major question raised by the Native Claims Settlement Act is: How are these Federal lands to be used? Lands and waters whose management is to be determined by this "d-2" issue are measured in millions of acres, and the implications for the Nation, the State, and Alaska's Natives are enormous. The Nation has recognized that Alaska is a place where environmental quality can be maintained, and that areas with unique wildlife and scenic grandeur may be set aside as a birthright for future generations. At the same time, the Nation is concerned with finding and developing new energy, mineral, timber, and food sources to meet our needs.

The State of Alaska shares these national concerns over energy and other resources, and related environmental issues. Development versus conservation of Alaska resources has often been cast as a source of Federal-State conflict when actually it is an area of mutual concern. Federal lands in Alaska are a part of the State, State lands are a part of

the Nation, and private lands are a part of both. To look upon them as separate competing interests is to destroy the chance to fulfill the interests of all three.

In its "d-2" analysis, the Commission has focused on four major policy questions:

1. Are wildlife, wilderness, scenic, and other natural values of national importance adequately protected?
2. Are national energy objectives and needs for important minerals provided for?
3. Are obstacles to meeting potential needs for food, wood, fiber, and other resources in Alaska minimized?
4. Are potential conflicts with other landowners minimized?

Potential Conflicts

Three major land use issues have reoccurred throughout the Commission's numerous "d-2" meetings and discussions. The first is centered on wildlife, particularly with respect to meeting the needs of rural Alaskans, and whether the Federal Government or the State should manage the taking of fish and game in the "d-2" areas. Currently, the State is responsible for the management of resident fish and wildlife species, except where preempted by Federal law (as under the Marine Mammal Protection Act), or where hunting is prohibited (as it is in Mt. McKinley National Park). States have traditionally had primary control over wildlife within their borders, and Federal management of subsistence hunting, fishing, and trapping on the "d-2" lands could disrupt this authority.

The second issue arises because "d-2" lands extend across regions where there is virtually no ground transportation system, and future trans-

portation needs are uncertain. Some natural transportation routes which lie through mountain passes or along rivers, for example, are located in areas that deserve the high level of enduring protection that might be provided by a park or wildlife refuge. Yet consideration must be given to the possible future needs for surface transportation in rural Alaska.

Exploration and development of minerals such as copper, chrome, and nickel, to name but a few of the possible minerals, is the third major land use issue. Despite the exclusion of many highly mineralized areas from "d-2" study areas, some mineralized lands are included within the proposed national parks and wildlife refuges. In some instances their development may be of national interest in the future.

There are many other land use and management issues which will affect the management and use of these "d-2" lands. For example:

- Important lowlands, natural transportation corridors and essential wildlife habitat vitally related to the Federal lands and the values they contain are or will be in State or private ownership.
- Many of the rivers proposed for the Wild and Scenic Rivers System run through areas in State and Native ownership.
- Approximately half of Alaska's coastline will remain in Federal ownership, yet the tidelands and subsurface of the ocean within three miles of these coastal areas are in State ownership, and State decisions about these areas will have an extensive impact upon adjoining lands.
- The legal and regulatory relationships of Federal and State governments often will be overlapping.



Some Possible Solutions

The Commission found some solutions to the various "d-2" issues and recommends that:

1. Additions to existing national parks, wildlife refuges, forests and wild and scenic rivers in the State, and the creation of new parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and wild and scenic rivers, should be made very carefully to be sure the lands to be included are suitable for that purpose. The Commission has recommended that 43.3 million acres of land in Alaska be placed into the National parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and wild and scenic rivers categories.
2. The units that are selected for National parks, wildlife refuges, etc., should exclude areas where the best future use cannot be clearly determined at this time.
3. A new land classification system should be established to preserve the natural primitive character of the land, and allow for future changes in use if those changes are determined to be in the best interest of the Nation. The Commission has recommended that 46.7 million acres of land in Alaska be placed in this new system.
4. A permanent joint Federal-State commission should be established to enable the State of Alaska, and the Federal government to jointly plan future Alaska land use decisions.



A New System

Almost everyone agrees that certain special areas in the State should obviously be set aside as Federal parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and wild and scenic rivers. Their wildlife and scenic values are clearly of national significance and few people challenge this national need. The Commission found that there were other "d-2" areas in the State that should be placed in some kind of national system for the protection of their natural and wild values. The Commission believes that while the number one duty of this new system is to protect these natural values, it must be flexible enough to allow for possible resource development in the future if that development is required by the Nation. Based on this double need, which might not be met by the traditional National Park, Forest, or Wildlife Refuge systems, the Commission recommends that a new system called "Alaska National Lands" be established.

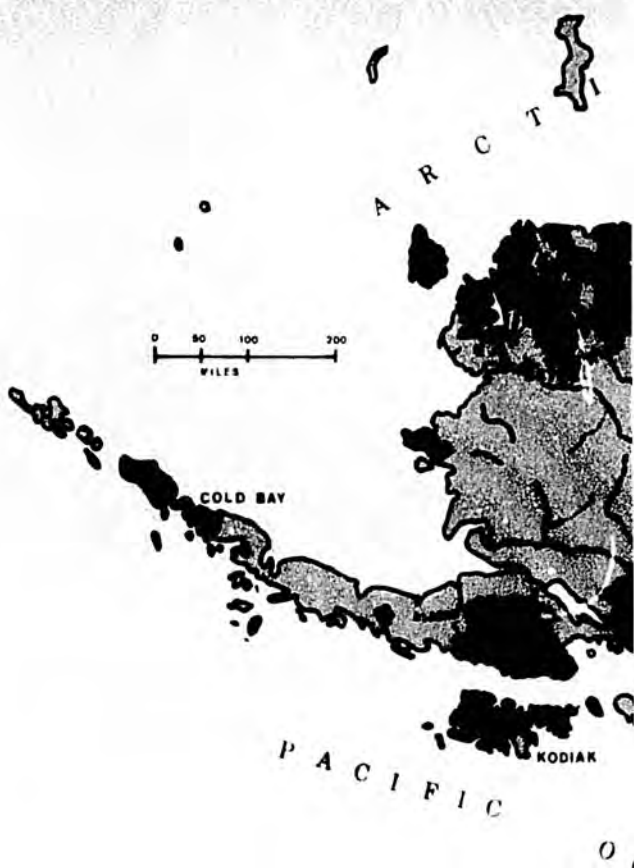
Although the rules for managing these "Alaska National Lands" would be different from the other three systems, no new agency would be created as the existing Federal agencies could serve as managers. These lands would be permanently retained as Federal land and would generally be open to hunting, fishing, trapping, snowmobiling, and other uses.

A New Commission

The Commission recommends that Congress establish a new joint Federal-State land use planning commission to study and recommend how these "Alaska National Lands," and certain State lands, should be classified and used. Unlike the existing Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, the new commission would have more than advisory powers and would be permanent. The new commission would be half Federal and half State, with representatives appointed by both governments, and each government would have veto powers over decisions that affect its land. A joint commission would provide the Federal Government, the State, the Natives, and others with a mechanism to coordinate their land use plans on a statewide basis. The Commission believes that a new Federal-State commission is one of the most effective ways to assure everyone's involvement in the land use planning that will continue in the years ahead.

Other Commission Recommendations

- The evaluation of wild and scenic river areas should be done on a statewide basis.
- Coordinated planning on adjoining Federal and State lands should be undertaken so that the activities allowed on these lands are as compatible with the protection of natural values as possible.
- A comprehensive statewide wilderness plan should be developed to provide coordination with future plans and to assure a variety of wilderness values and experiences.
- Natural boundaries should be drawn so that complete watersheds and ecosystems will be contained wherever possible in single management units.
- Management of offshore areas should be closely coordinated between landowners to insure the protection of mammals and birds associated with the land.
- Hunting and fishing should be regulated by the State of Alaska, recognizing that the habitat is protected by the Federal managing agency, and that hunting and fishing for subsistence use is a priority use of wildlife.
- Transportation decisions should be made according to a statewide system that will provide for the coordination of transportation needs and choices.
- Boundary lines for units should be drawn to exclude conflicting uses wherever possible.
- A system for mineral inventory should be developed and undertaken by Federal and State agencies.
- Private exploration and development of minerals on public lands should occur under a permit and lease system rather than the location-patent system that is currently in use.



- Present National Park System
- Proposed Additions* (19.72†)
- Present National Wildlife Refuge System
- Proposed Additions (18.82†)
- Present National Forest System
- Proposed Additions* (4.78†)
- ▨ Alaska National Lands* > (40.70†)
- ▨ Alaska National Lands* Bureau of Land Management
- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- ▨ Proposed* (.69†)
- ▨ Potential

*Recommended by the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission.

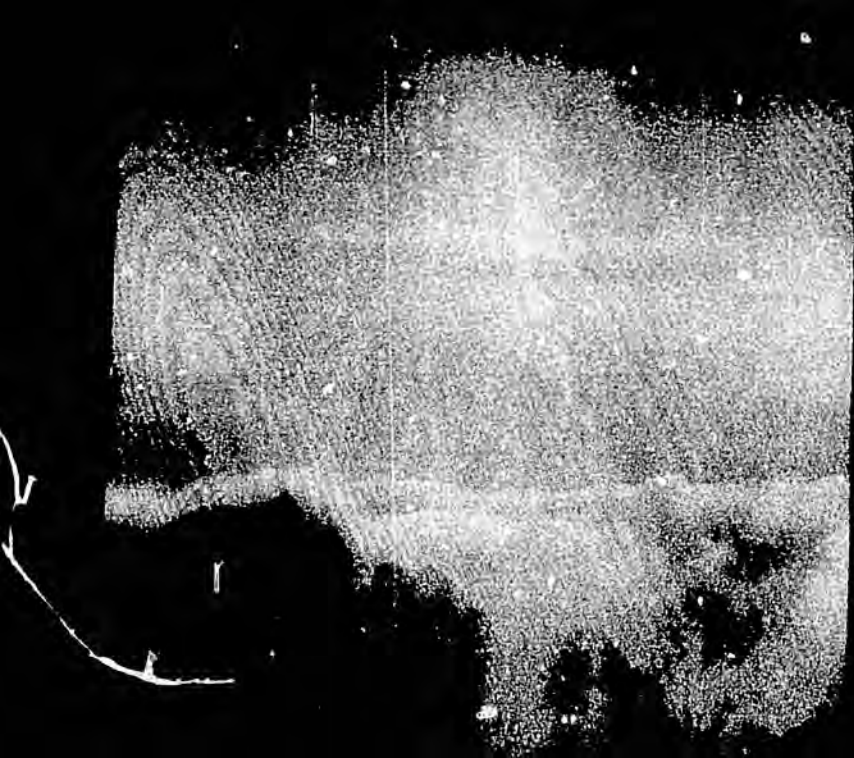
†Acres in millions — 90.71 total.



Express Your Opinion

Do you want to express your opinion? Even though Congress has until December, 1978 to decide on the "d-2" issue, it is holding hearings and discussing the matter now. If you want to express your opinion on this important issue, write or contact the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, 3106 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510; or the Subcommittee on General Oversight and Alaska lands, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 408 House Annex No. 1, Washington, D. C. 20515; or the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1334 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20515.

Additional detailed material on the "d-2" subject is available from the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska, Suite 400, 733 W. 4th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501.



**FEDERAL STATE
LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION
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MEMORANDUM

TO: D-2 STEERING COUNCIL

FROM: MICHAEL R. SPAAN

RE: COUNCIL MEMBER HAWLEY'S PROPOSED POSITION
ON WILDERNESS AREAS

DATE: MARCH 9, 1978

I. SOUTHEAST ALASKA

- A. Initial Position: The Council would recommend that any D-2 bill enacted into law take no action to wilderness areas within Southeast Alaska. The Tongass study plan being conducted by the United States Forest Service would be deferred to and wilderness areas would be designated by the means provided in the Wilderness Act.
- B. Fall-Back Position: If Congress refused to delete all wilderness within Southeast Alaska, the Council would then attempt to limit the inclusion to the 2.6 million acres which have already been studied. This acreage was identified in Appendix B(1) of a Land Use Planning Commission document issued in December, 1977 entitled "Towards Alaska Wilderness System".

II. D-2 CREATED WILDERNESS

The Council would only support wilderness areas in the D-2 legislation if they were created in existing parks and had been studied under Secretary Morton and an Environmental Impact Statement prepared. This would include 1.9 million acres in Mt. McKinley, 2.6 million acres in the Katmai National Monument and 2.2 million acres in Glacier Bay. Again, the supportive counsel for this type of inclusion would only be in the national park areas.

III. WILDLIFE REFUGES

The council would recommend the full study process for refuges dictated by the Wilderness Act. The Council would also recommend that a full study of the competing uses similar to that given the National Forest Wilderness Areas be used within the refuge system.

IV. NATIONAL PARK PRESERVES

The Council would be on record in opposing wilderness areas in preserves.

V. NEW WILDERNESS AREAS

- A. First Stage: When an area is being studied for wilderness inclusion by the appropriate department, the first stage would be to identify the areas not suitable and release them from the restrictions that a wilderness study area is under.

- B. Study in Parks: The Secretary of Interior would have two congresses or four years to act on areas included within the wilderness study and to make the recommendations to Congress. If the Congress does not act on the study within one full congress (two years), it automatically reverts to the underlying classification. The full study of competing uses would not be dictated for wilderness studies in national parks.
- C. Refuges: One Congress after the date of enactment, the studies would begin. There would be three congresses, or six years in order for the Department of Interior to complete their study and make recommendations. One Congress after the recommendations are made is allowed for Congress to act. If Congress does not act, it reverts to the underlying classification. The same criteria regarding competing uses shall apply to studies within refuges.

BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER AND MONROE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
733 WEST FOURTH AVENUE, SUITE 206
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE (907) 279-9403

TITLE I. - ALASKA LANDS SYSTEM

Section 101:

New Federal Units: Subject to valid existing rights, the following areas are hereby established as units of the Alaska Lands System --- [list of specific additions and managers]

ADDITIONAL FEDERAL LANDS

Section 102:

In addition to federal lands designated by Congress in Section 101, all other unreserved federal lands in Alaska after the date of enactment of this Act shall become part of the Alaska Lands System.

STATE LANDS

Section 103:

(a) The State of Alaska shall designate an appropriate amount of state land which is of like character and adjacent to federal lands placed in the Alaska Lands System into said system. Such lands shall be classified and managed in accordance with Titles II & III of this Act and the applicable laws of the State of Alaska.

(b) The State of Alaska must designate an equal percentage of its lands into the Alaska Land System as that designated by this Act of federal lands. The percentage figure will be based upon the number of acres of federal lands in the State of Alaska in relation to the total acreage of Alaska as compared to the percentage of state lands within the state in

relation to the total acreage. The location boundaries of such lands shall be determined by mutual agreement of the Secretary and the State of Alaska. Prior to such agreement, the Secretary shall consult as necessary with other federal officials, including, but not limited to the Secretaries of Agriculture, Defense, Transportation, State and Energy. As soon as practical after the date of designation pursuant to Subsection (a) of this Title, a map and legal description of the areas established by this title shall be published by the Secretary in the Federal Register and filed with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in the Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, and such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act.

PRIVATE LANDS

Section 104:

(a) With the approval of the Commission, and subject to valid existing rights, private landowners may dedicate their lands for periods of not less than ten years as Private Alaska Lands. Upon dedication, such lands shall be classified by the Commission and managed by the landowner in accordance with such classification and other provisions of this Act.

(b) With the concurrence of the State of Alaska, private owned lands designated as "Private Alaska Lands" under this title shall be exempt from State and local real property taxation and assessment so long as such lands are not developed

or leased to third parties. For purposes of this subsection, development shall mean any disturbance of the land which results in the production of revenue. The Commission shall promulgate regulations to supplement the meaning of development for purposes of this section.

(c) Private Alaska Lands shall be open to all uses, except that the Commission may close areas to a particular use if it finds that such use is incompatible with a land use plan developed by the Commission pursuant to section 201(0), or upon a finding that exigent circumstances exist: Provided, however, That lands dedicated pursuant to this title may, upon notification to the Commission, be removed from the designation of Private Alaska Lands, and effective upon such removal, the provisions of this title shall no longer be applicable to such land so removed: Provided further, That if such lands are removed from the designation of Private Alaska Lands prior to the expiration of each ten-year period, such landowner shall be liable for accrued local and State property taxes and assessments which would have been owing on such lands but for their designation as Private Alaska Lands, together with interest thereon in an amount to be determined at the rate charged by the appropriate taxing agency for delinquent property taxes.

ADMINISTRATION

Section 105:

(a) The Commission shall classify the lands, waters and interests therein referred to in Sections 101, 102, 103 and

104, in accordance with the requirements specified in this Section 201 of this Act. As provided in Section 301, the area will be open to mining and mineral leasing prior to the land classification being made. Hunting, fishing and other wildland recreational activities, trapping, information gathering activities, conducted or sponsored by federal agencies or the State Department of Fish and Game, and snow machine use shall be permitted unless specifically prohibited by the Commission or by then existing regulations of the appropriate managing agency: Provided further, and nothing herein shall be construed to abrogate or otherwise adversely affect valid existing rights of access. In making planning and classification decisions, the Commission shall provide the high level of environmental protection necessary to maintain the natural values and characteristics of the affected land. The Commission shall permit such uses as it finds to be in the national interest or to be consistent with the level environmental protection specified in the preceeding sentence.

(b) The agencies listed in Section _____ (federal lands classified into the Fifth System will have a lead agency, either the Parks Service, Forest Service, or Fish and Wildlife Service) shall manage the units placed under their jurisdiction, and shall regulate uses within such units, in accordance with classifications made by the Commission. Except to the extent that they would be inconsistent with the Commission classifi-

cation or the provision of this Act, land use and management decisions made by an agency referred to in Section ____, shall be in accordance with the laws and regulations which generally govern the function of such agency.

TITLE II - ALASKA LAND COMMISSION

Section 201:

(a) There is hereby established the Alaska Land Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"), which shall be composed of eight members as follows:

(1) Four members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, of whom one will be designated by the President, at the time of appointment, as Co-Chairman; and

(2) Four members appointed pursuant to the law of the State of Alaska, one of whom shall be designated, at the time of appointment, as Co-chairman.

(b) (1) The Federal Co-Chairman shall be compensated at a rate to be determined by the President not to exceed the rate provided for GS-18 of the General Schedule under Section 5332 of Title V, United States Code.

(2) The other Federal members of the Commission shall be compensated at a rate to be determined by the President not to exceed the rate provided for GS-16 of the General Schedule under Section 5332 of Title V, United States Code.

(3) The State Co-Chairman and the State members of the Commission shall be compensated in accordance with applicable State law.

(c) Members shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority. A vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall not affect its powers but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment [was made].

(d) With respect to all Federal lands subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, the Secretary may veto a decision of the Commission. With respect to all State lands subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, the Governor of the State of Alaska may veto a decision of the Commission.

(f) All Commission meetings shall be public and shall be duly noticed at least fifteen days prior to the date when the meeting is to take place.

(g) The Commission, or on its authorization, any subcommittee or member thereof, may hold such hearings, take such testimony, receive such evidence, and print such reports as are deemed necessary to carry out the functions specified in this title.

(h) The Co-Chairmen, acting jointly shall have the authority, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commission, to create and abolish employments and positions, including temporary and intermittent employments; to fix and

provide for the qualification, appointment, removal, compensation, pension, and retirement rights of Commission employees; and to procure needed office space, supplies, and equipment.

(i) The principal office of the Commission shall be located in the State of Alaska.

(j) Within any one fiscal year, the Federal government shall pay only 50 percent of the costs and other expenses incurred by the Commission in carrying out its duties under this Act.

(k) The Commission is authorized to use, with their consent, the services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of Federal and other agencies with or without reimbursements. Each department and agency of the Federal government is authorized to cooperate fully in making its services, equipment, personnel, and facilities available to the Commission.

(l) The Commission is authorized to accept donations, gifts, and other contributions and to utilize such donations, gifts, and contributions in carrying out its functions under this Act.

(m) The Commission shall keep and maintain complete accounts and records of its activities and transactions, and such accounts and records shall be available for public inspection.

(n) The Commission shall submit annually to the President and Congress of the United States and to the Governor

and Legislature of the State of Alaska, a report concerning its activities to implement the provisions of this Act during the year. In addition to other subjects included, the Commission shall make recommendations for any additional administrative or legislative action necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

(o) It shall be the function of the Commission:

(1) To review resource inventories prepared by the managing agencies of Alaska's scenic areas, referred to in Section _____ and by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines; to develop comprehensive land use plans with respect to such lands; and to make land classifications based on the plans;

(2) Make recommendations of ways to improve coordination and consultation between officials of the United States and the State of Alaska in wildlife managements, transportation planning, wilderness review, guaranteed access; and other governmental activities which require regional or statewide coordination;

(3) To make recommendation to the appropriate state and federal officials on ways to insure that the orderly development of Alaska is compatible with state and national economic, social, and environmental objectives;