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Nunivak Wilderness Hearing Record
Volume I

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WILDERNESS

RECORD

NUNIVAK

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

Second Judicial District

ALASKA

January 1974

NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA

WILDERNESS STUDY REPORT

This is a preliminary draft. The contents and recommendations are subject to change.

August 1973

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PREFACE

Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge is located off the western coast of Alaska in the Bering Sea. The main island is separated from the mainland by the 23-mile-wide Etolin Strait.

The refuge was established by Executive Order and consists of Nunivak Island and approximately 50 small offshore islands and rocks along with about 2.5 million acres of surrounding submerged lands. The total combined acreage of emerged and submerged lands is 3.6 million, ranking Nunivak as the largest island refuge and the second largest refuge in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Its diverse topography of sea cliffs, miles of sand beaches and towering dunes, interior mountains, crater lakes, vast expanses of rolling tundra and numerous streams and lakes supports a fascinating variety of flora and fauna. The island is perhaps best known for the muskox herd which was introduced in 1935.

Management of Nunivak Refuge is dedicated primarily to preserving and protecting the ecological integrity of its natural environment.

The entire refuge was studied for its suitability or non-suitability as wilderness. The following is an evaluation of that study and is presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Wilderness Act (P.L. 88-577).

NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE WILDERNESS STUDY
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge was created on April 15, 1929, by Executive Order 5095 signed by President Herbert Hoover. The initial withdrawal included only the main island, but a second Executive Order 5470 on October 22, 1930, included Triangle Island, all adjacent small unnamed islands and rocks, as well as all lands under water within approximately twelve miles of Nunivak Island, (Appendix A). The original withdrawal was made under the provisions of a 1927 act (44 Stat. 1452) entitled "An Act to provide for the protection, development, and utilization of public lands in Alaska by establishing an adequate system of grazing livestock thereon". In the instance of Nunivak the withdrawal was made... "for the use of the Department of Agriculture in conducting experiments in the crossing and propagation of reindeer and native caribou, for contemplated experiments in re-establishing muskox as a native animal of Alaska, and also as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds and wild game and furbearing animals ...".

Nunivak Island is located in the Bering Sea off the western coast of Alaska between 166°30' West Longitude and between 59°45' and 60°30' North Latitude (Figure 1). Separated from the mainland by the 23 mile-wide Etolin Straits, Nunivak lies offshore of the Yukon-Kuskokwim River Delta and the Clarence Rhode Wildlife Range.

Administrative headquarters for Nunivak are located in Bethel, 145 miles east-northeast of the Island. Bethel is approximately 400 miles west of

Anchorage and is the region's largest village.

Nunivak Island is approximately 70 miles long and 50 miles wide, with an area of about 1,700 square miles or 1,109,387.7 acres. In addition to the main island, the adjacent offshore waters contain over 50 smaller islands and rocks. The offshore area included in the withdrawal adds about 2,547,000 acres, making a total refuge area of 3,656,387 acres. This makes Nunivak not only the largest island refuge, but also the second largest refuge in the National Wildlife Refuge System. Nunivak is also one of the few refuges to have jurisdiction over submerged lands, and able to provide protection to the critical estuarine zone.

The island topography consists of a diversified coastal area with high sea cliffs on the west, miles of sand beaches combined with magnificent dunes and larger saltwater lagoons on the south, rocky beaches with numerous coves and bays to the east and north. The interior contains an upland plateau-like area rising from the 500-to-800-foot elevation, culminating in a mountainous area. Roberts Mountain reaches an elevation of 1,675 feet and is the highest point on the island. The mountainous area was formed by volcanic action and contains several lava flows and this is one of the island's most scenic features. The remaining land is composed of flat or rolling tundra interspersed with low hills, isolated mountains and buttes, many small lakes, and over 70 streams and rivers.

Nunivak is one of many islands on the Bering Sea continental shelf and geologically is part of the North American Continent. Nunivak is situated

in a late Cenozoic basaltic province. The island geology is known primarily from the work of Coonrad (1957) and Hoare (1968). This basaltic flow rests on Cretaceous sedimentary deposits of continental origin as evidenced by gently dipping plain extending from Nunivak to the continental shelf. This shelf is less than 100 feet deep beneath the Bering Sea.

The earliest known volcanic activity was the eruption of alkalic basalt on the western tip of the island some 6.1 million years ago. Each successive volcanic action shifted progressively eastward, the youngest activity taking place about 300,000 years ago. Even the waters adjacent to Nunivak, according to available hydrographic information, cover submarine volcanic cones.

Roberts Mountain was formed by a series of volcanic benches, with the top being the steep side of a breached crater. The remainder consist of volcanic cones rising to some 500 feet above the central plains. To the east the plain slopes off to beach cliffs under 50 feet in height. On the western coast bluffs rise abruptly from the sea to a height of 100 to 200 feet. The abundance of polygonal columnals in these sea cliffs proclaim their volcanic origin.

Cretaceous sedimentary deposits crop out on the north side of Nunivak. In these outcrops sedimentary occurrences of coal have been reported. Plant fossils found on the north side are probably from the same area as the coal deposits.

Nunivak's subarctic climate receives considerable influence from the surrounding sea which produces a relatively stable temperature regime. The island's mean annual temperature is 29 degrees with mean daily temperatures

ranging from 10.5 degrees in January and February to 49.9 degrees in August. Extreme temperatures have been recorded, however, ranging from below -4 degrees F to over 70 degrees F. The frost-free period or growing season is 105 days. A 19-year summary of the climatological data for Nunivak Island is attached in Appendix B of this report.

The surrounding sea has considerable effect on Nunivak's weather. Rain and snowfall is heavier than in adjacent mainland areas. Skies are frequently overcast and dense fogs are common. Normally the late winter and early spring months have the longest period of clear skies. The mean annual rainfall is 16 inches with August, September and October considered the wettest months. Rain has been recorded every month of the year and snowfall in all but two months. Mean annual snowfall is 54.4 inches.

During warm spells in winter, Nunivak is frequently subjected to periods of freezing rain when the landscape is covered with a coat of ice. This may happen several times and create a series of ice lenses in the snow. These ice layers may be as much as an inch thick, creating an almost impenetrable barrier to grazing animals seeking forage beneath the snow.

Strong winds are common throughout the year, but are usually more severe from August through October, and February through April. Winter winds create severe blizzards with blowing snow and zero visibilities.

The island's vegetation is, for the most part, of the dwarf arctic tundra form containing a variety of lichens, grasses, sedges, flowers and shrubs. There are no trees on the island but willows up to eight feet in height along some of the river courses are the tallest vegetation.

Eelgrass is the most important species of marine flora. The large beds that occur in the bays and lagoons represent an important food source for migrant waterfowl as well as providing food and cover for a variety of marine organisms.

Indigenous species of terrestrial mammals include the arctic and red fox, mink, weasel, lemmings, mice and shrews. Reindeer and muskox were introduced in 1920 and 1935 respectively and are now well established as part of the island's fauna. Marine mammals inhabiting the surrounding waters include walrus, whales, sea lions, and four species of seals.

The island has considerable bird life, most of which is present only during the summer months. Nunivak's sea bird rookeries are some of the largest in Alaska and contain countless numbers of murres, kittiwakes, puffins, cormorants and auklets. Ducks and geese nest on the island in relatively small numbers, but feed in the eelgrass beds and rich offshore waters in large numbers during migration. Some species of sea ducks, notably harlequin and eider, are present nearly year-round wherever there is open water. The island is also host to swans, cranes, ptarmigan, and a variety of passerine and shorebirds.

The freshwater streams and rivers provide habitat for all five species of Pacific salmon as well as resident populations of char. One stream contains grayling. Some of the freshwater ponds and lakes contain populations of sticklebacks and blackfish. The surrounding marine waters are rich in fish life, including halibut, flounder, tom cod, smelt, herring and a variety of sculpins, and also contain king and tanner crabs, clams, mussels

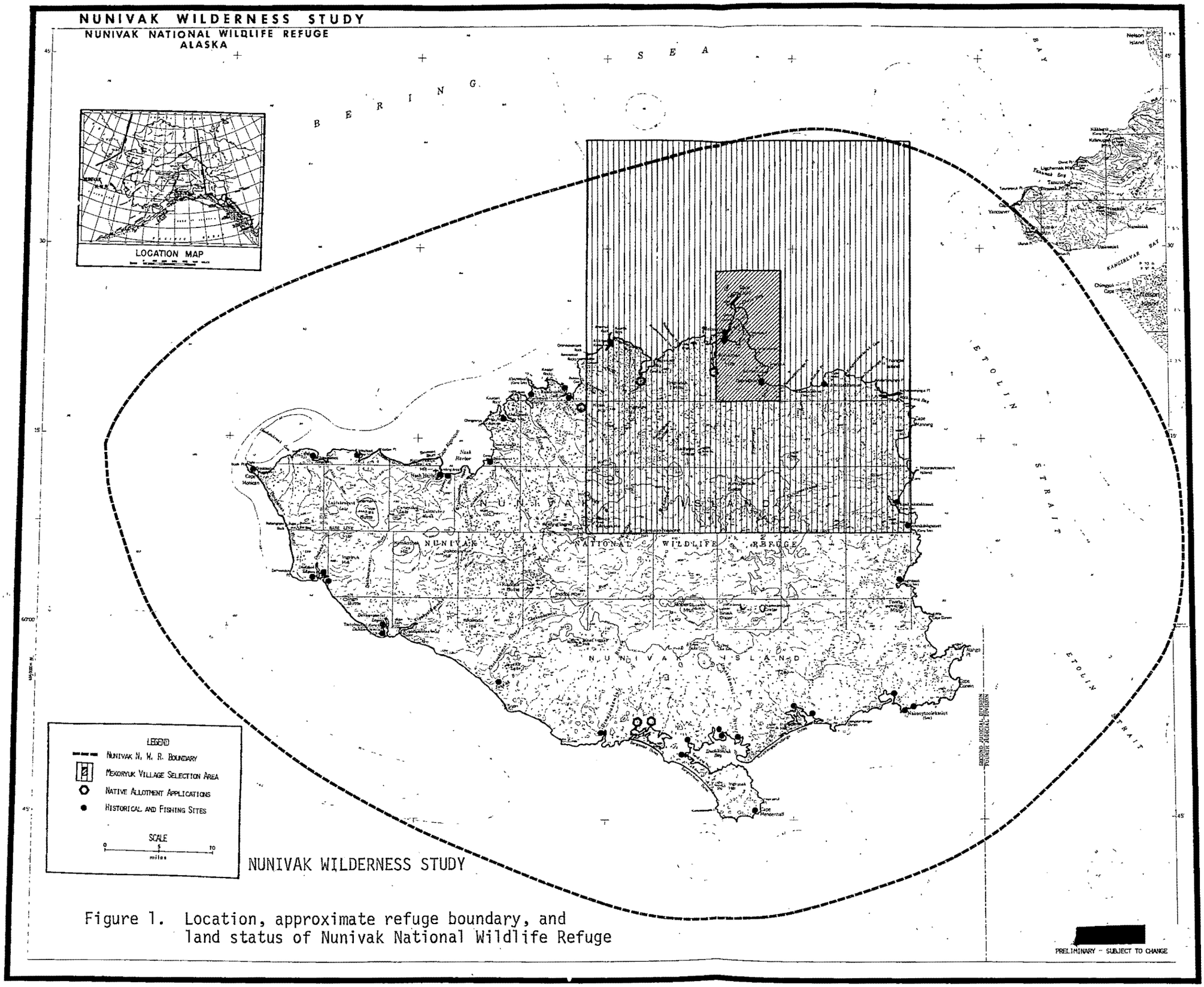


Figure 1. Location, approximate refuge boundary, and land status of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

and cockles, especially in the intertidal area.

As a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System, the primary management objectives for Nunivak are:

1. To preserve and protect the natural environment as a prerequisite to maintaining fish, wildlife, and other natural resource values.

2. To provide the opportunity for wildlife- and wildlands-oriented recreation of a type and in a manner consistent with the purpose for which the area was established.

3. Provide for continued use of refuge habitats for grazing reindeer which provide an economic resource for residents of the island.

4. Maintain populations of muskox and reindeer at levels which will permit maximum sustained yield within the carrying capacity of their range.

5. Expand understanding and appreciation of wildlife and wildlands ecology and man's role in his environment by (a) establishing interpretive facilities and informal handout literature, and (b) encouraging scientific studies by teachers, students, scientists and other persons.

6. Provide maximum human benefits which include harvest of surplus and renewable resources for recreation and subsistence use.

CHAPTER II
WILDERNESS STUDY OBJECTIVES

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-577), requires the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island within the National Wildlife Refuge System and, within ten years after the effective date of the Act, report to the President of the United States his recommendations as to the suitability or non-suitability of each such area or island as wilderness. In defining wilderness, the Act requires the review of roadless areas of less than 5,000 acres that are of sufficient size to make preservation practical.

The principal objective of field investigations was to evaluate at the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the suitability or non-suitability of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. In addition, field studies were designed to:

1. Clearly delineate and describe those areas within the Refuge that were found to be suitable for consideration as wilderness.
2. Clearly delineate and describe those areas within the Refuge that were found to be unsuitable as wilderness.
3. Determine whether classifying all or part of the Refuge as wilderness would be within and supplemental to the purposes for which it was established and is administered as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.
4. Determine what conflicts or benefits there might be if all or part of the Refuge were classified as wilderness by the Congress of the United States.
5. Identify and evaluate impacts on the human environment in the extent a wilderness proposal is made.

CHAPTER III

HISTORY

Evidence obtained by archaeological excavations indicates that Nunivak Island has been continually occupied by Eskimos for at least 2,000 years (Nowak, 1970). This occupation period consists of three principal phases. The earliest, or Norton phase, produced a maximum radio-carbon date to 2100 years before present. The intermediate, or Nukleet-like phase, dates back to 670 years ago. The most recent or, Western Thule-like phase dates to 350 years before present and continued to the time of contact. The effect of insular isolation has resulted in the development of a different dialect than spoken on the mainland. It is likely that further study of archeaological sites will indicate occupation for a much longer period than the time supported by present evidence. This hypothesis is not without support as a site in nearby Bristol Bay exhibiting many similarities in artifacts has been found to have a continual occupation period of 4,000 years.

Nunivak Island just missed being discovered by the English explorer Captain James Cook in 1778. Cook reached Cape Newenham in July of that year and intended to follow the coastline north which would have brought him in sight of the island. However, he experienced difficulty in sailing in the shallow waters of Kuskokwim Bay and put out to sea on a northwesterly course, bypassed Nunivak, and did not sight land again until reaching St. Matthew Island.

The island remained undiscovered for another 43 years when in 1821 an expedition by the Russian American Company led by Khromchenko in the brig GOLOVIN and Etolin in the cutter BARANOV sailed in the Bering Sea and recorded the sighting of Nunivak. Khromchenko claimed to have discovered the island in the summer of 1821 but did not survey it. Khromchenko sailed to

Norton Sound from Nunivak and on the return trip is supposed to have defined many landmarks along the coast of Nunivak Island.

Captain A. K. Etolin, for whom Etolin Strait is named, discovered Nunivak the same summer and followed along the north shore of the island where he met with some of the residents. Etolin reported that there were 400 people living on the island in sixteen villages and described them as follows: "The Natives of Nunivak do not do very much hunting and trapping of furbearing animals in spite of the fact that there is considerable number of foxes on this island. Their main occupation is hunting hair seals, wolverines, caribous, and catching fish found in the sea not far offshore. These islanders lead a sedentary life, coming to the mainland in the summer to barter seal skins, blubber and a few foxes for tobacco from the local Natives. They are very little acquainted with the use of dry goods and do not use it for clothes."

The next recorded visit was that of Dr. William Healy Dall in 1874. Dall made geological observations on the northeastern portion of the island. He commented that the people seemed to have fewer trade goods than other Alaskan Natives with whom he was familiar (Van Stone, 1954).

The Eleventh Census in 1891 produced the first detailed observations of the island and its people. Ivan Petroff, arriving on the U. S. Revenue steamer CORWIN, was landed on Cape Mendenhall and from there worked his way around the island by kayak. Petroff covered most of the island and his census report lists nine villages and a few small settlements with a population of 559 and an estimated island population of 700.

Even after the island was discovered and its location plotted on marine charts, it was seldom visited by vessels trading in the Bering Sea. Sailing routes

were generally further to the west and after a number of whaling vessels were wrecked off the coast in the 1890's, sailors learned to give the island wide birth.

In 1899, 1900, and 1902, the Revenue Cutter CORWIN and the Coast and Geodetic Survey vessel MANNING explored the shoreline and plotted the position of shoals and rocks. Editions of the U. S. Coast Pilot as late as 1954 warned that the area should be approached with extreme caution.

Actual on-the-island contact with Europeans was probably minimal until the Lomen Brothers introduced reindeer in 1920 and the building of an Alaska Native Service School in 1923. However, the effect of contact was felt by the islanders through trade with other Native groups and white traders in the Yukon, Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay areas.

Epidemics during the early 1900's that originated on the mainland and carried to the island had a drastic effect on the population. When the ethnographer Dr. Margaret Lantis worked on the island in 1939-40, the population was estimated to be slightly under 200. This is a considerable decline from the population mentioned by Petroff in 1891.

The population continued to decline and reached a low of about 150 in the 1950's. Following this low, the population increased to slightly over 300 in the mid 1960's and then again declined to the population of 249 recorded in 1970.

Currently the entire population lives year-round in the village of Mekoryuk, a fourth-class city located on the west shore of Shoal Bay near the northeast end of the island. The village extends for approximately 1,500 feet along a high bank overlooking the entrance to the bay and about 900

feet inland from the beach.

Fifty-seven houses were counted in the 1970 census, but since then additional houses, including 33 new homes now under construction, have been added. Other buildings in the village include a six-teacher BIA school with an enrollment of approximately 100 students, a National Guard Armory, Electrical Power Plant, church, community well, Native Cooperative Store, pool hall, and the Reindeer Project facilities. All the village property and buildings with the exception of the school are on refuge lands.

The island's only road connects the village to the 3,550-foot runway approximately 4 miles west of town. This is the only landing field on the island.

Mekoryuk is served by one scheduled airline with a twice-weekly schedule. Chartered air service to Mekoryuk is also available from Bethel. Heavy freight and fuel is delivered to the village by the BIA vessel NORTH STAR or by barge line operating out of Bethel. In winter, heavy freight can be brought in only by air.

CHAPTER IV

LAND STATUS

Specific legislation affecting Nunivak Island in the order of occurrence follows. Copies of pertinent legislation are appended to this report (Appendix A).

1. Executive Order 5095, dated April 15, 1929, and signed by President Herbert Hoover, established the Nunivak Island Reservation. The EO withdrew the lands on Nunivak Island from all forms of appropriation, except mining and mineral leasing laws, which were not mentioned in the Act. The establishment of the reservation shall not interfere with the use of the island for lighthouse, military, or Naval purposes, or the construction of schools, buildings, or other improvements by the Bureau of Education.
2. Executive Order 5289, dated March 4, 1930, and signed by President Herbert Hoover, reserved lands in Native villages for educational purposes. The Act specifies that up to 40 acres be set apart for education and erection of school buildings.
3. Executive Order 5470, dated October 22, 1930, and signed by President Herbert Hoover, enlarged Nunivak Island Reservation to include Triangle and all small unnamed islands and rocks adjacent, and all adjacent waters located in latitude 60°W of Greenwich in the Bering Sea.
4. Presidential Proclamation 2416, dated July 30, 1940, published in the Federal Register, Volume 4, no. 17, changed the name to Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.
5. Public Land Order 1177, dated June 28, 1955, withdrew 5.6 acres of

public lands near the village of Mekoryuk for school purposes.

6. Public Land Order 3987, dated April 15, 1966, revoked prior withdrawals wholly or in part and withdrew specific lands for school purposes.

7. Memorandum dated August 1, 1968, from the Bureau of Indian Affairs transferring 3.33 acres of school land at Nash Harbor to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

8. Public Law 92-203, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, dated December 18, 1971, allows the Natives of Mekoryuk to select and obtain fee title to three townships of land from within the refuge. These selections will be made from lands contiguous to the village as shown on the status map (Figure 1). Selections must be made by December 18, 1974, and, therefore, a determination cannot be made at this time as to which lands will be affected.

   The Act also provides that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to withdraw and convey to appropriate Native regional corporations fee title to existing cemetery sites and historical places. The Secretary may convey, to a Native, upon application within two years of the enactment of the Act, the surface estate not to exceed 160 acres of land occupied by the Native as a primary place of residence on August 31, 1971.

9. Natives have filed for 7 parcels of refuge land totalling 575 acres (Table 1) under terms of the Native Allotment Act of May 17, 1906, amended (U.S.C. 357, 357a, 357b 1958). "This Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to allot not to exceed 160 acres of vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved non-mineral land in Alaska.....to any Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo of full or mixed blood who resides in and is

Table 1. Native allotments filed under the Native Allotment Act of 1906.

BLM FILE NUMBER	LEGAL DESCRIPTION	SEC	TNSP	RNG	ACRES	CLAIMANT	RESIDENCY CLAIM DATE
F 17470	SW1/4NE1/4, SE1/4NW1/4, NE1/4SW1/4, NW1/4SE1/4	35	3S	100W	160	Jesse Moses Bethel, Ak.	January 1921
F 18463	S1/2NE1/4NE1/4 N1/2NE1/4SE1/4 SW1/4NE1/4	36	3S	100W	80	Rex Mathlaw, Sr. Bethel, Ak.	February 1923
	NE1/4NE1/4	24	3N	98W	40		
	portion E1/2SW1/4	1	1N	102W	55		
F 18012	SE1/4	1	2N	100W	160	Edna Mathlaw Bethel, Ak.	July 1, 1941
F 16843	W1/2SW1/4	24	3N	99W	40	Emma Moses Bethel, Ak.	August 1, 1927
	E1/2SW1/4	23	3N	99W	40		
Total acreage involved					575		

a Native of Alaska, and who is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years of age."

This and other Indian allotment laws were extinguished by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-203). Claim applications under the Native Allotment Act were accepted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs until midnight of December 18, 1971, however.

It is noteworthy that under this Act an application for a Native allotment must make satisfactory proof of substantially continuous use and occupancy of the land for a period of five years by him. The term "substantially continuous use and occupancy" contemplates the customary seasonality of use and occupancy by the applicant of any land used by him for his livelihood and wellbeing and that of his family.

It is not known at this time whether these allotment claims have legal merit and the Bureau of Land Management reports that it may be a number of years before such a determination can be made. All but claim number F-18012 lists residency prior to withdrawal of Nunivak Island from the public domain on October 22, 1930.

10. July 21, 1972, confirmation from U. S. Solicitor that Executive Order 5470 dated October 22, 1930, also includes the surrounding tidelands as being within the Nunivak Refuge boundaries.

The following agreements issued by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife affect lands near the village of Mekoryuk:

1. Special-Use Permit 28739, dated March 1, 1959, allowed the Department of the Army to use 0.32 acres of land for a National Guard Armory.

permit is effective from January 1, 1959 to December 31, 1979.

2. Right-of-way Grant F-12541, dated May 20, 1970, provided easement for electrical facilities for an indefinite period.
3. Special-use Permit dated September 26, 1966, allowing the removal of gravel for surfacing the road between Mekoryuk and the airport (approx. 3 miles). Gravel must be obtained from beaches between Mekoryuk and the first bay to the westward but not from within the bay. Permit effective until revoked.
4. Right-of-way grant, dated June 22, 1972, provided an easement to the State of Alaska, Department of Highways for a road between Mekoryuk and the airport.

CHAPTER V

RESOURCES

A. WILDLIFE

1. Land Mammals

a. Muskox

(1) History: In Alaska, muskox were originally found only along the Arctic Slope and probably were never abundant. Reports conflict as to the date of the last recorded Alaskan muskox. The generally-accepted date is 1865, when a herd of 13 was killed by Eskimos near Barrow. However, there is another report of a herd of 15 to 20 being killed by two Frenchmen near Chandalar Lake in 1898. Most records of their occurrence in Alaska are based on the recovery of a few skulls and in the traditions of the Eskimos.

In 1930, Congress appropriated funds for the reintroduction of muskox to Alaska. The appropriation provided for the purchase of thirty animals to be placed at the Biological Survey Experiment Station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the University of Alaska for domestication studies. The purpose given for the reintroduction of muskox was twofold; namely, "(1) to aid in conserving a species threatened with extinction and (2) to study the possibility of domestication and breeding of muskox with a view of making greater economic use of the vast forage resource of northern Alaska."

A total of 34 calves and yearlings were captured in Greenland and shipped to College, arriving there on November 5, 1930. The animals were held at the University of Alaska for study until transferred to Nunivak Island in 1935 and 1936.

(2) Population: In the summer of 1935, four adult animals, two bulls and two cows, were transferred from Fairbanks to Nunivak. The following summer the remaining 27 animals at the University of Alaska were released on the island. Initial survival of the 31 animals was good and the production of calves high. Records of early growth in the herd indicate that by 1938 there were 52 animals and probably as many as 76 by 1941. During the 1940's, however, the population apparently suffered severe losses and in 1947, only 49 animals could be found. These losses coincided with a series of winters with abnormally deep snow. During the same period, reindeer herds suffered major losses on Nunivak, St. Paul, and Nelson Islands. From 1947 to 1965, the herd grew rapidly, reaching a peak population of about 750 in 1968, although, since 1968, the rate of increase has declined and this factor, coupled with heavy mortality and transplants, has reduced the herd to about 500 animals by 1972 (Table 2).

This decrease has been due in part to a decline in calf production. The herd had increased at an average of 16% each year between 1947 and 1968, reaching a high of 21% in 1965. Since 1965, the

Table 2. Summary of Muskox Censuses, 1965-1972.

Date of Survey	4 years M	4 years F	3 years M	3 years F	2 years M	2 years F	Yearling or calf	Not Classified	Total	Estimated Mortality[1]
Summer Censuses[2]										
July 1965	100						108	306	514	39
July 1966							110	459	569	45
July 1967	141						120	390	651	30
July 1968	228						100	386	714	22
July 1969	221						84	288	593	153
July 1970							50	447	497	59
Sept 1971	230						71	239	540	28
Winter Censuses[3]										
March 1966	143	161	54	11			85	32	486	
April 1968	209	150	44	52	63	45	110		673	
Feb 1970	221	140	32	44	23	31	78	24	593	
March 1971	252	83	13	26	5	5	32	75	491	
April 1972	214	121	6	12	19	20	69	21	483	

[1]Mortality estimate by difference in annual censuses corrected for the number of calves born and animals removed in transplants.

[2]Only bulls and calves can be identified with certainty on summer (aerial) censuses.

[3]Winter censuses conducted before period of highest winter mortality.

percentage of calves has decreased each year, reaching a low of 10% in 1970. In 1971, calves made up 13% of the herd, only a slight increase in an otherwise downward trend.

There are other important factors contributing to the decline of the herd; namely, a deteriorating winter range, weather, and distortion of sex ratios caused by higher winter loss of cows than bulls and preferential selection of females for transplants. Table 3 illustrates the population trends since 1936.

(3) Mortality: Dead animals are recorded during annual surveys and are reported by student investigators and island residents. This provides a good record of muskox mortality. This is further augmented by nearly 100% accurate counts of the total muskox population each year. This count, when compared with the previous year's, provides an excellent record of mortality. Since the introduction, natural mortality has accounted for over 380 animals, with over 240 of the losses having occured since 1968.

Since there are no predators of muskox on the island, all natural losses can be attributed to accidents, starvation, and debility usually associated with old age. Accidents are one of the major causes of loss and most can be attributed to animals wandering out onto the sea ice. On a number of occasions, muskox have been observed on the sea ice and floating on ice cakes.

Table 3. Muskox Population of Nunivak Island, 1936 to 1972.

	Number of Muskox Counted		
Year	Adults and subadults	Calves	Total
1936	31	0	31
		8 minimum	
1938	39	11	50
		10 minimum	
1942	60	16	76
1947	?	5	49
1948	50	7	57
1949	57	8	65
1950	54	7	61
1951	60	16	76
1952	68	9	77
1953	75	15	90
1954	79	21	100
1955	97	19	116
1956	100	26	126
1957	118	25	143
1958	149	32	181
1959	167	39	206
1960	199	57	256
1961	224	69	293
1962	275	78	353
1963	333	73	406
1964	365	102	467
1965	406	108	514
1966	459	110	569
1967	531	120	651
1968	614	100	714
1969	509	84	593
1970	447	50	497
1971	469	71	540
1972[1]	414	69	483
Total		1,365	

[1]Spring census taken in April of 1972.

Carcasses have also been found washed up on the shores of the adjacent mainland. How many animals are lost in this manner each year is not known, but in some years this may account for over half the natural mortality. The difference between the 1968 and 1969 census indicated that 153 animals had been lost. As only a small fraction of these losses could be accounted for from carcasses found on the island, it is assumed that many of the animals were lost on the sea ice.

Other accidents include falls from cliffs, drownings in rivers and bays, miring in bogs and fighting. Of these losses, falls from cliffs probably account for the greatest number, particularly on the west end of the island where large snow cornices form on the tops of 200-foot cliffs. Five drownings and four deaths from being mired in a bog have been recorded.

Starvation is also a major cause of death, due to a combination of factors, principally weather and range conditions. Food is plentiful in summer when muskox range the entire island, but in winter they are confined to areas adjacent to high cliffs or sand dunes where prevailing winds uncover forage. Such areas are limited, and available habitat may not exceed 4,000 acres. Elsewhere, the snow is deep and packed so firm by wind that it can support the weight of a man or a muskox. Icing conditions may occur with mid-winter thaws or rains, producing a surface comparable to concrete through which no animals, including reindeer, can paw for food. A severe winter with deep

snow or icing conditions can reduce this already critical forage area, causing a heavy mortality.

Winter mortality corresponds to weather conditions and the size of the population. Since 1965 the winter kill has ranged from 28 to 153 animals. As a result of heavy snow and severe icing during the 1971-72 winter, it is estimated that mortality will exceed 75 animals. This reduction is necessary for the security of the herd and protection of the range, but population control by starvation of a Nationally Unique Species can in no way be considered a good management technique.

(4) Distribution: Muskox distribution on the island is determined largely by the seasonal differences in habitat conditions which effect movement and range occupancy. Since the time of their introduction, large areas of the island have received little or no use, while other areas, such as Cape Mohican and the Cape Mendenhall sand dunes, have always been favored locations. Palmer and Rouse noted that in the 1940's the animals were confined to the dry tundra range at the west end of the island and to the sand dune type on the south side of the island. Wet tundra areas were avoided. Soon after their introduction, Palmer reported a group of muskox on Twin Mountain. Muskox have been seen regularly in that area ever since. The Twin Mountain-Cape Corwin area has now become a major summer range with large numbers seen there in 1964-1966.

Areas of the island avoided by most muskox are the primarily wet tundra areas between Nash Harbor and Mekoryuk, and the central interior areas. The northeast portion of the island from Cape Etolin to Twin Mountain does not receive as much use as the western and southern areas.

Distribution of muskox differs considerably between summer and winter (Figures 2 and 3). In most winters, muskox are concentrated along the coast of the island, along the northwestern bluffs and southern sand dunes. Winter surveys (March) show highest concentrations of muskox in the Cape Mohican and Cape Mendenhall areas. Most animals in winter are found within one mile of the coast. Usually very few animals are observed in the interior, although, in 1971, when snowfall was extremely light and icing negligible, a number of animals were found in the interior where they foraged on mountain slopes that were nearly bare of snow.

Another exception is intermittent use of Muskox Mountain for many years by groups of bulls. Areas with the largest number of herds in winter include the dune area between Cape Corwin and Bangookbit Dunes, Mikisagimiut to Dooksook Lagoon and with smaller groups on the coast between Ingri Butte and Jayalik River on the southern caost and between Ahdingamiut and Kamirukmiut on the northern coast.

Figure 2. Distribution of Muskox in July, 1968, typical of summer dispersal patterns.

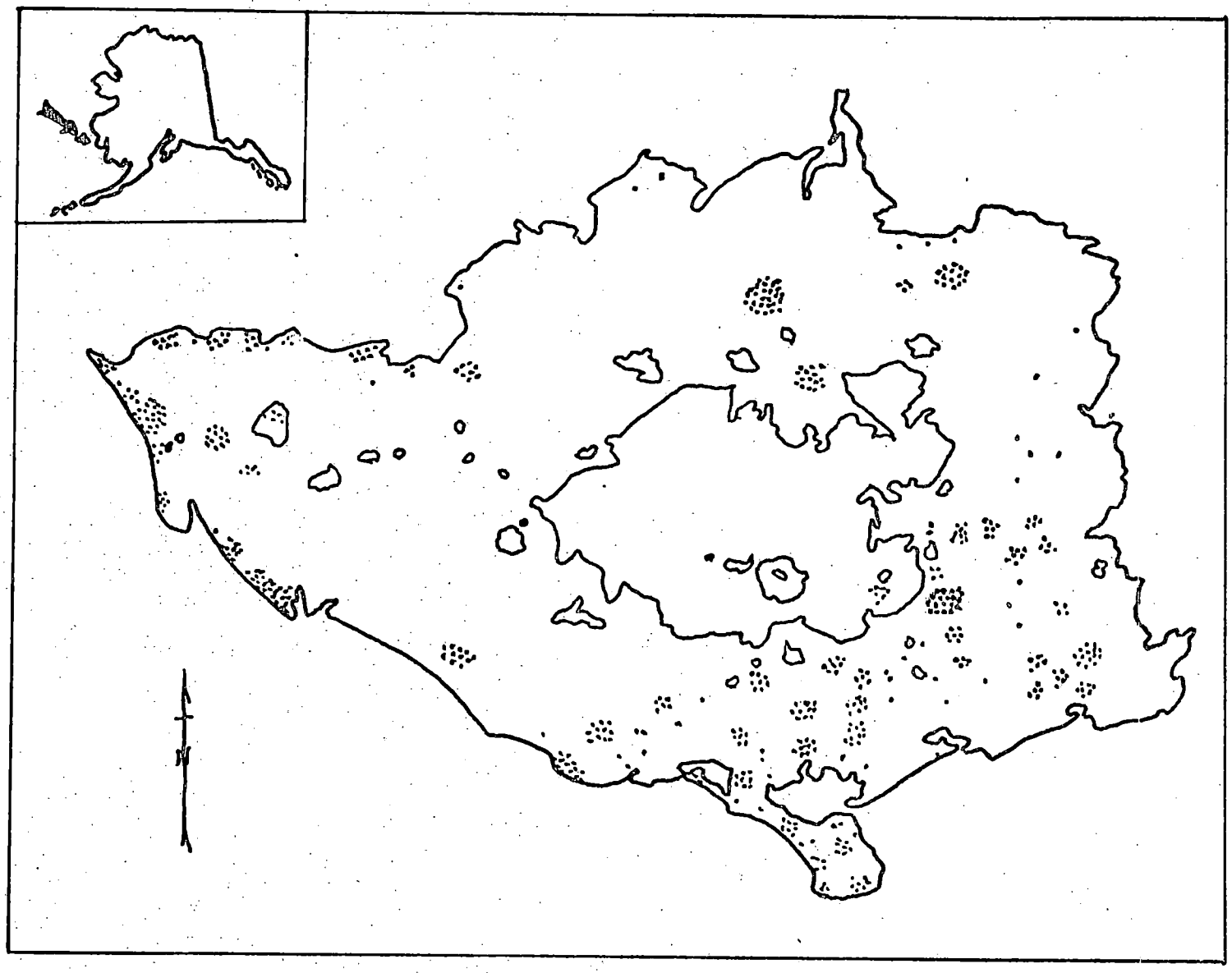
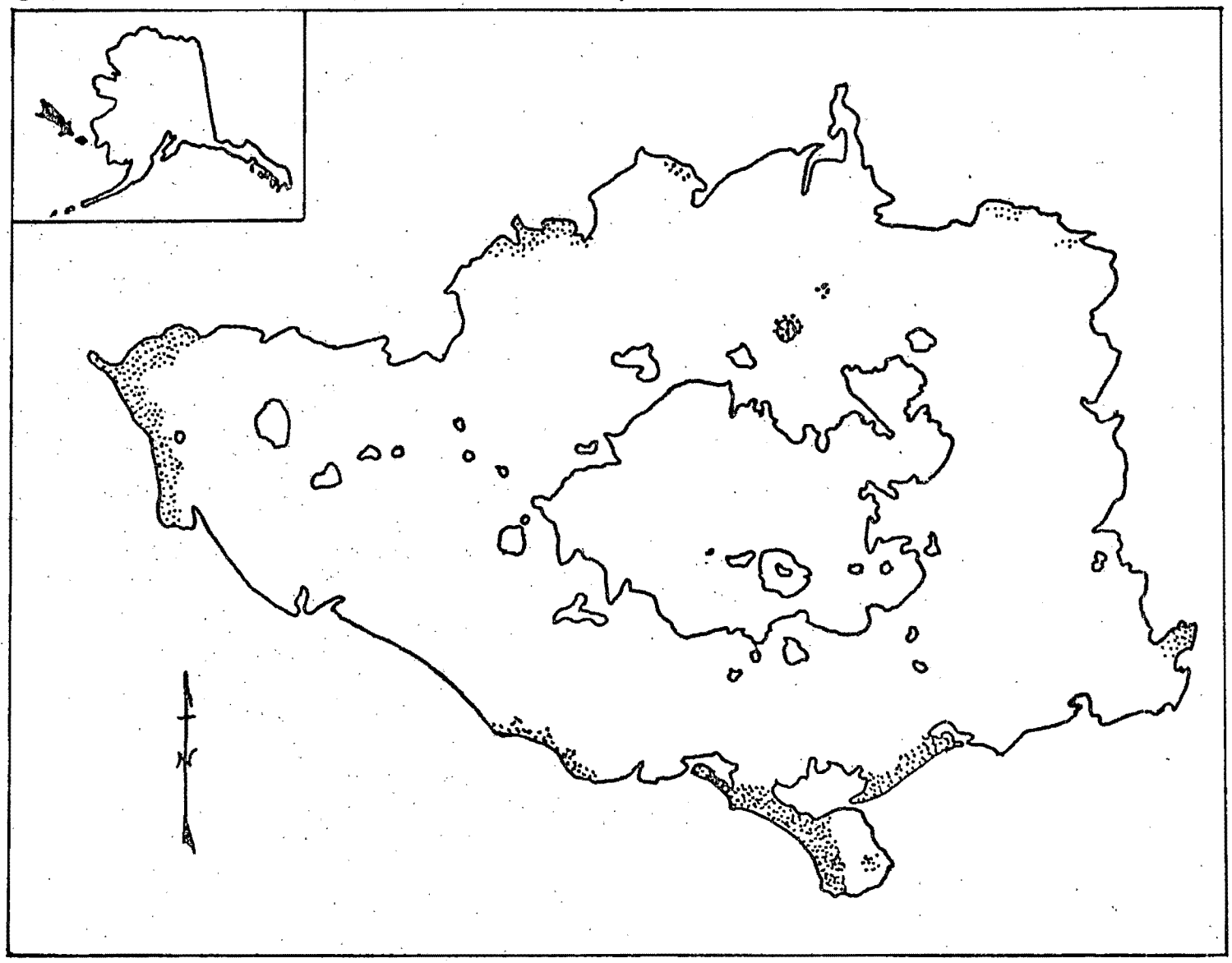


Figure 3. Distribution of Muskox in March 1968, with concentration in confined areas of winter range.



In winter, muskox tend to occupy points and projections of the coast. Small offshore islands are occupied to such an extent that animals have been stranded on these islands when the sea ice melts in the spring. Stranded muskox have spent most of the summer on these islands with no reported ill effects.

In spring, the herds disperse and greatly increase their movements. In summer, this movement is mainly along stream drainages. At this time, animals can be found throughout the island except for the mountainous interior. Few animals remain along the coast except along the northwestern bluffs which are occupied to some extent year-round. In general, summer distribution is only an extension of the winter distribution, with the northcentral and northeast interior having the fewest animals and the northwest and southeast having the most.

Seasonal movements of up to 100 miles have been recorded in Canada, but movements on Nunivak are much more restricted due to the proximity of winter and summer ranges. However, animals marked in the south dunes have subsequently been observed in all other regions of the island. Mobility is much lower in winter than in summer. Herds will frequently feed in one place for many days and may use a relatively small area during a major portion of the winter.

In summer, daily travel of two to three miles is common and the entire island may be traversed during the course of the season. There is some sexual segregation in summer when single and small bull groups leave the herd. These animals may wander extensively. Very old bulls are less prone to wander and may remain in wintering areas.

b. Reindeer

(1) History and population: Reindeer were placed on the island in 1920 and filled the niche left by native caribou which, according to Eskimo legend, walked away into the sky about 1880. The original introduction of 81 animals was made by the Lomen Reindeer Company of Nome. By 1925, the herd totalled 578 deer and at that time, ten caribou bulls were introduced by the Bureau of Biological Survey to begin cross breeding experiments. In 1928, an additional 528 female reindeer were introduced. Carrying capacity of the range at that time was estimated to be 40,000 head. The herd contained 17,000 head when the U. S. Government purchased Lomen's holdings in 1939 and the management was turned over to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 1939, the carrying capacity of the range was estimated to be about 25,000, but it was recommended that the herd be reduced to 10,000-to-17,000 head to safeguard against competition with the recently introduced muskox.

No accurate censuses were conducted during the 1940's, but it is believed the herd may have increased to more than 30,000

animals. A series of severe winters in the mid-40's caused heavy mortality, with only about 4,000 remaining. The range was severely damaged and in 1948 it was recommended that the herd, then estimated at 7,000 to 10,000 head, be reduced to 3,000.

In the 1950's the herd again increased and by 1959 it was estimated to number about 13,000 head. The rate of butchering under the direction of BIA was increased from 658 deer in 1957 to 1,636 in 1959. In addition, 200 to 300 deer were taken annually by residents for subsistence purposes.

The herd again declined in the 1960's from an estimated population of 16,000 in 1960 to 10,000 in 1969. The average summer slaughter was 1,882 deer with a winter kill from 300 to 500 deer. In 1970, the refuge staff obtained an aerial photo count of 5,600, with a maximum estimated population of 6,000 prior to the summer butchering of 1,362 deer. The herd was turned over to the village in 1970, under the direction of the village corporation, Bering Sea Reindeer Products. In the 1972 survey conducted by the corporation, 3,691 deer were counted and the total herd was estimated to contain approximately 4,000.

(2) Distribution: During summer, reindeer form into large herds and, while a few small groups can be found, the major portion of the population generally occurs in herds of several hundred to several thousand. Movement during the summer may be extensive, with daily travel being as much as 20 to 40 miles. This movement is strongly influenced by weather and insect activity, with the

greatest movement usually occurring on hot, windless days when flies and other biting insects are most active. There is some yearly variation, but for the most part during the summer the animals occupy the southern and western areas of the island.

The distribution of reindeer changes in the winter. Animals range primarily in lowlands bordering the southeast or northern portions of the island, although scattered groups may be found throughout the island. During the winter months, reindeer occur in small scattered groups or in large, widely dispersed herds, rather than in the closer-knit, large concentrations of summer. The animals also tend to be somewhat more sedentary than in the summer.

c. Furbearers

Mink, weasel, red and arctic foxes are the only furbearing animals on the island. Population size of these species is not known, but in the case of mink and weasel is probably not large. On the other hand, the fox population is quite variable. Of the two species, the red fox is the more numerous. During periods of high populations, red fox become extremely abundant and it is possible to see several at one time among the dunes on the southern portion of the island. The red fox is not so valued for its pelt as is the arctic fox, and therefore the population is regulated more by nature than by man. The high fox population is usually associated with a high rodent population. Crashes or

die-offs generally follow a decline in the rodent population, or, not infrequently, are the result of a rabies epidemic.

Arctic fox are resdient, but there may also be recruitment to the population by animals reaching the island via the pack ice. Harvest of foxes varies with population, fur prices, and other factors. Trapping usually has negligible influence on the population, and weather and available food are probably the most important factors regulating its size. Local residents believe there is competition between the two species and that the red fox will drive out the arctic fox.

d. Rodents

The species of rodents on Nunivak are imperfectly known, but at least three species have been recorded and there is a possibility that one or two others may occur. Species that have been recorded include the common shrew, collared lemming, and brown lemming. The latter is of a race apparently restricted to Nunivak. Two other species, the red-backed vole and tundra vole, are common on the adjacent mainland and may occur on Nunivak.

2. Marine Mammals

a. Sea Lion

Sea lions occur in the waters surrounding Nunivak during periods

of open water. There are two haul-out areas on the island, one at Nabangoyak Rock on the west side and the other on the south side near the mouth of the Binajoaksmiut River. Sea lions are not abundant on these areas, probably numbering fewer than 250.

b. Walrus

A few walrus occasionally haul out on Nunivak and many may pass close by the island on their way north in the spring. Probably the majority of the walrus pass through Etolin Strait between Nunivak and the mainland. Walrus are hunted by the residents among the ice floes and open leads in the spring, but the harvest is small with usually fewer than ten animals taken annually.

c. Seals

The four species of seals occurring in the waters surrounding Nunivak include the harbor seal, ribbon seal, ringed seal and bearded seal. Of these, the harbor seal is by far the most abundant and most utilized by the residents. The bearded seal is the most prized because of its large size and the quality of its skin for making mukluk soles. The ribbon seal is classified as a rare species and, while not abundant in Nunivak's waters, is not uncommon.

The population of seals is not known, nor is the harvest. However, seals are taken at every opportunity by the residents, who rely on these animals for both food and clothing.

d. Whales

The residents have commonly reported observations of whales near the shores of Nunivak Island, but were unable to identify the species. Whales which occur in the Bering Sea and are likely to be seen in Nunivak's waters include the gray, fin-backed, sei, little piked, blue, humpbacked, bowhead, northern right, Pacific killer, Baird's beaked, sperm and beluga.

The Committee on Rare and Endangered Species in the United States lists the blue and humpbacked whales as endangered, while the gray and bowhead are classified as rare.

3. Birds

A total of 96 species have been listed as occurring or believed to occur on Nunivak Island (Appendix C). All but 12 of these species were identified by C. G. Harold (Swarth, 1934), who spent the period of June 30 to November 6, 1927, on the island. Since then no competent ornithologist has spent more than a few days on the island. Because of the lack of observations, particularly during the early spring and fall migration periods, it is quite

probable that there are other species present which have not been identified.

During the spring and fall migration, Nunivak is host to a number of birds, some of which spend only a few days to a few weeks before moving on. Others (53 species) nest on the island in summer and return to warmer climates with their young in the fall. Only nine species remain on the island or nearby waters throughout the greater part of the year.

a. Waterfowl

Six species of geese and 15 species of duck have been recorded on the island. Black brant and emperor are the most abundant geese, particularly during fall migrations when they make use of the extensive eelgrass beds in the lagoons and bays along the southern and western coastal areas. Over 18,000 brant were counted in these bays in August 1968. While emperors are relatively common nesters, very few brant nest on the island. Two races of Canada geese, Branta canadensis taverneri and B. c. minima, also utilize the island primarily during migration, although both subspecies do nest in limited numbers. The larger taverneri favor the interior portion of the island where several thousand spend the summer near the larger lakes. White-fronted geese are rarely seen and then mainly during the fall migration. Snow geese returning from

nesting grounds on Russia's Wrangell Island in the fall sometimes stop briefly on Nunivak.

The Steller's, king, common and spectacled eiders can be found during any period of the year, whenever there is any open water around the island. In the spring and again in the fall, tremendous flocks of eiders pass by enroute to their nesting or wintering grounds. The oldsquaw and harlequin ducks also spend the period of open water near the island. Pintails are the most abundant puddle duck and probably the most abundant of all nesting waterfowl.

b. Seabirds

Nunivak's sea bird rookeries are some of the largest in North America. While scattered nesting colonies occur at many locations around the island, the largest concentration of birds can be seen along the cliffs on the western and southwestern coasts (Figure 4). The approximately 12-mile section of cliffs extending from Cape Mohican and Datheekook Point and the 2-to-3-mile area near Ingi Butte are packed wing-tip-to-wing-tip with nesting sea birds. Black-legged kittiwakes and common murres are by far the most numerous of the variety of species utilizing these rookeries. Numerous, but less abundant species, include the pelagic cormorant, horned and tufted puffins, parakeet and crested auklets, and pigeon guillemot.

c. Shorebirds

A variety of shorebirds visit Nunivak, some to nest, others stopping for only a brief period to rest and feed. A number of these birds come from wintering areas far to the south, east and west, i.e., golden plovers, pectoral sandpipers, dowitchers, and northern phalaropes from South America; bristle-thighed curlews from Fiji and Samoa; sharp-tailed sandpipers, bar-tailed godwits and red phalaropes from New Zealand and Australia.

d. Passerines

The beaches, sea cliffs, tundra and willow-lined streams attract a variety of small birds. Many of these birds are common to Alaska and the "lower 48 states", while others come from the Old World. Some of the Old World birds occur only as infrequent strays while others like the yellow wagtail are common nesters. The McKay's snow bunting, which nests only on the Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, consisting of St. Matthew and Hall Islands, commonly winters on Nunivak.

e. Hawks and owls

The gyrfalcon and sharp-shinned hawk are the only hawks which have been observed on the island. The former is resident and nests on the island in low numbers while the latter occurs only rarely in migration. Although not recorded, it is likely

that either or both bald and golden eagles occasionally reach Nunivak, as both have been observed on nearby Nelson Island. Two species of owls, the short-eared and snowy, occur with their numbers varying in direct relation to the rodent population.

f. Other species

Whistling swan, lesser sandhill crane, rock and willow ptarmigan, and raven also nest on the island. Of these species, only the raven stays year-round. The ptarmigan generally leave the island in early winter and spend the period of coldest weather in the shelter of willows and spruce on the mainland, returning to the island in early spring.

4. Fish

Nunivak's many rivers, lakes, and marine waters contain a variety of fish. Five species of salmon, along with Dolly Varden and arctic char spawn in the island's rivers and one river contains a small population of grayling. Stickleback and blackfish inhabit many of the streams, ponds and lakes. Saltwater fish include halibut, flounder, herring, smelt, tom cod, sculpins and other species common to the Bering Sea. The total number of species occurring on the island andin the adjacent waters is not known, although 19 species were identified during the 1965 fishery survey

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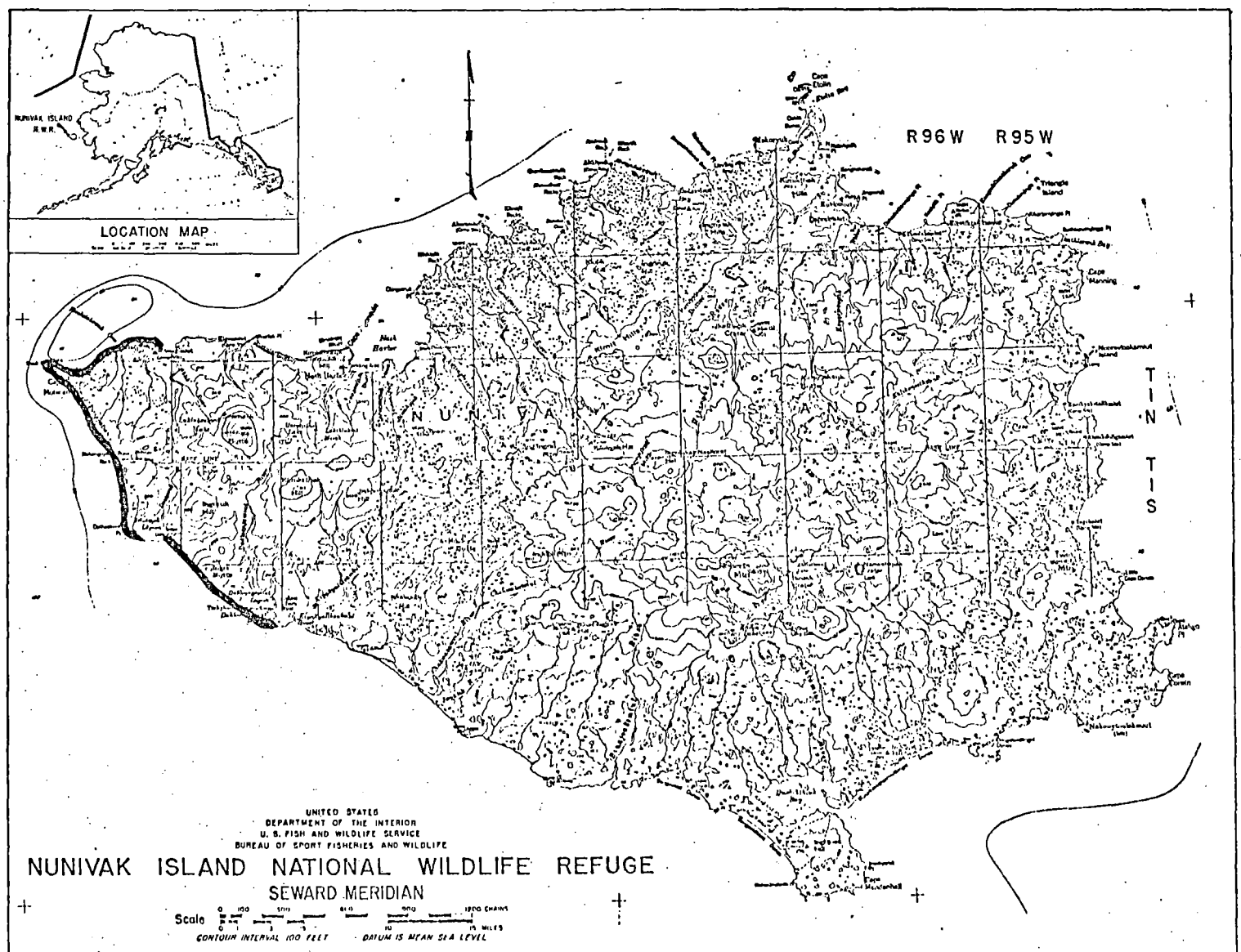
Figure 4. Location of major sea bird rookeries.



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conducted by the refuge staff (Table 4). A list of marine fishes occurring in the Bering Sea and probably in Nunivak's waters is in Exhibit C. Due to the limited opportunity for wage earning, the people rely heavily on fishing, hunting and gathering to provide for their subsistence. Of the available food resources, fish are by far the most important. The fishery is concentrated primarily on salmon, but other species, such as tom cod, halibut, Dolly Varden, flounder, and herring are also utilized.

a. Salmon fishery

Historically, all species of salmon were utilized and practically every river with a salmon run had a fish camp (Figure 5). Currently the fishery is concentrated on chum salmon and most of the fishing takes place on the south side of the island. Chum are preferred because of their greater abundance and the timing of the run. Chum arrive in late June and the run lasts until late July. The principal salmon spawning streams and related species use are listed in Appendix C.

The fishery usually takes place during the first two weeks of July when the peak of the run occurs. This is usually the period when weather conditions are most favorable for drying the catch.

Sockeye and chinook salmon are not abundant enough to attract a

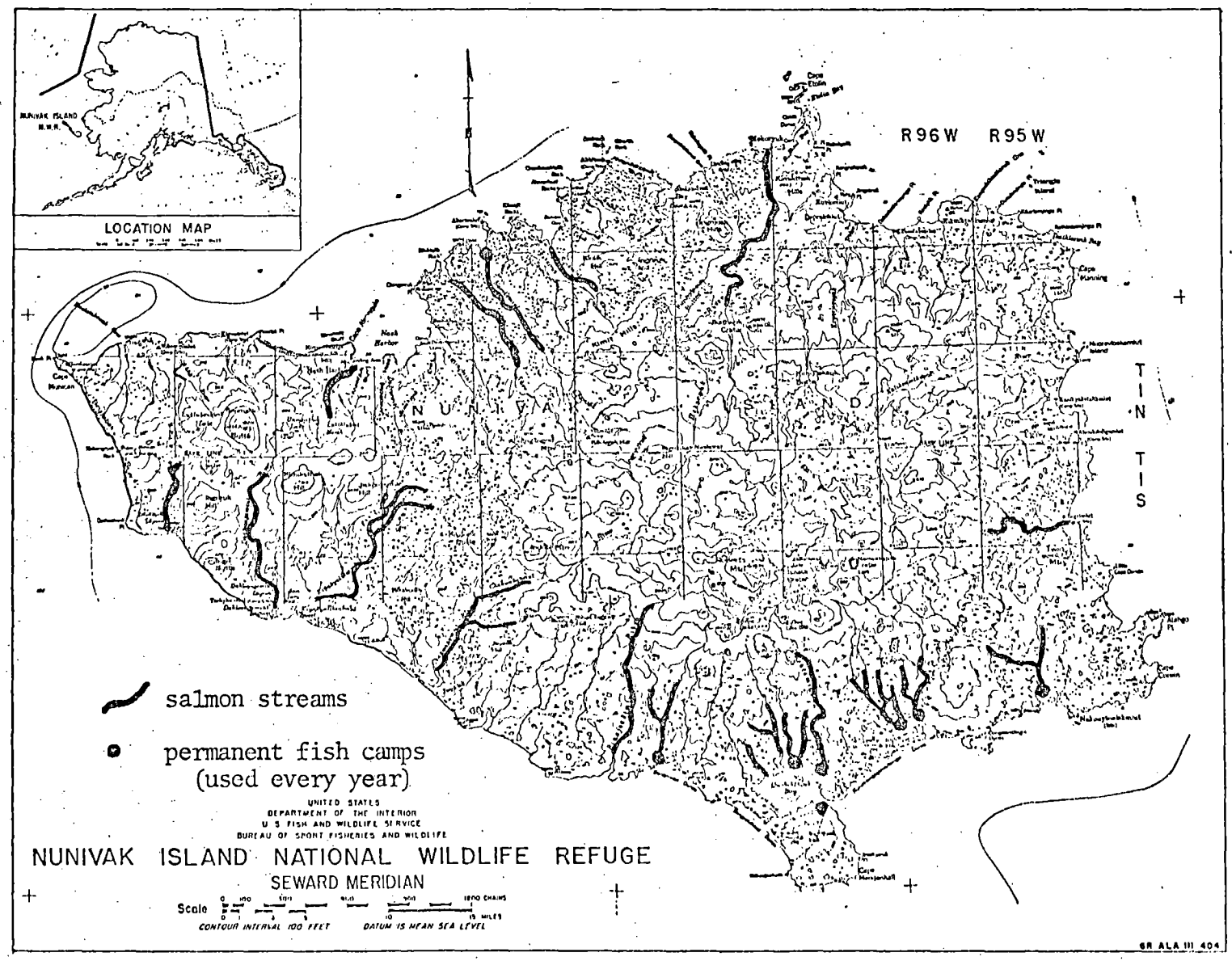
Table 4. Species of Fish Recorded and Identified during 1965 Survey.

Herring	*Clupea harengus pallasi
Rainbow trout	**Salmo gairdneri
Arctic char	*Salvelinus alpinus
Dolly Varden	S. malma
Pink salmon	Oncorhynchus gorbuscha
Chum salmon	O. keta
Chinook salmon	O. tshawytscha
Coho salmon	O. kisutch
Sockeye salmon	O. nerka
Grayling	Thymallus arcticus
Smelt	*Osmerus eperlanus
Blackfish	Dallia pectoralis
Tom cod	*Microgadus proximus
Halibut	Hippoglossus stenolepis
Lemon flounder	Parophrys vetulus
Starry founder	Platichthys stellatus
Slimy sculpin	Cottus cognatus
Great sculpin	Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus
Belligerent sculpin	Megalocottus platycephalus
Threespine stickleback	Gasterosteus aculeatus
Ninespine stickleback	Pungitius pungitius

*Observed, but not collected for positive identification

**Reported by residents, but not observed

Figure 5. Streams on Nunivak Island where salmon runs occur.



fishery. The pink salmon run is also small and slightly later than the chum run, but a few are harvested along with the chums. Coho salmon are reported to be as abundant as the chums, but do not become available until August and September. The weather at this season is usually too severe to allow the fish to dry properly. A few cohos are taken by rod and reel, but do not constitute an important food source.

The salmon fishery is a family effort, with each family moving to their fish camp, which they may share with other families, usually in mid June. The family stays until mid-to-late July, by which time enough fish have been caught and dried sufficiently to be brought back to the village.

Small beach seines are used to capture the fish. The seining usually takes place at the mouths of the spawning stream. After the fish are caught, they are split and hung on racks to dry.

b. Other fisheries

A number of flounder and occasionally Dolly Varden are caught in the salmon seines and these fish are utilized. Dolly Varden are also caught with sport tackle and a few are taken with gill nets set under the ice in early spring. Halibut which occur offshore near Cape Etolin are also caught in the spring. A small experimental commercial halibut fishery was attempted

by the residents in 1965-1966. This venture did not prove to be profitable and the only fishing for this species now is for personal use. During the winter the women and children spend many hours fishing for tom cod through the ice in front of the village. These fish are considered relatively important in the diet of the residents. During the time when the people lived entirely off the land many kinds of fish were used, including blackfish and stickleback. These fish are rarely eaten now.

5. Invertebrates

Crabs and mollusks are the only invertebrates on the island which have been identified. Rae Baxter, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, identified 50 species among the mollusks he collected along the coast and offshore of Nunivak in 1972 (Appendix C).

Residents utilize some of the clams, cockles and mussels for food, but Baxter's survey indicated that populations were not sufficient for commercial use.

B. VEGETATION

The vegetation on Nunivak is similar to that of the arctic tundra, but is somewhat modified by the influence of the maritime climate

and topography. Longer growing seasons and milder temperatures produce greater plant abundance and variety, as well as more luxuriant growth than on tundra areas further north.

Bos (1967), who worked on the island in 1965 and 1966, described six basic vegetative types and seven subtypes (Table 5). This classification was based on the dominant cover species and physiography. Rather than repeating or trying to summarize Bos's detailed description of these types, it would be more important to explain the changes which have occurred since vegetation on the island was first described by Miller in 1929 (Palmer, 1938).

In the 1920's, Palmer reported gathering 112 gunnysacks of lichens in two days. At that time, lichens constituted 80% of the vegetative cover on his study quadrats in the dry tundra type and 30% in the wet tundra type. Bos found that lichens now form only trace amounts in the wet tundra areas, and only about 12% of the dry tundra vegetative cover. This loss of lichens is a direct result of reindeer overpopulation. This situation was recognized as early as 1944 when Palmer reported that lichens had been entirely eaten off Cape Etolin.

The greatest damage to the range occurred in the mid-1940's when the reindeer population reached its highest level. Tundra vegetation, particularly lichens, take considerable time to recover even when there is no grazing, but on Nunivak there are areas in which the

Table 5. Vegetation Types and Subtypes of Nunivak Island

Vegetation Type & subtype	Location	% of Island	Dominant Species	Associated Species
1. Wet tundra	throughout island in low areas, most prevalent on north side	57.5% or 647,905 acres		
a. Peat mound			cloudberry (26%)	lichen, Labrador tea, bearberry, crowberry
b. Tidal wetland			sedges (63%)	silverweed, chickweed, bluegrass, beach rye
c. Wet tundra			sedges & cottongrass (58%)	willow, crowberry, bluejoint
2. Dry tundra	most common in interior and western tip	13.6% or 150,878 acres		
a. Grass-hummock			crowberry (29%)	sedge, lichen, moss, bearberry
b. Alpine tundra			crowberry & bearberry (29%)	Dryas, willow, Labrador tea, Oxytropis
3. Grass-browse	interior upland & drier portions	23.4% or 259,599 acres		
a. Grass-hummock			fescue & bluejoint (26%)	crowberry, wormwood, willow
b. Riparian			bluejoint & willow (26%)	fescue, burnet
4. Beach grass & forb	southern and southwestern coasts	0.4% or 4,438 acres	beach ryegrass (60%)	beach pea, fescue, bluejoint, yarrow
5. Barren rock	extensive areas in interior w/lesser amount along bluffs, buttes & streams	2.5% or 27,735 acres	crustose lichen	
6. Aquatic	throughout	2.0% or 22,188 acres	horsetail, buttercup, sedge	

vegetation is still being destroyed. Reindeer wintering areas in the interior uplands continue to be overgrazed. On Twin Mountains, Bos found that the vegetative cover had been broken in many places by grazing reindeer, leaving numerous small patches of bare ground.

Muskox have also had their effect. The animals range over much of the island in the summer, but during the critical winter period their range is reduced to the windswept areas of the dunes, mountain ridges, and cliff edges. Nearly one half of the muskox forage in the dunes, where beach rye grass is the principal plant species. The dunes cover about 4,500 acres, but more than half of this area may become unavailable in the winter due to snow and ice. Degeneration of vegetation has been noted on both dune and cliff habitats.

The relationship between muskox, reindeer and their range on Nunivak is an unnatural one. Both species have been introduced to the island and are confined to it by the surrounding sea. This confinement results in a more critical limit to the island's carrying capacity since there is no emigration. Lack of predators on the island has resulted in regulation of populations primarily by food availability. This is an unstable situation, especially in the Arctic where plant associations are easily disrupted and slow to recover. The vegetation of the island has been altered by overuse, resulting in lowered carrying capacities. It can be expected that range overuse will

continue unless populations of reindeer and muskox are held at levels commensurate with available forage.

C. WATER

There are over 70 rivers and streams on Nunivak. These rivers vary in length from the approximately 30-mile-long Mekoryuk River to the four-mile-long Jayalik River. While every stream and creek has an Eskimo name, many remain unnamed on existing maps.

All the rivers on the island drain into the sea with most having their headwaters in the interior. For the most part, the streams are shallow, usually averaging less than two feet in depth. Few exceed a width of 50 feet at their widest point. Most have rock bottoms with the rocks varying in size from gravel to large boulders. All the major rivers and many of the streams with suitable gravel are used by spawning salmon and char. The rivers are not negotiable by boat for any great distance beyond the point where they enter the sea because of their shallow depth and presence of large rocks. Nearly all the rivers and streams have clear water.

Numerous small lakes and ponds dot Nunivak's landscape. Most of these are relatively shallow with the exception of the lakes in the volcanic cones. There is no information available on the depth of these crater lakes, but they appear to be quite deep. The lakes have not been adequately tested for fish life, but some are known

to contain populations of blackfish and sticklebacks. It is also possible that some may be used by young salmon to overwinter in, before going to sea. Little use is made of the lakes by the residents except as landing areas for float planes when putting out reindeer herders. Even this use is restricted since few of the lakes are large enough to be suitable.

Nunivak's bays and lagoons are host to a variety of birds, fish and marine mammals. The large eelgrass beds in the lagoons and bays on the south and east side of the island are an important source of food for ducks and geese. Kittiwakes and other sea birds utilize the dead eelgrass washed up along the beaches for nesting material. Duchikthluk Bay is the largest of the bays and is approximately six miles long and three miles wide. This bay has the largest concentrations of fish camps during the summer salmon run. Machagimiut to the west and Ikongimiut and Kewigimiut to the east are also occupied with fish camps. Nash Harbor, Mikisagimiut, Ahdingmiut, and Etolin Bay are also favored spots for seal hunters and fishermen.

D. MINERALS

With the exception of some very thin non-commercial coal beds, there are no known minerals of economic value on Nunivak and the discovery of commercial minerals on the island is unlikely. Because of its

volcanic nature, Nunivak Island does not appear to have petroleum possibilities (Ganopole, 1972).

The possibility of Tertiary coal-associated dry-gas-associated accumulations are present throughout the Yukon-Kuskokwim Basin and petroleum possibilities, although more remote, also exist. Petroleum source rocks might be present in underlying older sediments or in postulated marine facies of Tertiary age located in the coastal areas or offshore waters. This basin and the offshore waters are considered worthy of exploratory drilling. The most likely areas for initial effort are the coastal area of the Yukon Delta and between Kuskokwim Bay and Etolin Strait (Ganopole, 1972).

CHAPTER VI

MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The Executive Orders 5095 and 5470 creating the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge specified that the purpose for the establishment was "...for the use of the Department of Agriculture in conducting experiments in the crossing and propagation of reindeer and native caribou, for contemplated experiments in re-establishing the muskox as a Native animal of Alaska, and also as a preserve and breeding ground the for Native birds and wild game and fur-bearing animals for carrying out the purposes of the Alaska game law."

A. Reindeer

Reindeer provide a basis for the principal industry of Nunivak. Herding, butchering, and the many other facets of reindeer management provide the major source of employment and income, and a number of animals, usually 300 to 400 annually, are slaughtered for local use. Additionally, the herd is of considerable importance to the residents of the adjacent Yukon Delta, where reindeer from Nunivak provide the least expensive meat. The importance of this source of protein can be placed in perspective by considering that average income of Nunivak and other Delta residents is much below national standards while retail prices are more than twice national price indices.

Under existing policies of the Bering Sea Reindeer Products, Inc., the management of deer tends to be labor-intensive and to provide individual benefits to stockholders, which include all village residents equally. Major

management decisions are made by corporations, although a committee of three residents of Nunivak, an additional knowledgeable Alaska resident, a representative of the State of Alaska, and the Juneau Area Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs acts in an advisory capacity.

The interest of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in the management program originates from several sources - the implied intent of the Executive Order establishing the Nunivak Refuge, a continuing responsibility for preserving the character of the island's fauna and flora, and, most recently, the contract transferring the herd from the government to the Native Corporation, which obligated the Bureau to assist and advise on censuses, range surveys, and the biological implications of alternatives in management. The Bureau responsibility is complicated by the fact that under the BIA, reindeer were managed without permit, memo of understanding or other formally recognized statement of responsibilities or channel of communications. This lack continued with the transfer of reindeer to the Native Corporation, and the Bureau is not represented on the advisory committee nor has a permit been issued for grazing of reindeer stipulating conditions under which grazing of deer may be permitted.

Reindeer are grazed on Nunivak in an almost feral state. This annual cycle of management presently includes the following:

1. Winter herding conducted with snowmachines to:
   a. Examine range conditions and to maintain deer on most favorable foraging areas.
   b. Provide evaluation of winter mortality.

c. Conduct slaughter, primarily for local use, but also for sale in mainland villages.

d. Take census, which includes classification by age and sex.

2. Summer herding is limited to corraling deer for slaughter. Herding is largely on foot, but herders must be distributed by aircraft, and aircraft are also used to assist herders in locating and driving deer.

3. Summer slaughter conducted in August or September includes:

a. Corraling of deer as above. This usually requires several drives in order to corral the separate herds.

b. Tally by age and sex of all animals corraled, and marking (ear tag) of fawns and castration of a prescribed proportion of male fawns.

c. Butchering of selected animals.

Logistics is a primary problem in all phases of management, as the deer are extremely wild and the large island (40 x 70 miles) has no roads, is unfenced, and, in summer, areas suitable for aircraft landing are few and frequently inappropriately located. Herders may spend days or even weeks driving a herd to the corral only to have it stampeded and lost at the finish. For this and other economic reasons, management is increasingly oriented toward emphasis on winter operations where use of snowmachines vastly increases logistic capability of herders. Recently, increased marketability of reindeer in adjacent areas of the Yukon Delta and decreased necessity for ocean transport has also encouraged this trend. Herding and handling of deer will also be facilitated by the projected construction of a corral at Nash Harbor in the proximity of favorable summer

foraging areas for deer. This will reduce length of drives and consequent stress on deer.

The herd, presently between 4,000 and 5,000 animals, is believed to be lower than the carrying capacity. Although the herd has fluctuated widely, up to 20,000 or more animals, destruction of range and heavy mortality followed high populations and capacity is presently nearer 8,000 head and certainly not more than 10,000. With proper management, the size of the herd can be limited, but unusually severe winters will undoubtedly result in losses and the size of the herd will normally fluctuate below an optimum level. Maintaining the number of deer at or near the carrying capacity will maximize economic return from the herd while preventing degradation of the range.

B. Muskox

Muskox have been managed under a policy agreement between the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife since 1962 (Appendix A). The primary objectives as stated in this agreement are:

1. To develop and maintain a nucleus herd for restocking and restoring muskox to their former range in Alaska, and for education, animal husbandry, and other requirements as may be determined by the Bureau and the State of Alaska.

2. To preserve a unit of environment and a stocking of muskox in the national interest as a representation of a rare species, formerly native to the United States.

This agreement recognized that the population could not increase indefinitely, and stated that the population would be limited to 750 animals unless a different stocking level was indicated by additional studies. (Studies have subsequently indicated a population of 500 animals to be near the maximum carrying capacity of the range.) The agreement further stipulated that until the herd reached 500 animals, up to one-half of the annual increment could be removed for re-stocking or scientific purposes, and educational display. After the herd reached 500 head, animals could be removed for purposes of domestication or by permit hunting.

Management activities to date have consisted of annual censuses, range studies, transplants, and cooperative studies with graduate students from the University of Alaska Wildlife Cooperative Unit.

Censuses: Summer aerial censuses of muskox have been conducted annually on the island by the Bureau since 1947. The coverage of the island has been in straight-line patterns, using prominent landmarks as guides. The length of time required for the survey has varied from two to three days to over a week, depending on weather. Although extended survey periods may have resulted in duplication of counts, the surveys are probably some of the most accurate of any game counts. This is due in part to the skill of the pilot who has participated in all of the surveys since 1947, and in part to the open terrain which provides no concealment of animals. The entire population is counted in the summer surveys and the number of adult bulls and calves, which are the only age-clusters easily recognized from the air, is recorded.

Starting in 1966, winter ground surveys were initiated and have been made annually with the exception of 1967 and 1969 when transplant operations interfered. In 1966, airplane-engine-powered, propeller-driven slowleds were used, but since then, all surveys have been made with more efficient snowmachines. Winter counts, usually made in March and April, provide accurate data on the sex and age composition of the herd as well as the general condition of the animals. Information from this census forms the basis for management recommendations.

Range Studies: Studies of range and snow conditions by the refuge staff are coordinated with annual winter censuses of muskox. Observations include measurements of snow depths and extent of ice layering along the census route, and locations and characteristics of areas in which muskox and reindeer are foraging.

Transplants: By 1964, the muskox population had approached a level where control was necessary. In 1964-65, a total of 33 animals was transfered to College, Alaska, for domestication experiments. In 1967 and 1968, an experimental transplant in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game resulted in moving 23 animals to nearby Nelson Island. In a much larger operation in 1969, the refuge staff and state biologists transfered 52 animals to Barter Island and in 1970 85 animals were moved to three different locations on the mainland. In the 1970 transplant, 36 animals each were released on the Feather River near Nome and at Cape Thompson on the northwest coast and an additional 13 animals at Kavik near the Arctic Wildlife Range.

While transplants have been quite sucessful in removing 193 animals since 1964, they are also very expensive. All necessary materials and equipment, hay for captive animals, and finally, the animals themselves must be transported hundreds of miles to remote regions. As an example, the 1969 transplant cost approximately $47,000, or over $900 per head, for the 52 animals moved.

In addition, transplants have created a serious problem by producing a distorted sex ratio, due to the fact that muskox are polygamous and more females than males are required for establishing herds with a maximum productivity potential. Young animals are also selected since they are easier to catch and transport, as well as more gregarious than older animals. Thus, transplants have resulted in a surplus of old bulls on the island, which do not contribute to the productivity of the herd.

Research Studies: Nunivak provides an excellent opportunity to study game populations and their effects on range conditions in an insular situation. These studies are encouraged and guidance as well as assistance in the field is provided whenever possible. Since 1965, graduate students from the University of Alaska's Wildlife Cooperative Unit have utilized the refuge to obtain data for advanced degrees. To date, the following research studies have been undertaken:

Bos, G. N. Range types and their utilization by muskox on Nunivak Island, Alaska: A reconnaissance study (Thesis completed 1967).

Knutson, D. Winter ecology of muskoxen.

Lent, P. G. A study of behavior and dispersal in introduced muskox populations.

Lent, P. G. and D. Knutson. Muskox and snow cover on Nunivak Island, Alaska.

Utermohle, G. and D. Caulkins. Behavioral and ecological study of the Nunivak Island muskox population.

In addition, the following research studies are currently being conducted by refuge personnel: Faunal Survey - WMS No. 1, to formalize recording procedures for information gathered on occurrence, distribution, and population of birds, mammals and fish encountered during the course of any activities on Nunivak; and WMS No. 2, to describe the winter ecology and behavior of muskox and reindeer with particular reference to the effect of snow cover characteristics on the use of winter range. The latter project is in cooperation with Dr. Peter Lent, Assistant Leader, Alaska Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.

Resident fish and wildlife populations are managed through applications of regulations prescribed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Management and development as related to the major resources are as follows:

1. Wildlife: no habitat manipulation or artificial improvements are planned nor deemed necessary. Population and range surveys and muskox tranplants are best accomplished by snowmachines, aircraft, and boats.

2. Fish: any surveys, management or research activities carried out by authorized officials would be conducted in a manner similar to those described under Wildlife, above. Aircraft, boat or snowmachine and ground travel on foot should provide adequate mobility to carry out objectives. It is unlikely that any stream rehabilitation is necessary or desirable in the water systems of the refuge.

3. Water: all drainages have their source within the refuge, and thus water rights will not be a problem. There are no known potential power sites on the refuge.

4. Vegetation: vegetation succession would be permitted to take its natural course. No artificial manipulation is planned to change the vegetation succession now present.

5. Mineral and petroleum resources: No known potential mineral or petroleum resources exist on the refuge.

6. Visitor use: The Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, unlike many other refuges, is not besieged with visitors. It is estimated that since 1962, when the Refuge Headquarters was established in Bethel, fewer

than two dozen people have visited the island for the sole purpose of recreation. Of those that have, most have been either walrus hunters or photographers, with many of them professionals on assignment. In addition to these, there are a number of state and federal personnel who come to Mekoryuk on business, but who may taken an occasional boat or snowmachine trip out of the village to see wildlife, visit fish camps, etc.

There are a number of reasons for the lack of visitors, i.e., remoteness, cost of transportation, limited public facilities, frequency of inclement weather, and lack of publicity. These deterrents will probably continue to discourage most visitors, but as other areas become more saturated, the more adventurous, hardy and affluent will seek out new "unspoiled" areas like Nunivak.

Because of the extremely limited visitor use on the Refuge, it has not been necessary to impose restrictions other than those normally in effect on a national wildlife refuge. In fact, visitor use, if anything, has been encouraged. All serious queries are answered in great detail, occasionally going so far as arranging charters and lodging, recommending guides, supplying equipment, etc.

If in the future, visitor use increases, it may become necessary to impose some restrictions in order to protect the resources. It also may become necessary to provide some facilities for the safety of the visitor.

The BSF&W National Planning Tream, after making their study in 1971, noted the problems limiting extensive public use of the western Alaska refuges and

made the following recommendations:

a. Channel interpretive efforts in to publications and films to reach persons who will never visit these refuges, emphasizing relationship of the Eskimos to the wildlife and their natural surroundings.

b. On a smaller scale prepare information brochures to aid those who do plan trips to the refuge. In addition place rotating exhibits highlighting selected features in airport lobbies and in the Bethel Headquarters.

c. Long-range efforts to encourage Alaska-based airlines to conduct special birding, sightseeing or outdoor-recreation-oriented tours. If tours become a reality the Bureau should be prepared to provide on-site interpretive support.

7. Scientific Studies: The Nunivak NWR, because of its insular situation, unusual fauna, geological formation, Eskimo history, etc. will attract scientists from a variety of disciplines. In the past researchers in the field of wildlife and range management, ornithology, geology, archaeology and anthropology have conducted studies on the island and it can be assumed that this type of use will continue.

The policy is to encourage scientific studies and to offer assistance whenever possible. At the same time it will be necessary to require that any studies be conducted in such a manner which insures the least amount of disturbance to the environment.

C. Developments

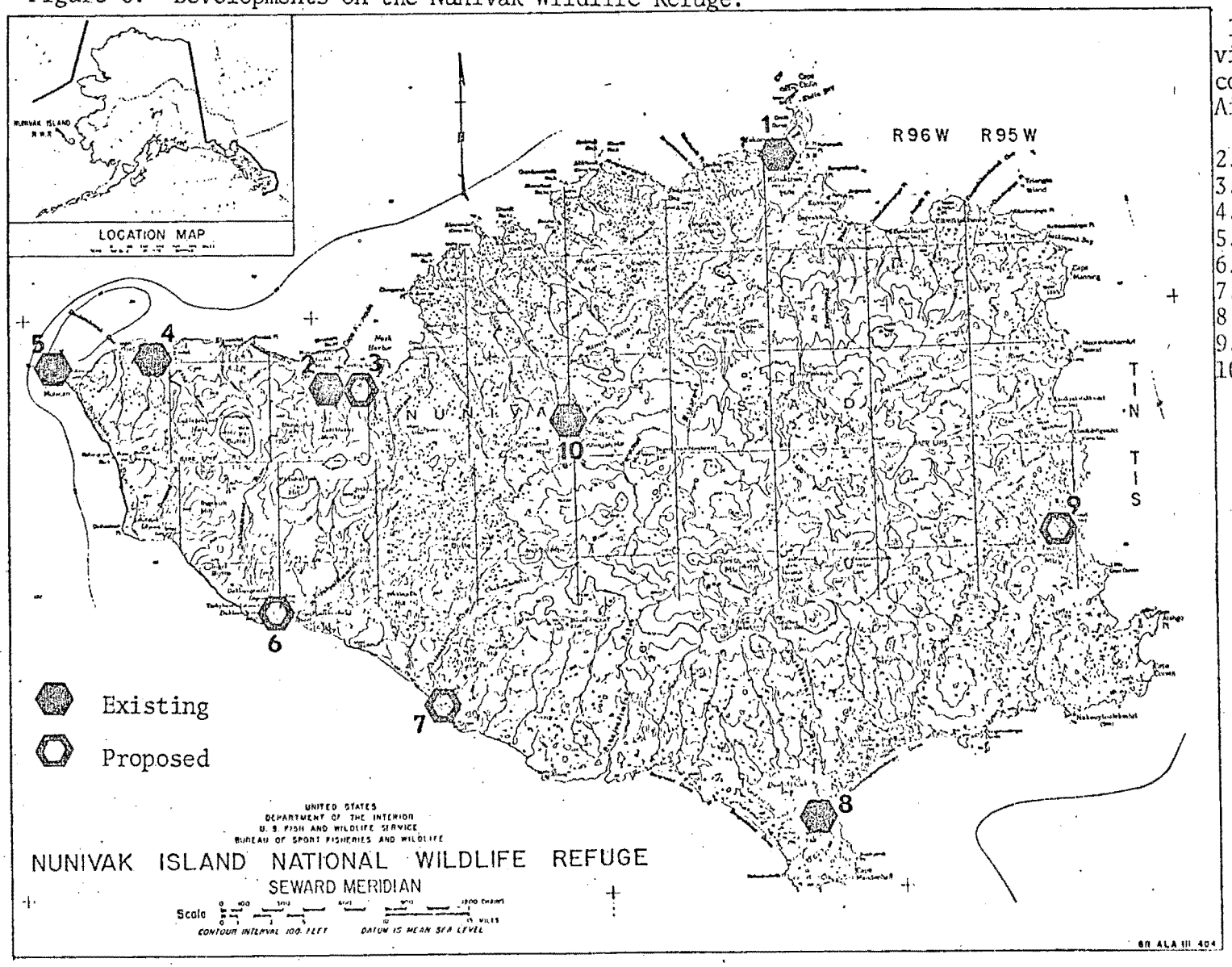
Other than the developments at Mekoryuk village, one shelter cabin has been built at Duchikthluk Bay and another will be built this winter or next spring at Mikisagamiut. Additional shelter cabins are planned for the

south side at either Dahloogamiut or Chakwakamiut and on the east coast around Twin Mountain. Currently it is not possible to reach shelter at the end of each day during the winter muskox census, necessitating camping in snow caves. The additional cabins would not only increase efficiency, but would make the winter census a safer operation, as storms are common during this time of year. The cabins would also be available to researchers working on the island in either winter or summer, and possibly to visitors by arrangement.

Other structures on the refuge include a marine beacon on Cape Mohican, a deserted Coast Guard cabin near Dooksook Lagoon, three frame buildings at Nash Harbor and a reindeer herder's cabin near the center of the island. Existing and proposed developments for Nunivak are illustrated in Figure 6.

The Alaska State Highway Department Planning Commission envisions a surface transportation corridor on Nunivak as necessary to serve population centers at a future date as resources allow. The proposed road would generally circle the island and connect Mekoryuk with Nash Harbor, the west coast, and Cape Mendenhall. The letter containing these comments is attached (Appendix D).

Figure 6. Developments on the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge.



1. Mekoryuk village, Muskox corral & barn Airstrip
2. Old Buildings
3. Reindeer corral
4. shelter cabin
5. Navigation Aid
6. shelter cabin
7. shelter cabin
8. shelter cabin
9. shelter cabin
10. Reindeer herder cabin

CHAPTER VII

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

The inhabitants of Nunivak are descendents of Eskimos who have lived on the island for 2,000 years or more. The fact that the island was made a refuge in 1929, without the residents' knowledge, has not deterred the feeling that the entire island and its resources are theirs, and they have continued to use it as such, refuge notwithstanding. Settlement of the Land Claims may establish legal boundaries, but it remains to be seen if attitudes will change.

The residents of Nunivak have availed themselves of over-snow vehicles almost from their inception in the north. When propeller-driven airsleds were introduced approximately 20 years ago, the people adopted this method of transportation and forsook their dogteams. After 1965, the snowmachine rapidly replaced the airsled and virtually every family now has at least one snowmachine. This vehicle is now the sole means of transportation for approximately seven months of the year.

These machines are used in hunting, fishing, trapping, and other subsistence activities. They are used by the reindeer project for herding and harvesting reindeer and by the Bureau on snow- and winter-range surveys, muskox censuses and in capturing muskox for transplanting. In addition, snowmachines are used by the residents for recreation. As the island is essentially roadless, this is the only means they have of getting around the island in the winter. Virtually all of the island receives some snowmachine use, although routes between primary hunting or fishing areas are of major importance.

During the period of open water, outboard-motor-driven boats are used for transportation to and from fishing and seal hunting camps and berry picking areas. Considerable use is also made of boats for pure recreation. As this use is well-established, there would be no conflict with the wilderness concept. Likewise the use of aircraft in reindeer herding or for surveys and censuses by the Bureau would not be in conflict. The aircraft use is primarily restricted to a few of the larger lakes, bays, and lagoons by float planes and the sand beaches by wheel planes.

In contemplating a wilderness designation the socio-economic impact on the following aspects should be considered form the standpoint of the residents, nonresidents and refuge management.

A. Recreation

It is very difficult to separate recreational use of wildlife from subsistence use of wildlife by the residents. To say that these people do not obtain enjoyment in catching a fish or in hunting waterfowl, ptarmigan or seal would be ridiculous. However, these activities are directed more towards the purpose of obtaining food than for the "refreshment of strength or spirit". For that reason wildlife use by residents will be discussed in more detail under the heading of subsistence. The residents do enjoy watching wildlife and are keen observers. The knowledge of wildlife habits gleaned through hours of observation is helpful in the harvest of the animals, but at the same time it does provide entertainment. The fact that the village of Mekoryuk contains a number of bird houses indicates that the people enjoy having wildlife around. The impact that a wilderness classification will have on wildlife-oriented recreation of the residents can only be detrimental if the people are not allowed to travel by snowmachine to

where the wildlife is.

Nunivak offers a great potential for wildlife-oriented recreation to the nonresident and it is just a matter of time before the public becomes aware of the possibilities. For the most part, visitors will come to the island only in the summer. By hiring a resident guide with a boat for getting around the island, the visitor would be able to see and photograph vast seabird colonies, herds of reindeer, muskox and Native fish camps. In addition, the visitor could receive considerable enjoyment just beachcombing along the many miles of beautiful sand beaches. It is doubtful that visitors would be attracted to the refuge solely for the purpose of fishing, waterfowl or ptarmigan hunting in spite of the excellent existing opportunities. This type of recreation is more easily obtained in other areas of Alaska. However, persons coming primarily for other reasons may well avail themselves of these sports. There is also a potential for winter snowmachine trips to see reindeer and muskox.

A wilderness classification would have no effect or perhaps might enhance the wildlife-oriented recreational use by visitors in the summer, but could be a critical deterrent to winter visitors.

B. Economic

1. Subsistence and Commercial Use of Wildlife: Prior to World War II the residents relied almost exclusively on the island's wildlife resources for their subsistence. Miller, who conducted a range survey on the island in 1929 had the following to say about the Native subsistence economy: "These Natives are people of the sea. They live on the beaches and travel about

the shores in kayaks. Their fuel consists of beachwood which is very scarce about the island or of dried sphagnum moss pressed and dipped in seal oil. They catch and dry tomcods, herring, salmon trout, and salmon during the periods of their respective runs, and in the proper seasons they hunt seal ugruks and walruses. At times when walruses and seals are not obtainable they hunt waterfowl and occasionally get ptarmigans for their fresh meats".

The need of wildlife for subsistence has decreased from its former importance, but is still required as many Natives are unable to secure a cash income great enough to replace entirely the use of wildlife for food and clothing. Approximately only 20-25 persons in Mekoryuk have full-time employment with up to 16 additional people being employed part-time by the Reindeer Project. Even with the advent of food stamps, which has greatly increased their buying power, the annual income of the Natives is still not sufficient. (Average annual per capita income for the Kuskokwim Area in 1965 was $585.00. Alaska Review of Business and Economic Conditions, 1969, Volume VI, No. 3). For those who can afford white man's food, there is still a philosophy of "living off the land" coupled with the fact the taste of traditional foods is frequently preferred.

Fish are by far the most preferred food item in the subsistence diet, with salmon being the most important . In 1965 the average salmon catch per family was 450 fish. Based on this figure it is estimated that between 10,000 and 20,000 salmon are taken annually by the island's 40 families.

Other fish species utilized include tomcod, herring, Dolly Varden, flounder, and halibut. With the exception of a pilot halibut fishery at Mekoryuk

in 1966 all the fish caught are for personal use rather than for commercial purposes. The 1966 experimental halibut fishery produced a catch of 8,799 pounds and a gross sale of $2,265. This project was operated on a BIA grant and utilized BIA freezer and other facilities at Mekoryuk for little or no cost to the project. With a minimal overhead the project provided an average gross income of $175 for ten fishermen who fished an average of 6.2 days. Due primarily to a lack of interest of the fishermen along with marketing and transportation problems as well as reduced profits if the full overhead costs were assumed, the fishery was not continued.

Seals are the second most important wildlife resource used. Accurate records do not exist for the number of seals taken annually; however, a State report of fur buyers in 1966 indicates that 432 seal skins were purchased from Mekoryuk that year. This figure probably represents no more than half of the total take, since a number of skins are retained for use in clothing and many seals are taken when the skins are not prime and so are not sold.

Seal hunting goes on year-round, but most effort is expended in the spring when the seals are migrating northward through leads in the sea ice. Seal camps are established at this time on points of land where leads are known to occur most frequently. These camps may be a considerable distance from the village, such as the favored sites at Cape Mendenhall and Nash Harbor. Snowmachines are used to haul boats and camp gear to these sites where the hunters may stay for a few days to a week or more. Some hunters leave their boats near Mekoryuk and travel daily by snowmachine between their camp and Mekoryuk. A few walrus are harvested each year

when weather and ice conditions permit. Most of the animals taken are used for food and the ivory for carving. One or two of the men offered guided hunts for walrus but this business is now illegal under terms of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

Trapping currently does not approach its former importance. This is due to several factors, namely, low fur prices and winter employment in construction projects on the island during the past few years. Trapping is primarily for white fox, although a few red fox and mink are taken. In 1966, when the trapping effort was higher than at present, 179 white fox pelts were shipped from the island. White fox skins shipped in 1965 totaled 172. In 1966, the top trapper sold 44 white fox skins, for which he received between seven and eight hundred dollars. For the past ten years snowmachines have been used by trappers to run their traplines and before that, air sleds were used.

Other items important in the subsistence diet include waterfowl, seabird eggs, clams and berries.

The impact of a wilderness classification on the subsistence harvest of wildlife may be detrimental to the people of Nunivak. If snowmachine use is banned on the island, it could eliminate trapping and severely hamper seal harvest.

2. Reindeer Industry: Since 1945, the Nunivak Island herd has been the largest source of commercially-sold reindeer meat in Alaska. Except for 1948-49, when the Nunivak slaughtering plant was closed, approximately

one-half of the total amount of reindeer meat produced for annual sale comes from Nunivak.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was responsible for the management of the herd from 1939 to 1970. In 1945 the BIA built a slaughtering plant at Mekoryuk. Until 1956 reindeer meat from Nunivak was used to supply Alaskan Native Service facilities. All meat up until that time had been shipped from the island via the BIA vessel NORTH STAR. In 1956 the ship discontinued stops at Seward and Sitka, which were major off-loading ports for several ANS schools and hospitals In the same year the BIA initiated an agreement with the Alaska Department of Agriculture for inspection of Nunivak meat and increased sales to other retail markets.

During the period of BIA operation, the Nunivak reindeer industry was based on a make-work basis. This philosophy served its purpose of providing an economic base for the village of Mekoryuk, but resulted in a high-cost operation. During the period between 1963 and 1968 the labor costs averaged around $20/100 pounds of dressed meat compared to $1.50/100 pounds in meat-packing operations in other states. However, during the 1967 season the operation paid about $46,000 in wages to the Eskimo residents. As a result the island's people are far better off economically than people in other Delta villages. In addition to the sale of reindeer meat the industry obtains other revenue through the sale of skins and antlers. The latter are purchased for use as aphrodisiacs in the Orient.

The villagers also take about 300 deer a year for use of their own. This venison is the primary source of red meat. The skins are also used in the manufacture of clothing both for the resident and for sale to others.

In April 1970 title to the reindeer herd was turned over to the village of Mekoryuk and a Nunivak Island Reindeer Committee was established to provide technical guidance and consulting services in the management of the herd. At the time of the transfer a contract was prepared which contained the following points:

a. The herd is to be repaid to the U. S. Government beginning in 1973. The repayment is to be in kind, with not less than 1/15 of the population of the herd at the time of transfer being repaid in any one year, provided that at no time will repayment exceed 1/10 of the current population. The Government reserves the right to accept a smaller quantity in any one year.

b. Deer accepted for repayment will be for the purpose of establishing new Native-owned herds elsewhere in Alaska and for research and demonstration purposes. If there is no demand for new herds, animals can be accepted only for research and demonstration purposes.

c. All facilities are to remain the property of the BIA but made available to the village corporation by permit. These facilities are to be rehabilitated. If the program is considered successful by the Government, the property will be conveyed to the village no later than June 30, 1975.

d. Starting in fiscal year 1970 the Government will provide a fund of $160,000 for operations. For the next four years, $40,000 annually will be provided for education, training or agricultural assistance based on need.

e. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is charged with making a range survey and report on conditions, carrying capacity of the range and

recommendations on improved range management practices required.

On transfer of the herd to the village corporation, the contract provided for an advisory committee of representatives from the village, the State of Alaska, and the BIA. Bureau representatives were not included, although the island is a refuge, the range is a Bureau responsibility, and Bureau files include more information on the herd's history and relation to the range than any other agency. No provision was made permitting the Bureau to restrict the size of the herd in range management, nor was any suggestion made that grazing fees might be appropriate, since they are required on all refuges and public lands in other states.

The most notable problems experienced by the village corporation in assuming management responsibility of the herd are deteriorating range conditions resulting in lower productivity, and increased mortality which has reduced the herd to approximately 4,000 head. Progress is being made, however. Management plans by the Bering Sea Reindeer Products Corporation include winter herding, culling of undesirable animals and construction of handling corrals around the island.

The reindeer industry would suffer greatly with a wilderness classification, since all winter herding, censusing, range surveys and harvesting are accomplished with snowmachines. The deer range throughout the island, with the exception of the higher interior mountains and nearly the entire island would have to be covered with snowmachines in order to manage the herd.

3. Muskox Hunting: As previously discussed, the muskox herd contains a surplus of adult males (214 males; 121 females - April 1972), due primarily

to a higher winter mortality of young and female animals. These excess bulls are a detriment to the herd as they consume forage required by more productive animals. Preservation of these animals has resulted in an unbalanced sex ratio and concomitant reduction in calf production. The bulls which are obviously surplus should be removed to assure the welfare of the island's muskox population.

Traditionally surplus wild animals have been removed from state- and federally-managed lands by reduction programs conducted or supervised by agency or general hunting seasons. A cropping program by Bureau personnel would be economically wasteful of a valuable resource and, judging from public reaction, a hunting season would be distasteful to some people.

Much of the unfavorable reaction to public hunting was generated by persons under the belief that muskox hunting is not "sporting." This is based on the highly-publicized habit of muskox forming a defense ring and standing to face their attackers. This is true only when the animals are cornered and all escape routes blocked. On Nunivak it has been observed repeatedly by refuge personnel that the animals will take flight at the first sign of danger. On the open tundra, where there is little cover for concealment, stalking a herd on foot or skiis should prove very challenging. Furthermore, hunting on a wildlife refuge is very carefully regulated and supervised. For instance, aircraft may be completely banned and the use of snowmachines (which will be necessary) may be restricted to prescribed routes.

Economic benefits to the State from muskox hunting may be significant. These benefits would be particularly important to the residents of Nunivak who have only a limited means of gainful employment during the winter. Possible

monetary returns on the cropping of 40 trophy class bulls annually by resident and nonresident hunters are as follows:

	Return per Animal	
	Non-resident Hunters	Resident Hunters
Liscenses & Trophy Fees	$1,000	$500
Hotel & Restaurant, Anchorage & Bethel	150	50
Air Fares, Anchorage to Nunivak and Return	180	180
Eskimo Guide on Nunivak	500	500
Meals & Lodging on Nunivak	175	175
Purchase of Eskimo Arts & Crafts	50	50
Taxidermy Costs	250	250
Misc. Expenses & Purchases	100	100
Registered Guide	500	none
Total	2,905	1,805
Total x 40 Bulls	$116,200	$72,200
Grand Total	$188,400	

4. Tourism: As previously noted Nunivak has much to offer a visitor or photographer, but at the present time, few tourists have been attracted to Nunivak Island. However, publicity generated by a muskox hunt or promotion by the state, tour agencies, or airlines could result in an ever-increasing number of tourists and wildlife photographers. The airline serving Nunivak has proposed scheduling tours to the island. These tours would be primarily for the purpose of giving visitors an opportunity to see Eskimo life, reindeer

roundups and purchase arts and crafts. There is a possibility that these tours will include an overflight of the island to permit observation of muskox and reindeer herds. It is conceivable that if this tour is initiated, some visitors or their friends may wish to come back to spend time on the island. If the island receives wilderness classification, the resultant publicity may also attract visitors.

Currently the Bureau has no facility on the island to inform the visitor that the island is a national wildlife refuge or to acquaint them with the island's wildlife resources or Bureau goals. Considering the island's potential for attracting visitors, some facility should be constructed in the very near future.

5. Trends

a. Human population: Shortly before the turn of the century approximately 700 people inhabited Nunivak and lived in scattered villages around the island (Table 6). The population, after reaching a low of around 150 in the 1950's, increased steadily until the mid-60's when it reached a high of over 300. At that time, a low-cost housing project was started in Bethel which offered employment and on-the-job training. About 10 families moved to Bethel to take advantage of this opportunity, resulting in a loss of approximately 50 people. Some of these returned to Nunivak while others became residents of Bethel. Prior to this time, emigration off the island was smaller than the birthrate, but this is no longer true. This situation is generally true for most Delta villages where more and more people are moving to where they can find employment. Nunivak has a better economy than most villages in the area, so their loss may not be as great.

Table 6. Location and Population of Villages on Nunivak Island in 1890.

Village (1890)	Present Name or Location	Population (1890)
Kwigamiut	south of Cape Corwin	43
Koot	near Mekoryuk	117
Ingreamiut	Ingrimiut near Twin Mountains	35
Chuligimiut	between Ingrimiut & Cape Etolin	32
Upper Chuligimiut	" " " " "	30
Kahmiut	Ahikitook	40
Kinegnamiut	near Cape Mohican	76
Tunaghamiut	between Cape Mohican & Cape Mendenhall	71
Kanagmiut	" " " " " "	41
		485

Total estimated population 700

However, it is doubtful if the island population will grow and it is more likely that it will decrease.

b. Economy: A cash economy is rapidly replacing the old subsistence way of life. It is doubtful, however, that it will ever completely supplant it for reasons previously stated. While less demand will be placed on the wildlife resources to provide food and clothing, the harvest may not decline at the same rate due to increased efficiency and ease provided by modern equipment, i.e., snowmachines, aircraft, outboard motors, and fishing gear. This equipment will require more cash and thus more hours on the job and less time in pursuit of wildlife.

With proper management and a little bit of luck the reindeer industry can continue to be a viable source of income. Previous methods of operations such as providing employment to anyone wanting to work will have to be discontinued in order to increase efficiency and reduce labor costs. In other words, the project will have to be conducted as a business rather than as a welfare project.

In some years muskox have been a major source of income to the island's residents. In the 1969 transplant, $9,000 was paid to Eskimo assistants. In addition to transplants, there is a good potential for the residents to earn money guiding and, indirectly, by providing food and lodging to hunters and photographers. Another source of income is through the gathering of muskox wool (qiviut) which is either sold raw or spun and knitted into a finished product. This cottage industry started about 5 years

ago and has continued to be a source of income with demand exceeding supply.

Trapping is not currently an important source of income, but may be from time to time, depending on the vagaries of the fur market. This situation was also true of the sale of seal skins, which has now been restricted by the Marine Mammal Protection Act. This Act, which provides that hunting, killing, tanning or otherwise processing seal hides may be performed only by Natives, has curtailed what market did exist. It is possible that the Act may be amended to broaden legal activities. However, in the case of Nunivak, seals are probably hunted as much for food as for the monetary reward through the sale of skins. Hunting for food is allowed by the Act to Natives.

c. Public Use: It can be expected that public use will increase as more people become aware of Nunivak's unique qualities. Nunivak can expect to attract several types of visitors. Tourists will come to see the Eskimo way of life, reindeer roundups, to purchase arts and crafts, and just to go somewhere different. People interested in wildlife, including students, range managers, photographers, etc., will be attracted by the island's variety of wildlife. The island's interesting geological formation will attract geologists, and archaeologists and anthropologists will be interested in the people and past cultures.

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSIONS

The 3.6-million-acre Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge constitutes a unique island ecosystem with many scientific, educational, recreational, aesthetic, and cultural values. It is the largest island refuge and second largest refuge in the National Wildlife Refuge System, and in most respects is a de facto wilderness. Because of remoteness and adverse weather conditions, it is seldom visited, although there is considerable potential for greater public use and enjoyment.

Current management is directed primarily at maintaining populations of muskox and reindeer at levels of maximum sustained yield, protecting the habitats of sea birds and other native wildlife, and assuring that the subsistence and recreational hunting and fishing rights of island Natives are honored in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations.

There are approximately 249 permanent residents on the island living in the village of Mekoryuk on the northeast coast. Most are Eskimos who, despite the white man's laws, consider Nunivak Island as belonging to them because of their occupancy since aboriginal times. They use much of the island and its adjacent marine waters for subsistence and recreational purposes and rely almost entirely on motorboats in the summer and snowmachines in winter for transportation. Snowmachines are also used in connection with reindeer herding as well as by refuge officials for conducting surveys and censuses.

The Native village of Mekoryuk, once a village corporation is formed under terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, is entitled to select the equivalent of not more than 3 townships (69,120 acres) of surface estate within a block of 25 townships contiguous to their village. The Secretary of the Interior is also authorized to withdraw and convey to the appropriate Native Regional Corporation fee title to existing cemetery and historical sites. Upon application, the Secretary may also convey surface estate not to exceed 160 acres of land occupied by a Native as a primary place of residence on August 31, 1971.

Although the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 extinguished any existing inland and offshore aboriginal hunting and fishing rights, it is anticipated that island Natives will be slow to accept this as fact. Rather, they will no doubt continue their traditional subsistence hunting, fishing, and trapping activities, both on their own lands, once these are patented, and on the refuge, as much as they are doing at present and have done in the past.

Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge is currently managed by a two-man staff located at Bethel, 145 miles distant on the mainland. These two are responsible for 6 refuges in the western Alaska area, totaling about 6.8 million acres. The refuge program on all 6 areas is most immediately concerned with preservation and enhancement of their wildlife resources for maximum sustained benefit to people. The refuge managers seldom have the opportunity to visit Nunivak because of inadequate staffing and budgeting.

Although it has been determined by the Interior Department Solicitor that the Bureau has jurisdiction over all the tidelands within the refuge boundary, said boundary has never been precisely described. At the time of refuge establishment, it was identified merely by drawing a circle around Nunivak Island. In some instances, the boundary even extends beyond the 12-mile territorial limit. Until a legal determination and description of a true and accurate boundary is made, establishment of a wilderness boundary that includes the open sea would appear to be tenuous at best.

Additional complications to wilderness designation include the Soviet loading zone for commercial fishermen located within the refuge offshore waters. Little is known of Soviet use of this loading zone. Although there is only a 4-mile stretch of road on Nunivak now, the Alaska Department of Highways envisions the need for a road corridor around the entire island, which would further complicate wilderness designation.

The provision in Executive Order 5095 that "...the establishment of this reservation shall not interfere with the use of the island for lighthouse, military, or naval purposes..." would also appear to conflict with protection of the island's wilderness qualities. This stipulation clearly provides for military use of the refuge when deemed necessary.

Because of these aforementioned conflicts, it is proposed that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge <u>not</u> be designated a wilderness area in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The most serious conflict appears

to be between wilderness management and protection, and the use of snowmachines as the established means of transportation, for management of reindeer and muskox, subsistence hunting and fishing, and other social requirements of Nunivak's residents.

The following have been explored and should be considered as alternatives to the proposal.

Alternative 1. Propose the entire refuge for wilderness, except those lands eventually selected by the Natives under ANCSA, with the provision that the use of snowmachines will be allowed to continue. Use of snowmachines may be inconsistent with wilderness; however, they are an established means of winter transportation on the island. No other people other than Nunivak residents use the area during the winter months. This alternative will allow a time-and-use zoning of snowmachines and still provide wilderness protection to the refuge, yet will not cause a hardship on the residents who depend on such vehicles for subsistence activities.

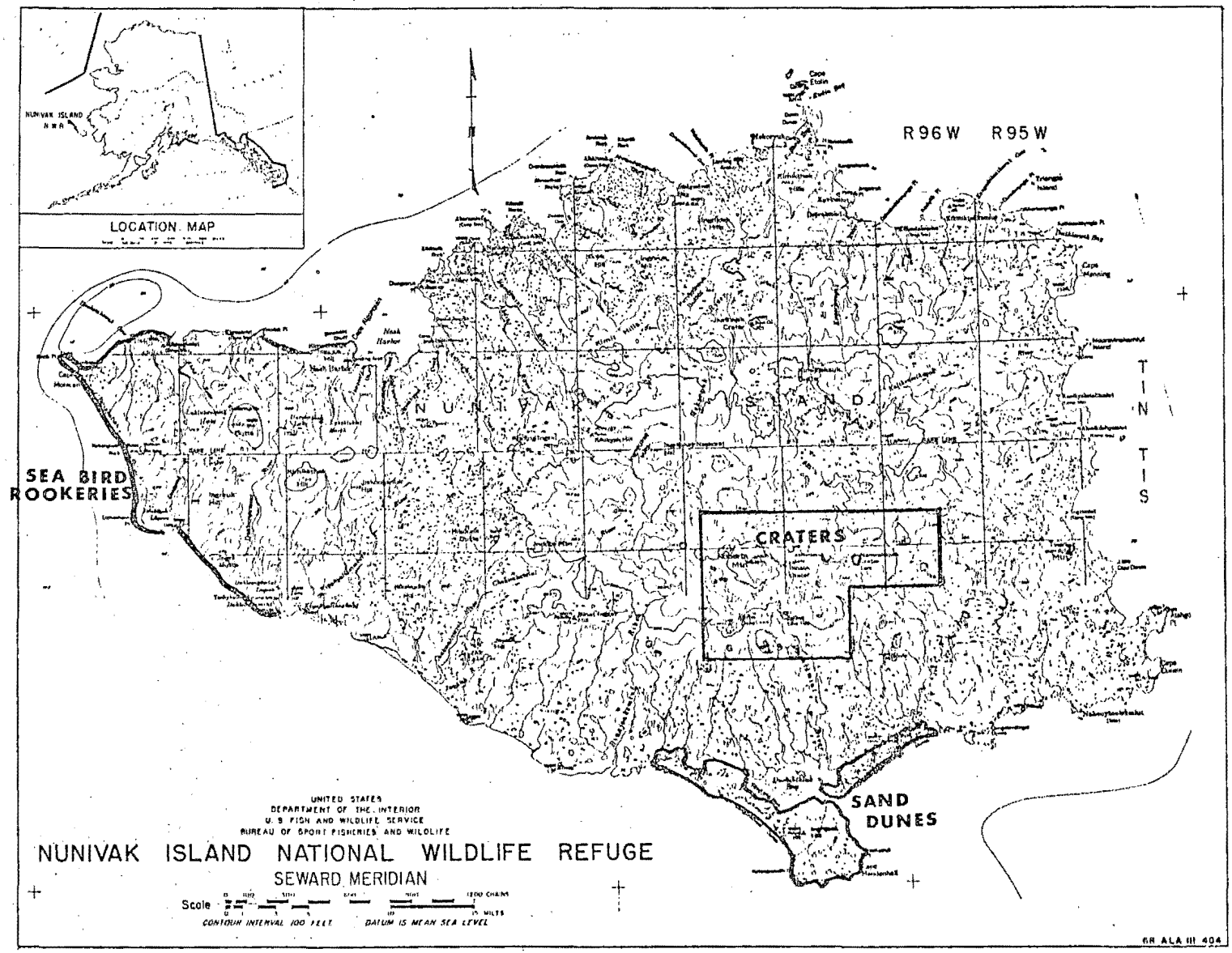
Alternative 2. Propose the entire refuge for wilderness except those lands eventually selected by the Natives under ANCSA and <u>prohibit</u> the use of snowmachines. This alternative would provide a wilderness area free from any winter off-road vehicles, but would cause a severe hardship to the residents of Nunivak, since such vehicles are an established means of transportation and vital to their subsistence activities.

Alternative 3. Propose only the submerged lands, offshore rocks and islets and exclude the main island because of existing uses. This alternative would provide added protection to the important estuaries but would not include the entire island ecosystem. However, there would be little conflict with the current subsistence and recreational hunting and fishing by the local Natives with their snowmachines during winter months.

Alternative 4. Propose the submerged lands, offshore rocks, islets and those areas on the main island which are uniquely different from the rest of the island. These unique features would include the sand dunes on the south side near Duchikthluk Bay, the crater lake area surrounding Mount Roberts and the bird cliffs from Mikisagimiut to Dooksook Lagoon (Figure 7). This alternative would provide wilderness protection to only a portion of the refuge, with little effect on Native activities.

The sand dunes are the major wintering area for muskox. The bird cliffs support one of the larger bird rookeries in Alaska and also is a major muskox winter use area. The crater lake area would give added protection to the most unique portion of the islands unusual crater feature. This proposal would allow snowmachine use of most of the Natives traditional hunting and fishing areas on the island.

Figure 7. Locations of unique features outlined in Alternative Four.



Apr. 15, 1925
(5095)

Executive Order

NUNIVAK ISLAND RESERVATION

ALASKA

Alaska #1319 1329 to 13 1443 Tot

It is hereby ordered that Nunivak Island, west of Etolin Strait, off the coast of Alaska, located approximately in latitude 60° north, longitude 166° west from Greenwich, in Bering Sea, and located within the area segregated by the broken line upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part of this order, be and the same is hereby reserved from settlement, location, sale, or entry, and from classification and lease under the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1452), entitled "An Act to provide for the protection, development, and utilization of public lands in Alaska by establishing an adequate system of grazing livestock thereon," and set apart for the use of the Department of Agriculture in conducting experiments in the crossing and propagation of reindeer and native caribou, for contemplated experiments in reestablishing the musk ox as a native animal of Alaska, and also as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds and wild game and fur-bearing animals for carrying out the purposes of the Alaska game law of January 13, 1925 (43 Stat. 739, U. S. C., Title 48).

The establishment of this reservation shall not interefere with the use of the island for lighthouse, military, or naval purposes, or with the construction of school houses, buildings, or other improvements by the Bureau of Education on Nunivak Island.

It is unlawful within this reservation (a) willfully to set on fire or cause to be set on fire any timber, underbrush, or grass; (b) willfully to leave or suffer fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material; (c) after building a fire in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material to leave it without totally extinguishing it; (d) to hunt, trap, capture, willfully disturb or kill any wild birds or take or destroy the nests or eggs of any wild birds, or willfully disturb or kill any game or fur-bearing animal, or any animal that may be introduced except under such regulations as hereafter may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture and then only in accordance with the Alaska game law and regulations thereunder with respect to wild birds and game and fur-bearing animals.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all persons not to commit any of the acts herein enumerated under the penalties prescribed by Sections 52, 53, and 84, as amended April 15, 1924, of the United States Penal Code, and the Alaska game law of January 13, 1925 (43 Stat. 739), or any other law applicable to the Territory of Alaska.

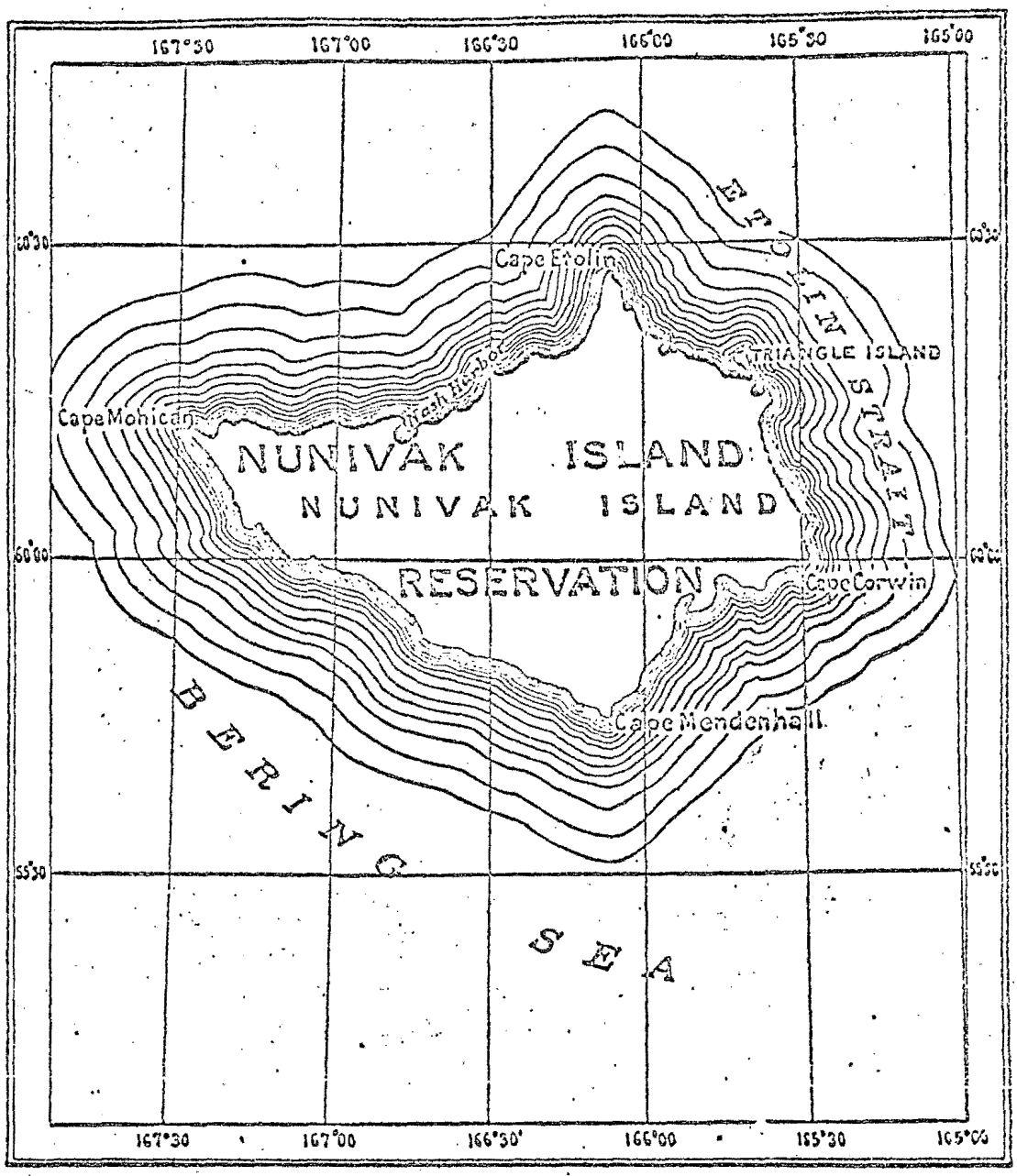
HERBERT HOOVER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

NUNIVAK ISLAND RESERVATION

ALASKA

Segregated by broken line and designated "Nunivak Island Reservation"



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
William Spry, Commissioner

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1933

(2)

Appendix 2

EXECUTIVE ORDER

RESERVATION OF LANDS IN NATIVE VILLAGES FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

ALASKA

It is hereby ordered that pending survey and segregation by the General Land Office, tracts of land in the following described places in Alaska, upon which the Office of Education has erected school buildings, not to exceed forty (40) acres in each place, be, and they are hereby, reserved and set apart for the use of the Office of Education, subject to any valid claims thereto existing at the date of this order, viz:

Akutan	near	latitude	54° 17'	, longitude	165°	35'
Atka	"	"	52° 20'	"	174°	15'
Beaver	"	"	66° 29'	"	146°	55'
Belkofski	"	"	55° 10'	"	162°	5'
Buckland	"	"	66° 5'	"	161°	5'
Chanega	"	"	60° 45'	"	148°	5'
Diomede	"	"	65° 40'	"	169°	0'
Eek	"	"	60° 5'	"	162°	10'
Egegik	"	"	58° 55'	"	157°	30'
Galena	"	"	64° 50'	"	158°	5'
Goodnews Bay	"	"	59° 10'	"	161°	30'
Hamilton	"	"	62° 45'	"	164°	0'
Hooper Bay	"	"	61° 35'	"	165°	40'
Kaltag	"	"	64° 20'	"	158°	50'
Kulukak	"	"	58° 50'	"	159°	45'
Kanatak	"	"	57° 35'	"	156°	10'
Karluk	"	"	57° 30'	"	154°	30'
Kashega	"	"	53° 25'	"	167°	0'
King Island	"	"	64° 58'	"	161°	1'
Kokrines	"	"	64° 55'	"	154°	50'
Kotlik	"	"	63° 0'	"	163°	20'
Koyuk	"	"	64° 50'	"	161°	30'
Koyukuk	"	"	65° 0'	"	157°	35'
Noatak	"	"	67° 40'	"	163°	0'
Nunivak	"	"	60° 40'	"	165°	40'
Old Harbor	"	"	57° 10'	"	152°	50'
Perry	"	"	55° 55'	"	159°	20'
Pilot Station	"	"	61° 55'	"	162°	55'
Quillingok	"	"	59° 45'	"	163°	0'
Quithlook	"	"	61° 10'	"	162°	5'
Selawik	"	"	66° 5'	"	160°	20'
Shageluk	"	"	62° 35'	"	159°	40'
Shaktoolik	"	"	64° 20'	"	161°	0'
Shungnak	"	"	66° 55'	"	156°	55'
Sleetmute	"	"	61° 40'	"	157°	10'
Stebbins	"	"	63° 30'	"	162°	25'

THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL

Tetlin	near	latitude	63° 10',	longitude	143°	0'
Togiak	"	"	58° 50'	"	160°	20'
Tundra	"	"	60° 50'	"	162°	30'
Umnak	"	"	53° 25'	"	168°	10'

This order shall continue in full force and effect unless and until revoked by the President or by act of Congress.

HERBERT HOOVER

The White House,
March 4, 1930.

(No. 5289)

ALASKA GAME COMMISSION
JUNEAU, ALASKA
NOV 17 1930
RECEIVED

Executive Order

Nunivak Island Reservation Enlarged

Alaska

It is hereby ordered that Triangle Island and all small unnamed islands and rocks lying adjacent to Nunivak Island, Alaska, and all lands under water appurtenant thereto, located approximately in latitude 60° N., longitude 166° W. from Greenwich, in Bering Sea, and lying within the boundary indicated by the broken line upon the diagram attached hereto and made part of this order, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and set apart for the use of the Department of Agriculture as a refuge and breeding ground for wild birds and game and fur-bearing animals, subject to existing valid rights.

These islands are hereby added to and made part of the Nunivak Island Reservation, Alaska, and shall be subject to all provisions of law, regulations, and orders governing said reservation only in so far as the same apply to their use for wild-life-refuge purposes.

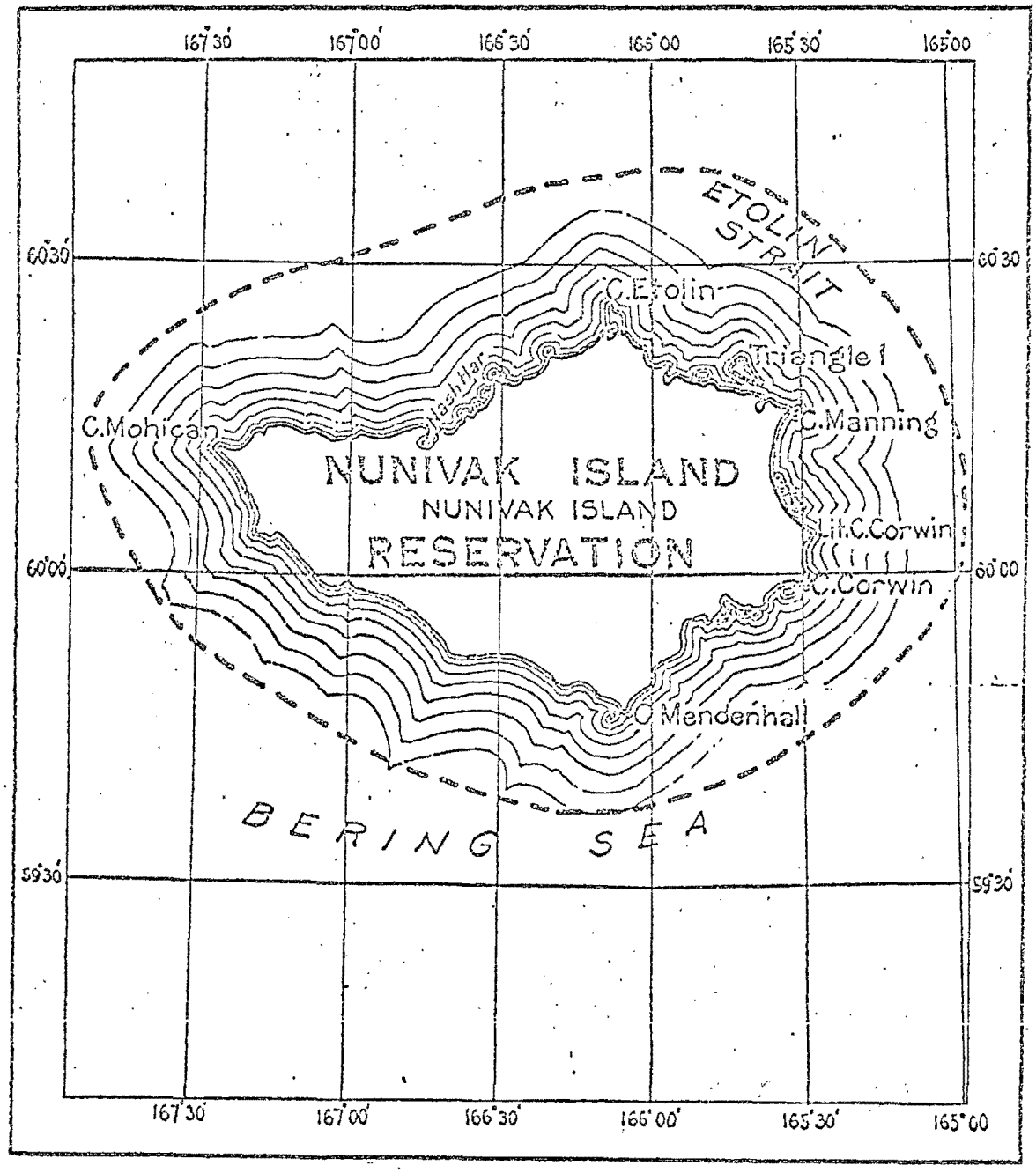
HERBERT HOOVER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 22, 1930.

[No. 5470]

ENLARGED
ALASKA

Segregated by broken line and designated
"Nunivak Island Reservation"



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
C.C.Moore, Commissioner.

Appendix 4

Proc. 2416
7/15/40

CHANGING THE NAMES OF CERTAIN FEDERAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain areas of land and water in the United States, its Territories, and its insular possessions have been reserved and set aside from time to time as refuges and breeding grounds for native birds, migratory waterfowl, wild animals, and other forms of wildlife, on which it is unlawful for any person to hunt, trap, capture, willfully disturb, or kill any bird or wild animal of any kind whatsoever, to take or destroy the nests or eggs of any wild bird, or to occupy or use any part of such reservations or to enter thereon for any purpose, except as permitted by law or by rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the conservation and development of the natural wildlife resources may contribute to the economic welfare of the Nation and provide opportunities for wholesome recreation to the citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS some of the States are setting aside areas of land and water for similar purposes, such action by the States being furthered by the act of Congress approved September 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 917), which provides that the United States shall aid the States in wildlife-restoration projects; and

WHEREAS it is fitting and desirable that the names of such Federal areas should distinguish them from projects of the States or from preserves under private ownership:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that the names of the Federal wildlife refuges listed below are hereby changed as indicated:

ALASKA

Aleutian Islands Reservation	Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge
Bering Sea Reservation	Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge
Bogoslof Reservation	Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuge
Chamisso Island Reservation	Chamisso National Wildlife Refuge
Forrester Island Reservation	Forrester Island National Wildlife Refuge
Hazen Bay Migratory Waterfowl Refuge	Hazen Bay National Wildlife Refuge
Hazy Islands Reservation	Hazy Islands National Wildlife Refuge
Nunivak Island Reservation	Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge
Saint Lazaria Reservation	Saint Lazaria National Wildlife Refuge
Semidi Islands Wildlife Refuge	Semidi National Wildlife Refuge
Tuxedni Reservation	Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge

(1940 FR. p. 2677)

5

1482
PLO 1177
6-28-55

[Public Land Order 1177]

ALASKA

WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES; PARTIALLY REVOKING EXECUTIVE ORDER OF JAUNARY 7, 1903, EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 5095 OF APRIL 15, 1929 AND DEPARTMENTAL ORDER OF JANUARY 24, 1938

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by Section 1 of the act of June 25, 1910, c. 421 (36 Stat. 847; 43 U. S. C. 141) and otherwise, and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, and the act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 593; 48 U. S. C. 353a), it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described public lands in Alaska are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws, including the mining and the mineral-leasing laws, and reserved under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, for school purposes:

SAVOONGA [00540]

Beginning at a point on the beach of Bearing Sea on the north side of St. Lawrence Island in approximate latitude 63°42'' N., longitude 170°26' W., from which the northeast corner of the school building bears south, 100 feet and west, 230 feet, thence Southeasterly, 400 feet to a point on the east side of a creek; Northwesterly, 765 feet to a point on the boardwalk; North, 290 feet to a large boulder on the beach of Bering Sea; Easterly, 780 feet along the beach to the point of beginning.

The tract described contains approximately 6 acres.

MEKORYUK [63037]

Beginning at a point from which the northeast corner of the Alaska Native Service school building bears South, 85 feet, in approximate latitude 60°23' N., longitude 166°12' W., thence east, 31 feet 9 inches; south, 450 feet; west, 550 feet; north, 450 feet; east, 518 feet 3 inches to point of beginning.

The tract described contains 5.6 acres.

The Executive order of January 7, 1903, reserving Saint Lawrence Island for a reindeer station, Executive Order No. 5095 of April 15, 1929, establishing a wildlife refuge on Nunivak Island, and the Departmental order of January 24, 1938, temporarily reserving lands for school purposes, are hereby revoked so far as they affect the above-described lands.

ORME LEWIS,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 28, 1955. 6984

[F. R. Doc. 55-5603; Filed, July 12, 1955; 8:45 a. m.]

6

Federal Register Data

Published: 4/16/66 Vol.: 31
No.: 74 Page: 5900

PLO No.: 3987
Date PLO signed: 4/11/66

[Public Land Order 3987]

[Fairbanks 020882]

ALASKA

Withdrawing Land for Bureau of Indian Affairs for School Purposes; Revoking Prior Withdrawals Wholly or in Part

By virtue of the authority contained in the act of May 31, 1938 (52 Stat. 593; 48 U.S.C. 353a), it is ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, the following described public lands which are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws (30 U.S.C., Ch. 2), but not from leasing under the mineral leasing laws, and reserved for school purposes:

a. *Tanunak,*
Lot 2, U.S. Survey 4052.
Containing 8.26 acres.
b. *Nunapitchuk,*
Lot 1, U.S. Survey 4040.
Containing 3.66 acres.
c. *Kasigluk,*
Lot 1, U.S. Survey 4043.
Containing 2.79 acres.
d. *Minto,*
U.S. Survey 4072.
Containing 10.89 acres.
e. *Mekoryuk,*
U.S. Survey 4031.
Containing 3.56 acres.
f. *Scammon Bay,*
Lot 1, U.S. Survey 4000.
Containing 3.01 acres.
g. *Rampart,*
Lot 2, U.S. Survey 3667.
Containing 2.70 acres.
h. *Stevens Village,*
U.S. Survey 4036,
Containing 0.38 acre.

The areas described aggregate 41.77 acres.

2. Public Land Orders No. 1177 of June 26, 1956; No. 1216 of September 18, 1956; No. 1314 of March 4, 1959, and the Departmental Order of July 5, 1935, withdrawing lands for school purposes, are hereby revoked so far as they affect lands in the areas described in paragraph 1 of this order.

3. The primary objective of this order is to redescribe, in terms of the public land surveys, existing withdrawals which describe the lands by metes and bounds. Very little public land is returned to the unreserved public domain by this order.

4. Until 10 a.m. on July 11, 1966, the State of Alaska shall have a preferred right of application to select any lands released from withdrawal by this order, as provided by the act of July 28, 1956 (70 Stat. 709; 48 U.S.C. 46-85), and section 3c of the act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339). After that date and hour the lands shall become subject to application, petition, location and selection generally, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals, and the requirements of applicable law. All valid applications received at or prior to 10 a.m. on July 11, 1966, shall be considered as simultaneously filed at that time. Those received thereafter shall be considered in the order of filing.

5. The released lands will be open to applications and offers under the mineral leasing laws, and to location under the U.S. mining laws after 10 a.m. on July 11, 1966.

Inquiries concerning the lands should be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks, Alaska.

HARRY R. ANDERSON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

APRIL 11, 1966.

[F.R. Doc. 66-4154; Filed, Apr. 15, 1966; 8:45 a.m.]

Appendix 7

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Juneau Area Office
Box 3-8000
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Supervisor
Associate
Appraiser's
X Ally. Sol.
Secretary

X Handle
O Comment
VV Discuss
V Info

August 1, 1968

MEMORANDUM

To: Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Portland, Oregon

From: Area Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs Juneau, Alaska

Subject: Transfer of BIA School Withdrawal

Reference is made to your request of July 26, 1968 for the transfer of our school property at Nash Harbor on Nunivak Island to your Bureau.

Executive Order No. 5289 dated March 4, 1930, covers the withdrawal of a number of school sites for use by our Bureau, including U. S. Survey 2038, containing 3.33 acres at Nash Harbor. We have determined that our school buildings and the land withdrawal at Nash Harbor are no longer required for use by our Bureau.

In accordance with 40 U.S.C. 483 (c), Part 205.10.3(2) of the Departmental Manual and authority delegated by the Secretary of the Interior's Order No. 2830 and by Section 313(4) of our Commissioner's Order No. 551, U. S. Survey 2038, containing 3.33 acres, including the improvements located thereon, is hereby transferred to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for use in connection with the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

Acting Area Director

Appendix 8

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

JUL 21 1972

Memorandum

To: Regional Solicitor, Anchorage

From: Associate Solicitor, Territories, Wildlife & Claims

Subject: Nunivak Refuge and BSF&W Jurisdiction over Surrounding Tidelands

We have reviewed your memorandum of July 13, 1972, with attached material, and we are in agreement with your opinion that the Nunivak Island Reservations included the tidelands.

There is no question that the United States claimed sovereign title to such lands at the time of Executive Order 5095, dated April 15, 1929. There seems little question of this whether or not the tidelands were specifically reserved. However, Executive Order 5470, dated October 22, 1930, did make such reservation specific by the language:

> . . . and all lands under water appurtenant thereto . . . and lying within the boundary indicated by the broken line upon the diagram attached here . . . .

The only reason for this language would appear to be to create a unified area, including tidelands, for the refuge purposes stated. As such, it was not affected by the Submerged Lands Act, 43 U.S.C. 1301, which specifically excepted all lands expressly retained by or ceded to the United States when a State entered the Union, and any rights the United States had in lands at such time, and lands actually occupied by the United States under claim of right. The Statehood Act, 72 Stat. 339, 341, Sec. 6(e), specifically excluded all land and water previously withdrawn. The land here involved had been withdrawn for the refuge, including the tidelands, and still remains a part of the refuge.

RECEIVED
REGIONAL SOLICITOR
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
JUL

Our review of United States v. Alaska, 423 F.2d 764, does not change the foregoing opinion.

C. Brewster Chapman Jr.

C. Brewster Chapman, Jr.
Associate Solicitor
Territories, Wildlife & Claims

(Jan. 1956)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

No. 28739

File: MPARO 601.4

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

Date March 1, 1959

The Fish and Wildlife Service for the consideration and under the conditions and requirements appearing on the reverse side hereof and hereinafter mentioned which are made a part hereof grants to Department of the Army (Name), of Anchorage, Alaska hereinafter referred to as the permittee, the right to use approximate 32 acres of land (located (Give full description of lands to be used by unit number, legal description, in the Village of Nekoryuk) (see description attached) metes and bounds, with reference to a road or stream or well-known landmark, or by other recognizable designations) of the Nunivak National Wildlife Re NUNIVAK WILDLIFE REFUGE, Alaska (State), for the purpose of construction and maintenance of (Describe type of use—designate the quantity, character, pre-fabricated building for use as a armory and headquarters for the local National and units of wood, hay, or other products to be cut and removed, the number of animal units grazing, the approximate acreage to be tilled, etc.) Guard Unit, and for no other purpose whatever during the period January 1, 1959, to December 31, 1979, inclusive.

The permittee shall, prior to the exercise of any privilege under this permit, pay for the use or privilege specified herein: (*a*) a total fee of $Free Use in full payment for such use or privilege; (*b*) a total fee of $ in installments as follows: $ down payment, and ; or (*c*) at the rate of $ per payable $, down payment, and balance in installments as follows:

Special conditions 1. This permit is issued subject to clearance by the Alaska Native Service for non-conflict with existing or planned installations.

2. The Alaska National Guard shall require compliance on the part of all employees, contractors and agents who are present on the Refuge as a result of this permit, with all Federal laws and regulations applicable to national wildlife refuges. Attached is a copy of Section 36.21-27, 50 CFR--Special Regulations for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

3. Adequate sanitary facilities will be provided in the building to prevent the creation of a health hazard in the Village of Nekoryuk.

This permit may be terminated by agreement with the parties hereto and is subject to renewal.

The undersigned hereby accepts the above permit and the right to exercise the privileges granted, subject to the terms, covenants, obligations, and reservations, expressed or implied, therein.

Department of the Army
by:
Signature Chief, Real Estate Division

Signature
(Issuing officer)

Title Regional Director

Description of tract requested in Special Use Permit #28739 and attached hereto.

A tract of land on Nunivak Island, Second Judicial Division, State of Alaska, at approximate Latitude 60° 23' N, Longitude 166° 12' W, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at the SW corner of Reindeer Cold Storage Building; thence N 80° W 45 feet; thence S 22° W 175 feet to the true point of beginning for this description; thence continuing S 22° W 140 feet; thence N 68° W 100 feet; thence N 22° E 140 feet; thence S 68° E 100 feet; to the true point of BEGINNING, containing 0.32 acre, more or less.

As an aid to location, the siting team has calculated the south wall of the Cold Storage Building as running N 80° W, the same as the initial course therefrom.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
Between
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
and
TERRITORY OF ALASKA
NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
ALASKA

This Cooperative Agreement made and entered into under the authority contained in Section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 383), by and between the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, hereinafter termed the Service, and the Department of Aviation, Territory of Alaska, hereinafter termed the Territory, WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, is administered by the Service for the purposes for which it was reserved and set apart by Executive Order No. 5095, dated April 15, 1929, namely as a preserve and breeding grounds for native birds and mammals, and for the propagation of reindeer, caribou, and musk ox; and

WHEREAS, the Territory is desirous of using the hereinafter described lands of the Nunivak Refuge for the development, operation, and maintenance of an air navigation facility and such supplementary features as may be necessary for the benefit of private, commercial and governmental aircraft operations, and

WHEREAS, the Service wishes to extend full cooperation to the Territory and has determined that the use of the hereinafter described lands for the development, operation, and maintenance of an air navigation facility would not be incompatible with the

administration and operation of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, and

WHEREAS, it is mutually agreed by and between the Service and the Territory that it is desirable to make the lands required by the Territory available to it under the provisions on this Cooperative Agreement;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto that the Service hereby grants permission, subject to the following stipulations, to the Territory to utilize the following described lands of the Nunivak Refuge:

Legal Description: Mekoryuk Landing Strip and Access Road Right-of-Way

Commencing at a monument title USC and GS "Mekoryuk," thence N 11° 20' E a distance of 1,050 feet to a point on the centerline of a proposed road, with a 150 foot right-of-way from this point to the beginning of the airfield property limits described as N 42° 20' E a distance of 420 feet, thence N 63° 50' W a distance of 420 feet, thence N 88° 55' W a distance of 840 feet, thence N 72° 55' W a distance of 630 feet, thence S 59° 30' W a distance of 126 feet, thence N 55° 40' W a distance of 462 feet, thence S 80° 65' W a distance of 437 feet, thence S 89° 40' W a distance of 415 feet, thence S 71° 31' W a distance of 1,585 feet, thence S 0° 17' W a distance of 666 feet, thence S 16° 07' W a distance of 1,237 feet, thence S 30° 26' W a distance of 2,888 feet, thence S 73° 56' W a distance of 1,404 feet, thence N 42° 37' W a distance of 488 feet, thence N 74° 12' W a distance of 1,146 feet thence N 85° 22' W a distance of 1,040 feet to the point of beginning of air field property limits, thence S 23° 25' E a distance of 277 feet, thence S 66° 35' W a distance of 9,200 feet, thence N 23° 25' W a distance of 2,500 feet, thence N 66° 35' E a distance of 9,200 feet, thence S 23° 25' E a distance of 2,223 feet to the point of beginning.

The above described land contains 574.6 acres more or less.

1. The above described lands of the Nunivak Refuge shall not be used except by permission of the Wildlife Administrator of the Service at Juneau, Alaska, for any purpose other than the installation, operation, and maintenance of an air navigation facility and related activities.

2. The Territory shall require compliance on the part of all employees, contractors, and agents of the Territory of Alaska who are present on the refuge as a result of the provisions of this agreement with all Federal laws and regulations applicable to national wildlife refuges.

3. Consistent with the existence of the air navigation facility, the use of the lands of the Service hereby authorized shall always be subject to the dominant use of the said premises by the Service as a national wildlife refuge, and the Territory shall not do or suffer to be done by any of its employees, agents, or contractors any act which may interfere with the above-stated intent and purposes of the premises.

4. This Cooperative Agreement is effective during the period from June 1, 1956, to December 31, 1976, and may be terminated by agreement of the parties hereto. If at any time during the continuance of this agreement the air navigation facility shall cease to be used as such, the Territory shall have the right within two (2) years from such cessation to remove any structures which it may

have placed on the premises. Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties hereto, any structures not removed within said 2-year period shall become the property of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

5. The Territory will furnish the Service with a map or chart showing insofar as practicable the location of all structures and facilities which it may erect or install, including but not limited to roads, runways, buildings, structures, and utility lines such as water, sewer, electric, telephone, etc.

6. This agreement is executed with the understanding and upon the express condition that the Service be and hereby is relieved of any and all responsibility and/or liability for any and all damages to the persons or property of whatsoever kind which may occur by reason of or be in any way attributable to the construction, use, maintenance, and/or operation of the said facility, or for any other act of the Territory while exercising the authorization herein contained.

7. The authorization herein contained is subject to discretionary revocation by the Director of the Service for failure to comply with the herein contained conditions and requirements.

John L. Farley

Director, Fish and Wildlife Service

Date JUL 24 1956

State of Alaska
SERIAL NO.
ADA 10285
Dept. of Public Works
Division of Aviation

Date

Appendix 11

LAEO - Alaska
Nunivak NWR

AMENDMENT TO
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT
Between
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
and
TERRITORY OF ALASKA
NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
ALASKA

The Cooperative Agreement made and entered into under the authority contained in Section 401 of the Act of June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 383), by and between the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, and the Department of Aviation, Territory of Alaska, is hereby amended on page 3, paragraph 4 as follows:

4. This Cooperative Agreement is effective during the period from June 1, 1956, to December 31, 1981, and may be terminated by agreement of the parties hereto. If at any time during the continuance of this agreement the air navigation facility shall cease to be used as such, the Territory shall have the right within two (2) years from such cessation to remove any structures which it may have placed on the premises. Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties hereto, any structures not removed within said 2-year period shall become the property of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Lawrence A. Parker
Acting Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Date MAY 1 2 1958

State of Alaska
SERIAL NO.
ADA 10465
Dept. of Public Works
Division of Aviation

12

Appendix 12

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICY

Nunivak Muskox

(February, 1962)

The objectives of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Refuge Branch in the management of the Nunivak muskox herd are as follows:

1. To develop and maintain a nucleus herd of muskox for restocking and restoring the muskox to former native range in Alaska and for education, animal husbandry, and such other requirements as may be determined by the Bureau and the State of Alaska.

2. To preserve a unit of environment and a stocking of muskox in the National interest as a representation of a rare and vanishing species formerly native to the United States.

Animals surplus to the nucleus herd on the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge may be made available for the following purposes listed in approximate order of priority.

1. State and Federal restocking programs.

2. Scientific purposes.

3. Domestication experiments by established and qualified institutions.

4. Public display and education.

5. Public hunting - restricted, permit.

6. Sale to private individuals for domestication purposes.

7. Commercial utilization as a phase of the Nunivak Development Project designed to benefit the welfare of the people of Nunivak Island.

The proposed schedule of utilization at this time is as follows:

A. <u>When population reaches 250</u> (the Nunivak herd is currently in this stage with a population of approximately 300 and an annual calf production of 60-70).

Permit annual removal of not to exceed one-half of the annual increment or 20 animals per year for:

a. Restocking

b. Public institutions for experimental purposes

c. Public zoological gardens

d. Public museums

Both parties recognize the need for basic information relative to muskox-range relationships on Nunivak Island for a proper evaluation of desired levels of stocking. In addition possible competition between muskox and reindeer for vegetative components of the range should be investigated. In view of these research needs both agencies will cooperate in planning a muskox-range investigation and will support the initiation of such a study before the present herd reaches 500 animals.

B. <u>When population reaches 500</u>

Permit annual removal of not to exceed annual increment or 50 animals for:

a. (1, 2, 3, 4 above)

b. Stock for private domestication as may be determined by the State of Alaska.

c. Permit hunt for trophy purposes and/or food for residents of Nunivak.

C. When population reaches 750

Reappraise use of range by muskox versus reindeer in terms of human needs by Nunivak natives. Determine course of action to limit herd to 750 by 1 through 5 above and general hunting.

This agreement will remain in effect from the date executed until amended through agreement by both parties or by written request of withdrawal by either party.

Approved:

/s/ Walter Kukenna	/s/ Urban C. Nelson
Commissioner	Regional Director
Alaska Department of Fish & Game	Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Date: 2-17-62	Date: 2/8/62

Appendix 13

RECEIVED
IN REPLY REFER TO:
2800 (921)
F-12541

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
State Office
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Refuge Division — Anchorage, A
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

March 5, 1970

Memorandum

To: Associate Supervisor, Alaska Wildlife Refuges
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Anchorage

From: Chief, Division of Lands and Minerals Program
Management and Land Office

Subject: Right-of-Way Application F-12541

Enclosed is a copy of a right-of-way application with map filed by Alaska Village Electric Cooperative for lands on Nunivak Island in the village of Mekoryuk. The right-of-way is for electrical facilities to provide power for the village of Mekoryuk.

All of Nunivak Island lies within Executive Order 5095, which withdrew the lands for a wildlife refuge. We would appreciate receiving your comments and objections, if any, to the granting of this right-of-way. If you have no objections please advise us of any special stipulations or conditions which you feel should be included in the grant to protect your withdrawal.

D S Brigham

Enclosures 2
Encl. 1 - Cy R/W Apln.
Encl. 2 - Status Plat

Bill Rhodes
Alaska Village Electric Coop
279-3547

ASO 2234-1
Dec 66

F-13541

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

State Office
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Date: May 26, 1970

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
RECEIVED
MAY 22 1970
Refuge Division — Anchorage, Alaska
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

DECISION

RIGHT-OF-WAY GRANTED

Details of Grant

Serial number of grant F-13541

Name of grantee Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc.
999 Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Map showing the location and dimensions of grant:

Map designations Nakeryuk Distribution (Work Order No. 2-32)

Date filed January 29, 1970

Permitted use by grantee Power Plant Site

Authority for grant Act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1253; 43 U.S.C. 961), as amended.

Regulations applicable to grant:

Code reference 43 CFR 2234.1, 2234.4-1 and 43 CFR, Part 17.

Date of grant May 26, 1970

Expiration date of grant

Rental: N/A

Amount N/A

When payable by grantee N/A

A copy of this + [illegible] [illegible]

Terms and Conditions of Grant

Pursuant to the authority vested in the undersigned by Order No. 701 of the Director, Bureau of Land Management, dated July 23, 1964 (29 FR 10526), as amended, a right-of-way, the details of which are shown above, is hereby granted for the public lands involved 1/, subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. All valid rights existing on the date of the grant.

2. All regulations in 43 CFR 2234 as more specifically set forth in the attached terms and conditions.

3. Filing of proof of construction within _____ years from date of the grant.

4. Others: Subject to the attached stipulations which are made a part hereof by reference.

Julianne M. Gibbons
Julianne M. Gibbons
Chief Lands Adjudicator

Enclosures
Encl. 1 - Map
Encl. 2 - ASO 2234-1
Encl. 3 - ASO 2234-4
Encl. 4 - Stipulations

1/ For the purpose of this grant, public domain lands include those reserved or withdrawn for specific purposes, entered, selected, occupied and/or settled, and leased.

Alaska Area
6917 Seward Highway
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

SURNAME

October 2, 1972
LA-ROW-Alaska
Nunivak NWR

Mr. Jack M. Spake
Central District Engineer
5700 Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Dear Mr. Spake:

Enclosed is an original and four copies of the executed Easement for a Highway Right-of-Way covering your Mekoryuk Project FAP-RS-0204(1). A finding of no objection to the 4 (f) statement was outlined to you in Deputy Assistant Secretary of Interior Lyons letter of September 22. As pointed out in this letter and also our letter of August 11, consideration should be given to archeological sites if any are found.

Please remember that the Easement is also contingent upon your Department obtaining the necessary Corp of Engineer permits for the material sites. This Easement follows the same basic format used in granting the Kenai NWR (Sterling Highway) document.

Please note that we have added the approval for the use of up to five (5) acres at the airstrip road terminus to provide for vehicle turnaround and aircraft parking. The necessity for this construction is outlined in Stipulation No. 17.

Please return the original and two (2) executed copies to us for our records. We would also appreciate four (4) copies of the maps for our records.

Sincerely,

Gordon W. Watson
Area Director

Attachments

JHS:pjn
cc: RBS
Refuges
CJR (Bethel)
Realty Portland

Executed copies of document will be provided when received.

EASEMENT

for

Highway Right-of-Way
Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, by his authorized representative, the Alaska Area Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, in accordance with applicable authorities, and regulations published December 19, 1969, 50 CFR Part 29.21, for and in consideration of the sum of No Dollars hereby grants to the State of Alaska, Department of Highways, herein designated as the Grantee, a perpetual easement for highway right-of-way purposes, over, across, in, and upon lands of the United States located within the boundaries of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

The areas herein described contain a total of 38.026 acres, more or less, as shown on maps and Tract Description entitled Mekoryuk Airport to Mekoryuk [EMP-RS-0204(1)]. Said right-of-way is approximately 3.27 miles long and varies in width from 30-40 feet within the village to 100 feet outside the village. Approval is also granted for the use of up to 5.0 acres at the airstrip terminus to provide for vehicle turnaround and aircraft parking.

By accepting this easement the Grantee agrees to the following terms and conditions:

1. To comply with State and Federal laws applicable to the project within which the right-of-way is granted, and to the lands which are included in the right-of-way, and lawful existing regulations thereunder. The design and construction of all highway projects situated on this right-of-way will be in accord with the applicable provisions of Title 50, United States Code--covering rights-of-way granted on lands within the National Wildlife Refuge System and Title 23, United States Code - Highways, and amendments; the Regulations for the administration of Federal Aid for highways, and amendments, and established procedures for Federal Aid projects, including the requirements of the Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads Policy and Procedure Memorandum 80-5 and subsequent instructional memorandums on the Federal Aid to Highways Act and the Environmental Impact Act of 1969 for the protection or improvement of parks, picnic areas, scenic view sites, camp grounds and other outdoor recreational and historical resources, and the construction specifications of the State Highway Department as approved by the Bureau of Public Roads for use on Federal-Aid projects. All highway maintenance on the lands described in this right-of-way will be the responsibility of the Alaska State Highway Department.

2. The Manager of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, herein after designated as the project manager, will be provided an opportunity to review plans relative to effects, if any, that the new highway project as planned will have to assure adequate protection and utilization of the land traversed by the right-of-way and adjoining land under administration by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Those features of design, construction, and maintenance of the highway facility and of use of the right-of-way that would have effect on the protection and utilization of land within the Refuge are to be mutually agreed upon by the Refuge Manager and the Grantee by conference or other communication during the preparation of the plans and specifications for the construction project, and the plans shall be revised, modified, or supplemented to meet the approval of the project manager, or when deemed appropriate, supplemented by written stipulation between the Alaska Area Director and the Grantee before being placed in effect.

3. To protect and preserve soil and vegetative cover, and scenic and esthetic values of the Refuge on the right-of-way outside of the actual highway construction limits. To clear and keep clear the lands within the right-of-way to the extent and in the manner directed by the project manager in charge; and to dispose of all vegetative and other material

cut, uprooted, or otherwise accumulated during the construction and maintenance of the project in such a manner as to decrease hazard to fire, disease and public safety, and also in accordance with such special instructions as the project manager may specify.

4. To prevent the disturbance or removal of any public land survey monument or project boundary monument unless and until the applicant has requested and received from the project manager approval of measures the applicant will take to perpetuate the location of aforesaid monuments.

5. To rebuild and repair such roads, fences, structures including culverts, and trails as may be destroyed or injured by construction or maintenance work and upon request by the project manager, to build and maintain necessary and suitable crossings for all roads and trails that intersect the works constructed, maintained, or operated by the Grantee, his agents or assigns under the right-of-way.

6. To pay the United States the full value for all damages to the lands or other property of the United States caused by him or his employees, contractors, or employees of the contractors, and to indemnify the United States against any liability for damages to life, person or property arising from the occupancy or use of the lands under the right-of-way, except where a right-of-way is granted

hereunder to a State agency which has no legal power to assume such a liability with respect to damages caused by it to land or property, such agency in lieu thereof agrees to repair all such damages.

7. In the event of non-compliance with the terms and conditions herein contained, the Alaska Area Director will notify the Grantee in writing of the corrections needed, and the Grantee shall have a period of 60 days from the date of said notice to complete corrective action. However, in the event of extenuating circumstances such as adverse weather conditions, or other compelling reasons, the Alaska Area Director may grant an extension of time which in his judgment is reasonably necessary. In the event of termination of an easement, permit or portion thereof for non-compliance, non-use, or abandonment, a written notice of termination will be furnished to the Grantee.

8. To restore the land to its original condition to the satisfaction of the project manager, so far as it is reasonably possible to do so upon revocation and termination of the right-of-way, unless this requirement is waived in writing.

9. To keep the project manager informed at all times of the names and addresses of the principle representative employed by the State responsible for administration of all portions of the highway right-of-way lying within the Hunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

10. That in the construction, operation, and maintenance of the project, he shall not discrimiante against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin and shall require an identical provision to be included in all sub-contracts.

11. That the allowance of the right-of-way shall be subject to the express condition that the exercise thereof will not unduly intefere with the management, administration; or disposal by the United States of the land affected thereby, and that the Grantee agrees and consents to the occupancy and use by the United States, its grantees, permittees, or lessees of any part of the right-of-way not actually occupied or required by the State of Alaska for the purpose of the granted rights or the full and safe utilization thereof.

12. That the right-of-way herein granted shall be subject to the express covenant that any facility constructed therein will be modified or adopted if such is found by the Alaska Area Director, to be necessary, without liability or expense to the United States, so that such facility will not conflict with the use and occupancy of the land for any authorized works which may hereafter be constructed thereon under the authority of the United States.

13. That the right-of-way herein granted shall be for the specific use described and may not be construed to include

the further right to authorize any other use within the right-of-way unless approved in writing by the Alaska Area Director.

14. The easement herein granted is limited to use of the described right-of-way and the space above and below the established grade line of the highway gravel surface or pavement for the sole pusposes of construction, operation, and maintenance of a highway.

15. Entry to and performance of all of the conditions permitted herein will be subject to the advance approval of the project manager.

16. The State will prepare in cooperation with the project manager, a landscape and erosion control plan with the objective of protecting, restoring or enhancing the roadside landscape, protecting soil, and protecting or reestablishing vegetative cover. Such plans shall, when appropriate, provide for rehabilitation of vegetation on cuts, fills, and other areas damaged as a result of highway construction, maintenance or operation, and for terraces, drainage, waste disposal areas, soil replacement and other related requirements necessary to achieve this objective.

17. Construction plans are to be expanded to include a combination of aircraft and vehicle parking as well as vehicle turnaround at the junction of said road and airstrip. This will eliminate a serious safety hazard between vehicles and airplanes as

well as to eliminate the aesthetic problems of barrels, machinery, airport maintenance equipment stored or parked indiscriminately on the adjacent tundra.

By granting this easement the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife recognizes that an old road is located within the boundaries of the Refuge between the airport and the village. The rights of the United States in administering said Refuge within any portion of the right-of-way granted herein for non-highway purposes shall not be exercised when such use would be inconsistent with the provisions of Title 23 of the United States Code, the Bureau of Public Roads regulations issued pursuant thereto, or would interfere with the free flow of traffic or impair the full use and safety of the highway.

In consideration of the mutual benefits cited herein the Area Director agrees to allow the State Highway Department, at no cost, the use of sufficient gravel pit areas as designated on said map within the Refuge necessary for the proper construction, maintenance, and rehabilitation work on the highway. Said free use of gravel and rock material by the State however is subject to the following special terms and conditions:

1. All of said material removed will be used only on the road right-of-way herein designated unless specifically authorized in writing by the Refuge manager.
2. All future material sites will be located out of sight of the highway, at locations approved by the project manager.

Entrance roads to said material sites other than those now existing, will be blocked by the State when not in use in a manner effectively restricting access by the public.

3. Prior to prospecting for or constructing access roads to any new material sites the State will obtain a special use permit from the Refuge manager.

4. All material sites presently located along the highway no longer needed by the State will be rehabilitated by the Department of Highways in a manner satisfactory to the project manager. Said rehabilitation work in most cases will require sloping, seeding and fertilizing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this _____ day of _____, 1972.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BY _____
Alaska Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The above instrument together with all conditions thereof, is hereby accepted this _____ day of _____, 1972.

BY _____
State of Alaska
Department of Highways

CERTIFICATE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY COMPATIBILITY

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has received an application from the Department of Highways, State of Alaska, for the road right-of-way located on the Nunivak National Wildlife Range between the village of Mekoryuk, Alaska, and the Mekoryuk airport, and

WHEREAS, this Bureau is in the process of issuing a permit or easement for this right-of-way under the authority contained in the National Wildlife Refuge System Administrative Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 926; 16 USC 668dd) as amended, and

WHEREAS, Section 4(d)(2) of this act requires a determination "that such uses are compatible with the purposes for which these areas are established".

I, THEREFORE, now certify that this non-programmed use of the subject area is compatible with the purpose for which the land was acquired and it is determined that the granting of this right-of-way will not have a significant impact on the quality of the environment.

Date: May 19, 1972 — Calvin J. Lorenich
Refuge Manager

Date: June 8, 1972 — [illegible]
Area Supervisor, Division of Refuges

Date: June 22, 1972 — Gordon W. Walston
Area Director

Table 1. Climatological data for Nunivak Island, Alaska. (U.S. Weather Bureau, Anchorage, Alaska)*

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
Temperature (°F)													Mean
Daily maximum	17.1	17.4	21.1	27.6	38.8	49.6	54.5	54.6	49.5	39.8	29.9	19.6	34.3
Daily minimum	3.8	3.7	7.3	17.0	28.9	37.5	43.4	45.2	41.1	30.5	20.2	7.6	23.7
Monthly mean	10.5	10.5	14.2	22.8	33.9	43.6	48.9	49.9	45.3	35.2	25.1	13.6	29.0
Precipitation (inches)													Total
Mean rainfall	0.84	1.90	1.17	0.70	0.59	0.77	1.25	2.34	2.07	2.01	1.34	1.02	16.00
Mean snow and sleet	10.6	9.1	9.5	4.5	2.6	T**	0.0	0.0	T	2.2	7.0	8.9	54.4

* Based on an 18 - 19 year summary.

** Trace, an amount too small to measure.

MOLLUSKS OF NUNIVAK ISLAND, ALASKA

collected and identified by Rae Baxter

	live intertidal	live subtidal	dead shells from beach	dead subtidal
PELECYPODS				
Cardita crebricostata		+	+	
Clinocardium californiense			+	
C. nuttallii			+	
Macoma balthica	+	+	+	
M. borta			+	
M. lama		+	+	
Modiolus modiolus		+	+	
Musculus discors		+	+	
Mya arenaria	+	+	+	
M. truncata			+	
Mytilus edulis		+	+	
Panomya ampla			+	
Protothaca staminea			+	
Serripes groenlandicus		+	+	
Siliqua alta		+	+	
Spisula polynyma	+	+	+	
Tellina lutea		+	+	
Yoldia myalis			+	
GASTROPODS				
Acmaea "scutum Complex"	+		+	
Amphissa columbiana			+	
Beringius beringi			+	
B. kennicottii			+	
Boreotrophen pacificus		+		
Buccinum sp.			+	
Cancellaridae G. sp. ?			+	
Colus spitsbergensis			+	+
Crepidula grandis		+	+	
Cyclichna attensa		+		
C. occulta		+		
Littorina sitkana	+		+	
Margarites pupillus		+	+	
Margaritopsis grosveneri		+		
Natica aleutica	+	+	+	+
N. clausa			+	

GASTROPODS (cont.)	live intertidal	live subtidal	deal shells from beach	dead subtidal
Neptunea heros		+	+	+
N. ventricosa	+		+	
Piliseus commodus			+	
Polinices groenlandica			+	
P. nanus		+		
P. pallida			+	+
Solariella micraulax		+	+	
Tachyrhynchys erosum		+	+	
Thais lima	+		+	
Trichotropis bicarinata		+	+	
T. borealis		+		
T. insignis		+	+	
"Turridae"		+		
"Turridae"			+	+
Velutina plicatilis			+	
Volutopsis castaneus			+	

Marine Fishes[1]

PETROMYZONTIDAE - Lampreys
See freshwater fishes.

SQUALIDAE - Sharks
Dogfish shark - *Squalis acanthias*
Sleeper Shark - *Somniosus pacificus*

RAJIDAE - Rays and Skates
Black Skate - *Raja kincaidii*
R. interrupta
Breviraja parmifera
B. aleutica

CLUPEIDAE - Herrings
Pacific Herring - *Clupea harengus*

ALEPOCEPHALIDAE - Slickheads
Ericara salmoneum

STERNOPTYCHIDAE - Light fishes
Cyclothone migrodon

ARGENTINIDAE - Deep Sea Smelts
Smooth Tongue - *Leuroglossus stilbius*
Pacific Blacksmelt - *Bathylagus pacificus*
Alaska Blacksmelt - *B. alaskanus*

SALMONIDAE - Salmon and Trout
See freshwater fishes

OSMERIDAE - Smelts
Capelin - *Mallotus villosus*
Rainbow Smelt - *Osmerus eperlanus*
Eulachan - *Thaleichthys pacificus*
Pond Smelt - *Hypomesius olidus*

MYCTOPHIDAE - Lantern fishes
Lampanyctus leucopsarus
L. beringensis
L. nannochir

ALEPISAURIDAE - Lancetfishes
Alepisaurus borealis

ANTOPTERIDAE - Daggertooths
Anotopterus pharo

SYNAPHOBRANCHIDAE
Synaphobranchus bathybius

NOTACANTHIDAE
Polyacanthonotus challengeri

CORYPHAENOIDIDAE - Rattails

Corryphaenoides lepturus
C. cinereus
C. spinulosus
C. suborbitalis
C. clarki
C. firmisquamis

GADIDAE - Cods

Antimora rostrata
Saffron Cod - Eleginus gracilis
Walleye Pellack or Whiting - Thelagra chalcogrammus
Polar Cod - Boreogadus saida

MELAMPHAIDAE - Bigscales

Melamphaes lugubris
Melamphaes cristiceps

BOTHIDAE - Lefteyed Flounders

Pacific Sanddab - Citharichthys sordidus

PLEURONECTIDAE - Righteyed Flounders

Arrowtoothes Halibut - Atheresthes stomias
Pacific Halibut - Hippoglossus stenolepis
Flathead Flounder - H. elassodon
- H. robustus
Rock Flounder - Lepidopsetta bilineata
Muddab - Limanda aspera
Limanda proboscidea
Alaska Plaice - Pleuronectes quadrituberculatus
Arctic Flounder - Liopsetta glacialis
Stary Flounder - Platichthys stellatus*
Slippery Flounder - Microstomus pacificus
Longfin Flounder - Glyptocephalus zachirus

ANOPLOPOMATIDAE - Sablefishes

Sablefish (Blackcod) - Anoplopoma fimbria

HEXAGRAMMIDAE - Greenlings

Atka Makerel - Plevrogrammus monopterygius
Alaska Greenling - P. octogrammus
Whitespotted Greenling - P. stelleri
Terpug - P. lagocephalus
Rock Greenling - P. superciliosus

OPHLODONTIDAE - Lingcods

Lingcod - Ophiodon elongatus

SCORPAENIDAE - Rockfishes

Shortspine Channel Rockfish - Sebastolobus alaskanus
Sebastodes polyspinus
Silvergray Rockfish - S. brevispinis
Blue Rockfish - S. mystinus
Black Rockfish - S. melanops

Dusky Rockfish - *Sebastodes ciliatus*
Redstripe Rockfish - *S. proriger*
Pacific Ocean Perch - *S. alutus*
Dark-blotched Rockfish - *S. crameri*
Blackgill Rockfish - *S. melanostomus*

COTTIDAE - Sculpins

Ramphocottus richardsonii
Theconterus aleuticus
Dasycotus setiger
Psychrolutes paradoxus
Furymen gyrinus
Hemitripterus villosus
Ulca bolini
Blepsias bilobus
B. cirrhosus
Nautichthys pribilovius
Enophrys diceraus
E. claviger
E. lucasi
Coastrange Sculpin - *Cottus aleuticus* *
Slimy Sculpin - *Cottus cognatus* *
Triglops forficata
T. metopias
T. scepticus
T. pingeli
T. macellus
Sternias xenostethus
Hemilepidotus zaebus
H. hemilepidotus
H. jordani
Melletes papilio
Icelinus borealis
Archaulus biseriatus
Stelgistrum beringianum
Icelus spiniger
I. canaliculatus
I. spatula
I. vicinalis
I. uncinalis
I. scutiger
Stlegicottus xenogrammus
Gymnocanthus pistilliger
G. tricuspis
G. galeatus
Deepwater Sculpin - *Myoxocephalus quadricornis* *
M. niger
Megalocottus platycephalus
Phallocottus obtusus
Microcottus sellaris
Porocottus quadrifilis
P. bradfordi
Zesticelus profundorum

Thyriscus anoplus
Artediellus miacanthus
A. pacificus
A. uncinatus
A. scaber
Oligocottus maculosus
Clinocottus embryum
C. acuticeps
Sigmistes caulias

AGONIDAE - Sea Poachers

Hypsagonus quadricornis
Occa dodecaedra
Pallasina barbata
Sarritor leptorhynchus
S. frenatus
S. acipenserinus
Asterotheca alaskana
A. infraspinata
A. pentacantha
Bathyagonus nigripinnis
Aspidophoroides olriki
A. bartoni

LIPARIDAE - Liparids

Liparis ratteri
L. callyodon
L. florae
L. micraspidophorus
L. cyclopus
L. bristolensis
L. gibbus
L. cyclostigma
L. megacephalus
L. pulchellus
Polypera beringiana
P. greeni
Careproctus ectenes
C. simus
C. mollis
C. bowersianus
C. attenuatus
C. phasma
C. cypselurus
C. furcellus
C. opisthotremus
C. ostentum
C. colletti
Temocora candida
Crystallichthys cyclospilus
Gyrinichthys minytremus
Paraliparis dactylosus
P. holomelas
P. ulochir

Rhinoliparis barbulifer
R. attenuatus
Nectoliparis pelagicus

CYCLOPTERIDAE - Lumpsuckers
Optocyclus ventricosus
Lethotremus muticus
Eumicrotremus orbis
E. gyrinops

TRICHODONTIDAE - Sandfishes
Sandfish - Trichodon trichodon
Stargazer - Arctoscopus japonicus

AMMODYTIDAE - Sandlances
Ammodytes hexapterus

BATHYMASTERIDAE - Ronquils
Ronquilus jordani
Bathymaster signatus
B. caeruleofaciatus

ANARHICHADIDAE - Wolffishes
Anarhichas orientalis

PTILICHTHYIDAE -
Ptilichthys goodei

STICHAEIDAE - Pricklebacks
Stichaeus punctatus
Eumesogrammus praecisus
Poroclinus rothrocki
Lumpenus medius
L. fabricii
L. sagitta
L. mackayi
Chirolophus polyactocephalus
C. tarsodes
Bryozichthys lysimus
Gymnoclinus cristulatus
Chytichthys chirus
Anoplarchus purpurescens
Alectrias alectrolophus
A. aurantiacum
Delolepis gigantea
Lycodectes aleutensis

PHOLIDIDAE - Gunnels
Pholis dolichogaster
P. laeta
P. ornata
P. gilli

SCYTALINIDAE - Graveldivers

Scytalina cerdale

ZOARCIDAE - Eelpouts

Lycodes turneri
L. polaris
L. concolor
L. mucosus
L. brevipes
L. palearis
L. raridens
L. diapterus
Bothrocara molle
B. pusillum
Gymnelopsis stigma
Gymnelis viridis
Lycodapus extensus
L. parviceps
L. fierasfer

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1. From Wilimousky, N.J. 1958. Provisional Keys to fishes of Alaska. Marine fishes commonly found in brackish or fresh water are indicated by an asterisk (*).

Birds of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

Species	Status abundance[1]	(x)[2]
Common loon	common	x
Yellow-billed loon	uncommon	
Arctic loon	common	x
Red-throated loon	uncommon	x
Red-necked grebe	uncommon	x
Slender-billed shearwater	common	?
Fulmar	uncommon	
Pelagic cormorant	common	x
Red-faced cormorant	unknown	?
Whistling swan	common	x
Cackling goose (minima)	common[3]	x
Canada goose (taverneri)	common[3]	x
Black brant	abundant[3]	x
Emperor goose	common	x
White-fronted goose	uncommon	?
Snow goose	common	
Mallard	uncommon	x
Pintail	common	x
Green-winged teal	common	x
Greater scaup	common	x
Oldsquaw	*common	x
Harlequin duck	abundant	
Steller's eider	*uncommon	
Common eider	*abundant	x
King eider	*common	
Spectacled eider	*uncommon	x
White-winged scoter	uncommon	
Surf scoter	common	
Common scoter	common	x
Common merganser	rare	
Red-breasted merganser	common	x
Sharp-shinned hawk	rare	
Gyrfalcon	uncommon	x
Willow ptarmigan	*common	x
Rock ptarmigan	*uncommon	x
Sandhill crane	common	x
Semipalmated plover	common	x
Mongolian plover	rare	
Golden plover	common	x
Black-bellied plover	common	x
Ruddy turnstone	common	x
Black turnstone	uncommon?	x
Common snipe	uncommon	x
Whimbrel	uncommon	
Bristle-thighed curlew	common	

[1]Relative maximum abundance during period of residence
[2]Nesting species
[3]High abundance during spring or fall migration with low nesting density

Species	Status abundance[1]	(x)[2]
Spotted sandpiper	rare	
Wandering tattler	common	
Knot	rare	
Rock sandpiper	common	x
Sharp-tailed sandpiper	uncommon	
Pectoral sandpiper	uncommon	
Baird's sandpiper	rare	
Dunlin	common	x
Long-billed dowitcher	common	
Western sandpiper	common	x
Bar-tailed godwit	uncommon	
Sanderling	uncommon	
Red phalarope	common	x
Northern phalarope	common	x
Pomarine jaeger	uncommon	
Parasitic jaeger	common	x
Long-tailed jaeger	common	x
Glaucous gull	common	x
Glaucous-winged gull	common	x
Slaty-backed gull	uncommon	
Mew gull	common	x
Black-legged kittiwake	abundant	x
Sabine's gull	common	x
Arctic tern	common	x
Aleutian tern	uncommon	
Common murre	abundant	x
Thick-billed murre	abundant	x
Pigeon guillemot	common	x
Parakeet auklet	common	x
Crested auklet	common	x
Horned puffin	common	x
Tufted puffin	common	x
Snowy owl	*uncommon-common	x
Short-eared owl	common	x
Yellow-shafted flicker	rare	
Horned lark	rare	
Tree swallow	uncommon	x
Common raven	uncommon	
Black-capped chickadee	rare	
Gray-cheeked thrush	uncommon	
Mountain bluebird	rare	
Wheatear	uncommon	
Arctic warbler	rare	
Middendorffi warbler	rare	
Mountain accentor	rare	
Yellow wagtail	uncommon	x
Water pipit	common	x

[1]Relative maximum abundance during period of residence
[2]Nesting species
*Resident through most of the year

Species	Status abundance[1]	(x)[2]
Japanese water pipit	rare	
Orange-crowned warbler	uncommon	
Yellow warbler	rare	
Northern waterthrush	rare	
Wilson's warbler	uncommon	
Bullfinch	rare	
Gray-crowned rosy finch	common	x
Common redpoll	uncommon	x
Savannah sparrow	common	x
Slate-colored junco	uncommon	
Tree sparrow	uncommon	
White-crowned sparrow	common	
Golden-crowned sparrow	common	
Lapland longspur	abundant	x
Snow bunting	common	x
McKay's bunting	common	

[1]Relative maximum abundance during period of residence
[2]Nesting species

Principal Salmon Spawning Streams

Name	*Species
Dookscok	Red (King)
Dahloongamiut	Chum
Kiyakyaliksamiut	Chum
Chakwakamiut	Chum, Pink
Binjoaksmiut	Chum, Pink
Machagamiut	Chum
Duchikimiut	Chum, Pink
Kyagamiut	Chum
Difjakamiut	Chum
Ikongimiut #1	Chum
Ikongimiut #2	Chum
Kewigimiut	Chum

* Species observed in July survey. Many of these rivers probably have silver salmon runs in August and September.

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GEOLOGIC REPORT

NUNIVAK ISLAND AND CLARENCE RHODE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES and ADJACENT AREAS,

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Anchorage, Alaska

Prepared: October 13, 1972
By:

Gerald Ganopole
Consulting Geolgoist
Anchorage, Alaska

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ABSTRACT

The report area includes Nunivak Island and most of the so-called Bethel Basin, a lake-pocked area of very low relief that lies between Kuskokwim Bay and the Yukon River delta adjacent to the central west coast of Alaska. The area is primarily covered by unconsolidated alluvial deltaic deposits overlying Tertiary and/or Cretaceous bedrock. Cretaceous sediments are exposed in outcrop areas bordering the basin to the east. Some Quaternary aged volcanics are found in the southern half of the report area and Nunivak and Nelson Islands were formed mainly by these volcanics.

With the exception of some very thin non-commercial coal beds, there are no known minerals of economic value within the area. The discovery of commercial mineral deposits within the area is unlikely. Although petroleum possibilities appear marginal, the entire basin area including much of the Clarence Rhode Refuge is considered prospective and will eventually merit additional exploratory drilling. Because of its volcanic nature, Nunivak Island does not appear to have petroleum possibilities.

INTRODUCTION

The Clarence Rhode Refuge lies within the physiographic province known as the Yukon-Kuskokwim Lowland formed mainly by a lake-dotted marshy plain containing typical tundra vegetation. Between 30 to 50 percent of the lowland area is lake surface. Many of the larger of these thaw lakes have scalloped shorelines and were probably formed through the coalescence of smaller lakes. Except in the proximity of the larger lakes, most of the area is underlain by permafrost to depths of an estimated 50 to over 100 feet.

The Yukon River is in the process of building a delta into the Bering Sea while the Kuskokwim River ends in a subsiding marine estuary system. This land subsidence is very evident in the Kuskokwim area.

The Kusilvak Mountains rise to 2,450 feet, the highest elevation in the area. Relative relief in the lowlands is about 10 feet.

The climate of the region is more maritime than continental and average temperatures range from -52° in January to 90° in June. Wind velocities of over 70 m.p.h. often accompany northeast storm winds in the winter and southeast storm winds in the summer. Annual precipitation averages 19 inches, the wettest month being August. Snowfall averages about 60 inches per year.

Except for some small areas of glacial deposits in the Askinuk Mountains adjacent to Cape Romanzof, the entire remaining delta area has not been glaciated.

Nunivak Island

Nunivak Island is one of several islands on the Bering Sea continental platform. It is composed of basaltic lava flows that are essentially undissected. Roberts Mountain at 1,675 feet is the island's highest point. Somewhat domeshaped, the island's higher parts are near the center with volcanic cinder cones rising above the central plain elevation of about 500 feet. On the west coast, bluffs rise abruptly from the sea to elevations of 100 to 200 feet. On the east coast, the rise is more gradual and beach bluffs are under 50 feet. The island is tundra-covered and contains many small lakes.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Yukon-Kuskokwim delta region is mostly covered by deltaic, flood plain and eolian deposits. Lava flows and small cinder cones are present with most of them occurring in the southern portion. Most of the upland areas of both Nelson and Nunivak Islands are capped by basaltic volcanic rocks. No eruptive centers are known to occur on Nelson Island, but Nunivak Island does have several recognizable volcanic cones and craters.

Underlying the deltaic deposits, locally, is a non-marine Tertiary sequence which in turn overlies graywacke-type Cretaceous sandstone and shale. The underlying Cretaceous rocks appear in outcrop northeast of the Bethel Basin on the north side of the Yukon River and along the east side of the basin. A great thickness of rocks were deposited in the Yukon-Koyukuk geosyncline in the middle part of the Cretaceous system. In outcrop, these rocks are generally complexly deformed, partially metamorphosed and cut by numerous intrusive bodies.

STRATIGRAPHY

Cretaceous Sediments

The oldest sedimentary rocks that outcrop in the area (Ks) are a dense, hard graywacke-type sandstone and siltstone that contains a few thin coal beds. The sandstone is poorly sorted and contains pebble conglomerates. It is composed primarily of volcanic rock fragments with minor amounts of quartz and feldspar. The rocks of Cretaceous age on Nelson Island are formed mainly of siltstone and are estimated to be as much as 5,000 feet thick.

Based on the general lithology and the presence of carbonaceous material, the origin of the Cretaceous sequence appears to be partially marine, but mostly littoral marine and non-marine. These rocks are older than the granodiorite pluton intruded into them.

Cretaceous Igneous Rocks

The grandiorite pluton (Ki) that crops out in the Scammon Bay area appears to underly a total area of up to 1,400 square miles. The granodiorite is light gray and medium to coarse grained. Intersection of vertical and horizontal sets of fractures has locally produced rectangular blocks 2 to 4 feet wide and thick and 10 to 20 feet long. This pluton has been age dated at approximately 78.7 million years, equivalent to Late Cretaceous time.

The small outcrops of altered andesitic flows and volcanoclastic rocks found north of the Yukon River (KJv) are probably as old as Early Cretaceous and may be as old as mid-Jurassic. The exposures appear as volcanic conglomerates with well rounded pebbles and cobbles in porphyritic and amygdaloidal lava.

Tertiary Sediments

Although the Tertiary depositional basin existing in the area is not evident in outcrop, much of the sediments eroded from interior Alaska throughout Tertiary time have passed through or have been discharged into the basin. The presence of the Tertiary sequence was confirmed by a Pan American exploratory well, discussed later, which encountered approximately 6,500 feet

of non-marine siltstones and sands with thin coal seams. The formation was loosely consolidated in contrast to the underlying dense Cretaceous sandstones and shales.

Possibilities for Tertiary coal-associated dry gas accumulations are present throughout the basin and petroleum possibilities, although more remote, also exist. Petroleum source rocks might be present in underlying older sediments, or in postulated marine facies of Tertiary age located in coastal areas or in offshore waters.

Quaternary Sediments

The surficial Quaternary deposits of the area have been divided into (Qo) Old Alluvial Deposits and (Qy) Young and Recent Alluvial Deposits. This division is based more on the evolution or geomorphic stage of development of the delta region rather than major lithological differences. The thickness of these unconsolidated sediments varies from 0 to probably over 1,000 feet in the central areas and probably very much thicker in the present delta areas.

Although some of the deposited materials were derived from local isolated bedrock areas, most of the sediments were transported from interior Alaska to the delta area by the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers.

Areas mapped as Old Deposits (Qo) include:

(1) Old alluvial deposits of silt and fine sand to gravel and coarse sand and stabilized sand dunes. These generally form the higher parts of the terraces throughout the area and the colluvial deposits near the mountains. The age of these deposits range from Pleistocene to Recent.

(2) Old flood plain and delta deposits of silt, sand and bog deposits in former channels of the Yukon River, generally higher in elevation than present flood plain areas. These deposits range from Pleistocene to Recent but are generally younger than the old alluvial deposits which occur at still higher elevations.

(3) Old beach deposits of silt and sandy silt which form long ridges between 5 to 20 feet above sea level and are separated from pre-existing old flood plain and delta deposits by low scarps.

Areas of Young Deposits (Qy) include the following:

(1) Young flood plain and delta deposits which form the present delta of the Yukon River. These are primarily composed of silt and fine sand.

(2) Young beach deposits of silt and sand deposited primarily by ocean currents. These deposits are generally barren of vegetation.

The alluvium deposits (Q) in the southern portion of the mapped area have not yet been studied in sufficient detail to differentiate between Old or Young deposits.

Quaternary Volcanics

Numerous small cinder cones to large basaltic lava flows are found in the central and southern portions of the area. This area is part of the discontinuous volcanic belt that extends from the eastern Seward Peninsula southward to Nunivak Island and possibly the Pribilof Islands.

Nunivak Island is composed primarily of volcanic flows and polygonal columnals appear in most of the seacliffs. There are also many cinder cones on the island.

Nelson Island is capped by olivine basalt lava flows which locally overly Cretaceous sandstones. The source of the volcanics was probably from adjacent areas as no dikes or vents have been noted on the island.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Although a slight amount of mineralization is associated with the few intrusive plutonic rocks, there are no known mineral deposits of any present commercial value throughout the entire area. No volcanic associated hydrothermal products of value are known to exist. A report of "zinc ore" found in the Kuzilvak Mountains several years ago has never been confirmed. The Kuzilvak Mountains are in the north central portion of the mapped area and lie outside of the boundaries of the game refuges. It is unlikely that deposits of commercial minerals will be discovered in the area.

Coal

Thin non-commercial coal seams have been found in three locations in the area, all within the Cretaceous sandstone sequence: the north coast of Nunivak Island near Dahtkit Cove, the north coast of Nelson Island between Chinit Point and Killinupak Mountain, and in Kangirlvar Bay on Nelson Island near Nunakolak. A small amount of coal amounting to perhaps a few tons has been mined from the locality on the north coast of Nelson Island, outside the boundaries of the game refuge. Although very minor amounts of local coal have been used, fuel requirements of the entire area are supplied from driftwood and imported petroleum products.

Petroleum Possibilities

The thick Cretaceous and older rock sequences which border the Yukon-Kuskokwim lowlands to the north and east are composed mostly of dense and impermeable sediments having extremely poor petroleum reservoir characteristics. These rocks are believed to underly the alluviated areas and can be considered as the basement horizon. While the characteristics of the Cretaceous rocks are such as to nearly preclude the formation of oil accumulations within them, they do have some potential as a source for oil that might accumulate in a more favorable overlying sequence.

Following the 1957 major oil discovery from Tertiary aged sediments on the Kenai Peninsula in south central Alaska, the Bethel Basin was regarded as another potential area of Tertiary deposition, although no Tertiary aged rocks or oil seeps are exposed in the entire basin. Nearly the entire central area from Kuskokwim Bay northward to the Yukon River was subsequently leased by many different oil companies under Federal oil and gas lease regulations. A minor amount of surface geophysical work was performed and the leasing and exploratory activity culmulated with the drilling of a well by Pan American Petroleum Corporation located in Section 34, T.7N., R.78W., Seward Meridian, 11 miles east of Baird Inlet. The well was abandoned on September 1, 1961

at a total depth of 14,910 feet. Although the well discovered a non-marine Tertiary basin, no oil shows were reported and only minor, coal-associated, methane gas shows were noted.

The well section was as follows:

0 - 630	Quaternary, unconsolidated alluvial sediments.
630 - 7,040	Tertiary, non-marine siltstone, sand, thin coal seams.
7,040 - 14,910	Cretaceous, argillaceous sandstones and nearly slaty shales.

A formation test from the Cretaceous interval 9,368 - 9,406 recovered only a small amount of salty water.

After the abandonment of the well, nearly all of the leases in the basin were dropped and there was virtually no petroleum activity in the area until the Prudhoe Bay oil discovery in 1968. The surge of interest generated by the Arctic Slope discovery spread to the Bethel Basin area and again several hundred thousand acres in Federal leases were filed upon. Various land freezes have prevented the issuance of further oil and gas leases by the Bureau of Land Management in this area and all the leased applications are in a suspended status.

The main areas under lease application at present include the southern portion of the basin between the Kuskokwim River and the Baird Inlet and the northern coastal area from about Scammon Bay northward to include the delta area of the Yukon River.

Petroleum possibilities in the area may be summarized as being remote, but still worthy of further explatory drilling. The most likely areas for intiial effort would be the south coastal areas between Kuskokwim Bay and the Etolin Strait and the coastal areas of the Yukon Delta. Both of these prospective areas include large portions of the Clarence Rhode Refuge.

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STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

Wilderness

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER / P. O. BOX 1467 — JUNEAU 99801

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

DEC 12 1972

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

December 6, 1972

00-0135

Re: Wilderness Areas and Wildlife Refuges

Mr. Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U. S. Department of the Interior
6917 Seward Highway
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Dear Mr. Watson:

Mr. Robert Pavitt has requested that this agency reply directly to your letter inviting participation in wilderness reviews of the Aleutians Islands, Clarence Rhode, Hazen Bay and Nunivak Island National Wildlife Refuges.

Basically it is imperative that proposals for any wilderness areas provide for surface transportation corridors so that our population centers may be served at a future date as resources will allow. The enclosed maps outlining the existing wildlife refuges show general corridors as presently exist and as will be needed in the future as we now envision them. These locations can be considered by no means definite at this time nor are they intended to be comprehensive in scope.

In addition to those shown, Federal-aid highway projects for construction of highway links between the villages and their airports are presently active at Hooper Bay and at Mekoryuk. Also not shown because of the map scale, are active Local Service Roads and Trails projects at Tanunak, Nightmute, Toksook Bay, Scammon Bay and Mekoryuk.

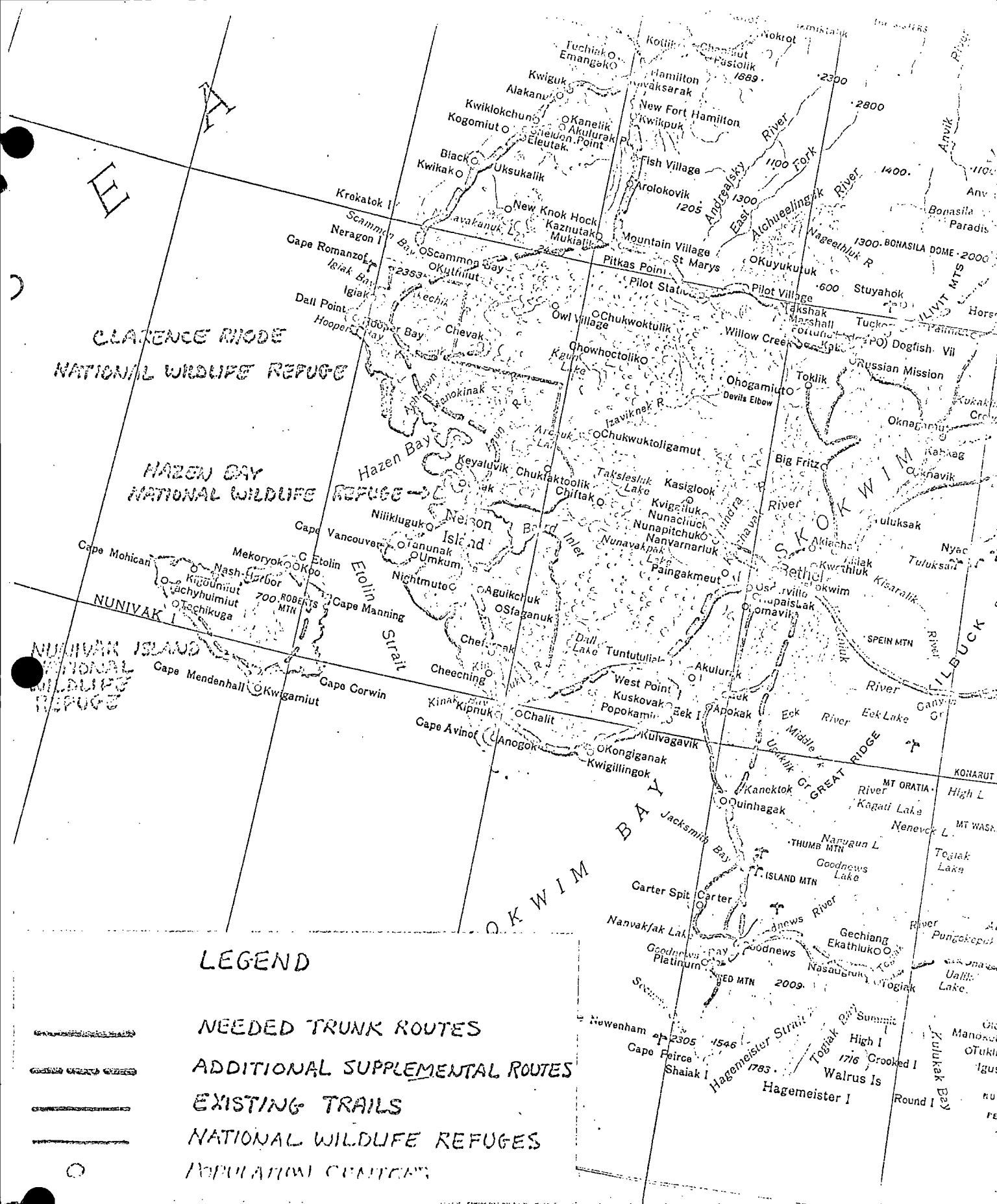
Undoubtedly future needs will become better defined in the months ahead as our work in cooperation with the Federal State Land Use Planning Commission progresses. In the meantime please let me know if you desire any additional information.

Our comments upon review of your draft report will be furnished through Mr. Pavitt's office.

Sincerely,

for B. A. Campbell
Commissioner of Highways

cc: Robert Pavitt


CLARENCE RHODE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
HAZEN BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
NUNIVAK ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
Hazen Bay
Nelson Island
Etolin Strait
NUNIVAK I
Scammon Bay
Hooper Bay
Chevak
Kwigillingok
Kongiganak
Kipnuk
Chefornak
Tuntutuliak
Eek
Bethel
Kwethluk
Akiachak
Tuluksak
Oscarville
Napakiak
Napaskiak
Oomkumiut
Nightmute
Aguikchuk
Cape Mendenhall
Cape Corwin
Cape Avinof
Cape Mohican
Cape Vancouver
Cape Romanzof
Cape Manning
Cheeching
Kwigamiut
Chalit
Anogok
Kulvagavik
Kuskokwim Bay
Jacksmith Bay
Carter Spit
Platinum
Goodnews
Goodnews Bay
Quinhagak
Kanektok
Eek
Apokak
Akulurak
West Point
Popokamiut
Tuntutuliak
Chuathbaluk
Crooked Creek
Sleetmute
Stony River
Aniak
Chuathbaluk
Napaskiak
Oscarville
Bethel
Kwethluk
Akiachak
Tuluksak
Nunapitchuk
Kasigluk
Eek
Eek Lake
Middle Fork
Kuskokwim River
Kuskokwim Mts
Kuskokwim Gr
GREAT RIDGE
Hagemeister Strait
Hagemeister I
Walrus Is
Round I
Crooked I
High I
Togiak Bay
Togiak
Nushagak Bay
Nushagak
Dillingham
Aleknagik
Manokotak
Twin Hills
Togiak Lake
Goodnews Lake
Nanvakfak Lake
Nanvagun L
Nenevok L
Kagati Lake
Eek Lake
Tuluksak
Kisaralik
Kwethluk
Aniak
Chuathbaluk
Napaskiak
Oscarville
Bethel
Kwethluk
Akiachak
Tuluksak
Nyac
Kwigillingok
Kongiganak
Kipnuk
Chefornak
Tuntutuliak
Eek
Eek Lake
Kuskokwim River
Middle Fork

MEKORYUK LOCATED AT CAPE CORWIN IS THE ONLY VILLAGE ON THE ISLAND. THE REINDEER CORRAL AND

ABANDONED VILLAGE OF NASH HARBOR NEAR THE WEST END OF THE ISLAND. THE VILLAGE WAS OCCUPIED UNTIL THE MID 1940's.

CRATER LAKES ALSO REVEAL NUNIVAK VOLCANIC ORIGIN.

LAVA FLOWS IN THE MOUNTAINOUS AREAS WERE FORMED BY VOLCANIC ACTION.

CRATER LAKES ALSO REVEAL NUNIVAK VOLCANIC ORIGIN.

NUMEROUS OLD VILLAGE SITES ARE VISIBLE THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND. MOST WERE LOCATED AT THE MOUTHS OF STREAMS AND RIVERS.

WILLOWS THAT GROW ALONG SOME OF THE RIVERS AND STREAMS REPRESENT THE TALLEST VEGETATION ON THE ISLAND.

EXTENSIVE SAND DUNES STRETCH ALONG THE SOUTHERN COAST. THESE AREAS ARE IMPORTANT WINTER RANGE FOR MUSKOX.

THE SEA CLIFFS NEAR INGRI BUTTE CONTAIN THE LARGEST CONCENTRATION OF NESTING SEABIRDS ON THE ISLAND.

MUSKOX FEEDING ON THE WINDSWEPT RIDGE OF TWIN MOUNTAIN. THESE WINDSWEPT AREAS ARE THE ONLY FOOD SOURCE DURING THE WINTER MONTHS.

THE SEA CLIFFS NEAR INGRI BUTTE CONTAIN THE LARGEST CONCENTRATION OF NESTING SEABIRDS ON THE ISLAND.

SNOWMACHINES ARE USED DURING MUSKOX TRANSPLANT OPERATIONS.

ARCTIC FOX ARE THE MOST SOUGHT AFTER FURBEARER ON THE ISLAND. THE AIRSLED HAS BEEN REPLACED BY SNOWMACHINE AS A MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

REINDEER PROVIDE THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME ON NUNIVAK. ROUNDUPS ARE CONDUCTED TWICE A YEAR AND ANIMALS ARE DEHORNED, CASTRATED, AND A PERCENTAGE SLAUGHTERED.

SHELTER CABINS HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS AROUND THE ISLAND.

THE PEOPLE LIVING ON NUNIVAK RELY ON THE FISHERY RESOURCE AS A MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE. PROCESSING FISH IS USUALLY CONDUCTED BY THE ENTIRE FAMILY.

Section II. Mineral Appraisal Report

See Appendix D, Nunivak NWR Wilderness Study Report

Section III. Refuge Objective Statement

See Page 7, Nunivak NWR Wilderness Study Report

Section IV. Federal Register Notice

Fish and Wildlife Service

NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Notice of Public Hearing Regarding Wilderness Proposal

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (P.L. 88-577;78 Stat. 890-896; 16 U.S.C. 1131-1136), that a public hearing will be held beginning at 7 p.m. on October 17 at the school house, Medoryuk Island, 2nd. Judicial District, Alaska, and to be continued on October 24, at 7 p.m., at the Loussac Library, Anchorage, Third Judicial District, Alaska, on a proposal leading to a recommendation to be made to the President of the United States by the Secretary of the Interior regarding the desirability of including a portion of the Nunivak Refuge within the National Wilderness Preservation System. The wilderness study included the entire acreage within Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, which is located in the 2nd Judicial District, State of Alaska.

A study summary containing a map and information on the Nunivak Wilderness Study may be obtained from the Refuge Manager, Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range, Box 346, Bethel, Alaska 99559, or the Area Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, 813 D Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

Individuals or organizations may express their oral or written views by appearing at this hearing, or they may submit written comments for inclusion in the official record of the hearing to the Regional Director at the above address by November 23, 1973.

Dated September 4, 1973.

CHARLES M. LOVELESS,
Acting Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[FR Doc.73-19138 Filed 9-7-73;8:45 am]

Section V. News Releases

The Northern Light
10/9/78.

No wilderness proposed for Nunivak Island

By JACK HESSION

Readers of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife's Summary of their Nunivak Wilderness Study are in for a mild surprise on reaching the final paragraph of that brief but pithy statement. After describing the varied wildlife resources and de facto wilderness of this remote 1.1 million acre island off the coast of the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta — the largest island in the refuge system — the Bureau concludes:

> Although Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge possesses many wilderness qualities, it is proposed that it not be designated a wilderness area in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The most serious conflict with wilderness appears to be the use of snowmachines by Native residents for both subsistence and recreational purposes. Such use is viewed as incompatible with wilderness protection and management under terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The other conflicts involve the commercial reindeer herding enterprise, pending Native land selections, imprecise refuge boundary, the proposed road corridor around the entire island, and the military's entitlement to use of the refuge.

These "other conflicts", however, are merely red herrings. Under the Wilderness Act, existing grazing is treated as an established use which, properly controlled, does not detract from the wilderness. Pending Native selections will take only three townships (69,120 acres) out of the refuge status, although the location of the selections is not yet known. The island highway does not appear on that blueprint for a mediocre Alaska, the state Highway Department's August 1973 proposed "transportation corridors". And the military has never expressed the faintest interest in occupying the island.

THUS THE REAL CONFLICT is the use of snowmachines. Mekoryuk villagers use them to ride herd on their reindeer, and also for other subsistence needs and recreation. Given the incompatibility of snowmachines with wilderness designation, the Bureau posits an either-or situation: either wilderness and no snowmachines or snowmachines and no wilderness, and comes down on the side of no wilderness.

But it's Summary does not include the alternatives set forth in the more detailed Wilderness Study Report, including

1. Consider snowmachines as an established use and propose the non-Native portion of the refuge for wilderness status

2. Propose for wilderness only the submerged lands, offshore rocks and islets.

3. Propose as in (2) above, but add unique areas on the island, including the sand dunes, the crater lakes area, and the bird cliffs. Notes the Report: "This alternative would provide wilderness protection to only a portion of the refuge, with little effect on Native activities."

One of the state's largest sea bird rookeries is found on the cliffs along the west coast. Muskox winter back of the cliffs where wind keeps the tundra relatively free of ice and packed snow. The sand dunes are the most important wintering habitat for the Muskox. Unusual crater lakes and other volcanic action clustered towards the center of the island deserve protection.

THERE MAY BE more of Nunivak that could qualify for snowmachine-free wilderness status. But neither the Summary nor the Wilderness Study Report discuss the extent and intensity of snowmachine use. Without such a discussion, it is not possible to reach a fully informed judgment.

A check with the Bureau reveals that its initial attempt to sit down with the villagers and determine snowmachine use patters was rebuffed. It seems the villagers were stirred up over the ideas of wilderness, in part because the Bureau had not made any real effort to explain how the Wilderness Act applied to their island. This initial failure does not excuse the Bureau from consultation with Mekoryuk and the regional Native organizations. Nunam Kitlutsisti (Protectors of the Land), the conservation arm of the Association of Village Council Presidents of which Mekoryuk is a member, is sympathetic to the objectives of the Wilderness Act. Villagers elsewhere in Alaska are becoming more and more aware of the benefits of wilderness protection for habitat and thus subsistence; witness the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation's support for a large wilderness national park in the Central Brooks Range, and Ahtna's desire for a national park in the Wrangells. There is no reason to assume, as the Bureau apparently does, that the people of Mekoryuk would oppose wilderness protection for vital habitat areas such as the dunes, key estuaries, the bird cliffs, and the crater lakes. In the absence of an analysis of snowmachine use patterns, we are left with the Bureau's cop-out of no wilderness.

THERE ISN'T ENOUGH time for the Bureau to finish its homework before the October 17 and 24 public hearings in Mekoryuk and Anchorage. It will be fun to watch the Egan administration side with the Bureau for the first time in a refuge wilderness proposal; in this case a no-wilderness proposal. The Bureau may even earn the editorial approval of the natural resource thinkers of the Anchorage Daily Times. Faced with that kind of support, the federal wildlife managers will have no choice but to junk their current non-proposal and start anew, something they should have done long ago. As it stands now, they are wasting everybody's time.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service Regional Information

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Refer: Henry Hansen
265-4864

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PUBLIC HEARING ON WILDERNESS STUDY ANNOUNCED
Anchorage, Alaska

All interested persons are invited to attend a PUBLIC HEARING pursuant to the Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577). The hearing will be held both in the school building, Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, on October 17, 1973, at 7:00 pm and will be continued at 7:00 pm in the Loussac Library, Anchorage, Alaska, on October 24, 1973. These hearings are for the purpose of developing information with respect to the suitability or non-suitability of including the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

A wilderness study was conducted on the entire Nunivak Refuge. The findings of the study indicate that activities occurring on the refuge are not considered compatible with wilderness. Therefore, the refuge is NOT being proposed for inclusion into the Wilderness System.

The Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge is approximately 3.6 million acres in size. Its boundary encompasses approximately 2.5 million acres of submerged lands, as well as 1.1-million-acre Nunivak Island. The refuge lies in the eastern Bering Sea 23 miles off the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Nunivak Island itself is approximately 70 miles long by 50 miles wide, and covers 7,600 square miles. Administrative headquarters for the refuge are located in the city of Bethel, 145 miles distant on the Kuskokwim River.

Nunivak is probably best known for its muskox, which were introduced from Greenland in 1935. These animals have since been successfully re-introduced to ranges in Alaska from which the species was extirpated near the turn of the century.

-MORE-

Other outstanding wildlife features include a herd of approximately 4,000 reindeer, which are watched over by Eskimo herdsmen; some of the largest and most spectacular seabird colonies in the world; and a variety of other migratory birds, including a number native to Asia, South America, New Zealand, and Australia.

All five species of Pacific salmon spawn in refuge streams and rivers, as does the Dolly Varden.

Eskimos have lived on Nunivak for at least 2,000 years. Today, approximately 250 reside in the village of Mekoryuk. These first Alaskans hold a close attachment to the land and its resources, and travel widely over the refuge both winter and summer to hunt, fish, and trap, and to gather berries and "greens" for their subsistence needs.

Among Nunivak's special scenic attractions are precipitous sea cliffs occupied by millions of nesting seabirds; extensive sand beaches backed by towering dunes; interior mountains, explosion craters, and lava flows; and vast expanses of rolling tundra supporting a variety of colorful wildflowers.

Citizens are invited to express their views on this wilderness study of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge by either testifying in person at the public hearing or by writing to the Alaska Area Director, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 813 D Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501. To be included in the official wilderness record, all communications should be clearly typed or written, signed, and postmarked no later than November 23, 1973.

Copies of a brochure which summarizes the Nunivak Wilderness Field Study are available on request from the above address or from the Refuge Manager, Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range, Bethel, Alaska 99559.

Section VI. Public Hearing Package

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
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A PUBLIC HEARING

A public hearing will be held in the schoolhouse, Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, on October 17, 1973, at 7:00 pm, and continued in the Loussac Library, Anchorage, Alaska, on October 24, 1973, at 7:00 pm. The hearing concerns a wilderness study of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska. The results of this study are summarized in the enclosed Nunivak wilderness study brochure.

Your views may be presented either during or after the public hearing. Your statement, if submitted after the hearing, must be mailed to this office at the above address by November 23, 1973, in order to become part of the official hearing record.

If we may provide any assistance, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

NUNIVAK

WILDERNESS

STUDY SUMMARY

NUNIVAK
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
THIRD JUDICIAL DIVISION
ALASKA

Nunivak Island seascape
Photo by David R. Cline

This report was prepared pursuant to the Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577. Publication of the findings and recommendations herein should not be construed as representing either the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of the Interior. The purpose of this report is to provide information and alternatives for further consideration by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Secretary of Interior, and other Federal agencies.

Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska

Location Map

Bull muskox on Nunivak's icy shores
Photo by Jerry L. Hout

NUNIVAK WILDERNESS STUDY - SUMMARY

PREFACE

This brochure concerns the results of a wilderness study conducted on the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Its purpose is to summarize the study in sufficient detail to enable the reader to form an opinion as to the suitability or non-suitability of the refuge for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-577), requires that the Secretary of the Interior review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island regardless of size within the National Wildlife Refuge System within ten years after the effective date of the Act, and report to the President of the United States his recommendations as to the suitability or non-suitability of each area or island for preservation as wilderness. A recommendation of the President for designation as wilderness does not become effective unless provided by an Act of Congress.

Sections 4(a) and (b) of the Wilderness Act provide that: (1) the Act is to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which national wildlife refuges are established; and (2) wilderness areas shall be administered so as to preserve their wilderness character and shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use insofar as primary refuge objectives permit. Wilderness does not remove or alter an area's status as a national wildlife refuge.

The Native village of Mekoryuk at Cape Etolin.
Photo by Jerry L. Hou

INTRODUCTION

Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, lies in the eastern Bering Sea 23 miles off the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. It was established by Executive Order 5095 of President Herbert Hoover on April 15, 1929,"...for conducting experiments in the crossing and propagation of reindeer and native caribou, for contemplated experiments in re-establishing the muskox as a native animal of Alaska, and as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds, wild game, and furbearing animals."

Current management is directed primarily at protecting the ecological integrity of the natural environment. This is a pre-requisite to maintaining populations of muskox and reindeer at levels of maximum sustained yield, protecting habitats of seabirds and other native wildlife, and providing opportunities for subsistence and recreational hunting and fishing in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations.

Nunivak represents the largest island refuge in the National Wildlife Refuge System. It consists of the main 1,109,387-acre island and its 50 associated offshore islands and rocks, and about 2,547,000 acres of surrounding submerged lands. Total combined acreage is approximately 3,656,387 acres.

The refuge is probably best known for its herd of muskox. These nationally unique animals were introduced from Greenland in 1935. Other important wildlife values are vast seabird nesting colonies on coastal cliffs, extensive populations of waterfowl which forage in estuarine areas during migration, and a great variety of other migratory birds which nest in the island's various sub-arctic habitats. A variety of marine mammals inhabits offshore waters and all species of Pacific salmon spawn in the island's numerous streams. A large herd of introduced reindeer range widely over the extensive uplands, where they are watched over by Eskimo herdsmen.

Nunivak Refuge is administered from the Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range headquarters on the Alaska mainland. Travel to this remote and stormy island refuge is primarily by air from the headquarters city of Bethel, 145 miles distant on the Kuskokwim River.

Eskimo fishermen have lived on Nunivak Island for at least 2000 years.
Photo by Jerry L. Hout

HISTORY

Archaeological evidence indicates that Nunivak Island has been continually occupied by Eskimos for at least 2,000 years. Captain James Cook just missed discovering the island in 1778 when he sailed past it to the west trying to avoid the shallow waters of Kuskokwim Bay. The first recorded sighting of Nunivak by Europeans was made by Captain Khromchenko of the Russian American Company in 1821.

Ivan Petroff of the U. S. Revenue Steamer CORWIN visited Nunivak Island in 1891 and reported an estimated 700 Natives living in 9 villages and a few small settlements along the coast. By 1940 the Native population had declined to fewer than 200 people due primarily to disease epidemics.

Reindeer were introduced in 1920 by the Lomen Brothers Reindeer Company of Nome for commercial purposes. This represented the Natives' first permanent association with outsiders, although their culture had already been influenced through contact with other Native groups and white traders in the Yukon-Kuskokwim and Bristol Bay areas.

Today the island's approximately 250 Natives reside in the single village of Mekoryuk on the northeast coast. These hardy people remain on Nunivak primarily because of their love for the land and its resources, and their dependence on hunting, trapping, fishing and reindeer herding as a means of livelihood.

Nanwaksjiak Crater
Jerry L. Hout

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Nunivak Island is approximately 70 miles long by 50 miles wide and totals nearly 1,700 square miles in area. Its diverse and scenic coastline includes towering sea cliffs, broad sandy beaches backed by magnificent sand dunes, placid saltwater lagoons supporting lush growths of eelgrass, and rocky shores with numerous coves and bays.

Inland, an upland plateau averages 500 to 800 feet above sea level. The island's volcanic origin is evident in interior areas where low mountains, explosion craters, and lava flows are conspicuous. Several craters contain deep lakes of awesome beauty. Robert's Mountain at an elevation of 1,675 feet is the island's highest point.

Tundra, the dominant landscape feature, is interspersed with hills, isolated mountains and buttes, and dotted with myriad shallow lakes and ponds. Over 40 major rivers and streams drain the interior uplands before emptying into the Bering Sea.

Tundra vegetation consists primarily of various sedges and grasses with an interspersion of lichens, mosses, lowgrowing shrubs, and colorful broad-leaved flowering plants. The island is treeless with the tallest woody vegetation consisting of 8-foot-high willows that grow on the banks of several of the larger streams.

Nunivak's rigorous sub-arctic climate is moderated by the surrounding Bering Sea. Mean annual temperature is 29°F. Summer highs may reach 70°F, but the temperature rarely drops to below zero in winter. Severe storms occur throughout the year and periods of extended cloudiness with dense fog are common. Rain may occur in any month of the year though late summer and early fall are considered the wet seasons. Severe blizzards with blowing snow and zero visibilities are common late winter occurrences. Snow is known to fall in all but two months of the year and averages about 54 inches annually.

Nunivak's seabird colonies are occupied by millions of murres, kittiwakes and puffins, making them among the largest in the world.

Photo by Jerry L. Hout

RESOURCES

The varied wildlife resources of Nunivak Refuge are of significant national and international appeal. Its seabird rookeries are among the largest in the world and contain literally millions of black-legged kittiwakes and common murres, along with lesser numbers of pelagic cormorants, horned and tufted puffins, parakeet and crested auklets, and pigeon guillemots. The birds nest in mixed colonies on the spectacular and precipitous sea cliffs in the vicinity of Cape Mohican, Datheekook Point, and Ingri Butte. These seabirds are important components of the ocean ecosystem and their survival depends on protection of their nesting colonies and offshore feeding grounds.

A total of 96 species of birds has been identified including 21 species of waterfowl. Black brant and emperor geese are especially abundant in the fall when they make extensive use of eelgrass in lagoons and bays along the island's southern and western coasts. Two races of Canada geese also occur. Pintails are the most common nesting waterfowl. Eiders can be found along the coast during any period of the year with scoters and other species of diving ducks plentiful in coastal bays and estuaries.

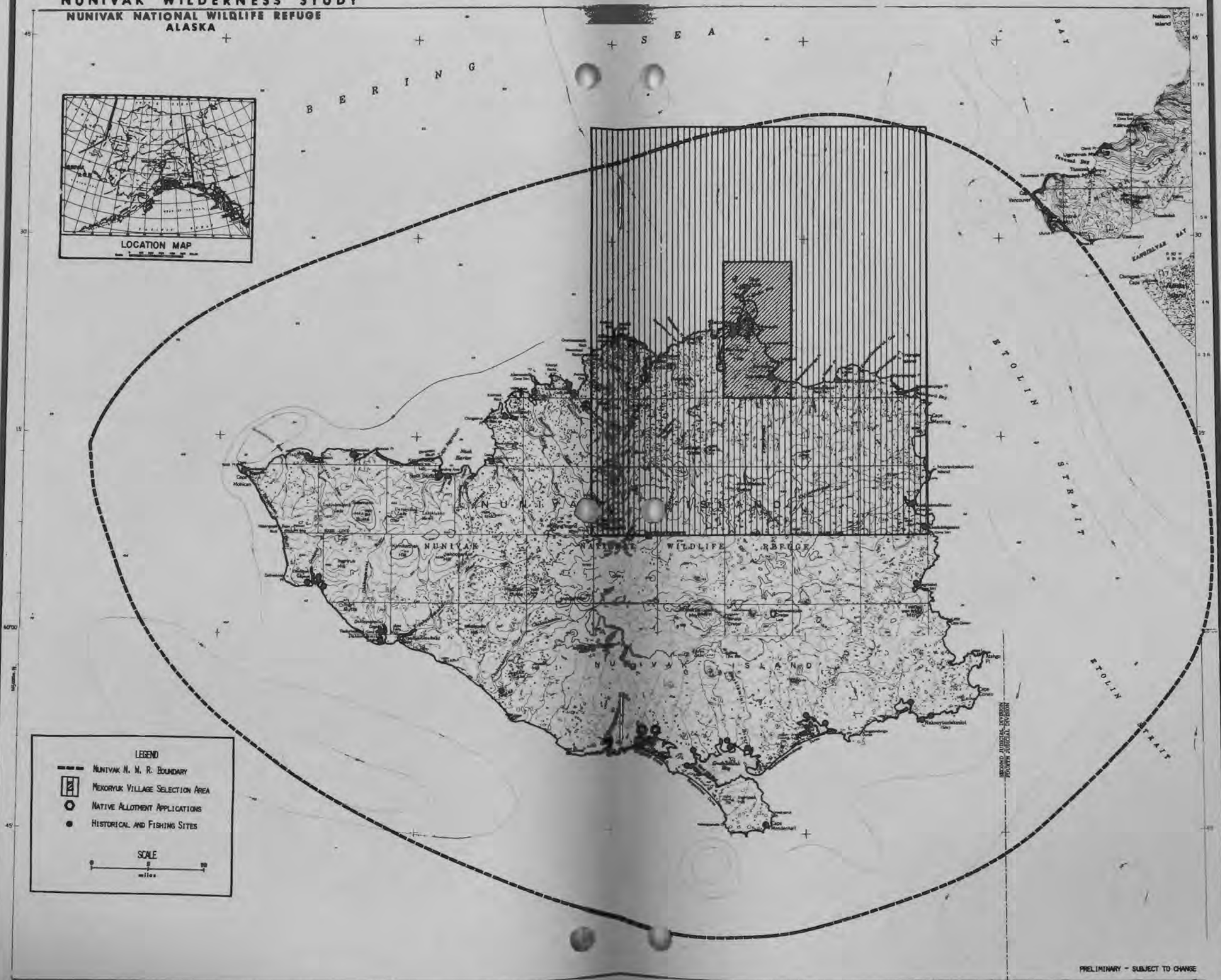
The island's sub-arctic habitats also attract a rich variety of songbirds. Many are common to Alaska while others, like the Mongolian plover, wheatear, arctic warbler, northern Middendorff's warbler, eastern mountain accentor, yellow wagtail, Japanese water pipit and Cassin's bullfinch, occasionally appear from the Old World. McKay's snowbunting commonly winters on Nunivak and is of special interest since it is known to nest only on the Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge to the north.

During June, the tundra is alive with the calls of nesting birds. A variety of shorebirds appears each year including golden plovers, pectoral sandpipers, dowitchers, and northern phalaropes from South America, bristle-thighed curlews from Fiji and Samoa, and sharp-tailed sandpipers, bar-tailed godwits, and red phalaropes from New Zealand and Australia. The willow ptarmigan, Alaska's state bird, and its cousin the rock ptarmigan both nest on Nunivak and are preyed on by an occasional gyrfalcon. Loons raise their young on tundra lakes and stately sandhill cranes nest on the open tundra.

Approximately 500 muskox range widely over the island. Muskox have been successfully re-introduced from Nunivak to former ranges on the mainland from which they were extirpated near the turn of the century. Caribou were reported to have inhabited the island in prehistoric times but according to Eskimo legend, "walked away into the sky" about 1880. The niche left by the caribou has since been filled by reindeer which were introduced in 1920. Today's herd of approximately 4,000 animals is the property of island Natives.

NUNIVAK WILDERNESS STUDY

NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
ALASKA



PRELIMINARY - SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Murres on the precipitous sea cliffs. Photo by Jerry L. Hout

Mink, along with red and arctic fox, are the only furbearing animals. The only known small mammals are the collared and brown lemmings, and the common shrew.

Surrounding pelagic waters are inhabited by sea lions, occasional groups of walrus, and the harbor, ribbon, ringed, and bearded seals. Among these the harbor seal is most abundant and is heavily utilized by the Natives. The ribbon seal is now considered a rare species in North America.

Whales which occur in the Bering Sea and may at times frequent refuge waters include the gray, fin-backed, sei, little piked, blue, humpbacked, bowhead, northern right, Pacific killer, Baird's beaked, sperm, and beluga. The blue and humpbacked whales are endangered species, while the gray and bowhead are classified as rare.

The refuge supports a rich variety of fish life. A total of 19 species has been identified including all five species of Pacific salmon, and the anadromous Dolly Varden trout. Salmon use at least 20 rivers and streams for spawning. One stream is unique in that it supports the only population of arctic grayling on the island. Halibut, flounder, herring, smelt, tomcod, sculpin, and other saltwater species common to the Bering Sea occur in refuge offshore waters.

Freshwater resources are bountiful and include thousands of marshes, ponds, lakes, and over 70 rivers and streams. Rivers vary in length from the 30-mile-long Mekoryuk to the 4-mile-long Jayalik.

With the exception of some very thin non-commercial coal beds, there are no known minerals of economic value on the refuge. Because of the island's volcanic origin there is little likelihood that commercial quantities of metalliferous minerals or petroleum occur. Coastal areas of the adjacent Yukon Delta between Kuskokwim Bay and Etolin Strait do offer some promise for exploratory drilling for petroleum, however.

Approximately 40 old village or camp sites on the island's periphery are of considerable historical and archaeological value.

PUBLIC USE

Despite its many wildlife and scenic attractions, Nunivak Refuge is seldom visited. This can be attributed to remoteness and high travel costs from distant population centers. In addition, frequent storms make flying and boating quite hazardous in the area. It is estimated that fewer than 25 visitors have come to the island for recreational purposes in the past ten years.

Nunivak does, however, have considerable potential for limited future public use. The varied seascapes and landscapes present scenic vistas of high aesthetic value. Opportunities for photography are excellent. This is particularly true in the vicinity of the sea cliffs on the northwestern coast, the impressive sand dunes and estuaries along the western and southern shores, and interior areas where explosion craters and lava flows break the monotony of the tundra landscape.

Travel around the island by boat with an Eskimo guide would enable the visitor to view impressive numbers of seabirds at their nests on towering cliffs, seals and whales cavorting in ocean waters, and muskox grazing placidly on the tundra hills. Sport fishing for salmon and Dolly Varden trout at the mouths of the rivers and streams is frequently outstanding, while waterfowl and ptarmigan offer fall hunting opportunities to sportsmen.

A visit to an Eskimo fishing or sealing camp would present an opportunity to witness the age-old drama of subsistence living under harsh environmental conditions, and to become better acquainted with Alaska's first inhabitants and their unique cultural attributes.

An Eskimo subsistence fisherman
Photo by Jerry L. Hout

MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Since management is directed primarily at maintaining the refuge in a natural state, few physical developments are needed and no habitat manipulation is planned. Existing refuge facilities consist of a small barn and muskox corral adjacent to the village of Mekoryuk, and a one-room cabin at the entrance to Duchikthluk Bay. Four additional shelter cabins are planned for Mikisagimiut, Dahloongamiut, and Chakwakamiut Lagoons, and Twin Mountain, for administrative use and public safety purposes.

Native developments include the village of Mekoryuk with its 90 or so homes, a single school, church, National Guard Armory, reindeer corral, and slaughterhouse. A 4-mile dirt road connects the village to a 3,550-foot airstrip. This is the only road on the island, although the Alaska Department of Highways envisions the need for a road corridor around the entire island from Mekoryuk to Cape Mendenhall, the west coast, and Nash Harbor.

Two frame dwellings remain in the abandoned village of Nash Harbor, and there is a small reindeer herder's cabin near the island's center. Natives plan to construct a reindeer corral at Nash Harbor in the near future.

Seven parcels of refuge land totaling 575 acres have been filed on under terms of the Native Allotment Act of May 17, 1906. No action has yet been taken by the Bureau of Land Management on these filings. If eventually approved, the applicants would be granted fee title to these acreages.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-203) has many implications as far as future management and development of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge is concerned. This Act entitles the Natives of Mekoryuk to select and obtain fee title to at least 3 townships of land contiguous to their village. The Act also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and convey to the appropriate Native Regional Corporation fee title to existing cemetery sites and historical places, and upon application within two years of enactment of the Act, the surface estate not to exceed 160 acres of land occupied by a Native as a primary place of residence as of August 31, 1971.

Nunivak Eskimos love their island and the often hard but peaceful life it offers.
Photo by Jerry L. Hout. Inset photo by David R. Cline

CONCLUSIONS

The remote 3.6-million-acre Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge constitutes a unique island ecosystem with many scientific, educational, recreational, and cultural values. Although seldom visited, it is in most respects a de facto wilderness and possesses considerable potential for greater public use and enjoyment.

Except for the influence of introduced reindeer and muskox, the island has remained essentially in a natural state. Husbandry of reindeer has continued since 1920, and the introduced muskox herd has produced stock for the restoration of this animal to its former range in Alaska.

Resident Eskimos consider the entire island their home, since they and their forefathers have resided there for at least 2,000 years. These hardy people range widely over the refuge by motor-powered boats in summer and by snowmachines in winter to utilize the area's fish and wildlife resources for subsistence and recreational purposes.

The Native commercial reindeer operation utilizes nearly all of Nunivak Island and involves occasional herding with snowmachines. In addition, snowmachines are considered essential to the Native subsistence activities and a necessary refuge management tool used during Bureau muskox census and transplant operations. Use of such off-road vehicles would conflict with wilderness designation, however, in that their use is not permitted within established wilderness areas [see Wilderness Act, Section 4(c), and Executive Order 11644, Section 3(4)].

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 entitled Natives residing in Mekoryuk to select and obtain fee title to certain lands from within the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. The location and extent of these entitlements are unknown at this time and the Natives have until December 18, 1974, to make their land selections. The manner in which they decide to manage or develop these lands may or may not conflict with the objectives of the refuge.

Although the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has primary jurisdiction over all tide and submerged lands important to fish and wildlife, a precise refuge boundary description has never been made. The boundary was initially created by merely drawing a circle around Nunivak Island. In some instances, it

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Section VIII. Public Hearing Handouts

Birds Of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

Nunivak is a large island lying in the Bering Sea just off the mainland coast of Alaska in the region of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Much of Nunivak betrays its volcanic origin with ancient cones reaching to nearly 1,700 feet. However, larger regions, particularly on the north and east sides are relatively flat and contain many small lakes. Shorelines vary from sandy beaches backed by dunes to high cliffs cut by waves into the bed rock.

Depending on soil and moisture conditions, the low areas of this "arctic prairie" are dominated by lush growths of lichens, various sedges or prostrate shrubs. Willows and alders up to eight feet tall may be found along the stream courses, while beach rye grass is the most characteristic plant cover of the dunes.

Native land animals include only red and arctic foxes, weasel, mink, shrews, voles and lemmings .An introduced herd of reindeer, although previously larger, now numbers about 8,000. The 34 muskox transplanted from Greenland in 1936, have increased to the current herd of 500 and provided restocking animals for other areas.

The birds of Nunivak are best known from observations by Cyril Guy Harold (H. S. Swarth, *Birds of Nunivak Island,* Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 22., 1934) who spent the period of June 30 to November 6, 1927, on Nunivak. No competant ornithologist has spent more than a few days there since, and Harold's list of 96 species, mostly supported by specimens, accounts for all but 12 species that have been observed or are presumed to occur on the island. Many species observed by Harold have not been seen since, but in view of the paucity of observations there or on the adjacent mainland, we hesitate to list his many unusual records—Japanese pipit, bullfinch, mountain accentor, wheatear, and others — as accidentals or strays, as they could well be fairly common migrants. A careful examination of all Nunivak habitats in fall (August through September) might produce an equally interesting list.

Categories of abundance in the following list refer to abundance in the primary habitat of the species, as relatively few are ubiquitous to the entire refuge. In many cases, assignment of status is done without adequate information, but we feel that a slightly informed guess is more useful than a question mark. Birds are listed in the order used by Gabrielson and Lincoln (*Birds of Alaska,* Stackpole Co., 1959) which is the most comprehensive reference to Alaska birds now available. In some cases, however, sub-specific names are not retained. Symbols used to indicate the status of each species follows:

a – abundant
c – common
u – uncommon
r – rare or accidental
v – variable
n – nesting
m – migrant (Those birds which occur here but do not nest.)
* – resident in all seasons

SPECIES	STATUS	
Common Loon	c	n
Yellow-billed Loon	u	m
Arctic Loon	c	n
Red-throated Loon	u	n
Red-necked Grebe	u	n
Slender-billed Shearwater	c	?
Fulmar	u	m
Pelagic Cormorant	c	n
Red-faced Cormorant	?	?
Whistling Swan	u	n
Cackling Goose (minima)	u-c	n-m
Canada Goose (taverneri)	u-c	n-m
Black Brant	u-a	n-m
Emperor Goose	c-a	n-m
White-fronted Goose	u	m
Snow Goose	c	m
Mallard	u	n
Pintail	u	n
Green-winged Teal	u	n
Greater Scaup	u	n
*Oldsquaw	c	n
Harlequin Duck	c	m
*Steller's Eider	u	m
*Common Eider	a	n
*King Eider	c	m
*Spectacled Eider	u	n
White-winger Scoter	n	m
Surf Scoter	c	m
Common Scoter	n	m
Common Merganser	r	m
Red-breasted Merganser	c	n
Sharp-shinned Hawk	r	m
*Gyrfalcon	u	n
*Willow Ptarmigan	a	n
*Rock Ptarmigan	c	n
Sandhill Crane	c	n
Semipalmated Plover	c	n
Mongolian Plover	r	m
American Golden Plover	a	n
Black-bellied Plover	c	n
Ruddy Turnstone	c	n
Black Turnstone	u	n
Common Snipe	u	n
Whimbrel	u	m
Bristle-thighed Curlew	c	m
Spotted Sandpiper	r	m
Wandering Tattler	c	m
Knot	r	m
Rock Sandpiper	c	n
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	u	m
Pectoral Sandpiper	u	m
Baird's Sandpiper	r	m
Dunlin	c	n
Long-billed Dowitcher	m	m

SPECIES	STATUS	
Western Sandpiper	c	n
Bar-tailed Godwit	u	m
Sanderling	u	m
Red Phalarope	c	n
Northern Phalarope	c	n
Pomarine Jaeger	u	m
Parasitic Jaeger	c	n
Long-tailed Jaeger	c	n
Glaucous Gull	c	n
Glaucous-winged Gull	c	n
Slaty-backed Gull	u	m
Mew Gull	c	n
Black-legged Kittiwake	a	n
Sabine's Gull	c	n
Arctic Tern	c	n
Aleutian Tern	u	m
Common Murre	a	n
Thick-billed Murre	a	n
Pigeon Guillemat	c	n
Parakeet Auklet	c	n
Crested Auklet	c	n
Horned Puffin	c	n
Tufted Puffin	c	n
*Snowy Owl	u-c	n
Short-eared Owl	c	n
Yellow-shafted Flicker	r	m
Horned Lark	r	m
Tree Swallow	u	n
Common Raven	u	m
Black-capped Chickadee	r	m
Gray-cheeked Thrush	u	m
Mountain Bluebird	r	m
Wheatear	u	m
Arctic Warbler	r	m
Middendorff's Warbler	r	m
Mountain Accentor	r	m
Yellow Wagtail	u	n
Water Pipit **(pacificus)**	c	n
Water Pipit **(Japonicus)**	r	m
Orange-crowned Warbler	u	m
Yellow Warbler	r	m
Northern Waterthrush	r	m
Wilson's Warbler	u	m
Bullfinch	r	m
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch	c	n
Common Redpoll	u	n
Savannah Sparrow	c	n
Slate-colored Junco	u	m
Tree Sparrow	u	m
White-crowned Sparrow	c	m
Golden-crowned Sparrow	c	m
Lapland Longspur	a	n
Snow Bunting	c	n
McKay's Bunting	c	m

NOTES

Date_____

Observers_____

Weather_____

Time_____

Total Species_____

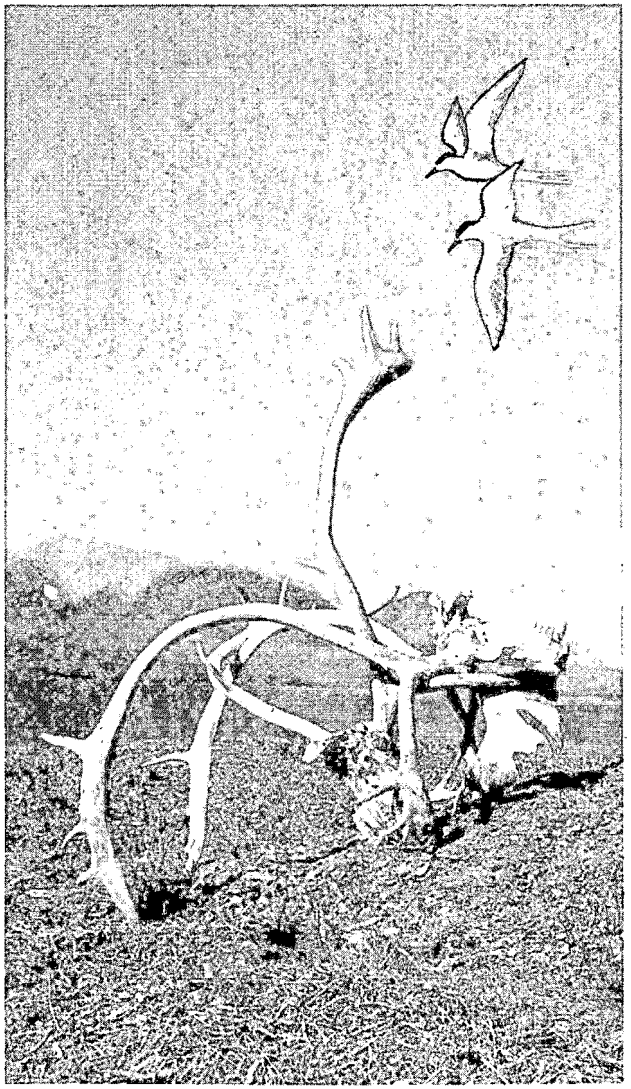
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Refuge Leaflet 247 3-5-71

Birds Of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge



ALASKA

Salmon are split for drying with an "ulu" or women's knife.

The Bureau of Sport Fish and Wildlife is dedicated to the belief that examples of unique wildlife populations and habitats, such as exist on the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, should be preserved for their own sake, for our enjoyment, and for future generations. Management of the Nunivak Refuge can proceed in harmony with the rapidly changing culture of its Eskimo residents, to their benefit, and yours.

The headquarters of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge is located at Bethel, Alaska. For further information, write to the Refuge Manager, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Box 346, Bethel, Alaska 99559.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources."

The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States—now and in the future.

Alaska

Nunivak

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge is an island located in the Bering Sea off the coast of western Alaska. The refuge was created in 1929 for preservation of native birds and mammals, for experimental cross-breeding of reindeer and caribou, and for propogation of muskox, which would provide stock for re-establishing this species in its historic range in Alaska. The birds and mammals are varied as a result of a wide range in habitat types. The vegetation is typical of arctic tundra, but differs locally with changing topography that ranges from sandy shores to the rocky slopes of mountains, and includes sand dunes, lowland meadows and sea cliffs. Water areas include numerous lakes, streams, and shallow bays or lagoons, but in addition, the wildlife of Nunivak draws extensively on the resources of the sea.

The climate is moist, cold, and stormy. Summer temperatures average only 50° and there may be extended periods of drizzle and fog. In winter, below 0° temperatures are common, blizzard conditions are frequent, and ice of the Arctic pack surrounds the island.

Nunivak has been inhabited for thousands of years by Eskimos who, because of their isolation, developed different linguistic and cultural patterns from their relatives on the mainland of Alaska. In order to make most efficient use of the fish and wildlife resources, on which they subsisted, the Nunivagmut, or Nunivak Eskimos, lived in scattered villages along the island's coast. Because of the centralization of schools, improved means of transportation, and other accouterments of civilization, all Eskimos of Nunivak now live in the village of Mekoryuk. Subsistence hunting and fishing is still important, however, and hunting or fishing camps may still be located at ancient sites. Shelters at such places may consist of the half underground sod house or "barabaras," used by Eskimos since ancient times.

The abandoned village locations reflect the original status of fish and wildlife resources and show that, in at least this small part of the earth, most species have remained in primitive distribution and abundance. Most hunting by Eskimos was in the coastal region, the most productive part of their environment. Here, harbor, ringed, and bearded seals provided a major source of food and clothing. Walrus were hunted in spring; their carcasses furnishing vast amounts of meat, their hides serving for covering of kayaks and manufacture of ropes, and their ivory for tools, ornaments and toys. White arctic foxes, as well as red fox, mink, and weasel may have been used for clothing, but are now sold for cash to the local store.

Birds were an important resource from early spring until late fall. Ducks and geese of many species are abundant during migration, the island's bays being particularly important for black brant, which forage on beds of eelgrass. Emperor, snow, and cackling or Canada geese are among the most common species. Four kinds of eider ducks may remain throughout the winter, or as long as open water remains. Most important, however, were the sea birds—murres, puffins, and kittiwakes—which nest on the high, wave cut cliffs, in colonies that contain hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of birds. Common birds which were too small to be important as a food source include rock sandpipers, black-bellied plovers, rosy finches, and the rare McKay's bunting. Salmon, other fishes, and clams were sought in shallow bays or at the mouths of rivers, even as they are today.

The rare McKay's snow bunting nests only on Hall and St. Matthew islands, but winters on Nunivak.

Inland resources were not neglected. Wild berries may be gathered in summer and fall and a variety of plants may be used as "greens." Special grasses can be used for making baskets or lining of mukluks. Caribou were hunted in the mountainous interior, but became extinct late in the last century. Eskimo hunters followed tracks in the snow to where the last of the caribou "disappeared into the sky," a direct observation that is difficult to refute, but certainly at odds with current theory in wildlife management. The wild caribou were replaced by reindeer, their half tame, and similar relative. Reindeer, which now number about 10,000, provide a major segment of the island's economy.

Muskox

Muskox, which were introduced to Nunivak in 1936, were not a part of the original fauna. The nucleus herd, which numbered only 31 animals, has now grown to more than 700, although many of them have been transplanted in an attempt to restore them to their historic range in Alaska. The muskox herd is furnishing a large, and still growing, source of income to the island residents. The fine quality muskox wool or "qiviut" shed each spring is gathered by Eskimos, and hand carded and spun into yarn that is made into warm gloves, headbands, and sweaters. Men serve as guides for the Refuge staff and for parties of photographers and have captured most muskox used in transplants.

Salmon are caught with nets at the mouth of streams. Raingear is made from the intestines of seals and is both durable and light.

The way of the Eskimo is changing and soon all that will remain of a culture that was fine-tuned to cope with hostile environment will be the superficial accounts of anthropologists and a few artifacts salvaged from the site of ancient dwellings. The old legends of hunters and the spectacular achievements of shaman will be lost to memory, or be summarized into a few dry paragraphs. The fish and the wildlife will remain, if we will it so, a unique tie with the past. The seals and walruses, the eiders and sea birds, will let us imagine, and perhaps be a little awed, at the skillful hunter who cast his spears and harpoons from kayaks amid the ice flows, or who dangled from cliffs, high above the sea, on ropes of walrus hide. It is a small part of the American heritage.

UNITED STATES
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NUNIVAK WILDERNESS STUDY PUBLIC HEARING STATEMENT

BY

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE

GOOD EVENING, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. I AM GORDON WATSON, ALASKA AREA DIRECTOR, U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. WITH ME HERE TONIGHT ARE MR. JERRY HOUT, ASSISTANT REFUGE MANAGER OF THE NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE; MR. DAVID SPENCER, ALASKA REFUGE SUPERVISOR; AND MR. WILL TROYER, WILDERNESS COORDINATOR FOR WILDERNESS STUDIES IN ALASKA. ALL OF US WILL BE AVAILABLE DURING AND AFTER THIS HEARING TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE CONCERNING RESULTS OF THE WILDERNESS STUDY WE ARE PRESENTING FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

WE WANT TO THANK ALL OF YOU FOR ATTENDING THIS PUBLIC HEARING AND FOR EXPRESSING AN INTEREST IN THE FUTURE OF NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. AS YOU MAY KNOW, THIS HEARING IS HELD PURSUANT TO THE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1964, WHICH REQUIRES THAT ALL WILDERNESS STUDIES ON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES BE COMPLETED BY SEPTEMBER 3, 1974. ITS PURPOSE IS TO GATHER INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO THE SUITABILITY OR NONSUITABILITY OF INCLUDING THE REFUGE IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

COPIES OF THE NUNIVAK WILDERNESS FIELD STUDY REPORT ARE AVAILABLE FOR YOUR EXAMINATION IN THE LOBBY. SINCE COPIES OF THIS FIELD STUDY REPORT ARE

LIMITED IN NUMBER, PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE THEM FROM THE LOBBY. THE FIELD STUDY REPORT IS SUMMARIZED IN A NUNIVAK WILDERNESS STUDY BROCHURE, OF WHICH COPIES ARE AVAILABLE IF YOU DO NOT ALREADY HAVE ONE. YOU ARE ALSO WELCOME TO PICK UP A COPY OF THE STATEMENT I AM MAKING HERE TODAY.

FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO MAY WISH TO BECOME MORE FAMILIAR WITH DETAILS OF THE NUNIVAK WILDERNESS FIELD STUDY, WE INVITE YOU TO EXAMINE ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS CAREFULLY. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO DO SO TODAY, EACH OF THEM WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO YOU IN EITHER OUR BETHEL OR ANCHORAGE OFFICES.

THE SPECIAL MISSION OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM IS "...TO PROVIDE, MANAGE AND SAFEGUARD A NATIONAL NETWORK OF LANDS AND WATERS SUFFICIENT IN SIZE, DIVERSITY AND LOCATION AS TO MEET PEOPLE'S NEEDS FOR AREAS WHERE THE ENTIRE SPECTRUM OF HUMAN BENEFITS ASSOCIATED WITH MIGRATORY BIRDS, OTHER WILD CREATURES, AND WILDLANDS ARE ENHANCED AND MADE AVAILABLE. IT IS COMMITTED TO THESE SPECIAL VALUES."

AS AN INTEGRAL UNIT OF THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM, NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE CONTRIBUTES TO THIS MISSION UNDER AUTHORITY OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 5095, WHICH ESTABLISHED THE REFUGE IN 1929.

THE AREA HAS BEEN MANAGED ESSENTIALLY AS A DE FACTO WILDERNESS SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT. THE BROAD MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES OF THE REFUGE AT PRESENT ARE TO PROTECT THE ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF THE ISLAND ECOSYSTEM AS A PREREQUISITE TO PRESERVING THE HABITATS OF MIGRATORY BIRDS AND OTHER WILDLIFE, AND TO USE THE REFUGE FOR EXPERIMENTS IN PROPAGATION OF REINDEER AND RE-ESTABLISHING MUSKOX AS A NATIVE ANIMAL OF ALASKA. NO MAJOR

DEVELOPMENTS OR MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES SUCH AS WILDLIFE HABITAT MANIPULATION ARE PLANNED TO MEET THESE OBJECTIVES.

THE WILDERNESS ACT OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1964 (PUBLIC LAW 88-577), REQUIRES THAT THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR REVIEW EVERY ROADLESS AREA OF 5,000 CONTIGUOUS ACRES OR MORE AND EVERY ROADLESS ISLAND WITHIN THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM AND, WITHIN TEN YEARS AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE ACT, REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HIS RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO THE SUITABILITY OR NONSUITABILITY OF EACH SUCH AREA OR ISLAND AS WILDERNESS. IN DEFINING WILDERNESS, THE ACT REQUIRES THE REVIEW OF ROADLESS AREAS OF LESS THAN 5,000 ACRES THAT ARE OF SUFFICIENT SIZE TO MAKE PRESERVATION PRACTICAL. THE WILDERNESS FIELD STUDY ON NUNIVAK WAS INITIATED IN JULY 1972.

NUNIVAK REFUGE CONSISTS OF THE APPROXIMATELY 1.1-MILLION-ACRE NUNIVAK ISLAND AND ITS 50 ASSOCIATED OFFSHORE ISLANDS AND ROCKS, ALONG WITH ABOUT 2.5 MILLION ACRES OF SUBMERGED LANDS SURROUNDING THE ISLAND. TOTAL COMBINED ACREAGE IS 3.6 MILLION ACRES, WHICH MAKES NUNIVAK THE LARGEST ISLAND REFUGE IN THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM.

NUNIVAK IS PROBABLY BEST KNOWN FOR ITS MUSKOX WHICH WERE INTRODUCED FROM GREENLAND IN 1935. THROUGH THE YEARS, ANIMALS HAVE BEEN RE-INTRODUCED TO RANGES ON THE MAINLAND FROM WHICH THEY WERE EXTIRPATED IN THE LAST HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY. TODAY THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 500 MUSKOX ON NUNIVAK ISLAND AND ADDITIONAL RE-INTRODUCTIONS TO THE MAINLAND ARE CONTEMPLATED AS FUNDS AND MANPOWER PERMIT.

REINDEER WERE INTRODUCED TO THE ISLAND IN 1920. THE PRESENT HERD OF APPROXIMATELY 4,000 ANIMALS BELONGS TO THE NATIVE RESIDENTS OF NEKORYUK. A MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT IS NEEDED BETWEEN THE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE AND THE BERING SEA REINDEER PRODUCTS, INC., TO ALLOW FOR CONTINUED REINDEER GRAZING WHILE ASSURING PROTECTION TO REFUGE HABITATS.

OTHER IMPORTANT WILDLIFE VALUES ON THE REFUGE INCLUDE THE IMPRESSIVE SEABIRD NESTING COLONIES THAT OCCUR ON PRECIPITOUS CLIFFS ALONG THE NORTHWEST COAST. THESE COLONIES ARE AMONG THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD, AND THEIR AVIAN RESIDENTS CONSTITUTE A VERY IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE OCEAN ECOSYSTEM. A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER MIGRATORY BIRDS INHABITS THE ISLAND, INCLUDING 21 SPECIES OF WATERFOWL. AMONG THE LATTER ARE EMPEROR GEESE, BLACK BRANT, 2 RACES OF CANADA GEESE, AND THE WHISTLING SWAN.

SOME BIRDS TRAVEL VAST DISTANCES TO REACH NUNIVAK FOR NESTING PURPOSES. THESE INCLUDE GOLDEN PLOVERS, PECTORAL SANDPIPERS, DOWITCHERS, AND NORTHERN PHALAROPES FROM SOUTH AMERICA; BRISTLE-THIGHED CURLEWS FROM FIJI AND SAMOA; AND SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPERS, BAR-TAILED GODWITS AND RED PHALAROPES FROM NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA. THUS THE REFUGE IS OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF ITS MIGRATORY BIRD RESOURCE.

THE VARIOUS WHALES NATIVE TO THE BERING SEA MAY FREQUENT REFUGE WATERS ON OCCASION. AMONG THESE ARE THE BLUE AND HUMPBACK WHALES, BOTH OF WHICH ARE ENDANGERED SPECIES. THE SURROUNDING PELAGIC WATERS ARE ALSO INHABITED BY SEA LIONS AND AT TIMES BY THE PACIFIC WALRUS. THE RIBBON SEAL, NOW CONSIDERED A RARE SPECIES IN THE UNITED STATES, IS ONE OF THE FOUR SPECIES OF SEALS FOUND IN NUNIVAK'S WATERS.

AT LEAST 14 SPECIES OF FISH OCCUR ON THE REFUGE, INCLUDING ALL FIVE SPECIES OF PACIFIC SALMON AND THE DOLLY VARDEN. AT LEAST 20 RIVERS AND STREAMS ARE USED BY SALMON FOR SPAWNING.

NUNIVAK'S MOST OUTSTANDING SCENIC VALUES ARE ITS PRECIPITOUS CLIFFS, EXTENSIVE SAND BEACHES BACKED BY SWEEPING DUNES, PLACID LAGOONS AND ESTUARIES, AND INTERIOR MOUNTAINS, LAVA FLOWS AND EXPLOSION CRATERS.

THE 250 HARDY ESKIMOS WHO RESIDE IN THE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK ON THE ISLAND'S NORTHEAST COAST ARE OF SPECIAL INTEREST. THESE FIRST ALASKANS HAVE A CLOSE ATTACHMENT AND LOVE FOR THE LAND AND ITS RESOURCES, AND ARE DESCENDANTS OF FOREBEARERS WHO HAVE OCCUPIED THE ISLAND CONTINUOUSLY FOR AT LEAST THE PAST 2,000 YEARS. THE MEKORYUK VILLAGERS ARE STILL GREATLY DEPENDENT ON THE AREA'S FISHERY AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD. FISH, SEALS, BERRIES AND "GREENS" ARE A FEW OF THE ITEMS THAT ARE USED CONTINUOUSLY BY THEM FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES. THEIR REINDEER HERD SERVES AS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF CASH INCOME.

AS A RESULT OF THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1971, THE NATIVES OF NUNIVAK ISLAND WILL BE ENTITLED TO SELECT CERTAIN LANDS FROM WITHIN THE NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDIFE REFUGE. AT THIS POINT, I WANT TO MAKE IT PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT THE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE WILL COOPERATE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT WITH THE NUNIVAK PEOPLE AS THEY MAKE THEIR LAND SELECTIONS ON NUNIVAK ISLAND. IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THESE LAND SELECTION RIGHTS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER ANY ACTIONS THAT MAY RESULT FROM OUR WILDERNESS STUDY.

THE SNOWMACHINE SERVES BOTH AS AN IMPORTANT TOOL IN MANAGEMENT OF MUSKOX AND REINDEER AND AS THE PRIMARY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION FOR ISLAND RESIDENTS AS THEY PURSUE THEIR TRADITIONAL HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES ON THE REFUGE IN WINTER. OFFROAD VEHICLES SUCH AS SNOWMACHINES DO CONFLICT WITH WILDERNESS PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT, HOWEVER, FOR THEY ARE NOT NORMALLY PERMITTED WITHIN ESTABLISHED WILDERNESS AREAS.

ALTHOUGH IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED BY SOLICITOR'S OPINION THAT THE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE DOES HAVE JURISDICTION OVER ALL TIDE AND SUBMERGED LANDS WITHIN THE REFUGE BOUNDARY, THAT BOUNDARY HAS NEVER BEEN PRECISELY DESCRIBED. AT THE TIME THE REFUGE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1929, IT WAS CREATED MERELY BY DRAWING A CIRCLE AROUND NUNIVAK ISLAND. IN SOME INSTANCES, THE BOUNDARY EXTENDS FROM 12 TO 20 MILES OFFSHORE, OR BEYOND THE TERRITORIAL LIMIT.

THERE ARE AT PRESENT ONLY FOUR MILES OF ROAD ON THE ISLAND, AND THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS ENVISIONS THE NEED OF A ROAD CORRIDOR AROUND THE ENTIRE ISLAND TO CONNECT MEKORYUK WITH CAPE MENDENHALL, THE WEST COAST, AND NASH HARBOR.

THERE IS A PROVISION IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 5095 THAT ESTABLISHED THE REFUGE WHICH SAYS, "THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS RESERVATION SHALL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE USE OF THIS ISLAND FOR LIGHTHOUSE, MILITARY OR NAVAL PURPOSES." THIS STIPULATION CLEARLY PROVIDES FOR MILITARY USE OF THE REFUGE WHEN DEEMED NECESSARY. ANY PLANS THE MILITARY MAY HAVE FOR NUNIVAK ARE NOT KNOWN AT THIS TIME.

BECAUSE OF THESE AFOREMENTIONED PROBLEMS AND CONFLICTS, AND BECAUSE WILDERNESS DESIGNATION WOULD NOT BE WITHIN AND SUPPLEMENTAL TO ALL REFUGE OBJECTIVES, WE ARE PROPOSING THAT THE NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE NOT BE DESIGNATED A WILDERNESS AREA IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM. THE MOST SERIOUS CONFLICT IN THIS REGARD APPEARS TO BE BETWEEN WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION AND THE WIDESPREAD USE OF THE ENTIRE ISLAND BY NATIVES USING SNOWMACHINES.

PLEASE RECOGNIZE THAT THIS PROPOSAL IS PRELIMINARY. ONLY AFTER THE VIEWS OF ALL CONCERNED PARTIES HAVE BEEN HEARD AND EVALUATED WILL ALL OUR FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS BE FORMULATED.

ANY VIEWS YOU WISH TO EXPRESS, WHETHER ORALLY OR IN WRITING, WILL HELP US DEVELOP FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE RESULTS OF OUR STUDY. ANY OF YOU WHO MAY WISH TO SUBMIT WRITTEN TESTIMONY FOLLOWING THIS HEARING ARE URGED TO DO SO BETWEEN NOW AND NOVEMBER 23, 1973. AFTER THAT DATE, WE WILL FORMULATE OUR RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUBMIT THEM TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR HIS CONSIDERATION. THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

NUNIVAK WILDERNESS STUDY
PUBLIC HEARING STATEMENT AT NEKORYUK

BY

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE

THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE MAINTAINS A NETWORK OF OVER 300 WILDLIFE REFUGES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. THE BASIC AIM OF THESE REFUGES IS TO PROVIDE BREEDING, FEEDING AND RESTING AREAS FOR MIGRATORY BIRDS AND HABITAT FOR BIG GAME AND A VARIETY OF OTHER WILDLIFE.

ALASKA IS PARTICULARLY FORTUNATE IN HAVING VAST NESTING AREAS FOR DUCKS, GEESE, AND OTHER MIGRATORY BIRDS, BUT SINCE MANY OF THESE BIRDS MIGRATE SOUTH IN THE WINTER, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE TO ALSO PROVIDE REFUGES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES WHERE THESE BIRDS CAN WINTER. OTHERWISE, THERE WOULD SOON BE VERY FEW BIRDS RETURNING TO ALASKA.

THE NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, NOTED NATIONWIDE FOR ITS MUSKOX HERD, IS ONLY ONE OF THE 18 UNITS IN ALASKA. WE RECOGNIZE THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF REINDEER GRAZING TO THE PEOPLE OF NUNIVAK ISLAND. AS YOU KNOW, THE MANY BAYS AND ESTUARIES PROVIDE HABITAT FOR THOUSANDS OF WATERFOWL,

SHOREBIRDS AND MARINE MAMMALS. THE CAPE MOHICAN SEABIRD ROOKERY IS ONE OF THE LARGEST IN ALASKA AND MANY POLLUTION-FREE STREAMS ARE SPAWNING GROUNDS FOR THOUSANDS OF SALMON.

THIS ABUNDANT WILDLIFE RESOURCE HAS BEEN UTILIZED BY THE PEOPLE OF NUNIVAK FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS AND HOPEFULLY, IF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AND THE PEOPLE OF MEKORYUK WORK TOGETHER, IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN THESE POPULATIONS FOR BOTH YOUR ENJOYMENT AND USE FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.

UNDER THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT, THE PEOPLE OF NUNIVAK WILL BE ENTITLED TO SELECT LANDS FROM THE NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. AT THIS POINT, I WANT TO MAKE IT PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT THE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE WILL COOPERATE TO THE FULLEST EXTENT AS YOU MAKE THESE LAND SELECTIONS. IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD THAT THESE SELECTION RIGHTS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER ANY ACTIONS THAT MAY RESULT FROM OUR WILDERNESS STUDY.

THE PRIMARY REASON FOR ESTABLISHING WILDERNESS AREAS IS TO SET ASIDE CERTAIN LANDS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND KEEP THEM IN A NATURAL CONDITION, WITHOUT ROADS OR OTHER FORMS OF DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD CHANGE THE CHARACTER OF THE LAND. THIS IS OFTEN HELPFUL IN PROTECTING SOME FORMS OF WILDLIFE AND IN MANY WAYS THIS WOULD HELP GUARANTEE THE NATIVE PEOPLE CONTINUED USE OF THE LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND FISHING.

HOWEVER, UNDER WILDERNESS DESIGNATION, MOTOR VEHICLES, INCLUDING SNOWMACHINES, ARE NOT PERMITTED. WE RECOGNIZE YOUR NEED OF SNOWMOBILIES FOR HUNTING, REINDEER HERDING, TRAPPING AND OTHER USES, AND THIS IS THE PRIMARY REASON

THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RECOMMENDED THAT NONE OF NUNIVAK ISLAND BE PLACED IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

BUT IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO REALIZE THAT BECAUSE NUNIVAK IS A NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, PEOPLE FROM ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES WILL BE MAKING COMMENTS ON THIS PROPOSAL. VERY POSSIBLY, AFTER CONGRESS CONSIDERS ALL THESE COMMENTS, CONGRESS STILL MIGHT DECIDE TO PUT PART OF NUNIVAK IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM DESPITE OUR RECOMMENDATION TO THE CONTRARY. THEREFORE, IN YOUR TESTIMONY AND COMMENTS, YOU MIGHT WANT TO POINT OUT THOSE AREAS IN WHICH YOU SELDOM USE SNOWMACHINES AND ALSO THOSE AREAS WHERE CONTINUED SNOWMACHINE USE IS ESSENTIAL TO YOUR WAY OF LIFE. THEN, IF CONGRESS CLASSIFIES PARTS OF NUNIVAK AS A WILDERNESS, LANDS HAVING LEAST CONFLICT WITH YOUR SUBSISTENCE AND HERDING ACTIVITIES WOULD BE SO DESIGNATED.

I WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT AGAIN, HOWEVER, THAT THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE HAS RECOMMENDED AGAINST PLACING ANY OF NUNIVAK IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

THE BROCHURE YOU HAVE ON THE NUNIVAK WILDERNESS STUDY IS ONLY A SUMMARY OF THE FULL FIELD REPORT. THE FIELD REPORT IS AVAILABLE FOR EXAMINATION IN THE BACK OF THE ROOM FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO WISH TO DO SO. PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE THE COPIES OF THIS REPORT.

AGAIN, I WISH TO THANK ALL OF YOU FOR COMING TO THIS HEARING AND I HOPE YOU WILL SPEAK FREELY AND MAKE ANY PERTINENT COMMENTS YOU CARE TO CONCERNING THIS PROPOSAL.

WE WILL REMAIN OVERNIGHT IN MEKORYUK, AND I WILL MAKE MYSELF AVAILABLE TO ANY OF YOU WHO WISH TO DISCUSS MATTERS OTHER THAN THE WILDERNESS PROPOSAL AFTER THIS HEARING.

Section IX. Public Hearing Attendees

PUBLIC HEARING ATTENDANCE RECORD

Name _____

Address _____

_____

[ ] I want to speak at the hearing.
[ ] I do not want to speak at the hearing.
[ ] I want to hand in a written statement.

I represent [ ] self
[ ] organization (please list below)

_____

Public Hearing Attendance List

NAME & ADDRESS	REPRESENTING	TESTIMONY
	Mekoryuk Portion of Hearing	
Carl Amos Mekoryuk, Ak.	Mekoryuk Village	none
Nona Amos Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Walter Amos Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
Anonymous	self	none
Wesbra Berk Mekoryuk	self	none
Jerry David, Sr. Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
Mildred David Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Irene Davis Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
R. Davis Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Annie C. Don Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Fred Don Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	written
Edith Float Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Larry Float, Sr. Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
Kay Hendrickson	self	none
Maltie Hendrickson	self	none
Gertrude Ivanoff Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Joel John Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none

Dick Jones Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
John P. Jones Mekoryuk, Ak.	Mekoryuk City Council	oral
Lilly Jones Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Nellie Joshua Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Larson King Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Edward Kiokun Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Nan Kiokun Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Walter W. Kiokun Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Robert Kolerak Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
Martin C. Kapoakun Mekoryuk, Ak.	Mekoryuk Village	none
Harry Mike Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Winifred Mockta Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Andrew Noatak	self	none
Helen Noatak	self	none
Daisy Olrun Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Leah Olrun Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Olie Olrun Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
Edward J. Shavings Mekoryuk, Ak.	IRA Council and Bering Sea Reindeer Products	oral
Esther A. Shavings Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none

Harry A. Shavings Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
Henry Shavings, Mayor Mekoryuk, Ak.	City of Mekoryuk	oral
Mrs. Hilma Shavings Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
Susie Shavings Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
Alice Smith Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Dale T. Smith, Sr. Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Mary P. Smith Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
Peter L. Smith Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
Showalter J. Smith Anchorage, Alaska	Calista Corporation	oral
William Tyson Anchorage, Alaska	Calista Corporation	oral
Uncle John Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Harry Wesley Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Ida Wesley Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none
Harold Weston Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
Samson Weston Mekoryuk, Ak.	Mekoryuk Land Selection Committee	oral
Elsie Williams Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
Ivan Williams Mekoryuk, Ak.	Mekoryuk Village	none
Mrs. Susie Williams Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	none

Anchorage Portion of Hearing

Cathy Allen Anchorage, Ak.	Anchorage Daily Times	none
Edward J. Andrews Kotlik, Ak.	self	none
Nelson Angapak Anchorage, Ak.	Calista Corporation	none
Shirley Armstrong Anchorage, Ak.	self	none
Lois Blessington Anchorage, Ak.	self	none
A. W. Burns Anchorage, Ak.	Calista Corporation	none
Raymond C. Christianson Bethel, Ak.	Calista Corporation	none
Peter T. Cizmich, Jr. Anchorage, Ak.	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	written
Paul T. Dixon Anchorage, Ak.	Paul T. Dixon & Associates	none
John Evan Anchorage, Alaska	self	none
Mark Ganopole Anchorage, Ak.	Alaska Wilderness Council, Ltd.	oral
Gil Hendrickson Anchorage, Ak.	self	oral
Jack Hession Anchorage, Ak.	Sierra Club	oral
Edward Hoffman, Sr. Bethel, Ak.	President, Alaska Village Council Presidents	oral
Owen A. Ivan Bethel, Ak.	self	oral
Dennis V. Johnson Anchorage, Ak.	Geoscience Division of Geosource Int.	none
Joe P. Josephson Anchorage, Ak.	Joint Federal-State Land-Use Planning Commission	written

Tim Kaganak Anchorage, Ak.	Calista Corporation	none
Martin Kapoakun Mekoryuk, Ak.	Mekoryuk Village	none
Ted Katcheak Anchorage, Ak.	self	none
Clarence Kolerok Anchorage, Ak.	self	none
Lewis E. Lively Anchorage, Alaska	Calista Corporation	none
Bill Mattice Bethel, Ak.	Bureau of Indian Affairs	none
Joseph P. Mike Kotlik, Ak.	self	none
Martin B. Moore Emmonak, Ak.	self	oral
John Moses Anchorage, Ak.	Calista Corporation	none
Gerald J. Nibler Anchorage, Ak.	self	none
Richard G. Prasil Anchorage, Ak.	National Park Service	none
Palmer C. Sekora Anchorage, Alaska	Fish and Wildlife Service	none
Edward J. Shavings Mekoryuk, Ak.	City of Mekoryuk	oral
Esther A. Shavings Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
Henry Shavings, Mayor Mekoryuk, Ak.	City of Mekoryuk	oral
Hilma K. Shavings Mekoryuk, Ak.	self	oral
John Shively Anchorage, Alaska	Alaska Federation of Natives	oral
Burt Silcock Anchorage, Alaska	Joint Federal-State Land-Use Planning Commission	none

Ruth N. Silcock Anchorage, Alaska	self	none
Showalter J. Smith Anchorage, Ak.	Calista Corporation	oral
Robert E. Sorenson Anchorage, Ak.	Bureau of Land Management	none
Harold Sparck Bethel, Ak.	Nunam Kitlutsisti (Protectors of the Land)	oral
Peg Tileston Anchorage, Ak.	self	oral
Dan Timm Anchorage, Ak.	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	none
William Tracker Emmonak, Ak.	self	none
Judy Tupper Homer, Ak.	self	written
Moses Wassilie Anchorage, Ak.	Calista Corporation	none
Jobe Weston		

PUBLIC HEARING ATTENDANCE RECORD

Please print name _____

Mailing address _____
(street, post office box or route)

_____
(city and state)

Representing(check one)

- ☐ Governor
- ☐ U.S. Senator or Congressman
- ☐ State official
- ☐ State agency
- ☐ County official
- ☐ City official
- ☐ Association, organization or business
- ☐ Civic groups
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Individual

(check one)

- ☐ I want to make a statement.
- ☐ I will hand in a statement.
- ☐ I do not plan to make a statement.

Name of official, agency, association, organization, business, firm or group you represent:

Ruth N. Silcock Anchorage, Alaska	self	none
Showalter J. Smith Anchorage, Ak.	Calista Corporation	oral
Robert E. Sorenson Anchorage, Ak.	Bureau of Land Management	none
Harold Sparck Bethel, Ak.	Nunam Kitlutsisti (Protectors of the Land)	oral
Peg Tileston Anchorage, Ak.	self	oral
Dan Timm Anchorage, Ak.	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	none
William Tracker Emmonak, Ak.	self	none
Judy Tupper Homer, Ak.	self	written
Moses Wassilie Anchorage, Ak.	Calista Corporation	none
Jobe Weston Anchorage, Ak.	self	oral

Section X. Public Hearing Transcript

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NUNIVAK WILDERNESS STUDY

PUBLIC HEARING AT MEKORYUK

October 18, 1973

At the hour of 7:40 p.m., October 18, 1973, the hearing was called to order by Robert Price, the Regional Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Chariman presiding.

Present were the following:

HENRY HANSEN:	Acting Deputy Director, Fish and Wildlife Service
DAVE SPENCER:	Alaska Refuge Supervisor
JERRY HOUT:	Manager of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge
WILL TROYER:	Wilderness Coordinator for Wilderness in Alaska
RICHARD STENMARK:	Alaska Research Planning Team, Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission
WILLIAM TYSON:	Interpreter, Calista Corporation

Reporter: Jeannie Gnass, C.S.R.
B & I Court Reporting Service
401 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

MR. PRICE: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Robert Price, the Regional Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Anchorage. I have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior to conduct this public hearing. Most of you should have filled out an attendance card as you entered the door. If you have not done so, I would like to ask you to complete a card. If you did not get a card, please raise your hand and we will distribute one to you.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: First of all, I would like to thank Harold Napoleon and Henry Shavings for their assistance in setting up this hearing, as well as making arrangements for the use of the school building.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: I'm going to make a formal statement and Mr. Hansen will also make a statement. After that, I am going to attempt to conduct the hearing as informally as possible in order to give each of you an opportunity to speak. I would like to emphasize to everyone that each one who wants to testify should do so.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: As announced in the notice of public hearing issued on September 10, 1973, this hearing is being held to obtain the viewpoints of all interested persons on the Fish

and Wildlife Service's proposal that Nunivak not be considered for wilderness designation. Mr. Hansen will describe this proposal in greater detail during his statement.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: I should like to explain that in arranging this hearing, notices were sent to the United States Senators and Congressmen from Alaska, the Governor of the State and other elected officials. Replies which have been received from them will be read and incorporated into the record of this hearing. We also sent notices to Federal and State agencies, organizations and individuals known to be interested in the matter.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: Now, a few words about procedure. This hearing is not to be a debate, a trial or question-and-answer assembly, but an advisory hearing to allow all of you a chance to present statements, written or spoken, or other information regarding the proposal we are considering tonight. If anyone fails to understand the statement of any person, please ask questions so that the statement is clear to you. All questions will be directed to me and I shall determine who should answer them. This may seem a little technical or strict, but it is intended to keep the hearing orderly so that everyone is assured a fair opportunity to be heard in the time allowed.

Please confine your comments to those concerned with the Nunivak wilderness proposal. If you have comments on other

matters, Mr. Hansen will be available to discuss other subjects after this formal hearing.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: The Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577, which was passed by Congress in September, 1964, directs the Fish and Wildlife Service to study all wildlife refuges for their wilderness potential, regardless of where they are located. This law directed wilderness studies to be completed by September 3rd, 1974 on every roadless island and every roadless area of 5,000 acres or more within the National Wildlife Refuge System.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: The intent of the act is clear and certain sections of it states that the purposes of the Wilderness Act are to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which each refuge has been established or is administered.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: The wilderness study and the Fish and Wildlife Service recommendations were, therefore, conducted on Nunivak in accordance with the act.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: This entire hearing will be recorded on tape and your views exactly as you expressed them will become part of the official record. A hearing will also be conducted in Anchorage next week. After these hearings, a thorough review will be made of this study, but this is not the last opportunity

for public expression.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: The record of this hearing and all other information on the proposal will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior. After study and consultation, the Secretary will transmit his recommendations regarding the proposal to the President. The President will transmit the recommendations to the Congress. After appropriate consideration, which will include additional hearings, the Congress will accept, reject or modify the proposal. As you can see, this is a very long review process before final action is taken, and the public hearings and your views are a most important part.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: Before we go further, I would like to go off the record briefly so that all of you will be able to fill out the cards that were handed to you. It's necessary that in order to keep the hearing formal that we have your names.

(Brief recess taken)

MR. PRICE: We can go back on the record again.

Now, I ask Henry Hansen, the Acting Deputy Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, to explain the Wilderness Study and Proposal to you.

Mr. Hansen.

MR. HANSEN: Thank you, Mr. Price. Before I start, I would like to introduce those members of our staff who came out:

Dave Spencer, our Supervisor of Refuges; Jerry Hout, Manager of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge; and Will Troyer, who is in charge of our Wilderness Program stationed in Anchorage.

The Fish and Wildlife Service maintains a network of more than 300 wildlife refuges throughout the United States. The basic aim of these refuges is to provide nesting grounds and feeding and resting areas for migratory birds and habitat for big game and a variety of other wildlife.

(Translated)

MR. HANSEN: Alaska is particularly fortunate in having vast nesting areas for ducks, geese, and other migratory birds. But since most of these birds migrate south in the winter, it is the responsibility of the Fish and Wildlife Service to also provide refuges in the Southern states where these birds can winter; otherwise, there would soon be very few birds returning to their nesting grounds in Alaska.

(Translated)

MR. HANSEN: The Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, noted nationwide for its muskox herd, is one of 18 units in Alaska. We recognize the economic importance of reindeer grazing to the people of Nunivak Island. As you know, the many bays and estuaries provide habitat for thousands of waterfowl, shorebirds and marine mammals. The Cape Mohican seabird rookery is one of the largest in Alaska and many pollution-free streams are spawning grounds for thousands of salmon.

(Translated)

MR. HANSEN: This abundant wildlife resource has been utilized by the people of Nunivak for thousands of years and, hopefully, if the Fish and Wildlife Service and the people of Mekoryuk work together, it will be possible to maintain these populations for both your enjoyment and use for many years to come.

(Translated)

MR. HANSEN: Under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the people of Nunivak will be entitled to select lands from the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. At this point, I want to make it clear that the Fish and Wildlife Service will cooperate to the fullest extent as you make these land selections. It should be understood that these selections rights take precedence over any actions that may result from our wilderness study.

(Translated)

MR. HANSEN: The primary reason for establishing wilderness areas is to set aside certain lands throughout the United States and keep them in a natural condition without roads or other forms of development which would change the character of the land. This is often helpful in protecting some forms of wildlife and in many ways, this would help guarantee the Native people continued use of the lands for subsistence hunting and fishing.

(Translated)

MR. HANSEN: Under wilderness designation, motor vehicles, including snowmachines, are not permitted. We recognize your need of snowmobiles for hunting, reindeer herding, trapping and other uses, and this is the primary reason the Fish and Wildlife Service has recommended that none of Nunivak Island be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(Translated)

MR. HANSEN: It is very important to realize that because Nunivak is a National Wildlife Refuge, people from all over the United States will be making comments on this proposal. Very possibly, after Congress considers all these comments, Congress still might decide to put part of Nunivak in the wilderness system, despite our recommendation to the contrary.

Therefore, in your testimony and comments, you might want to point out those areas in which you seldom use snowmachines and also those areas where continued snowmachine use is essential to your way of life. Then if Congress classifies part of Nunivak as a wilderness, lands having least conflict with your subsistence and herding activities would be so designated.

(Translated)

MR. HANSEN: I would like to point out again, however, that the Fish and Wildlife Service has recommended against placing any of Nunivak in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(Translated)

MR. HANSEN: The booklet that you were shown on the Nunivak Wilderness Study is only a summary of the full report. The report is available for examination over on the side of the room for those of you that want to look at it in detail. But please do not remove copies of the report from the room. Mr. Troyer will show you where it is if you want to see it.

(Translated)

MR. HANSEN: I wish to thank all of you for coming to this hearing and I hope you will speak freely and make any pertinent comments you care to concerning this proposal. We will remain overnight in Mekoryuk. Dave Spencer and Jerry Hout and Will Troyer and I will make ourselves available to any of you who wish to discuss matters other than the wilderness proposal after this hearing is concluded.

Thank you.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: At this time, I am now going to open the meeting for public discussion. And I ask that all information on the wilderness proposal that you have be presented as completely as possible. I am going to call on certain persons in order to clarify the wilderness proposal. After they have completed their statements, the meeting will continue to be open to the public and anyone present who desires to make a statement may do so.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: In order to permit the conduct of the meeting and the oral comments to become a matter of record, I would like to ask whoever has a statement to come forward to speak. However, if you feel uncomfortable coming forward, then you may speak from where you are, but please identify yourself for the record.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: I understand that the representatives of the Congressional Delegation of the Governor for the State of Alaska will be appearing at the hearing next week in Anchorage. And, therefore, I'm going to call first at this hearing the the Mayor of the City of Mekoryuk to make his statement.

Mr. Henry Shavings.

THE INTERPRETER: This is where I get mixed up, when I do like that. Translating it into Eskimo is my way. Now, when I try to translate Eskimo into English, I find myself talking Eskimo someplace along the line. So if something comes up like that, don't be surprised.

But, anyway, Henry's statement is that it's been -- in the past, it has been kind of a pretty hard living and we have to live off the island. They just have this whole island here to make a living and if they put a wilderness area there and you stop us from going there, you sill shrink our land to that much (indicating) and we only have just a little bit more to live on, and we haven't got anywhere to go out and get what we

used to get before. If that's cut off, we'll be -- just part of our land will be cut in half and we only have just this much (indicating) left. While we used to be living off here too, just this much (indicating) is here. Now, you cut that in half, and we have -- we lost that much and we only have this much to be living on. And if there is a danger and if that cuts out, if it becomes a wilderness area, it's mighty hard for us.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Shavings, for your statement.

At this time, I would like to call on Mr. Showalter J. Smith, Calista Corporation, for his statement.

Mr. Smith.

MR. SMITH: Honorable committee members, in reference to Public Law 88-577 hearings, my name is Showalter J. Smith, A member of Calista Corporation, Board Member and Chariman of the Land Committee for the corporation.

Within the perimeters of my responsibilities with Calista Corporation, I have a very short statement to present before the committee. Since I do know the other Land Committee members, Calista Directors, and Nunivak Island people will totally concur, I definitely emphasize againse the establishment of Nunivak Island as a wilderness area under Public Law 88-577 due to certain known conflicting factors, such as Public Law 92-203. The corporation will have a lengthier statement on the same at the October 24, 1973 hearing at Anchorage, Alaska.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: Thank you for your statement, Mr. Smith, on behalf of Calista Corporation.

The next witness that I would like to have testify, I believe the name is Mr. John P. Jones of Mekoryuk City Counsel.

JOHN P. JONES (Through the interpretor): Thank you. I'd like some help from the audience. His statement is that we talked about if we make a statement, we could tell where I do do most of my hunting and where I don't do any hunting or I tell more over here (indicating) or less over on that side (indicating). He says you cannot see where -- where he doesn't tell -- where he traveled less than the other, because he takes the whole island. Just so he can live, he travel all over. He just can't point out which way where he doesn't go on certain times and go only to one part. And the rest of it was about with the fishing. There is always fishing -- the Japanese are fishing all out in front of us all the time and we're loosing a lot of fish that way, and he says the halibut are not as many as they used to be and don't know whether they're going to disappear or not. But that's not the only fish that's starting to get scarce here. The other fish are starting to get scarce too and these young people are going out more and more and start working, trapping around more than they did in the older days. Now they just cover the whole island for trapping, where they didn't in the older days.

MR. SPENCER: Did he say they are using the whole island now more for trapping than they used to?

THE INTERPRETER: Well, pretty much so, yes, because you can't -- as he says, you can't go to one side and use some part of it, because if there is some people hunting over here (indicating), there is some people hunting over that side (indicating). Or if they come this side (indicating), some of them are over on the other side. So it's been that way all the time. He can't point out which part is not unuseable for them.

MR. PRICE: I just might say for the benefit of the members of the Department of the Interior panel, if at any time you wish to comment on a statement or to ask a question in order to clarify either through the interpreter what the witness said, I think it might be beneficial for all of us to hear it.

Thank you, Mr. Jones.

The next statement that we would like to hear is from Mr. Samson Weston of the Mekoryuk Land Selection Committee.

MR. WESTON: My name is Samson Weston. I represent the Mekoryuk Land Selection Committee. Listening to the statements tonight, I personally agree with the proposal of the Fish and Wildlife, that they recommend that none of Nunivak Island be recommended as National Wilderness Preservation System. We do not want any restrictions on the island, whatsoever. I live here. This is my home. My father lived here, his father, and so on. Therefore, I strongly recommend that none of Nunivak

be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I'm sure the majority of the people here will also agree with me. I thank the Fish and Wildlife Service for not recommending the island for the wilderness system.

Thank you very much.

THE INTERPRETER: Why don't you say that in Eskimo yourself?

(Translated by Mr. Weston)

MR. PRICE: Thank you.

At this time, I'm going to ask that we take a 15-minute break for coffee. The people here may wish to discuss the proposal among themselves. And then we'll resume with the witnesses.

(Brief recess taken)

MR. PRICE: We're going to resume the meeting at this time. The next witness that I'd like to call is Mr. William Tyson, representing the Calista Corporation.

(Translated by Mr. Tyson)

MR. TYSON: Nunivak has been an island for I don't know how long, and there have been people there as far as we can remember and there has been birds or animals on the island and the people who live on the island have been preserving the island just as a virgin wilderness, as a virgin island, and it was just virgin island when the muskox came here. And I think these people here can just as well preserve the island without

the Wilderness Act and take good care of it just as good as they have been taking care of it before. They haven't built anything. It's been an island pure, no roads. It's always been here, and it has game here, birds. Their nesting grounds were never spoiled and when they did not get enough and then took to much, they tell them not to do it that way. They kept it the way they wanted it and it was preserved for the game.

Thank you.

MR. PRICE: Thank you for your statement.

At this time, I'm going to call on other members of the audience who have asked to testify. And the first card that I have is Mr. Harry Shavings.

HARRY SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): If we had been living off the land and off the sea and had been hunting on the land, and then it has been the same all the time, nothing has been changed as long as we had our way, should it stop now, because of the Wilderness Act, and stop our young men from hunting so they will die?

MR. PRICE: Was that placed in the form of a question?

THE INTERPRETER: Yes.

MR. PRICE: Is there someone from the department that would care to answer the question and explain, perhaps, the Wilderness Act and the proposal?

MR. SPENCER: Mr. Shavings has asked if, under the

Wilderness Act, as far as the island was placed in the Wilderness classification, whether they could continue to hunt. And the answer is that they could. They would continue to hunt and fish the same as before. However, it might be that in the classification of wilderness, they would not be able to use the snowmachines in this hunting or fishing.

(Translated)

MR. SPENCER: I hope I answered him right.

MR. PRICE: Would you ask Mr. Shavings --

(Mr. Shavings translating)

THE INTERPRETER: Then I misunderstood.

HARRY SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): He says you told, and this is in the tape and it's recorded, that we wouldn't stop hunting, as long as there is people on the island we never stop hunting. You told us that -- that's what you told us. But if it's under wilderness, we wouldn't be able to use the snowmachines. But that's not going to stop us from hunting, is it? You told us that.

MR. SPENCER: That's correct. The wilderness classification would not stop you from hunting. The hunting is done in accordance with the laws of the State of Alaska, the Alaska Game Law, and has nothing to do with the Wilderness Act. But the Wilderness Act does not prevent you from hunting or fishing.

(Translated)

HARRY SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): Yeah, that was what he said. You told that and he says it is recorded and no matter who comes after you and tells us we can't, it's recorded. We can, because you told us so.

MR. PRICE: If Mr. Shavings has no further statement, the next witness is Susie Shavings.

SUSIE SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): It's pretty much of what he said, not to make it a wilderness area. When she was born, they didn't have a store in here and they were living in mud houses, but they were still living off the land. They had to live off the land, and they would get plants from the tundra or from the lakes and get fish from the water. And she says please don't make it a wilderness area, because we've been living on it and we can live on it just as we've been doing without spoiling it, but just please don't make it a wilderness area.

MR. PRICE: The next witness is Mrs. Hilma Shavings.

HILMA SHAVINGS: My name is Hilma Shavings. I do not belong in any organization. I do have a title as Magistrate. I also support the recommendation that none of Nunivak be part of a wilderness. I have reasons that we people of Nunivak are very insecure for several reasons: The part of it is that how can we be sure that some day that this will not be -- if part of Nunivak has become a wilderness, that how can we be sure that it won't be expanding to our own hunting and fishing areas

for our own subsistence use. I also feel very insecure after hearing such rumors that right now that we do have a real nice Fish and Wildlife representatives that do not enforce Fish and Wildlife -- correction, that do not enforce violations on Fish and Wildlife regulations, even if they was violating such.

I also have Alaska statute in my hand. Title 16, fish and game which may be enforced, which probably will concern us sometime. I have read it and I have also read the penalties and so forth. I also have received memo from our supervisor in Anchorage concerning uniform summons and complaints, which will come in July 1, 1973.

For all those reasons that we are all very insecure for our own subsistence and for our generations to come; for all those reasons that I support no part of Nunivak becoming a wilderness.

And on second paragraph on this "Fish and Wildlife Service Representative," it says that "Alaska is particularly fortunate in having vast nesting areas for ducks, geese, and other migratory birds, but since many of these birds migrate south in the winter, it is the responsibility of the Fish and Wildlife Service to also provide refuges in the southern states where these birds can winter. Otherwise, there would soon be very few birds returning to Alaska."

I also have heard there are rumors that farmers down in the Lower 48, they shoot the geese at any time they are down

there whenever they land in their back yards. Which, that I also have heard that we are violating when we shoot birds in springtime when they start to nest. What do we do, shoot birds and eat, because they have been our food from since I don't know when.

Also, I have a question. If Nunivak becomes a wilderness, will it include us Natives in preserving our subsistence use?

MR. PRICE: Would someone from the panel like to answer the question on the wilderness and its relation to the subsistence fishing and hunting? I think that was the question.

MR. SPENCER: Well, as I said before, if the wilderness area was established, it would remain open to hunting and fishing. It would, however, not be possible to use mechanized vehicles such as snowmachines or aircraft in hunting. And it may be that the hunting that would be done would be more like it was a good many years ago when these things weren't used so much as they are now, these mechanical means of hunting were not used as much as they are now. I don't know whether that answers it.

MR. PRICE: Does that answer your question?

MR. TROYER: Could I add to that, Bob?

MR. PRICE: Yes.

MR. TROYER: I think it should be pointed out that in many cases wilderness does help preserve hunting and fishing

subsistence, because in a wilderness area you are not allowed to develop oil, develop roads and things like that, which often are harmful to wildlife. And in that way, it does help preserve the wildlife.

MR. PRICE: Mr. Tyson, could we have just a brief translation of some of the questions and answers that we just had for those who may not have understood the English, or would you care to translate briefly?

HILMA SHAVINGS: I'll translate since I have most of it in writing.

(Translated)

MR. PRICE: Thank you for your statement.

The next witness is Mary Smith.

MARY SMITH (Through the interpreter): Well, when she -- it leads her back to why we don't need the wilderness here. When she was a girl, she was -- we didn't have the kind of island they have right now. They didn't have the roads, they didn't have the snowmachines to fool around with, but they were living off the land; and do have some roads of some kind, paths of some kind, and picked berries. And right from the start the snow start melting in the spring, they served the plants that grow on the ground that we can eat and there is all kind of them in the tundra. So they go and pick all those out and every year, it's always the same. Nobody planted them. They grow there. We just take what we need and the rest of them in fall

start growing again. They get the fish and work together, get all the fish they need. And all summer and during the fall, they go out and cut grass for to keep their boots warm in the winter for the socks, anything. And they had a lot of use for grass too, but they made baskets out of bush grass, sewed baskets and tried to help the men with whatever they can. Everything -- everything from the ground here. And just why, if we can live like that without hurting the land, now why should we put the wilderness area in there and stop us from living the way we used to do before.

MR. PRICE: Thank you very much. The next statement would be from Mr. Peter L. Smith.

Mr Smith.

PETER L. SMITH: I speak English and Eskimo, but I like to have everybody hear it. I talk in Eskimo. This man will be translator for me in English.

(Translated)

MR. SMITH: Okay, you translate it.

THE INTERPRETER: Okay. Here is a man that used to hunt and carve things, work on things, and so when he finished making those things, he will sell them when he can.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: One thing he's glad of is that we can preserve Nunivak Island as it was before without adding any more restrictions on it.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: He's going to tell his story, so here it is: When he was a boy, the people of Nunivak were all hunting and that was the only way they were making a living, was by hunting.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: There was about around 1918, there was a good starvation here and he saw some people starve to death at Nunivak.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: It was before they brought the reindeer and muskox to the island.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: Now, his worry is right now, is that some day if this island is being restricted so much, that the people here won't be able to hunt and live -- live on the tundra, because we won't be able to go there. And he's worried too some day there might be a famine like that and starvation, sort of thing like that, and he doesn't want to see that.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: And he knows that we're getting a lot of help right now. There is the food stamps coming to all the people. There is that much help. He can see that, but there is something else.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: One thing he asks is that he can see that with all the help we get from the food stamps and everything, but if we stop living off the country, if we're restricted so much that we can't get anymore, the people will just starve to death.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: Since he was a boy, he's been looking, watching the people, how they are, and now he's seeing a lot of difficulty with these people right now.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: He knows what kind of -- what game there is out in the sea and what game there is out on the land.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: He hunts out in the sea and he hunts on the land too.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: He said the only one that's doing that is a lot of people in Alaska; in fact, all the people in Alaska are doing that.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: In the summer and the spring when the birds come, he go out and get what he can, get their eggs and the bird -- what he can get, just take what he need from the ground.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: He's telling us what he know and what he saw and what he has been seeing.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: He get what he need. If they go out egg hunting, if there is lots of eggs, they take just enough and if there is lots of birds, they just kill enough and bring home just enough to last without spoiling any of them. They wouldn't take anything if -- if they take too much, then it will spoil, but they don't take no more than they need, just the amount that they need.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: It's the same thing with the sea now. They get just enough that they take care of without spoiling any of them. Then if they take too much, they could not handle them and they spoil. That goes even with fish too. We take just enough so it will last us for a certain length of time and not spoil any of them and not throw any of them away.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: No matter how much geese they get in the spring or how much eggs they pick during the summer, during the spring, when the geese take off in the fall, there is way more than what came here that go out to the States.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: After the fall, they go out, there is a lot of geese that go back out to the States, but then in the

spring, there is very few geese that come back and not the amount that went out from here. There are very few that came back. And he says that they are being killed off somewhere, not in here.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: He says it's not only the people of Nunivak, it's all the people in Alaska that depend on the geese and ducks and game. But never get too much, just get enough. And being restricted -- for being restricted, we can take no more and pretty soon we won't be able to take anything at all. And there is starvation right there. He says anyone that wants to see the people starve to death, put all the restrictions you want.

(Translated)

THE INTERPRETER: He says tomorrow morning when the water is low, tide is out, he go get his skiff out there from the beach.

MR. PRICE: The next witness is Elsie Williams.

ELSIE WILLIAMS (Through the Interpreter): There is a story about how she lived off the country in the old days, was not easy and everything. But you people are telling us right now that what's going to happen here is -- everybody's heard what you said, it's on tape and there are children here who is going to live with that, heard what you said, and they know exactly what you said. You give us your word that you're going

to protect Nunivak from becoming a wilderness area and we've heard that a lot of times that some people go here or a department goes here and tell the people what they're going to do and what they'er not going to do. But then they go back to work and produce just the opposite of what they tell the people. And she says let's not make this happen here now. Let's try and help and keep the wilderness away from Nunivak.

MR. PRICE: The next witness, Walter Amos. Is that the correct pronunciation?

WALTER AMOS (Through the Interpreter): He says he's glad that you people are here and telling us what you have told us and how you intend to protect us from the wilderness area. He pointed out that he's been living here, he go from here to another camp in the summer to catch fish and Jerry and Spencer know exactly where they are, because they fly over them and see how much fish they're getting. And when he goes from here, if he wants to go this way (indicating), he wants to go that way (indicating), and he doesn't want anybody to tell him not to go. And if he wants to go this way (indicating), he wants to go that way and don't let anybody stop me from going there. Or if he wants to go that way (indicating) -- in other words, he uses the whole island that he's been using the way before without having anybody stop him. And he's not the only one that thinks like that. All the men of Nunivak are thinking like that. They want to use the island the way they've been

using it before without any more restrictions on it. And his last remark was that he has some old time material in his house. He says if anybody wants to see them, they can come down to his house and see those.

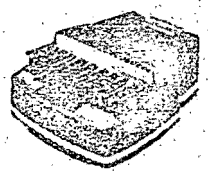
MR. PRICE: The next witness is Larry Float, Sr.

LARRY FLOAT: Okay. My name is Larry Float and I'd like to talk in meeting. And first of all, our land selection's not big enough. Let's forget it. Because when in wintertime, I myself, I support my family, because I don't do -- I don't have no job. First of all, you guys don't like snowmachines. Okay. When hunting season open, red fox, white fox, minks -- I go from Mekoryuk, sometimes I go clear up to here (indicating) someplace, to support my family. And these people know that I don't have no job in the wintertime.

Okay. I hunt from -- when the November season open, or December, whenever it's open, I mink hunt. And sometimes red fox hunt with my snowmachine. Okay. Whichever you guys don't live on the island, clear up to here (indicating) someplace for a red fox. Okay. I sell them to -- I go to Bethel and I sell them. After I come back, I buy some milk for my kids and food and all that thing.

Okay. One more thing. I do lots of carving ivory. If you guys want carved ivory mask, I'm one of them, one of the carvers. But it would be very expensive.

Okay. I do lots of ivory carving too. Right now I



1 did it yesterday too for face mask, because I had some orders,
2 quite a few orders coming. Okay. Whenever a guy sent me money,
3 I send him certified mail. It's one thing that one of my jobs,
4 because I don't have no regular job.
5 Okay. We got real short -- real small selection
6 area and people here, then there ain't much fish around these
7 creeks. In summertime we fish opposite. They go way around
8 here. When it's -- when it's winter, they stormbound. Okay.
9 When it's low tide, they go down to the beach when they don't
10 have nothing to eat, because they tired of dry food. Sometimes
11 they don't have very much food. Okay. They look for some,
12 maybe bull heads or flounders or see whatever they eat, or
13 sea weeds. They cook them in the evening. They eat them, be-
14 cause of shortage food.
15 In wintertime, our food, dry food, it's short, because
16 it's long winter. Then the -- we're short of dry fish. And
17 sea life, that's our main food, because me, myself, I don't
18 have money to go buy meat. Sometimes we varely make it through
19 the summer; through birds, too, sea birds.
20 I know one time when I was real small, you know,
21 Harry was with me, my stepdad and stepmother. We were here.
22 My stepmother told me that I was real skinny, of starving, and
23 his old man, he married my stepmother. And Harry, he go by
24 kayak, to feed me some sea birds, like sea ducks, and he let
25 me barely pull through. My mom told me that if he didn't get

me some food by kayak, I would be -- you guys wouldn't see me right here, because I was so skinny and short of food. I know when I was real small, in under-the-ground house, I barely see my stepdaddy. Right up to this day, we want the land to be no wilderness, just do it just the same, because I know it.

One more thing. Snowmachines are very useful for seal hunting; tie some boat to the sled, clear up to here (indicating), becuase we have shortage of food. That's why I don't like this land right here (indicating) up to this. I want whole area to be like before, no wilderness.

One other thing I forgot. Well, that's about all I guess.

Okay. Go ahead.

MR. TROYER: Could I ask you a question, Mr. Float?

MR. FLOAT: Go ahead.

MR. TROYER: Would you point out some of the most important winter hunting areas that you use on the island on the map? Would you point out some of the most important hunting areas that you use on the island?

MR. FLOAT: What was you say? Why the most important --

MR. TROYER: What are your important hunting areas? What are your important hunting areas around the island for like in the wintertime particularly?

MR. FLOAT: Whole island is.

MR. TROYER: And one area is just as important as

the other? I mean there is no major area or anything that's more important?

MR. FLOAT: From all around the coast area up to around the island is the good hunting area. Only the cliff, not -- this part (indicating), because storms, storms, bad storms. One guy with a dog sled, he almost killed himself, George King, and other guys.

MR. TROYER: The cliffs aren's a very important hunting area then? You don't hunt that too much in the wintertime?

MR. FLOAT: No. We don't go around this (indicating) in the wintertime, because it's dangerous over there. Every place on the island is good hunting area. You know, wind direction in wintertime is mostly the biggest part. We hunt -- like a while ago, we took some boat by snowmachine, go all the way up to here (indicating) to catch some seal for our food, because we usually short food.

MR. PRICE: Mr. Hout has a question.

MR. HOUT: I don't have a question, but I'm afraid that what Larry is relating here is very important and it isn't going to be reflected on the record.

MR. PRICE: I'm not sure how it's going to be reflected on the record, unless perhaps you were to go to the map and describe it in some way so it will be picked up by the reporter.

MR. HOUT: What Mr. Float is talking about is seal hunting in the spring. They take their boat by snowmachine from Mekoryuk to Cape Mendenhall, which is the complete width of the island. What is it, about 40 miles, 50 miles?

MR. SMITH: 50.

MR. HOUT: For their fishing, they go from Mekoryuk to the southwest side, these streams here (indicating), which is diagonally clear across the island.

Larry, where are the reindeer primarily during the winter? Would you point that out on the map?

MR. FLOAT: Up (indicating). Mostly they stay around these bluffs (indicating) and sometimes they go around here (indicating), around this area (indicating bottom of map) and some around here too (indicating).

MR. HOUT: Mr. Float is pointing out here on the map that the reindeer during the winter are concentrated primarily in the southern section of the island, on the south side of the interior mountains. And in herding these animals, they of course have to go from Mekoryuk down to this area (indicating).

Speaking from my own experience, in the last years they held them for a period of time in Cape Mendenhall. I don't know how long it was. They had several herders and snowmachines down there during that period of time.

MR. FLOAT: Someplace around this area (indicating).

MR. HOUT: But during a roundup, and when you're

keeping track of the available range, is it not necessary that you travel around most all of the island by snowmachine at that time to locate any of your strays and determine what your best range is so you can put the animals on them? Is that true?

(Mr. Float Translating)

MR. FLOAT: We've been keeping them -- they've been staying around here (indicating) this winter. And month of April, they go back around to this area (indicating), they go. Richard Davis' camp was round house. They use this and they watch them all winter long.

MR. HOUT: Well, when you're making your counts and your roundup, don't you travel the entire perimeter of the island looking for reindeer?

MR. FLOAT: Oh, yeah. They use all around the whole island to count them.

MR. HOUT: By snow machine?

MR. FLOAT: By snowmachine. Even these bluffs, they go up on that. They use binoculars.

MR. HOUT: Mr. Float is indicating on the map that nearly the entire island is traversed by snowmachine during the year roundups and when they're making the counts.

Thank you.

MR. FLOAT: Yes.

MR. PRICE: Mr. Stenmark.

MR. STENMARK: I have a couple of questions that might be appropriate at this time, if I may ask them. I'm Richard Stenmark of the Alaska Research Planning Team, which gathers information for the Federal, State Land Use Planning Commission and analyzes the data for them. The commission is concerned with wilderness just like it's concerned with Native substistence, mining areas and the various kinds of uses that can be made in Alaska. There are three general areas on Nunivak Island that have been identified as having values beyond that of general wildlife habitat, and I'd like to mark these on the map and ask you then -- Mr. Float may be able to answer these questions quite well -- if these particular areas were set aside as wilderness, what effect would they have on your subsistence or your route going to hunting areas? Would snowmachine use be necessary in these areas for hunting? And maybe you could relay my comments while I mark these on the map.

MR. PRICE: Did you understand generally, Mr. Float, what Mr. Stenmark is going to do?

MR. FLOAT: Let him translate it in Eskimo first, what he says.

(Translated)

MR. FLOAT: Mr. Spencer, these people, they don't want it to be a wilderness. They want to be same like before.

MR. STENMARK: Drawing from here (indicating) down to here (indicating), do you go through this area here (indicating)?

Would you describe this area (indicating)?

MR. PRICE: Mr. Stenmark, first, would you speak up somewhat? Just one second. First, Mr. Stenmark, would you speak more clearly and more loudly, and, secondly, in asking your question, if you would perhaps describe the area better so that the reporter will have some references in her record as to the particular area you're describing? And it's going to be difficult to pick all of this up on the record, but we'll attempt to do it this way. And if there are some questions, we will switch over to the audience.

Is there something specific that you feel that you should say at this time or can you hold it? Try it.

Please identify yourself for the record.

SAMSON WESTON: Sir, are you through with the witnesses?

MR. PRICE: No, we're not through with the witnesses. The witnesses are going to continue.

MR. WESTON: Can Mr. Stenmark --

MR. PRICE: Mr. Stenmark in my mind had a specific question directed to the witness, Mr. Float. However, if it is going to interfere in your own minds with the orderly presentation of the testimony, it might be better if we held the questions of Mr. Stenmark later and proceeded with the testimony of the witnesses.

MR. WESTON: I agree.

MR. PRICE: I think we will, Mr. Stenmark, proceed with a more orderly presentation and at a later time, we'll revert to your question.

Thank you, Mr. Float.

The next witness is Jerry David, Sr.

JERRY DAVID, SR. (Through the Interpreter): Nunivak Island is just like a house to him. He's been living on it and raised on it and he knows exactly what -- how it looks. And you can point any rock or anywhere and if you ask him where this is, he will go and find it for you. He knows just like his own house. He knows all the rivers there is in here and which river that has fish. And if you point a mountain out anywhere on the island, he'll go there and show you just how it is and describe anything on it just how it is. And he wants it that way. He wants to live on it like he's been living on it before, without wilderness area or without any more restrictions on it. He's grown up on it and he wants to live on it and have his children and his children's children live on it, just the way it is.

MR. PRICE: Thank you very much for your statement.

One second. We have --

MR. SHOWALTER SMITH: Mr. Chairman, I might add for the record, in his hunting he says that he has utilized snow-machines during the winter months all over the island.

MR. PRICE: Thank you for your point of clarification.

The next witness, Mr. Harold Weston.

HAROLD WESTON (Through the Interpreter): Okay. He says that Nunivak is just like the first witnesses said. They all just fish in every river and then all the rivers in there, they go there to catch fish and what kind of fish they want from those rivers. And he says in his younger days, he has made it from Nash Harbor, dragging his kayak, trying to get a grip over there. But now he doesn't have to drag it. He's got the snowmachine to pull it with. So it's not only the Nash Harbor that he goes to -- and somebody pointed out a while ago, when they hunt seals -- they go on a certain side of the island according to the wind. If the wind is off shore, they go there. And it's never the same place that they go. They go from one place to another where there is shelter from the wind. And all over there, the whole island there. And it's -- what those --

MR. SHOWALTER SMITH: Another main concern of his was related to the fact that the utilization of snowmachine during the winter months does not in any way destroy the topography of the island. And it's a known fact in his opinion.

MR. PRICE: The next witness is Dick Jones.

DICK JONES (Through the Interpreter): All right. Now he's not keeping up with the young people no more. He's been hunting around with them in the old days with kayak and dragging the kayak, like the first guy said. You had to work hard to go wherever they can, away from the winds here and there

But now the younger people are going with their snowmachines and they can get there much faster. And he did say the same as the others, that like the other guy said this all fishing every river and we know exactly what kind of fish there is in what river and we want to go there and we want our young people to live just exactly like we did without any more restrictions, and we shouldn't see anybody come and try to put anymore restrictions on their way of living.

MR. PRICE: The next witness is Olie Olrun.

OLIE OLRUN (Through the Interpreter): As follows: The same history of what it's like. But he's glad that you are trying to help us out with the -- to stop the wilderness area from coming and preserve Nunivak as it is before, just like it's been before, without any restrictions and let the people enjoy life as they have been enjoying it in the past.

MR. PRICE: Next.

MR. SHOWALTER SMITH: I might add, Mr. Chairman, that he stated his history, growing up on the island. And, at the same time, he stated that he grew up without any form of clothing that we do wear nowadays. At the same time, he has seen and has heard of individuals going out hunting, mainly to feed their stomachs as individuals and for their children. At the same time, certain individuals, due to hunting, have not come back from, say, the -- from the sea and from the land due to accidents.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Smith.

The next witness is Robert Kolerok.

(Robert Kolerok speaking)

MR. SHOWALTER SMITH: Mr. Chairman, he wants to ask a question and his question relates to the fact that how much stress does the committee have in reference to keeping the island as a wilderness area.

MR. PRICE: I'm not sure if we understand the question.

MR. SHOWALTER SMITH: I'm trying to clarify it.

ROBERT KOLEROK (Through the Interpreter): How long will you be able to hunt on the island? How long will you be able to hunt on the island?

MR. PRICE: Is there someone that would care to --

MR. SMITH: In reference to the Wilderness Act --

MR. HANSEN: Well, that's the thing we've been trying to impress on you people all evening, that with or without a wilderness act, the people can hunt on the island. That has no bearing on it. They can hunt on the island even if it were wilderness, even if it is not wilderness. They can hunt on the island. The only thing is if it were wilderness or that part of that would be wilderness, there might be some further restrictions such as snowmachines, but they could still hunt there; dog teams, on foot, any way except mechanized vehicles.

THE INTERPRETER: They don't have no dog teams no

more. I didn't see any dogs out there.

MR. PRICE: No.

MR. SMITH: He says paths and trails across the whole island.

ROBERT KOLEROK:
(Through the Interpreter): I don't think it concerns you here, but he says when he was a young man, he went all around the island and there were more people in those days and there were paths this way (indicating), ahead and this way (indicating) too where the people walk from one village to another. There the path was, you could see it on the ground. But now there is not that many people anymore. Those paths have disappeared and it is growing around.

With the snowmachine, the snowmachine doesn't touch the ground. It stays on top of the snow without penetrating the ground. It stays, oh, about 25 feet above the ground on the snow, never touches the ground. And he says that's -- that snowmachine is not going to hurt the ground any, no matter how much they used it in the winter.

The fish, he says, if you just put them in that restricted area right where the mark is, he says that's not enough. That -- just that little area cannot produce any food for the support -- to support the people. He says the whole island did support the people one time before the Japanese started taking the fish out there. He says there is no more fish going into so many of them, so many of the rivers that -- the fish that used

to come up. He says now the halibut is getting scarce too and he says it's not their fault. They're not taking that much fish to hurt the game.

MR. PRICE: On the one particular point, would someone from the department care to explain the difference between the Settlement Act and the Wilderness Act, since there appears to be some confusion about the lines which relate to selection under the Land Party's Act with the Wilderness Hearing that we're having tonight? Would anyone care to comment?

THE INTERPRETER: I think I can comment on it.

MR. PRICE: Perhaps you could explain it.

(Translated)

MR: PRICE: We have one more witness, Mr. Edward Shavings.

MR. EDWARD SHAVINGS: Before I let you know what I'm talking about, maybe I should let my people know first.

(Translated)

MR. EDWARD SHAVINGS: I represent the IRA Project, which is operating under IRA Counsel. What I was saying is that three years ago, we signed contract with Federal Government, Department of Interior, and Federal Government turned the reindeer over to us, the village. Now, today, very few reindeer product is operating under the direction of IRA Counsel, the village of Mekoryuk. Now, in summertime, in summertime, most -- most of the herd, reindeer herd, is on west side of the island.

And when we have to slaughter, we send out our herders by chaparrals, which is 6-wheel machine, to make the job easier for our herders.

Now, in wintertime, when we have to slaughter reindeer, we send out our herders to south side. That's where the herd is, reindeer herd is. Now, today, reindeer herders are civilized. They want to use equipment to make the job easier.

Last of all, I'd like to make recommendations. I am recommending that Nunivak Island may not become wilderness.

I thank you.

MR. PRICE: Is there anyone else who desires to make a statement who hasn't been heard from already?

There being none, it is now my duty to close the hearing. Before doing so, let me remind you that the hearing record will be kept open for 30 days after the date of today's hearing for the filing of written statements or other material.

While the Department of the Interior invites written expression on this wilderness proposal in order to be made a part of the official hearing record, all written expressions must be in the office of the Alaska Area Director in 30 days. After that date, written advise should be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington D. C. or the Director of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Washington D. C.

Anyone wishing a copy of the transcript should make personal arrangements with the reporter.

I wish to thank everyone for your cooperation given during this hearing. And, since there is nothing further in connection with the hearing and no more testimony or evidence to be offered, the hearing stands adjourned. However, if there are any questions which you may have which relate to other matters other than the wilderness proposal which you'd like to ask any of the representatives from the department that are here after the hearing or sometime before we leave tomorrow, please feel free to do so.

Thank you.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Jeannie A. Gnass, Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska, residing at Anchorage, Alaska, and Certified Shorthand Reporter for the B & I Court Reporting Service, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing Nunivak Wilderness Study Public Hearing for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service was taken before me on the 18th day of October, 1973 at Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island;

That the foregoing hearing is a true and correct transcript of the proceeding to the best of my knowledge and ability, taken by me in stenotype and thereafter transcribed.

Jeannie A. Gnass, C.S.R.

JEANNIE A. GNASS, C.S.R.

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NUNIVAK WILDERNESS STUDY

PUBLIC HEARING AT THE LOUSSAC LIBRARY

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

October 24, 1973

At the hour of 7:00 p.m., October 24, 1973, the hearing was called to order by Robert Price, the Regional Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Chariman presiding.

Present were the following:

GORDON WATSON:	Alaska Area Director of the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
DAVID SPENSER:	Alaska Refuge Supervisor
JERRY HOUT:	Assistant Refuge Manager, Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge
WILL TROYER:	Wilderness Coordinator for Wilderness Studies in Alaska

Reporter: Jeannie Gnass, C.S.R.
B & I Court Reporting Service
401 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska

MR. PRICE: We're going to begin the meeting at this time. Some people, perhaps, thought it might be beginning at 7:30, but we'll go ahead now.

I am Robert Price, the Regional Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Anchorage. I have been designated by the Secretary of the Interior to conduct this hearing.

Most of you, undoubtedly, filled out the attendance card as you entered the door. If you have not done so, I would like to ask that you complete one. If those of you who have not filled out cards will please raise your hand, we will distribute them to you.

At this time, I should like to thank the City of Anchorage for their assistance in making this room available to us this evening.

As announced in the Notice of Public Hearing issued on September 10, 1973, this hearing is being held to develop information with respect to the desirability of including Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System. A hearing was also held at Mekoryuk on Nunivak Island last week on October 18. As background information, I would like to explain that in arranging this hearing, notices were sent to the United States Senators and the Congressmen from Alaska, the Governor of the State of Alaska and other elected officials. Replies which have been received from them will be read later and incorporated into the transcript of

this hearing. We also sent notices to Federal and State agencies and to organizations and individuals known to be interested in the matter.

Now, a few words about procedure. This hearing is not a debate, a trial, nor question-and-answer assembly, but an advisory hearing whereby all interested persons may present statements, written or oral, or other information pertinent to the proposal we are considering tonight. If anyone fails to understand the statement of any person, appropriate questions may be asked for the purpose of clarifying such a statement. All questions will be directed to me and I shall determine whether they are pertinent. This may seem a little technical or strict, but it is intended to facilitate an orderly presentation of views and assure a fair and reasonable opportunity for all to be heard.

The Wilderness Act, Public Law 88-577, provided the authority and outlined the procedure by which a national wildlife refuge, or a portion of a national wildlife refuge, meeting the requirements is to be considered as to the suitability or nonsuitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This law directed the study and review within ten years after September 3, 1964 of every roadless island and every roadless area 5,000 acres or more within the National Wildlife Refuge System.

I wish to point out that whether or not a wildlife

refuge or part of a wildlife refuge is included within the National Wilderness Preservation System does not remove the area from the wildlife refuge status. The area we are considering tonight still will be administered as an integral part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The intent of the Wilderness Act along these lines is clear. The provisions of Sections 4(A) and 4(B) of the Act state that the purposes of the Wilderness Act are to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which wildlife refuges are established and administered. The area we are considering tonight was studied and recommendations were made with these constraints in mind.

After this public hearing, a thorough review will be made of this proposal, but this is not the last opportunity for public expression. The record of this public hearing and all other information on the proposal will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior. After study and consultation, the Secretary will transmit his recommendations regarding the proposal to the President. The President will transmit the recommendations to the Congress. After appropriate consideration, which will include hearings, the Congress will accept, reject or modify the proposal. As you can see, there is a comprehensive review process of each wilderness proposal, of which public hearings and your veiws are a most important part.

Now I ask Mr. Gordon Watson, Alaska Area Director of

the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, to explain the proposal to you.

Before Mr. Watson presents the statement, however, I should like to explain again that this is not an adversary proceeding. If you want to ask a question or to clarify a certain point, please feel free to do so. All questions, however, will be directed to me and I shall determine whether they are pertinent.

Mr. Watson.

MR. WATSON: Thank you, Mr. Price.

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I am Gordon Watson, Alaska Area Director of the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. With me here tonight is Mr. David Spencer, Alaska Refuge Supervisor, Mr. Jerry Hout, Assistant Refuge Manager of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, and Mr. Will Troyer, the Wilderness Coordinator for Wilderness Studies in Alaska. All of us will be available during and after this hearing to answer any questions you may have concerning results of the wilderness study we are presenting for your consideration.

We want to thank all of you for attending this public hearing and for expressing an interest in the future of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. As you may know, this hearing is held pursuant to the Wilderness Act of 1964, which requires that all wilderness studies on National Wildlife Refuges be

completed by September 3rd, 1974. Its purpose is to gather information with respect to the suitability or nonsuitability of including the refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Copies of the Nunivak Wilderness Field Study Report are available for your examination in the lobby. Since copies of this field report are limited in number, please do not remove them from the library. The Field Study is summarized in a Nunivak wilderness study brochure of which copies are available if you do not already have one. You are also welcome to pick up a copy of the statement I am making here tonight.

For those of you who may wish to become more familiar with details of the Nunivak Wilderness Field Study, we invite you to examine all of the documents carefully. If you are unable to do so this evening, each of them will be made available to you in either Bethel or our Anchorage offices.

The special mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System is "...to provide, manage and safeguard a national network of lands and waters sufficient in size, diversity and location as to meet people's needs for areas where the entire spectrum of human benefits associated with migratory birds, other wild creatures, and wildlands are enhanced and made available. It is committed to these special values."

As an integral unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System, Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge contributes to this

mission under authority of Executive Order 5095, which established the refuge in 1929.

The area has been managed essentially as a de facto wilderness since its establishment. The broad management objectives of the refuge at present are to protect the ecological integrity of the island ecosystem as a prerequisite to preserving the habitats of migratory birds and other wildlife, and to use the refuge for experiments in propagation of reindeer and re-establish musk ox as a native animal of Alaska. No major development or management activities such as wildlife habitat manipulation are planned to meet these objectives.

The Wilderness Act of September 3rd, 1964 or Public Law 88-577 requires that the Secretary of the Interior review every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more and every roadless island within the National Wildlife Refuge System and, within ten years after the effective date of the Act, report to the President of the United States his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of each such area or island as wilderness. In defining "wilderness," the Act requires the review of roadless areas of less than 5,000 acres that are of sufficient size to make preservation practial. The wilderness field study of Nunivak was initiated in July of 1972.

Nunivak Refuge consists of the approximately 1.1-million-acre Nunivak Island and its 50 associated offshore islands and rocks, along with about 2.5 million acres of

submerged lands surrounding the island. Total combined acreage is 3.6 million acres, which makes Nunivak the largest island refuge in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Nunivak is probably best known for its musk ox, which were introduced from Greenland in 1935. Through the years, animals have been reintroduced to ranges on the mainland from which they were extirpated in the last half of the 19th Century. Today, there are approximately 500 musk ox on Nunivak Island and additional reintroductions to the mainland are contemplated as funds and manpower permit.

Reindeer were introduced to the island in 1920. The present herd of approximately 4,000 animals belongs to the Native residents of Mekoryuk. A management agreement is needed between the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bering Sea Reindeer Products, Inc., to allow for continued reindeer grazing, while assuring protection of refuge habitat.

Other important wildlife values on the refuge include the impressive seabird nesting colonies that occur on precipitous cliffs along the northwest coast. These colonies are among the largest in the world and their avian residents constitute a very important component of the ocean ecosystem. A great variety of other migratory birds inhabits the island, including 21 species of waterfowl. Among the latter are emperor geese, black brant, two races of Canada geese and the whistling swan.

Some birds travel vast distances to reach Nunivak for nesting purposes. These include golden plovers, pectoral sandpipers, dowitchers, and northern phalaropes from South America; bristle-thighed curlews from Fiji and Samoa; and sharp-tailed sandpipers, bar-tailed godwits and red phalaropes from New Zealand and Australia. Thus the refuge is of international significance from the standpoint of its migratory bird resource.

The various whales native to the Bering Sea may frequent refuge waters on occasion. Among these are the blue and humpback whales, both of which are endangered species. The surrounding pelagic waters are also inhabited by sea lions and at times by the Pacific walrus. The ribbon seal, now considered a rare species in the United States, is one of the four species of seals found in Nunivak's waters.

At least 14 species of fish occur on the refuge, including all five species of Pacific salmon and the Dolly Varden. At least 20 rivers and streams are used by salmon for spawning.

Nunivak's most outstanding scenic values are its precipitous cliffs, extensive sand beaches backed by sweeping dunes, placid lagoons and estuaries, and interior mountains, lava flows and explosion craters.

The 250 hardy Eskimos who reside in the village of Mekoryuk on the island's northeast coast are of special interest. These first Alaskans have a close attachment and love for the land and its resources, and are descendants of forebearers who

have occupied the island continuously for at least the past 2,000 years. The Mekoryuk villagers are still greatly dependent on the area's fishery and wildlife resources for their livelihood. Fish, seals, berries and "greens" are a few of the items that are used continuously by them for subsistence purposes. Their reindeer herd serves as the primary source of cash income.

As a result of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, the Natives of Nunivak Island will be entitled to select certain lands from within the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. At this point, I want to make it clear that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife will cooperate to the fullest extent with the Nunivak people as they make their land selections on Nunivak Island. It should be understood that these land selection rights take precedence over any actions that may result from our wilderness study.

The snowmachine serves both as an important tool in management of musk ox and reindeer and as the primary means of transportation for island residents as they persue their traditional hunting, fishing, trapping and recreational activities on the refuge in the winter. Offroad vehicles such as snowmachines do conflict with wilderness protection and management, however, for they are not normally permitted within established wilderness areas.

Although it has been determined by solicitor's opinion that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife does

have jurisiction over all tide and submerged lands within the refuge boundary, that boundary has never been precisely described. At the time the refuge was established in 1929, it was created merely by drawing a circle around Nunivak Island. In some instances, the boundaries extend from 12 to 20 miles offshore or beyond the territorial limit.

There are at present only four miles of road on the island, and the Alaska Department of Highways envisions the need of a road corridor around the entire island, connecting Mekoryuk with Cape Mendentall, the west coast, and Nash Harbor.

There is a provision in the Executive Order 5095 that established the refuge, which says, "The establishment of this reservation shall not interfere with the use of this island for lighthouse, military or naval purposes." This stipulation clearly provides for military use of the refuge when deemed necessary. Any plans the military may have for Nunivak are not known at this time.

Because of these aforementioned problems and conflicts, and because wilderness designation would not be within and supplemental to all refuge objectives, we are proposing that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge not be designated a wilderness area in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The most serious conflict in this regard appears to be between wilderness management and protection and the widespread use of

the entire island by Natives using snowmachines.

Please recognize that this proposal is preliminary. Only after the views of all concerned parties have been heard and evaluated will all our final recommendations be formulated.

Any views you wish to express, whether orally or in writing, will help us develop final recommendations on the results of our study. Any of you who may wish to submit written testimony following this hearing are urged to do so between now and November 23, 1973. After that date, we will formulate our recommendations and submit them to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration.

Thank you for attending.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Watson. In opening the meeting for public discussion, I ask that all pertinent information on the proposal be presented as completely as possible. If anyone wishes to summarize their statement for the benefit of those present and submit a written statement for the record, you may do so. In the event that time becomes a factor, I may have to request that you limit your oral remarks.

I shall now call on certain persons in order to expedite and clarify the proposal. After they have completed their statements, the meeting will continue to be open to the public. Anyone present who desires to make a statement may do so.

In order to permit the conduct of the meeting and oral

comments to become a matter of record, I ask that all speakers come to the microphone to make their statements. This has several advantages, but principally allows everyone in the room to hear and also the recording secretary to take down what you have to say.

I also ask you to give your name and the interest which you represent. You may, of course, represent yourself. And I ask you to speak slowly and distinctly.

First, is there a representative of the Governor of Alaska?

(No response)

Is there a representative of Senator Stevens, Senator Gravel, or Congressman Young?

(No response)

Is there a representative of the State Legislature?

(No response)

There being none, the first witness that I will call is the Mayor of the City of Mekoryuk, Henry Shavings.

MR. SHAVINGS: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen and guests, my name is Henry Shavings from Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, and my position is City Mayor and between my times, I am hunter and fisherman, support my family. I have to speak in Eskimo -- only thing the first part of it -- I do it translated.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): I am a resident of Nunivak Island. Nunivak is my home. It is a home of my children. My ancestors came here. My great grandfather and grandmother and my grandparents are buried there.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): As events turn, and that he was born around 1925.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): During those days, I was fed by my parents not the food from the grocery stores, but what they could get off the ocean and the land.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): When I began to notice the events of time, we realized that we were -- we had lived as orphans and had lived in sod houses and our light came from seal oil.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): In those times, the houses that we lived in were cold. We did not have heating. The men lived in kasige. Some days in order to get heat for the kasige, a fire had to be build so as to heat the house. But the heat lingers only for a few hours.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): During those times, at times some of our dogs were loose and in their efforts

to find a refuge, they came into the kasige and went to the person that owned them. The people that owned them, including Mr. Shavings, was happy when the dogs did that, because they provided heat by being near their owners.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): For someone not used to sleeping with a dog that was outside, it may not sound like a good idea, but to us, it was our way of life. Now my parents, including my brother, Edward Shavings, lived a happy life. We did not have sorrows, nor other -- nor other hardships that we considered at the time.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): Correction. During those times, my brother and I didn't have worries about the land, because the land was ours.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): Today, as a man and as a Mayor of Mekoryuk, I and the people that I represent worry. The older people in the village at times are sleepless, because they are worried about their land. They are worried because of the people with white eyes and their actions.

(Translated by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): In one of the meetings, Mr. Watson had told the people not to worry, but at one time we heard about the wilderness and since then, we have

been loosing sleep.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): Because of this and because of what they have heard about the actions of the white man in the Lower 48, the people on the island are loosing sleep and have lost sleep, because they know and have heard that the lands of the Indians of the Lower 48 has been taken away from them.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): One of the reasons why many of the people on the island have lost sleep and have worried is that one day they might find themselves homeless, virtually kicked off -- off the island, say, in the future, maybe 15, 50 or so many years in future.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): Repeating myself, I as a leader of the island with the other residents of the island wish to continue the way we have lived, living off the land and ocean, off land getting greens and berries without restrictions.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): Today, after we have heard the talk of the wilderness, myself and the people of the island are fighting against the wilderness of the island, and that the use of the island be as it is, the use of

the Ski-doos, because we can go get a sheep with it. Myself, I am thanking the Fish and Wildlife in supporting us in our fight against making Nunivak Island a wilderness.

Thank you.

(Translation by Mr. Shavings)

MR. SHAVINGS (Through the interpreter): Mr. Shavings is asking a question now, that after this, if he has any questions, can he ask questions?

MR. PRICE: Yes, he can ask questions and Mr. Watson or any of the other representatives of Mekoryuk in order to clarify the wilderness proposal.

MR. SHAVINGS: Thank you very much for listening.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mayor Shavings.

We have one more representative of the City of Mekoryuk, Edward Shavings.

MR. SHAVINGS: I represent the Bering Sea Reindeer Products. On my job, I sell reindeer meat, reindeer hide and reindeer products. Now, we have heard about wilderness. Now, on my job, we send out our herds in the summertime, using chaparrals, six-wheel machine, that travels on the top of the land, is what our herders use.

Now, in summertime and wintertime, we use -- in wintertime, we use snowmobiles. When we have to slaughter reindeer, our boys go out with those machines. I don't have too much to say, bit I am recommending that Nunivak Island may not

become wilderness, because we -- we need these machines to work with.

Thank you.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Shavings.

We have the statement of one more witness for the City of Mekoryuk, and he has requested that I read into the record the statement that he would make. The statement is being read on behalf of Martin Kapoakin:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen and guests. Today we are here at this hearing to represent the City of Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island and it's people. The hearing was held in Mekoryuk, October, 18, 1973, Time: 7:45 P. M. This meeting was held due to the Wilderness Preservation Act of September 3, 1964. Therefore, today, we are going to talk about the way our people lives in Mekoryuk and Nunivak Island.

"Since the known of time, people of Nunivak Island have lived almost the way they are living of yester-years. For people of Nunivak has been living on the Island since over the period of 2,000 years or more. No one really knows.

"Today, the people who is residing in Mekoryuk are are asking the Federal Government not to change the ways of their livings. This means, free to fish

"and hunt for whatever they need for the purpose of their daily basic food such as fresh meat and wild vegetations, which they gather in spring, summer and fall, and they preserve the fish and meat to be eaten during the winter season.

"We are asking you today for the Native people of Nunivak sakes not to change the way of their living or the Wildlife Refuge System on Nunivak into Wilderness Preservation. The people of Nunivak and we, the representatives from Mekoryuk, Alaska strongly ask you representatives of Fish and Games, Federal Government and Secretary of Interior not to change the way of our living we have here on Nunivak Island, which is free to hunt and fish on Nunivak and its surrounding area. This means no restriction of wildlife we hunt for for food purposes. We know our people, since the time we are kids ourself, they hunt and fish for their living and living expenses, and this such matter shouldn't be changed, cause the people of Nunivak Island has a right and privilege to do whatever they can to prevent the wilderness preservation and let the Wildlife Refuge System remains as it was before.

"Since the Land Settlement Act has been started, we, the people of Nunivak has been fighting for our rights till to this date.

"And the rumors we heard about Cape Mendenhall, south side of the island, that the Fish and Game wanted this area to be a wilderness preservation. But this land is also our hunting ground. The bays nearby this land is also our fishing area, To preserve and dried the fish while we are in fish camps during the summertime and return to Mekoryuk whenever we think we have enough fish to last us through fall and winter. And we believe that we are not spoiling the land and the wildlife itself. Since our time, there were some fishes, like cod fish, which is no longer exist around the island, and halibuts are getting fewer and fewer each year after year. This is not the people of Nunivak's fault. It is the people from foreign countries, like Japan, and lower states, even Canada, fishing fleets that are doing this. And we believe the Department of Fisheries should do something about this, the disappearance of these fishes. Not only that, the other varieties of fishes are gradually getting fewer each year since

"Japanese been fishing around this island.

"And to our understandings, these musk oxes were brought here to Nunivak Island to be raised and transplanted to other locations in the State of Alaska, which is being done and to help the people on this island to raise some money and as well as more profits from their furs, etc. But as the people here on Nunivak Island are accusing them, that they do more damaging on ground as well as the vegetation concerns around their habitat area. And reindeers, we believe, they are much better than musk oxes, they don't bother the ground and eat so much of vegetations than musk ox does.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen and guests. This statement we made concerns the Nunivak Island, is true, to the best of our knowledge, that this wilderness preservation on Nunivak Island should be set aside, cause the people on Nunivak Island doesn't want any restrictions on and about the Nunivak Island itself."

MR. PRICE: At this time, I am going to proceed to

the order of priority of orginizational testimony, unless there are other representatives of governmental agencies that wish to make a statement. The first organizational witness, Mr, Jack Hession, representing the Sierra Club.

MR. HESSION: Mr, Price, members of the staff, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Jack Hession. I'm the Alaska representative of the Sierra Club. My statement is on behalf of both the Sierra Club nationally and the Alaska chapter. There are approximately 141,000 members in the club nationally, here in Alaska, nearly 500. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the wilderness study for Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

We are, of course, disappointed by the Bureau's recommendation that there be no wilderness designation for any part of Nunivak Island. We find it difficult to believe, even under the most rigorous interpretation of the Wilderness Act, that there are no portions of the island which could qualify as wilderness. And we think that the Bureau's position that snowmachine use is incompatible with wilderness -- a position with which we agree -- does not mean that continuation of the status quo for Nunivak is the only alternative. There is another way alternative, one that would achieve a high degree of protection for Nunivak's subsistence wildlife, recreation, and de facto wilderness values. This alternative would designate as wilderness critical habitat area where snowmachine use is non-existent, rarely occurs, or may be unnecessary for sibsistence requirements.

The rest of the refuge, amounting to the bulk of it, would be placed in the refuge system by Congress with prohibitions on non-compatible (sic) uses, but with snowmachine use permitted.

Before looking at the details of this other alternative, I would like to discuss briefly the Bureau's recommendation. We agree that snowmachines are incompatible with the wilderness experience, and because such use is widespread on Nunivak, wilderness designation cannot cover all of the publicly-owned portions. Yet the bureau has not carefully analyzed the extent and intensity of this snowmachine use, an analysis that should have preceded its recommendation that none of the refuge qualify as wilderness. Until the bureau makes such a study, we cannot accept its conclusion that wilderness designation is impossible. Its recommendation is simply not supported by any evidence presented by the bureau. It has taken the easy way out, in contrast to its usual well-documented wilderness studies.

This easy way out is to return to the status quo for Nunivak, which means continued refuge protection by executive order only. Intense political pressure could result in authorization by the executive branch of non-compatible developments for the refuge, or even a rescinding of the executive order which created the refuge.

Retreating to the precarious status quo also is contrary to the intent of Congress in establishing the National Wilderness Preservation System. Congress said, in effect,

"Let's look at all these national parks, refuges, and forests..."-- most of which were established by executive order -- "... find out which ones contain priceless wilderness resources which should be guarded for future generations, and put them into a new national system where they will be safe from developers, changes ordered by the executive, or any other threat." In short, Congress recognized that executive orders could be modified at any time, and that these national treasures, belonging to all of the people, deserved the secure protection Congress, and only Congress, could give them.

So now we have the Bureau presenting us with a description of the superb wilderness and wildlife values of Nunivak, but then turning its back on them and returning to the status quo. Congress is unlikely to be sympathetic with this approach, and we trust will take a more pragmatic, common-sense course of the kind we have come to expect from the Bureau itself.

By recommending no wilderness, the Bureau has raised doubts among Alaskan and national conservationists as to the direction it is taking at this critical stage in Alaska's history.

Is the Bureau using the presense of snowmachines as an excuse not to do anything, and thus to leave open the possibility that the refuge could someday be abolished at the discretion of the Executive Branch? Is Nunivak one of the upland refuges the waterfowl faction within the Bureau would like to turn back to public domain, or give over to the state, or perhaps use as trading

stock when public consideration of the new (d-2) refuge proposals begins?

Is the Bureau attempting to leave Nunivak in its present precarious status in order to be able to jettison it at a later, more convenient time? Most importantly, does the Nunivak proposal represent a change in direction for the Bureau, away from its usually strong endorsement of wilderness and toward accommodation to developmental interests? These are some of the questions raised by the Bureau's Nunivak recommendation. I hope the Bureau's suggestion for Nunivak does not represent a permanent departure from its usual high standards. There is too much at stake during the next few years, as the wilderness proposals for the existing refuges and the new d-2 refuge proposals come before Congress.

This brings me to the other alternative I referred to earlier, which stands between the one extreme of placing the entire refuge in wilderness, yet allowing snowmachines, and the other extreme, the Bureau's, of ruling out wilderness altogether. As noted before, this third course involves identifying areas containing critical habitat or other unique values where snowmachine use is nonexistent, rarely occurs, or may not be essential to successful subsistence hunting and fishing. These areas have been identified in the alternatives section of the Wilderness Study Report and should be studied further for potential wilderness designation. These include the tidelands and submerged lands, the offshore inlets, the estuaries near the southern tip of the

island, the seabird rookeries along the northwestern coastline near Cape Mohican, and the crater lakes and associated volcanic phenomena toward the center of the island.

Nunivak is one of the few refuges in Alaska wherein tidelands and submerged lands are under federal jurisdiction. Elsewhere in the refuge, and national park system, the presence of state-owned tidal and submerged land adjoining federally-owned uplands hinders full protection for the critical habitat often found on the state-owned portion. An example of this jurisdictional conflict is the tidelands of Izembek, where the most critical habitat of that refuge, the eel grass beds, is in state hands. So far, the state has, commendably, resisted oil industry pressure to drill in these tidelands. Elsewhere, as in Katmai National Monument's state-owned tidelands, for example, the state has rejected wilderness designation in favor of its developmental objectives.

On Nunivak, there is the opportunity to give permanent protection to these tidal and submerged lands. The present imprecise boundary can be redrawn at the twelve-mile limit It is vital that the shoreline and submerged lands be given the ultimate protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System. With the imminence of outer continental shelf oil and gas exploration and development, a buffer of wilderness around the coastal habitat of Nunivak is essential.

Included as part of the tidelands are the estuaries, particularly the two large ones near Cape Mendenhall. These contain

eel grass beds used by migrating black brant, emperor and Canada geese, as well as the other waterfowl of Nunivak. Along the west coast, the seabird colonies number among the state's largest, yet the Bureau does not foresee the need for additional protection. Elsewhere in Alaska, meanwhile, it is proposing to add additional seabird rookeries to the refuge system.

Behind these cliffs is found one of the most important wintering areas for Nunivak's musk oxen. This western end of the island, extending back to a line running due south from Nash Harbor, should be studied for possible wilderness designation, along with the sand dunes adjacent to the estuaries near Cape Mendenhall. Again, these are the most important wintering areas on the island for musk oxen.

Wilderness designation for the crater lakes and associated volcanic phenomena would be unlikely to interfere with subsistence use of snowmachines because of the nature of the terrain.

Thus, we recommend that the Bureau restudy the refuge lands with particular attention to the areas noted a moment ago which it has already identified. This study should include an analysis of snowmachines use on the island. Mekoryuk residents should be consulted.

A recommendation for wilderness system designation for portions of the island might well follow such a study. For the rest of the publicly-owned refuge land, the study should

lead to a recommendation that Congress, by affirmative action, place these lands permanently in the National Wildlife Refuge System with restrictions on non-compatible uses, except the use of snowmachines for subsistence purposes.

This is the middle course, between wilderness for the entire refuge, which is impossible because of extensive snowmachine use, and the current no-wilderness suggestion of the Bureau, which is unacceptable. This middle course could achieve the objectives of both the wilderness and refuge systems. We urge the Bureau to shelve its present plans and take another look at this unique island. We look forward to commenting on a thoroughly-revised wilderness proposal.

Thank you very much.

MR. PRICE: Thank you for your statement, Mr. Hession.

The next witness is Showalter J. Smith, representing the Calista Corporation.

MR. SMITH: I'd like to say for the record, honorable committee members and Mr. Price, that I was born and raised on Nunivak Island. Honorable members of the committee relative to Public Law 88-577 hearing, my name is Showalter J. Smith, Board Member and Chairman of the Land Committee for Calista Corporation.

Due to the hearings concerning the possibility of Nunivak Island to become a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, I have several major points to present for your

consideration of which, I analyze, should have considerable weight for Cabinet level and Congressional determination.

Nunivak, a 1,109,387 acre island is specifically and directly affected by two Congressional actions, Public Laws 92-203 and 88-577, and one Executive Order #5095 of April 15, 1929 Though I fully realize the importance of Congressional and Executive Actions and the aspect of land-use planning within the boundaries of our vast state, people of Nunivak and I do not, in totatility, agree with the stigma of setting aside Nunivak Island as a wilderness area since there are presently conflicting laws in existence.

The island became a Nunivak Island Reservation under the late and former President Herbert Hoover's signature for three basic purposes: One, the Department of Agriculture would conduct experiments in crossing and propogation of reindeer and Native Caribou; two, it was contemplated at that time to have "... experiments in reestablishing the musk ox as a native animal of Alaska...". Finally, it was set aside "... also as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds and wildgame and fur-bearing animals...". However, the Executive Order did not even mention anything about the indigenous peoples living off the naturally grown forage and wildgame. Initially, we therefore see the absence of consideration for the Natives, and I am positive that the conservationists will only think of a Nunivak Wilderness area than about Native peoples.

Approximately seven years after the passage of the Wilderness Act, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act became a reality for all Alaskan Natives. A major item that the Claims Act mentions is found in Sec. 22(g). In partial terms of that section and which it affects the island, we find that:

> "...lands lying within the boundaries of a National Wildlife Refuge on the date of the enactment of this Act shall contain a provision that <u>such lands remain subject to the laws and regulations governing use and development of such Refuge.</u>"

Sec. 22 (g) directly affects the Sec. 2 (b) of the Wilderness Act. Sec. 2 (b) states that:

> "The inclusion of an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System... shall continue to be managed by the Department....having jurisdiction thereover... <u>unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress.</u>"

Sec. 22 (g) has recently become a part of a law, and I analyze that it <u>overrides</u> Sec. 2 (b) since the Claims Act is "by Act of Congress." However, we should all understand that these two particular sections may need further legal interpretations.

Let us also proceed on other matters of pertinence. Sec. 2 (a) of the Wilderness Act states that "In order to assure that an increasing population...[be left]... no lands designated

for preservation and protection in their natural condition...[for] present and future generations.. of an enduring resource of wilderness."

When Ivan Petroff of the U. S. Revenue Steamer CORWIN had a visit at the island in 1891, he found that there were approximately 700 people. The populus were located at nine villages and small settlements along the coastal areas. The 1970 census shows that there were 249 people who were located at Mekoryuk. As I analyze the present situation and simultaneously deferring the national concerns of an increasing population, it seems that there is no "increasing population," but one which is decreasing at the island.

I further know that several families have moved to Bethel, and are now residing there. Furthermore, we have been historically noted to preserve and protect the area for at least 2,000 years. It seems, Mr. Chairman, that the preservation of any lands, again, is forced upon us by the attitudinal concerns of people who in their analysis do not know yet how to accomplish what we have done for centuries. Nationally, we are now seeing the remnants of the unconditional concerns of people over any lands who do not seem to care for its preservation and protection. If they knew the meaning of subsistence economy, I am sure they would act as such.

Sec. 2(c) of the Wilderness Act states that:

"A wilderness in contrast with those area where

man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

We are not visitors of the island. We have remained, and will remain, in perpetuity, unless there is any form of act which is beyond our human comprehension.

During the time I was taking notes at the October 18, 1973 hearing at Mekoryuk, one elderly citizen verbalized that directly affected (sic) Sec. 2(c). He stated that the only untrammeling of the land was the scenes of man's pathways which crisscrossed the island due to man's need for basic survival through a subsistence economy. I do not want to undermine certain individuals; however, I would like to present an analogy. Some people within this room may have hunted for moose. During those times, they may have seen the permanently located paths of moose on the wilderness lands. Are such pathways by both species called untrammeled?

The same section further states that a wilderness area is further defined as an "..area without permanent improvements or human habitation...". However, the Executive Order states:

"The establishment of this reservation shall not interfere with the use of the island for lighthouse,

military, or naval purpose, or with the construction of school houses, buildings, or other improvements by the Bureau of Education on Nunivak Island."

The Wilderness Act and the Executive Order are, therefore, caught in a situation of quandary though the intents of Congress and the Executive Branch are comprehended by us.

Another point which directly affects Sec. 4(c) of the Wilderness Act is the herding and butchering of reindeer on the island. Since it is one of the basic economies for the people, the reindeer herders utilize snowmachines for herding purposes during the winter months. The same vehicles have also been utilized for catching the musk ox which are eventually shipped to other areas of our state. The voices of the people at the October 18 hearing in the plain language of Cuk said that the tundra is fully covered by a blanket of the hard and wind-blown snow. With such cover for the tundra, the tundra is not even affected by snowmachine utilization.

If the conservationists and Departmental officials are so concerned about the enforcement of the Sec. 4(c), I would like to propose another form of motorized equipment, though it is prohibited under same. As one IRA councilman of Mekoryuk stated, they should buy a hovercraft for the people to utilize for reindeer and musk ox herding. In my opinion, the motorized vehicle would just blow a lot of air directly to the tundra. The wind blown would be like any wind that is directly blowing

onto the tundra.

Within the perimeters of my previous statements, I personally analyze that Nunivak Island is non-suitable to become an area of land which will have the status of a wilderness area. I recommend its non-suitability under Sec. 3(c) of the Wilderness Act. If some individuals are so concerned about its suitability, I would like to invite them to visit and live with the people of Mekoryuk during the winter months. Their stay would only have one condition, that they, instead of philosophizing about wilderness areas, actually practice it also at their expense.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to also read a resolution that was passed for the record by the people of Mekoryuk on February 28, 1973:

> "WHEREAS, the Eskimo people have traditionally used large amounts of land to support life as we know it, and also our only means of surface transportation in the winter is the so-called off-road vehicle; NOW RESOLVED, that the people Nunivak are unanimously opposed to any restrictions including the use of off-road vehicles which will prevent any Eskimo people from pursuing our traditional standard of life.
> BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution is to be sent to Mr. Roger C. B. Morton,

Secretary of the Department of the Interior of the United States of America, Senator Ted Stevens, Senator Mike Gravel, and Mr. Gordon Watson, Area Director of Bureau of Sports, Fisheries and Wildlife."

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to submit for the record the same resolution which is written in the Eskimo language.

MR. PRICE: Fine. That will be entered into the record in both languages.

MR. SMITH: And, Mr. Chairman, I would also like to submit for the record an article concerning the same resolution, which was printed up by the Tundra Times on Wednesday, March 14th, 1973.

MR. PRICE: Fine. That will also be entered and received into the record if you'd be kind enough to leave it with the secretary.

MR. SMITH: Thank you very much.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Smith.

Next witness is Mr. John Shively, representing the Alaska Federation of Natives.

MR. SHIVELY: Mr. Price, I won't take a good deal of your time. I don't think I can add a great deal to what Mr. Smith or what Mr. Shavings said. I would like to make a couple of points on behalf of the Alaska Federation of Natives.

We agree with the recommendation that the wilderness

designation is inappropriate for Nunivak Island. I think we should recognize that there are many people living out there that have used that land for literally thousands of years, and that when the Wilderness Act was passed, it really was not passed under the assumption that there were people actually using the island. It used assumptions that we use in a white, basically urban, society, looking at things like roads, buildings, things that just aren't used on Nunival Island.

I think the conflict that's pointed out in the wilderness report of snowmachines in the wilderness area is an excellent one, although not the only one there. Basically, in our society, we use roads. In the Eskimo society at this present time, they use snowmachines, which have replaced the dog team, and I think that's a basic conflict in the Wilderness Act that was not intended.

I think it should also be recognized that the Natives of Nunivak Island suffer under some restrictions in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act that Natives in other parts of the State do not suffer under. Even if the land there remained under wildlife refuge and is not placed in the Wilderness Act, they can not go and use their lands as other Natives in the State can.

We are not opposed to the Wildlife Refuge designation, but we would like to point out that there are restrictions on the use of the lands that the Natives will receive, both in the

amount of lands they can receive and the way that they can manage these lands. We do not feel that additional restrictions should be placed on the Natives of Nunivak Island. And that is the substance of my testimony.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Shively.

Are there any other witnesses who would like to speak on behalf of an organization? I believe that all the cards that I have now indicate individual testimony.

What is your name?

MR. SPARCK: Harold Sparck.

MR. PRICE: That's the one I was going to call next.

MR. SPARCK: My name is Harold Sparck. I work with Nunam Kitlutsisti, which translates as"Protector of the Lands". It's an organization established in March, 1973 meeting of the Association of Village Counsel Presidents to develop environmental program for the area.

The villagers of Nunivak Island have constantly occupied the island for at least 2,000 years. They have been the only individuals to have maintained aboriginal interests in this island. The villagers feel poorly informed about land designations that are new and completely bewildered with the new land designations to supplant or augment the last new land designation a group from the outside placed on the island.

The Village Council of Mekoryuk still to this day do not understand the wildlife refuge status of the island.

At the October 18th hearing at Mekoryuk, discussion opposed wilderness status. The conversations of the villagers related specifically to the villager's fear for their subsistence and the concern for the continuance of subsistence on the island. The villagers of the Association of Village Council Presidents, commonly identified as Calista Region, have scorned Western technology and tourism in favor of protecting their subsistence.

Life style in the past, and in fact today, operate de facto wilderness as a natural fact. Land in its life support systems are sacred and are soley responsible for the large village population and structure that exists in the area now. The people have never encouraged and have punished those who have harmed the land.

For these reasons, the villagers of the area wonder why new designations should be made for these.

Along the coastline of the region, Federal bird sanctuaries were created without the knowledge and consent of the villagers by the authority of the Department of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife in its interest in protecting the spring nesting areas from industrial or mineral degradation and seeking to maintain healthy and safe nesting areas that are so much a part of the lives of the villagers.

The villagers cannot understand why the land has to be designated, and at a meeting at Toksook Bay in December of 1972 and again in February of 1973, the villagers of the ABCP Coastline

agreed that no new land designations would be acceptable unless every village on the coastline agreed to the designation and that the designation was initiated and administered through an active policy making composed of the villagers.

To date, the type of Federal and State cooperation that would guarantee this form of village education and policy making aurhority has been lacking. And it's in the same vein that the village speakers at the Mekoryuk hearing continued to discuss subsistence protection and continuation, rather than refuge versus wilderness.

The Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife is the only one to change its old pattern of program development without the active participation of the villagers and has worked to implement the intent of the Claims Act, including the regional corporations and the villagers in decisions of policy affecting the region. There is still a long way to go. But during this time, both groups have continued to preserve the land in its original state as wilderness.

It is with this information that Nunan Kitlutsisti supports the village of Mekoryuk in urging no new designations, but extensive funding for public education to allow the villagers of Mekoryuk to fully understand the laws governing refuge and wilderness and then to allow these villagers to best determine the use of the island and that presently contained within the existing refuge and to have this decision then based on knowledge that the

village fully understands what is occuring and can then decide.

MR. PRICE: Does that finish your statement, Mr. Sparck?

MR. SPARCK: That's the statement.

MR. PRICE: Thank you very much.

We're going to have to move to the individual testimony at this time and moving in alphabetical order. The first witness is Mr. Hendrickson.

MR. HENDRICKSON: My name is Gil Hendrickson and I was also born and raised on Nunivak Island. I have not been there for a period -- I mean I have not been there for about 16 years, but I still consider this my homeland and I'm very concerned about what's happening around there. I would just like to respond to my friend from the Sierra Club that he should not be the one to try to set the examples, but that he should take his recommendations from the Natives and see that the Natives of the island are the true conservationists. Conservationists will never be there on the island, they will never depend on the resources of the island for their existence and they just will never be there. Once they've inflated their ego, then they'll look to some other place for to inflate their ego again.

Concerning the National Wildlife Refuge designation, I would just like to point out in Executive Order 5095 -- I will not read the whole thing, but I will underscore that it was for the purpose of conducting experiments in the reindeer and native

caribou. I don't know how much homework was done before this Executive Order was established, but taking a look at the map, maybe we can see that a very arbitrary line was drawn for the boundaries of the Wildlife Refuge. It extends, oh, 25, maybe 30 miles out into the sea. You don't have to be a zoologist to know that caribou and reindeer don't populate the international waters, but there seems to be quite a bit of water covered in that area.

I would just like to say something else about the wildlife refuge. The whole area is covered and designated as a wildlife refuge. The very land on which my father's house ends is considered a wildlife refuge, and I don't think he goes out under the house for his animals and whatever. And the graves of my grandfathers are also part of the Wildlife Refuge System. I don't think anybody in Western society would consider putting their relatives into graves in which is part of a national wildlife refuge system.

One thing I would like to say concerning the island and the wilderness designations as being proposed right now is that the people of Nunivak have always owned the island. They have always depended on the resources of the island for their own very existence. And it would be my recommendation that they return the whole island to the people. After all, they are the owners and they are the true owners.

That's all I have to say.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Hendrickson.

Owen A. Ivan is the next witness.

MR. IVAN: I have attended the hearing at Nunivak Island on the 18th of October and I am with the Yupiktak Pista, Incorporated at Bethel, Alaska. What I gathered here, I have in my notes here. The people of Nunivak were reminded a number of times that their statements if submitted after the hearing must be mailed to the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife. The address is Alaska Area Office, 813 "D" Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 zip code. The hearing was translated and interpreted to Yupik and concerned the City of Nunivak. Testimonies were taped at the time.

According to the testimony of residents of Nunivak, most people were against the Wilderness Act, because the people are, more or less, deprived of the food they have been eating before white man came to Alaska. The food they eat consists of fish. And talking about fish, there is not one kind of fish in Alaska; there is various kinds of fish. And the other birds -- talking about birds, the citizens of Alaska, before white men came, they have been eating all kinds of birds, whether they white, black, blue, yellow, whatever the color is. And the people of Nunivak seems to be against the Wilderness Act. Nunivak doesn't want the Wilderness Act to deprive them.

I wish I could say and complain in any way, but the statutes set by the United States of Americs, as we are a citizen, must be followed accordingly.

Thank you.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Ivan.

Esther Shavings.

MRS. SHAVINGS: My name is Esther Stavings and I was raised and born on Nunivak Island, and I have traveled around the island with my husband in summertime. I also have traveled in wintertime on the island in order to get food for my children and for myself. My mother-in-law is pretty close to 100 years now and she have often told me that there was somebody living on Nunivak Island before and she often say why the white people have to make restrictions on Nunivak Island when she have used it free. She wants her children, her grandchildren, her great grandchildren to live freely on Nunivak Island like she did earlier, in early days.

Now, the only transportation that we are now using is snowmobiles, snowmachines in wintertime. When you white people are using cars for your transportation wherever you go, us Eskimos use snowmachines for our transportation now adays and we wish to use them as you are using your cars while we're hunting food for our children and older people who can't hunt for themselves, so we can use our land the way it was used before like our ancestors did, because we don't -- we do not live only on steaks. Us Eskimos both hunt and eat and we want our children to be like us.

I do not want my land, the land of my children, the land of my father, the land of my father's father to be a

wilderness. I want it to be used like I was using it for my children, their children who will appear in later years.

Thank you.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mrs. Shavings.

Next witness is Hilma Shavings.

MRS. SHAVINGS: Mr. Chairman, Bureau of Sports Fisheries, Ladies and Gentlemen. My name is Mrs. Hilma Shavings and I work for Alaska Court System as Magistrate at Mekoryuk. I do not speak very good English, so I'll just speak in plain language which all of us can understand.

First of all, I do not wish to have Nunivak Island become wilderness. Somewhere along the line, the people of Mekoryuk received letter from Dr. Flynn in Florida. The letter said the people of Mekoryuk should request to become a wilderness so the island will be preserved and not become spoiled or polluted like some areas are now in lower 48. I respect Dr. Flynn's concern for us. Also, he mentioned that there was a proposed road around the island and possible military station which he calls foolish.

We people of Mekoryuk know nothing about such proposals. I wish to support the recommendation of Fish and Wildlife which was mentioned on Nunivak Wilderness Study Act, that Nunivak not be designated wilderness.

On my own side of story, that if it does become a wilderness, it will be hardship for my people even if we are

allowed to hunt and fish. Our way of living is hard, but it will be harder for us if it becomes a wilderness.

According to the Wilderness Act, we are not allowed to use snowmachines. Snowmachines are great help to us and eased our way of traveling to hunting and fishing areas in different parts of the island, not to mention reindeer service, which does herding by snowmachines in wintertime. In summertime, they use All Terrain 6-wheel vehicles on a bare tundra. Fish and Game used snowmachines to herd musk ox for transplanting and hauling animals. Before snowmachines came, we had dog teams. Both dogs and people suffered hunger often and some dogs dies of starvation, because we cannot keep up with their diet and cannot afford to buy feed, dog feed, from store. So, therefore, dog teams are long gone.

When the first snow plane with aircraft engine was introduced in 1950's, which is 20 years ago, just about half the families bought used aircraft engine and built themselves snow planes to go hunting with. Then in 1980's, first snow machine came by 1965, just about every family owns a snow machine or two snow machines. Snow machines are used for every activity in winter-time. In summer, they start using 6-wheel All Terrain vehicles, which we call them chaparrals, which travels on Tundra. And now more families are now buying those. These all will be conflict to the Wilderness Act and I doubt that residents will discontinue using of snowmobiles and also 6-wheel All Terrain vehicles in their

the critical musk ox winter range. These animals concentrate on the few areas where the winds clear the ground of snow. These are concentrated on the west and south side of the island. If these areas are not carefully controlled and protected from overgrazing, further damage could be done to the winter range, thereby threatening the survival of the musk oxen. Already overgrazing in the past has reduced the lichen content of the dry tundra preferred by the muxk ox from 80% in 1929 to 12% in 1967. The competition between the musk ox and reindeer for winter range should be carefully monitored. It does seem most unusual that the agency which probably has most information concerning the wildlife and range conditions on Nunivak, the BSF & W, is not included on the Native Corporation Advisory Commission, which includes three representatives from Nunivak, a representative from BIA, a representative from the Alaska Fish and Game Department and a knowledgeable citizen of Alaska.

The second area of concern is the sea bird rookery area on the cliffs of the west side of the island. My understanding is that these rookeries are one of the largest in North America.

Again, it would seem a shame if we did not afford these the highest protection available. In connection with the bird use of the island and its surroundings, it is important to consider the extensive eelweed beds found in the coves and bays on the south and east of the island. Eelweed is used by

ducks and geese and various marine life for food and by a number of sea birds for nesting material.

Again, as was mentioned earlier with the thrust toward off-shore drilling, it seems important to give these considerations and give them protection as needed. The third area that I am concerned about is the crater area. It seems that the geologic aspect of it certainly makes it unique and deserves wilderness status. Certainly, the use of snowmobiles by the residents of Nunivak presents certain difficulties. Certainly, I feel that they should have these machines to do the herding as they are presently doing them.

However, I do not think that this presents an insurmountable problem which requires a whole-loaf or no-loaf approach that is being taken in the current report.

I believe that the other problems that are stated in the report are not of such a magnitude to warrant the no-wilderness recommendation. I would suggest that all the submerged lands, off shore rocks and islands, be recommended for wilderness status. Further, I would suggest that the rookeries and musk ox winter range area on the west of the island, the sand dune lagoon area in the south and the crater in the south central part of the island be included also.

I do not believe that the western areas are used a great deal during the wintertime by the residents. Of course not being there, I can only go by what the reports have indicated.

The only area that may pose a problem on snowmobile use might be the crater section, and if this is indeed the case, it might be worth while to consider a corridor through that area for snowmobile use to get to the southern part of the island. I do urge that you reconsider your recommendation and I thank you for your time.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mrs. Tileston.

Mr. Weston.

MR. WESTON: When something like this comes up, young or old, everybody wants to put in their two pennies. There are some people that want my land, my home. They want to turn that into a wilderness area, and me and my family are against that. So are some people in here tonight. If Nunivak becomes a wilderness area, I understand that there will be some restricted use of snowmachines. I haven't done very much homework on this. I guess I'm still the same. I never did my homework in high school either.

If I said that you couldn't use your cars in this area, I think everybody would be against that. And I'm against Nunivak being turned into a wilderness area. So, I'm not very much used to speaking in public hearings like this. This is my first time here. But all of my people are against Nunivak being turned into a wilderness area and with progress, snowmachines are the only way we can get around now. We don't use dog teams anymore. So I hunt for Nunivak. I just don't want Nunivak to be turned

into a wilderness area. Thank you.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Weston.

Is there anyone else that wishes to make a statement before we close the hearing?

MR. OWEN: My name is Martin, Martin Owen from Emmonak, Alaska, located at the mouth of the Yukon River. I am not from Mekoryuk, but I am concerned about the Mekoryuk people. I have learned and listened to them and I'm well aware of their concern about the island. I think there are just more than one alternative that the Mekoryuk can take.

First of all, they could go wilderness area, and I think they could choose to remain wildlife, National Wildlife Refuge, and I think they also have the choice under Section 19(c) of the Act to retain as a reservation, and also I know they could also leave the island open to public. These are some of the alternatives that the Mekoryuk people should be informed of.

But, of course, number one, I support the people of Mekoryuk in their efforts not to have Mekoryuk a wilderness area. I'd like to just make it plain so that people can understand here. I do not hope those people that came in -- I don't know the residents. But suppose we make Anchorage area a wilderness area? No more roads, no more road construction, nothing, nothing without the permission from the government; no improvements without special red tape, long work, etc. This is exactly whta the Mekoryuk people are facing. A wilderness area is an area designated only

to be used and preserved and not touched by human beings.

Mr. Chairman, we have no choice. There are people that are living in Nunivak Island that probably are not going to be forced to go out somewhere else. Nunivak Island has a future. In Nunivak Island there is clay that they could make pottery out of. In Nunivak Island, they like to use some gravel from the wilderness area to make roads and to improve their airport. Nunivak Island has a potential for shrimps, to construct and build their cannery at the southside of the island. Nunivak Island has potential for sole, halibut. I don't think that Nunivak people could live for the rest of their life with such as this. They got to plan long-range plans. And, of course, the Wilderness Act does not permit all of these things to happen.

In the Executive Order of President Hoover in 1929, he totally forgot about the people of Nunivak Island. The only people that were protected -- the only ones that protected were the animals of the island, the reindeer and the musk ox and the birds and the fur-bearing animals. But the most important thing is the people that are living on it. I think the people here should consider those people that are living in Mekoryuk. People in Mekoryuk want, at least, to have some freedom. They are crying for freedom. They have been crying for freedom. But right now, even though it's not a wilderness area, if it's declared as a national wildlife area, those people will have to live by rules and regulations of the Federal Government. They

don't have the freedom that the people in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Sitka and all those other people have to develop their town, to make improvements, to get water and sewer systems in their town and make roads around the island towards industry, to make docks, to make reservations for the erosions that's happening right now in Nunivak Island.

I just cannot see Nunivak Island become a wilderness area and enclose those people without any freedom at all. I think that wilderness area will take all the freedom that the Nunivak people have. And, therefore, I object to the wilderness area system for Nunivak Island.

Nunivak Island is only 70 miles, 40 miles long, just enough an area to support the people of Mekoryuk. I am from the lower Yukon River, like I mentioned before. We use a vast area of land to subsist, to the type of subsistence and living. So the people in Mekoryuk are very limited to the number of acres that they have to cover in order to make their living. That's all the statement I want to make, Mr. Chairman.

MR. PRICE: Thank you for your statement, Mr. Owen.

Next witness is Mark Ganapole.

MS. GANAPOLE: I am Mark Ganapole, representing the Alaska Wilderness Council, Limited, Post Office Box 4-470, Anchorage, Alaska 99503.

In 1964, the Congress of the United States passed the Wilderness Act. The Act is not terribly difficult to

understand, nor is its purposes vague or unspecific, except in the hands of agency personnel.

In 1929, an Executive Order established the Nunivak Island Reservation as follows:

> "Reserved from settlement, location, sale or entry, and from classification and lease under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1927. This area is set apart for the use of the Department of Agriculture in conducting experiments and crossing and propagation of reindeer and Native caribou, for contemplated experiments in reestablishing the musk ox as a native animal of Alaska, and also as a preserve and breeding ground for the native birds and wild game and fur-bearing animals for carrying out the purposes of the Alaska game law."

In 1930, an Executive Order enlarged the reservation as a refuge and breeding ground for wild birds and game and fur-bearing animals, subject to existing rights.

In 1940, the name was changed to Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge and permitted landing of aircraft for public access, use and recreation.

In 1972, migratory game bird hunting was authorized along with the hunting of upland game animals and trapping. Also authorized was sport fishing, hiking, camping, and other associated activities. The use of the area for scientific study was

encouraged.

After reading the Nunivak Wilderness Study report, indicating the island is a wilderness even today, and meets the wilderness character criteria under the Act, the O'Henry ending is indeed a surprise; recommendation, no wilderness. And all because the Eskimo residents of the island have and use snow-machines. Fantastic.

In 1972, Senator Church spoke to that particular type of problem and problem solving in the Senate subcommittee hearing on several National Park wilderness proposals. Senator Church was in 1961 the floor manager of the Wilderness Act in the Senate and as such may speak with some authority 11 years later. The Park Service was not recommending the surface of Crater Lake or Yellowstone Lake as wilderness due to the motorboat and aircraft landing use already customary. Senator Church said, "The bill expressly provides that any restrictions that may apply in a wilderness area are made subject to existing rights. By the same token, I offered an ammendment to make it clear that the use of motorboats or landing of aircraft, where previously established, could continue...and that ammendment passed the Senate by a voice vote."

He continued saying, "In the absence of good and substantial reasons to the contrary -- and I mean specific, case by case reasons -- the boundaries of wilderness areas should embrace all wild land. There is no lawful policy basis for

massive exclusions of qualified lands on which no development is planned.

"I call your attention to the important and often neglected distinction between the definition of wilderness suitability, which is found in Section 2(c) of the Wilderness Act and the provisions governing management of an area of wilderness once designated, which are found in the various subsections of Section 4 of the Act. It was not the intent of Congress that the Section 4 management provisions be applied as criteria and standards for adding an area to the Naional Wilderness Preservation Systems. The test of suitability of an area for wilderness designation is simply and solely in the definition of wilderness in Section 2(c), which is a reasonable, flexible definition, resting basically on a balancing judgement of the imprint of man's work being 'substantially unnoticeable' within the proposed wilderness entity."

The Senator continued and discussed existing private rights: "... note that these prohibitions (Section 4 of the Wilderness Act) specifically exempt the situation of existing private rights... What the Act intends and contemplates is that small private inholding which constitutes established private rights or privileges may be encompassed within the boundaries of a wilderness area and need not be specially enclaved or otherwise segregated in the wilderness area within which they lie. To the degree that prohibitions in the Wilderness Act would infringe

on the exercise of the private right, they are exempted from the control of those prohibitions by virtue of the controlling phrase that these prohibitions are 'subject to existing private rights.'"

It would seem from this that the Eskimo land selection as well as their previous uses and rights to use of snowmachine within the refuge does not in any way make a wilderness classification impossible.

The Alaska Wilderness Council reflects the Nunivak non-wilderness proposal and suggests the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife do their job and stop wasting our time and money on soddy merchandise.

MR. PRICE: Thank you for your statement.

Next witness is Edward Hoffman.

MR. HOFFMAN: I'm the president of the Alaska Village Council Presidents. I came to town yesterday and I heard about this meeting here and somebody told me the meeting was going to be at 7:00 o'clock at the Loussac Building. I went up there and all the doors were locked. So somebody called me up and told me it was here. I didn't come prepared here with a speech for you fellows, but I got a few words to say. The people of Nunivak are in a pretty hard way, you know, and they should be helped. If you fellows make that a wilderness, the people can't go no place. They cannot run their snowmachines. They just have to stay in their own land, what they give them, maybe the township.

If they want to go hunting, they cannot go outside of the township. I'd like to tell a little story, how the first white man came to Nunivak and took over the island if I may.

The first white -- the Game Commission came over to Nunivak in the 1920's and they got a hold of a school teacher and got the school teacher to sign the papers and that's why Nunivak was a reservation. The school teacher did not tell nobody of the village what these people came for until about three or four months, you know, which the Game Commissioner in them days -- they should have had a meeting, which they didn't, you know. And that's the downfall of the fish and wildlife over at Nunivak Island.

And I, myself, would recommend the Board to do not make a wilderness out of the Nunivak Island. It should stay as it is, as a reservation, so the people can go where and as they please on the island where they were born. Some of them may never get out of that island. They will stay there, you know, their generations from back from the first, back 'til now and maybe before.

So I wish this Board would look at it and see what they can do for the people of Nunivak. And that's all I have to say.

MR. PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Hoffman.

Is there anyone else who wants to make a statement?

(No response)

Since there is no one else, it now becomes my duty to close the hearing. Before doing so, let me remind you that the hearing record will be kept open for 30 days after the date of today's hearing, October 24th, for the filing of written statements or other material. While the Department of the Interior invites written expression on this wilderness proposal at any time, in order to be made a part of the official hearing record, all written expressions must be in the office of the Alaska Area Director, Anchorage, Alaska, in 30 days. After that date, written advise should be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington D. C. or the Director of Sports, Fisheries and Wildlife, Washington D. C.

Anyone wishing a copy of the transcript should make personal arrangements with the reporter. I wish to thank everyone for your cooperation given during this hearing. And since there is nothing further in connection with the hearing and no more testimony or evidence to be offered, the hearing stands adjourned.

Thank you.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Jeannie A. Gnass, Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska, residing at Anchorage, Alaska, and Certified Shorthand Reporter for the B & I Court Reporting Service, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing Nunivak Wilderness Study Public Hearing for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service was taken before me on the 24th day of October, 1973, at the Loussac Library, Anchorage, Alaska; that the foregoing hearing is a true and correct transcript of the proceeding to the best of my knowledge and ability, taken by me in stenotype and thereafter transcribed.

Jeannie A. Gnass, C.S.R.

JEANNIE A. GNASS, C.S.R.

Kaigan

Nauga iupigni chiulia atenik auskin aiagluta nunafut aturtualruarput nuna anlik iungnakutikluku uangkuta naluqritlimtgun.

Chalilu uangkuta kingita aiagasutiput ukauai apruraut tuniarakun atuiuilngut.

Taniura takarput uangkuta Nunifam iuini atauchiurluta ingluliuraput iut alat chali pitikluki piararput, changankaararput takumaskifkinaku aiagasutiputlu takifkaskifknaki atungnakingaput chiuliamta iungnakilratun.

Taniura chali takumali una kaigan aiagarkaulunilu aiuki ukunun Mr. Rogers C. B. Mortonamun atanranun Department of the Interioram mani United States of America Chalilu Senator Ted Stevensamun, Senator Mike [illegible]amun chalilu Mr. Gordon Watsonamun atanurtnun ukut Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Henry J. Shawinigan Sr. Mayor
Neozil Williams Vice president
Martin C. Kapootak Secretary-Treasurer
John P. Jones Member

Mekoryuk: Translate Claims Act—

Folks Also Don't Want Restrictions on Off-Road Vehicles

By MARGIE BAUMAN

MEKORYUK, NUNIVAK IS. —In their Yupik Eskimo tongue, the people of Mekoryuk told it like it is — they oppose restriction of any kind that would prevent them from pursuing life as they know it.

Their resolution was presented February 28 at Mekoryuk to Gordon Watson, Director of the U.S. Bureau of Fish and Wildlife, and other government officials who came to ask their opinion on restrictives uses of off-road vehicles on restricted wildlife lands.

Nunivak Island won the dubious distinction of becoming a federal Wildlife Refuge when the federal government brought musk ox to the island to raise three years ago. Prior to that, the federal government also made another move that greatly affected the lives of the people on that island.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs built a school on the north side of the island because the weather was less hazardous to the building.

Although hunting and fishing is done on the south side of the island, the people settled at Mekoryuk, on the north side, to be near the school. In winter, hunters travel by snow machine to herd reindeer and gather other foods.

When asked by the government what they thought about restricting off-road vehicles on their island, the more than 200 residents of Mekoryuk were naturally vehement in their response.

The response in Yupik came naturally. "We didn't want to lose something in the translation," said a village spokesman.

"It's been more than a year since the Alaska Native Claims was passed. Still the people can't understand the act. We realized we had to get information second hand, since a lot of people on the island don't speak English and something is lost in the translation. The government hasn't seen fit to translate the Act into the Yupik language," he said.

The residents of Mekoryuk, not wanting to lose anything in the translation either, said plainly in Yupik, that they wanted no restrictions on off-road vehicles on the two million acre island, their ancestral home.

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Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Honorable William A. Egan
Governor of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Egan:

This will inform you of a public hearing which will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library, Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat.890), directs the Secretary of the Interior to review every roadless area of 5,000 acres or more and every roadless island within the National Wildlife Refuge System within ten years of the effective date of the Act and report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or non-suitability of each such area as wilderness.

The Wilderness Act also provides that, as Governor of the State in which the national wildlife refuge is located, you are to be advised of the proposed action and that such comments as you may care to make on it will be included by the Secretary of the Interior with any recommendation he may make to the President and which the President may make to the Congress with respect to the proposal. Enclosed is a copy of the study summary and a notice of public hearing on the matter.

You are invited to present your views at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973. Should you wish to discuss the matter, I will be glad to meet with you at a time and place of your choice.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

GWW:sd

Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

The Honorable James A. Haley, Chairman
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Haley:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the committee at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

GWW:sd

Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

The Honorable Leonor K. Sullivan, Chairwoman
Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Sullivan:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

GWW:sd

Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson, Chairman
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Suite 3106, New Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Jackson:

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

GWW:sd

Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

The Honorable Donald Young
United States House of Representatives
1210 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Young:

This will inform you of a public hearing on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge for wilderness classification.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), directs the Secretary of the Interior to review within ten years of the effective date of the Act every roadless area of 5,000 acres or more and every roadless island within the National Wildlife Refuge System and report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or non-suitability of each such area as wilderness.

Any comments you may care to make will be included by the Secretary of the Interior with any recommendations he may make to the President and which the President may make to the Congress with respect to the proposal. Enclosed is a copy of the study summary and a notice of public hearing on the matter.

You are invited to present your views at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973. Should you wish to discuss the matter, I will be glad to meet with you at a time and place of your choice.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures
GWW:sd

Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

The Honorable Mike Gravel
United States Senate
1251 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Gravel:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge for wilderness classification.

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You are invited to present your views at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973. Should you wish to discuss the matter, I will be glad to meet with you at a time and place of your choice.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures
GWW:sd

Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

The Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
317 Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Stevens:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge for wilderness classification.

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You are invited to present your views at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973. Should you wish to discuss the matter, I will be glad to meet with you at a time and place of your choice.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

GWW:sd

Letters of Testimony from Elected Officials Received after Anchorage Hearing

2	Jonathan B. Bingham	House of Representatives Washington, D.C.
1	Harrison G. Fagg	Montana House of Representatives Helena, Montana

JONATHAN B. BINGHAM
22D DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
133 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-4411

GORDON C. KERR
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

(2)

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES:
ONE EAST FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, NEW YORK 10468
(212) WE 3-2310

RUTH K. NEZIN
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE

684 BRITTON STREET
BRONX, NEW YORK 10467
(212) 655-7500

LUCILLE FELSENTHAL
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 21, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from one of my constituents expressing her support for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge to become a part of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

As a consistent supporter of the establishment of wilderness areas, I am sympathetic with her views. Please include this correspondence in your hearing record.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Jonathan B. Bingham

JBB:gd

THIS STATIONERY PRINTED ON PAPER MADE WITH RECYCLED FIBERS

(1)

The Big Sky Country

MONTANA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

59601

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 19, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Although I have never been in the Nunivak Island Wilderness, I have flown over it several times, and witnessed how grandiose and beautiful it is. Therefore I am concerned about the preservation of its natural state. I am definitely in support of making the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge a part of the Wilderness System, and ask that this letter be placed in the hearing record for such action.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Harrison G. Fagg
Representative, District 8

/jp

Section XII. Communications-
state & local officials

Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Senator Joe Josephson
State Co-Chairman
Joint Federal/State Land-Use Planning Commission
733 West Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Senator Josephson:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), directs that the federal and state agencies concerned be advised of the proposal. The Secretary of the Interior will consider any views you care to submit with his recommendations to the President and to Congress.

Enclosed for the information of the commission are copies of the study summary and the public hearing notice on the matter.

We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the commission at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures
GWW:sd

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Brian Mallott, Commissioner
Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Pouch B
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Commissioner Mallott:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), directs that the federal and state agencies concerned be advised of the proposal. The Secretary of the Interior will consider any views you care to submit with his recommendations to the President and to Congress.

Enclosed for the information of your agency are copies of the study summary and the notice of public hearing on the matter.

We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Dr. Max Brewer, Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation
FOSS Building, Pouch O
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Dr. Brewer:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Enclosed for the information of your agency are copies of the study summary and the notice of public hearing on the matter.

We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. George W. Easley, Commissioner
Department of Public Works
Pouch Z
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Commissioner Easley:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Enclosed for the information of your agency are copies of the study summary and the notice of public hearing on the matter.

We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Charles F. Herbert, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources
Pouch M
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Commissioner Herbert:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Enclosed for the information of your agency are copies of the study summary and the notice of public hearing on the matter.

We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Bruce Campbell, Commissioner
Alaska Department of Highways
Box 1467
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Commissioner Campbell:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Enclosed for the information of your agency are copies of the study summary and the notice of public hearing on the matter.

We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

James W. Brooks, Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Subport Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Jim

Dear Commissioner Brooks:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Enclosed for the information of your agency are copies of the study summary and the notice of public hearing on the matter.

We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. John Havelock, Attorney General
Office of the Governor
Pouch AD
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Havelock:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Frederick McGinnis, Commissioner
Department of Health and Welfare
State Capitol Building
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Commissioner McGinnis:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Irene Ryan, Commissioner
Department of Economic Development
Department of Finance Building
State Capitol
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Commissioner Ryan:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Kenneth Kadow, Jr., Commissioner
Department of Commerce
State Capitol Building
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Kadow:

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Robert W. Pavitt, AIP
Planning and Research
State of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Pavitt:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

Communications from State Agencies and Non-Elected Officials

Before Anchorage Hearing

No.	Agency/Officials	Address
1	Community and Regional Affairs Dept. Byron I. Mallott, Commissioner	Pouch B Juneau, Ak. 99801
2	Health and Social Services Dept. Frederick McGinnis, Commissioner	Pouch H Juneau, Ak. 99801

At Anchorage Hearing

3	Fish and Game Department Peter T. Cizmich, Jr.	333 Raspberry Road Anchorage, Ak. 99501
9	Federal-State Land-Use Planning Commission Burt Silcock & Joe Josephson (filed as #9, Federal Section)	733 W. 4th Avenue, Suite 400 Anchorage, Ak. 99501

After Anchorage Hearing

4	State of Alaska, Office of the Governor R. W. Pavitt	Pouch Ad Juneau, AK 99801

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

(1)

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER POUCH B — JUNEAU 99801

September 11, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
SEP 13 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director
United States Department
of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Watson:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary.

We have reviewed the Study Summary and wish to endorse the major conclusion to propose that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge not be designated a wilderness area in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Rather, this Department concurs that continuance of present management allowing resident access to and harvest of the entire Island's subsistence resources is in the highest public interest. The present de facto wilderness status of Nunivak Island demonstrates that existing subsistence activities, including the use of snowmachines, are not incompatible with long-term maintenance of the Refuge's renewable resources and that further restrictions are not needed for that purpose.

Sincerely,

Byron I. Mallott

Byron I. Mallott
Commissioner

BIM:KW:mw

(2)

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER / POUCH H — JUNEAU 99801

October 9, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 10
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director
U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish & Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Watson:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment upon your Nunivak Wilderness Study, conducted for the purpose of determining the suitability or nonsuitability of the Island for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

We have reviewed your brochure from the viewpoint of possible impact on the health and welfare of the residents of Nunivak. The arguments for or against including Nunivak as a National Wilderness have been thoroughly reviewed and studied. Our concern would be whether or not establishment of a wilderness area would affect the subsistence of the Natives presently on the Island. One might argue that conditions would improve due to the influx of tourists and others desiring to visit and vacation on the Island. This, however, is a difficult presumption to substantiate at this point in time.

The recommendation being made is based upon a review of the history of the village on the Island, the Island's importance as a reindeer breeding and pasturage area to support the local reindeer meat packing industry, and the joint use of the Island's wilderness area to support the major State musk ox herd. With this in mind, as well as the consideration for the wellbeing of those Alaskan citizens residing on the Island, I support your contention that the Island of Nunivak not be set aside as a wilderness area unless the inhabitants strongly desire such action. It is further recommended that the Island's present status be continued until further studies indicate a change of status.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment upon your Nunivak Wilderness Study.

Sincerely,

Frederick McGinnis

Frederick McGinnis
Commissioner

FM:LAM:smb

3

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

333 RASPBERRY ROAD — ANCHORAGE 99501

October 24, 1973

Fish & Wildlife Service
813 "D" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

The Fish and Game Department concurs in the negative recommendation of the Nunivak Wilderness Study. Wilderness designation would preclude the use of motorized vehicles, an important tool in the management of both the reindeer and musk ox on Nunivak. The reindeer situation is discussed in your brochure. Management of the musk ox herd necessitates keeping their numbers within the limits of their range's carrying capacity. This requires removal of some animals just about every year. Whether this is done by trapping and transplanting or by hunting, the use of mortozized vehicles such as snowmachines, is essential if the program is to be practical and feasible.

Sincerely,

Peter T. Cizmich, Jr.

Peter T. Cizmich, Jr.
Lands Coordinator
Habitat Section
ADF&G

cc: Bishop
Shepherd

Federal-State
Land Use Planning Commission
For Alaska

733 W. FOURTH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

9

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION
CONCERNING THE
WILDERNESS STUDY OF NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA

October 24, Anchorage, Alaska

The Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission has a legal responsibility under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to review existing withdrawals and make recommendations to the President regarding withdrawals of Federal public lands. Under this responsibility, the Commission is studying proposed action regarding wilderness classifications within existing wildlife refuges, national parks and national forests. While members of the Commission and its staff have visited Nunivak Island pursuant to other statutory missions assigned by Congress, the Commission believes that formal comments must await the opportunity to review the testimony and other materials bearing directly on the question of wilderness classifications. The Commission sent a representative to the Nunivak Island hearing which was held at Mekoryuk last week and it will also be advised of the comments at this hearing. It will study the testimony of the two public hearings together with the Nunivak Wilderness Study and prepare comments on the Nunivak Study to be submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife, and the President.

Sincerely,

Burton W. Silcock
Federal Co-Chairman

Sincerely,

Joe P. Josephson
State Co-Chairman Designee

(4)

STATE OF ALASKA

WILLIAM A. EGAN, GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

STATE PLANNING AND RESEARCH

POUCH AD — JUNEAU 99801
PHONE 586-5386

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
RECEIVED
OCT 31 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

October 30, 1973

Mr. Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director
Fish & Wildlife Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
813 "D" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Watson:

Thank you for your invitation to present the views of the State of Alaska with respect to the Nunivak Wilderness Study.

The State of Alaska ascribes to the principles of the Wilderness Act of 1964. Wilderness is a valid land use. The determination of whether wilderness, in a particular instance, is the highest and best land use, is a function of comprehensive land use planning.

The 3.6 plus million acres comprising Nunivak Island and its surrounding submerged lands make up about 1% of the area of Alaska. To conduct a study of Nunivak Island, substantially ignoring its relationship to the rest of the State, for the purpose of determining the appropriateness of a particular congressionally - determined land use, is inimical to the very concept of comprehensive land use planning.

The Eskimo people have survived for over two thousand years in the hostile sub-arctic environment of Nunivak. Their options for selection and use of lands granted to them under the Native Claims Settlement Act (P. L. 92-203) should not be inhibited by the imposition of further federal regulations.

There is no road corridor proposed at this time by the State of Alaska around Nunivak Island, and thus, this should not be cited as a reason for the Bureau's negative recommendation.

While concurring with your recommendation, the State continues to deplore the method employed in pursuing the objectives of the 1964 Wilderness Act. Only through comprehensive land use planning, and the active participation of federal, state and local agencies as well as the people of Alaska, can a balanced statewide system of wilderness areas properly designed to include a range of ecosystems, geographic areas and recreational opportunities be established.

Sincerely,

R. W. Pavitt, AIP
Director

Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Burton L. Silcock
Federal Co-Chairman
Joint Federal/State Land-Use Planning Commission
733 West Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Silcock:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), directs that the federal and state agencies concerned be advised of the proposal. The Secretary of the Interior will consider any views you care to submit with his recommendations to the President and to Congress.

Enclosed for the information of the commission are copies of the study summary and the public hearing notice on the matter.

We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the commission at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures
GWW:sd

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Dr. Oscar E. Dickason, Director
Alaska Operations Office
Water Quality Office
Environmental Protection Agency
605 4th Avenue, Room G66
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gene

Dear Dr. Dickason:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Enclosed for the information of your agency are copies of the study summary and the notice of public hearing on the matter.

We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. John McGuire, Chief
U. S. Forest Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Mr. McGuire:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Lieutenant General James C. Sherrill
Commander-in-Chief, Alaska
Headquarters, Alaskan Command
Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska 99506

Dear General Sherrill:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Rear Admiral Glenn O. Thompson
Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District
U. S. Coast Guard
U. S. Department of Transportation
P. O. Box 3-5000
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Admiral Thompson:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Chief of Engineers
Department of the Army
ATTN: Environmental Branch
(DAEN-CWP-V - Dr. C. G. Ash)
Washington, D.C. 20314

Dear Sir:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Wayne C. Morgan, District Engineer
Federal Highway Administration
U. S. Department of Transportation
P. O. Box 1648
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Morgan:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Ronald H. Walker, Director
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Walker:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Thomas J. Creswell, Regional Director
Federal Aviation Administration
U. S. Department of Transportation
632 Sixth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Creswell:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Honorable Elliot Richardson
Secretary of Defense
Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Secretary Richardson:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. James Watt, Director
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Watt:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Stanley T. Albright, State Director
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
334 W. 5th Avenue, Suite 250
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Stan

Dear Mr. Albright:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. V. E. McKelvey, Director
U. S. Geological Survey
U. S. Department of the Interior
GSA Building
Washington, D.C. 20242

Dear Mr. McKelvey:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton
Secretary
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary Morton:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Honorable Frederick B. Dent
Secretary of Commerce
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230

Dear Secretary Dent:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Curtis J. Berkland, Director
Bureau of Land Management
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Berkland:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Elburt F. Osborn, Director
Bureau of Mines
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Osborn:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Victor Schmidt, Acting Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U. S. Department of the Interior
Interior Building
Washington, D.C. 20240

Vic

Dear Director Schmidt:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Robert Price
Regional Solicitor
U. S. Department of the Interior
Box 166
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bob

Dear Mr. Price:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Curtis McVee
State Director
Bureau of Land Management
U. S. Department of the Interior
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Curt

Dear Mr. McVee:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

r. Charles Yates
egional Forester
orest Service
. S. Department of Agriculture
x 1628
neau, Alaska 99801

Charlie

ear Mr. Yates:

is will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Morris Thompson
Area Director
Bureau of Indian Affairs
U. S. Department of the Interior
P. O. Box 3-8000
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Morris

Dear Mr. Thompson:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

. John Mulligan, Chief
aska Field Operation Center
reau of Mines
. S. Department of the Interior
. O. Box 550
uneau, Alaska 99801

John

ear Mr. Mulligan:

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Harry L. Rietze
Regional Director
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U. S. Department of Commerce
P. O. Box 1668
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mr. Rietze: Harry

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), directs that the federal and state agencies concerned be advised of the proposal. The Secretary of the Interior will consider any views you care to submit with his recommendations to the President and to Congress.

Enclosed for the information of your agency are copies of the study summary and the notice of public hearing on the matter.

We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of the agency at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

Communications From Federal Agencies and Non-Elected Officials

Before Anchorage Hearing

No.	Agency/Official	Address
1	Bureau of Land Management Curtis V. McVee, State Director	555 Cordova Street Anchorage, Ak. 99501
7	Bureau of Mines J. D. Morgan, Director	Washington, D.C. 20240
4	Bureau of Mines Robert S. Warfield, Mining Eng.	P. O. Box 550 Juneau, Ak. 99801
5	Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Maurice H. Lundy, Regional Director	1000 Second Avenue Seattle, WA. 98104
8	Defense Department Edward J. Sheridan, Dep. Asst. Secy.	Washington, D.C. 20301
2	Federal Aviation Administration Q. S. Taylor, Acting Director	632 6th Avenue Anchorage, Ak. 99501
6	Forest Service R. Housley, Acting Chief	Washington, D.C. 20250
3	Soil Conservation Service Weymouth E. Long	204 E. 5th Ave, Room 217 Anchorage, Ak. 99501

At Anchorage Hearing

9	Federal-State Land-Use Planning Commission Burt Silcock & Joe Josephson	733 W. 4th Ave., Suite 400 Anchorage, Ak. 99501

After Anchorage Hearing

11	Alaskan Command HQ LCDR James W. Bruso	APO Seattle 98742
13	Bureau of Indian Affairs John A. Wood II	P. O. Box 3-8000 Juneau, AK 99801
12	Federal-State Land-Use Planning Commission Joe Josephson & Burt Silcock	733 W. 4th Avenue, Suite 400 Anchorage, AK 99501
10	National Park Service Edward J. Kurtz	Fourth and Pike Building Seattle, WA 98101

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1792 (911)

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

State Office

555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
SEP 17 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

September 12, 1973

Memorandum

To: Area Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Anchorage, Alaska

From: State Director, Bureau of Land Management

Subject: Comments: Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary. It appears that formal wilderness designation would seriously constrain the livelihood of the native population of the island. As the report mentions, however, the island is presently de facto wilderness. An alternative to formal wilderness designation that would preserve this de facto quality should be considered. This objective could best be considered in future land planning processes.

Curtis V. McVee

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

7

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

In Reply Refer To:
EBM-MRED-MS

October 11, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 17 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Watson:

Thank you for your letter of September 5, 1973, inviting us to attend your October 17 and 24 public hearing to be held in Mekoryuk and Anchorage on the wilderness suitability of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. We concur with your wilderness study summary conclusion that there are no known minerals of economic value on Nunivak Island.

Although outside our area of interest, the August 1973 issue of "Alaska Industry Magazine" reports that the processing and manufacturing of muskox wool into garments is already a source of income to Nunivak Islanders rather than being a potential source of income as noted under Social and Economic Considerations of the study.

We believe your study substantiates the conclusion that the refuge, because of potential land use conflicts, is unsuited for wilderness designation.

Sincerely yours,

Acting Director

Bureau of Mines

P. O. Box 550
Juneau, Alaska 99801

(A)

BWC 10/9
Spencer 10/11
Wilderness

October 3, 1973

Memorandum

To: Will L. Dare, Coordinator for Wilderness and River Basin Programs, Ballston Towers #3, Arlington, Virginia

From: Chief, Alaska Field Operation Center

Subject: Review of Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary

Enclosed are review comments by Robert S. Warfield, Mining Engineer, on the Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary.

We do not plan to send a representative to the hearing on October 17, 1973, at Mekoryuk, Alaska.

S/S on original
John J. Mulligan

Enc.

cc: Asst. Dir.--MS
G. W. Watson, BSF&W, Anch.
R. S. Warfield, AFOC

ij

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Mines

P. O. Box 550
Juneau, Alaska 99801

October 3, 1973

Memorandum

To: John J. Mulligan, Chief, Alaska Field Operation Center

From: Mining Engineer, Alaska Field Operation Center

Subject: Review of Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary

The paragraph under "Resources" on minerals and petroleum is in agreement with previous comments made by Ben Pollard, Mining Engineer, on the "Nunivak Wilderness Study Report." Therefore, no further comments on mineral or petroleum potential are considered necessary, but a comment on geothermal energy potential seems in order. The U. S. Geological Survey in Circular 647, "Classification of Public Lands Valuable for Geothermal Steam and Associated Geothermal Resources" does not cite Nunivak Island as specifically having geothermal energy potential. However, most of Nunivak Island has been mapped (Coonrad, 1957) as being made up of Tertiary, volcanic rocks, and geothermal reservoirs are found in areas of geologically recent volcanism.

Under "Social and Economic Considerations," according to an article in the August issue of "Alaska Industry Magazine" the processing and manufacture of Muskox wool into garments is already a source of income to Nunivak Islanders.

References:

Godwin, L. H., L. B. Haigler, R. L. Rioux, D. R. White, L. J. P. Muffler, and R. G. Wayland, 1971. Classification of Public Lands Valuable for Geothermal Steam and Associated Geothermal Resources, U. S. Geological Survey Circular 647, 18 p.

Coonrad, Warren L., 1957. Geologic Reconnaissance in the Yukon--Kuskokwim Delta Region, Alaska. U. S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Map I-223.

Robert S. Warfield

Robert S. Warfield

5

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

IN REPLY REFER TO:

NORTHWEST REGION
1000 SECOND AVENUE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

OCT 9 1973

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Memorandum

To: Area Director, Alaska Area, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

From: Regional Director, Northwest Region, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Subject: Nunivak Wilderness Study, Alaska

The following comments pertaining to the subject wilderness study are submitted in response to your memorandum of September 5 to the Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

We have reviewed the brochure prepared by your office describing the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge and indicating the results of your wilderness study of the area. We concur in your conclusion that the refuge not be designated as a wilderness area in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

We do not plan to present views at the public hearings in Alaska on October 17 and 24.

Maurice H. Lundy
Regional Director

(8)

IR
INSTALLATIONS AND LOGISTICS

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

17 OCT 1973

Mr. Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Watson:

This is in response to your letter of September 5, 1973 to former Secretary of Defense Richardson advising of public hearings on October 17 and 24, 1973 on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of the Nunivak National Wildlife Range. The views of this Department were requested in writing by November 23, 1973.

The Department of Defense has no installations in this general area and therefore, defers to the Department of the Interior on the non-suitability for Wilderness Classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

Sincerely yours,

Edward J. Sheridan

Edward J. Sheridan
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Installations and Housing)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

ALASKAN REGION
632 SIXTH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE 272-5561

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
SEP 17 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

SEP 1 3 1973

Mr. Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director
Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Watson:

Reference is made to your letter of September 5, 1973, relative to the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge and to the proposed public hearing on the same topic. As the land classification of Nunivak Island has no direct bearing on the operations or functions of the FAA, we do not wish to take a position on the question.

Thank you for soliciting our view on this matter.

Sincerely,

Lawrence S. Taylor
for THOMAS J. CRESWELL
Director

(6)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Washington, D.C. 20250

2320
SEP 26 1973

Mr. Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director
U.S. Department of the Interior
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Watson:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Wilderness Study Summary for the Nunivak Island area in Alaska.

We concur with the Study conclusion that, as described, the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge has uses and conflicts which would preclude it from qualifying in total for the National Wilderness Preservation System as a Wilderness.

Sincerely,

for JOHN R. McGUIRE
Chief

6200-11 (1/69)

3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
204 E. 3rd Ave., Room 217, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

September 28, 1973

Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director
Fish & Wildlife Service
USDA
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Croxton:

We have reviewed your brochure on the Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary and would have no comments for your consideration at this time. We would agree with your recommendation that Nunivak should not become a wilderness area because of the reasons stated in your conclusions.

We appreciate having the opportunity to be kept current on these wilderness study areas and your recommended use of such areas as they would impact on any of our activities.

Sincerely,

Weymeth E. Long

Weymeth E. Long
State Conservationist

Federal-State
Land Use Planning Commission
For Alaska

733 W. FOURTH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

9

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION
CONCERNING THE
WILDERNESS STUDY OF NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, ALASKA

October 24, Anchorage, Alaska

The Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission has a legal responsibility under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to review existing withdrawals and make recommendations to the President regarding withdrawals of Federal public lands. Under this responsibility, the Commission is studying proposed action regarding wilderness classifications within existing wildlife refuges, national parks and national forests. While members of the Commission and its staff have visited Nunivak Island pursuant to other statutory missions assigned by Congress, the Commission believes that formal comments must await the opportunity to review the testimony and other materials bearing directly on the question of wilderness classifications. The Commission sent a representative to the Nunivak Island hearing which was held at Mekoryuk last week and it will also be advised of the comments at this hearing. It will study the testimony of the two public hearings together with the Nunivak Wilderness Study and prepare comments on the Nunivak Study to be submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife, and the President.

Sincerely,

Burt Silcock

Burton W. Silcock
Federal Co-Chairman

Sincerely,

Joe P. Josephson

Joe P. Josephson
State Co-Chairman Designee

11

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKAN COMMAND

APO SEATTLE 98742

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

14 NOV 1973

Mr. Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Watson,

Thank you for the opportunity to review your excellent presentation on Nunivak Island.

We have carefully reviewed the proposal to classify Nunivak Natural Wildlife Refuge as a wilderness area and conclude that it is in the best military interest to object to such a proposal on the basis that such legislation could inhibit future military use of the island.

It is recognized that this is contrary to our comments made after a review of the preliminary draft, however, the full impact of such legislation was not apparent to us at that time.

Specific reference is made to the portion of Executive Order 5095 which provides that, "...this reservation shall not interfere with the use of the island for lighthouse, military, or naval purposes...." Unless the legislation which establishes this wilderness recognizes these rights, then any type of military activities in the wilderness will be impossible without amending the law or invoking the President's emergency powers. In view of unforeseen technological developments, it would not be prudent for the military to relinquish these rights.

This action clearly establishes the need for provisions in legislation for wilderness areas in Alaska, particularly those which lie north and west of the Porcupine-Yukon-Kuskokwim River Line established under Section 10(b) of the Statehood Act (72 Stat. 339).

IN REPLY REFER TO:

13

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Juneau Area Office
P. O. Box 3-8000
Juneau, Alaska 99801

November 21, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. Gordon W. Watson
Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Watson:

We have reviewed the Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary and do support your conclusion that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge not be designated a wilderness area in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely yours,

Acting Area Director

12

Federal-State
Land Use Planning Commission
For Alaska

733 W. FOURTH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

November 21, 1973

Mr. Gordon Watson
Area Director
U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Watson:

Previously we indicated that the Commission desired to submit a written statement regarding the question of wilderness designation for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The statement of the Commission is attached for inclusion in your record. A motion authorizing the submission of this statment expressing the concurrence of the Commission with the preliminary recommendation of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife was approved by the Commission during its public session in September at Anchorage.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment upon this important question.

Sincerely,

Joe P. Josephson

Joe P. Josephson
State Co-Chairman Designee

Sincerely,

Burton W. Silcock

Burton W. Silcock
Federal Co-Chairman

JPJ/BWS:mjd

STATEMENT OF THE JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING

COMMISSION REGARDING NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

The Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission has reviewed the preliminary wilderness study prepared by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and considered testimony presented at public hearings held at Mekoryuk and Anchorage. The Commission supports the preliminary recommendation of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

In support of its conclusion, the Commission has found the following facts:

1. The Native residents of Nunivak Island use the Island for subsistence and other purposes.

2. The Native residents travel within the Island primarily by snowmobiles, which they use for the herding of reindeer, for hunting, and for recreation.

3. The village of Mekoryuk is an eligible Native village within the meaning of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act[1] and will receive the surface estate to three townships within the Refuge. As the testimony demonstrated, the possibility of wilderness designation for the Island raises anxieties among the residents who are already confronting changes to be wrought by the implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

4. As the Natives of Mekoryuk contemplate the future, they see the possibility of the development of off-shore fisheries and other natural resources which could be precluded by wilderness designation.

The Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, since its inception, has noted the importance of subsistence activities and, as a general principle, has supported the priority of such activities over potential conflicting uses or land classification.

In public hearings, some proponents of wilderness designation suggested that motorized equipment, including snowmobiles, are not necessarily inconsistent with wilderness designation. They suggested that anxieties of the Native residents may be unnecessarily severe, since Congress could permit snowmobile use in designating the Island as a wilderness area, or snowmobile use could be allowed administratively.

1/ P.L. 92-203

However, the Commission finds that anxieties of the resident population may well be warranted. First, doubt exists whether Congress by special provisions in legislation designating the Island as a wilderness area could, as a matter of law, authorize the use of snowmobiles. See Izaak Walton League v. St. Clair, 4 ERC 1865 (D.C., Minn., 1973), in which the Department of Agriculture was enjoined from permitting private mineral activities in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of Superior National Forest on the grounds that mineral exploration is incompatible with wilderness. Using the logic of the court, a finding that snowmobile use is incompatible with wilderness could render Congressional efforts to permit that use a nullity.

Second, Congress has not seen fit to include special management provisions for any of the six refuge wilderness areas already established in Alaska. On the contrary, the Act[2] creating them states merely that the areas "shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act[3] covering areas designated by that Act". Identical language appears in Section 5 of H.R. 5422 now pending in Congress, for designation of the Chamisso, Izembek, and Simeonof refuge wilderness areas. Therefore, as a practical matter, the Natives of Nunivak Island can receive no assurances on the basis of legislative practice that Congress would purport to allow snowmobile use in any wilderness designation of the Island, even assuming that Congress, in the light of the Izaak Walton League, supra, could do so.

Third, it is probable that no administrative authority exists to allow snowmobiles as a pre-existing use within a wilderness area of the National Wildlife Refuge System. In its public hearing in Anchorage, the Bureau heard testimony urging that such administrative authority exists. That contention was based apparently upon the provisions of Section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act. However, the section does not reach the pre-existing snowmobile use of Natives of Nunivak Island for two reasons. First, Section 4(d) purports to allow pre-existing aircraft and motorboat use, and makes no reference to snowmobile use. Second, a Solicitor's Opinion in the Department of the Interior has held that the Section applies within national forests but not to wilderness areas within the National Wildlife Refuge System. See 74 ID 97, February 24, 1967.

Even the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife regulations do nothing to allay Native anxieties. 50 CFR 35.6(f) bans the use of motorized equipment in hunting or fishing except as provided in 50 CFR 35.5(a) and 50 CFR 35.5(b). 50 CFR 35.5(a) bans the use of motorized equipment "except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area" and prohibits "commercial enterprise". 50 CFR 35.5(b) purports to permit the Area Director to authorize the use of motorized equipment "at places within a wilderness where such uses were established prior to the date the wilderness was designated by act of Congress as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System". However, the validity

2/ "Omnibus" legislation, October 23, 1970; see note, 16 USC 1132(e)
3/ P.L. 88-577

of 50 CFR 35.5(b) must be questioned in the light of the Izaak Walton League case and the Solicitor's Opinion cited above. Moreover, the regulation would appear to require that in exercising his discretion to allow snowmobiles at Nunivak, the Area Director would be compelled to undertake an evidentiary analysis of historic use of specific locations on the Island.

Nor is the concern about snowmobile use the only problem to which Native anxieties are addressed. See e.g., 50 CFR 35.9, which allowes livestock grazing to continue, if established before the date of legislation designating the wilderness unit, provided that "numbers of permitted livestock will not be more liberal than those utilizing a wilderness prior to establishment and may be more restrictive".

The Commission notes that three areas of Nunivak Island may warrant special protection from environmental damage. These areas are at Cape Mohican, the center for seabird colonies; Robert Mountain; and the beach and sand dune systems and lagoon areas east and west of Cape Mendenhall.

The Commission notes that the structure of public hearings did not afford a dialogue regarding the implications of special protection at these areas. For example, the record of the hearings does not reveal the degree of Native use of the areas for subsistence purposes. The Commission recommends that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife consult with residents of Nunivak Island to determine if the possibility exists for mutual agreement that would establish a method of affording special protection from environmental damage to these areas, if special protection is warranted, in a manner that would not jeopardize legitimate subsistence interests. In the consultations on possible methods of affording such protection, all possible approaches should be analyzed, including the designation of the areas as wilderness, the establishment of ecological reserves, and other available methods.

It is further recommended that in future analysis of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge the Bureau articulate its findings and conclusions based upon its study of the several "alternatives" described at pages 82 and 83 of the Nunivak Wilderness Field Study Report (preliminary draft, August, 1973). The draft reports that the alternatives were "explored" by the Bureau but does not indicate explicitly the basis upon which the alternatives were rejected.

JPJ:mjd

(10)

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Pacific Northwest Region
Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L48
(PNR)CAP

October 31, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. Gordon W. Watson
Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Watson:

The Washington Office, National Park Service, has referred your Nunivak wilderness proposal to this office for review and comment.

We are impressed by your analysis of the nonsuitability of the refuge for wilderness classification. Therefore, we are pleased to endorse your recommendations that, due to the use of snow-machines by native residents and the commercial reindeer herding, the area not be designated as wilderness.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment upon your proposal.

Sincerely yours,

Edward J. Kurtz
Acting Regional Director

Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

Mr. Willie Hensley, President
Alaska Federation of Natives
1675 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Hensley:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), directs that interested agencies are to be advised of the proposal. The Secretary of the Interior will consider any views you care to submit with his recommendations to the President and to Congress.

Enclosed for the information of your organization are copies of the study summary and the public hearing notice on the matter.

We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of your organization at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

GWW:sd

Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

September 5, 1973

The Calista Corporation
330 E Street, Room 385
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

This will inform you that a public hearing will be held on October 17, 1973, at the schoolhouse in Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, and continued on October 24, 1973, at the Z. J. Loussac Library in Anchorage, Alaska. The purpose of the hearing is to ascertain public views on the non-suitability for wilderness classification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 890), directs that interested agencies are to be advised of the proposal. The Secretary of the Interior will consider any views you care to submit with his recommendations to the President and to Congress.

Enclosed for the information of your organization are copies of the study summary and the public hearing notice on the matter.

We invite you or your authorized representative to present the views of your organization at the public hearing or to submit them to me in writing by November 23, 1973.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Watson
Alaska Area Director

Enclosures

GWW:sd

Letters of Testimony from Organizations Received After Anchorage Hearing

No.	Name	Address
9	Antigo Audubon Society	Western Avenue, Antigo, WI 54409
5	Arizona Conservation Council	Box 11312, Phoenix, AZ 85061
20	Arizonans for Quality Environment	Box 49022, Tucson, AZ 85717
1	Bering Sea Reindeer Products	Nunivak Island, Mekoryuk, AK 99630
12	Black Hills Audubon Society	2434 S. Columbia, Olympia, WA 98501
23	Conservation League	110 W 71 ST, NY, NY 10023
13	Consumer Action of South Jersey	Box 153, Haddonfield, NJ 08033
18	ENPRO	Box 1036, Jamestown, ND 58401
24	Four Corners Wilderness Workshop	Box 998, Shiprock, NM 87420
16	Friends of the Earth AZ Branch	Box 1893, Scottsdale, AZ 85252
14	Friends of the Earth Chicagoland Ch.	615 Rochdale Circle, Lombard, IL 60148
28	Kenai Peninsula Cons. Society	Box 563, Soldotna, AK 99669
3	"	"
7	Live Wilderness Expeditions	Box 1004, Corrales, NM 87048
26	Marin Audubon Society	Box 441, Tiburon, CA 94920
6	Mt. Shasta Audubon Soc.	1104 Cedar St, Yreka, CA 96097
25	The Mountaineers	Box 122, Seattle, WA 98111
4	Naturalist Club of Laguna Hills	Box 2034, Laguna Hills, CA 92653
2	Nature Friends	1173 Mullen Ave, LA, CA 90019
21	New Mexico Mtn Club	913 Adams SE, Albuquerque, NM 87108
22	Open Lands Project	53 W Jackson Blvd, Chicago, IL 60604
27	Pelican Island Audubon Society	Box 1833, Vero Beach, FL 32960
15	San Francisco Bay Chap, Sierra Club	5608 College Ave, Oakland, CA 94618
17	Sierra Club, NW Repres.	4534 1/2 Univ Way NE, Seattle, WA 98105
8	Sitka Conservation Soc	Box 97, Sitka, AK 99835
10	Southwest River Study Committee	Box 157, Glenwood, NM 88039
11	Upper Cook Inlet Chap, Alaska Cons. Soc.	Box 3395, Anchorage, AK 99501
19	Wilderness Society	1901 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20006

9

ANTIGO AUDUBON SOCIETY
ANTIGO, WISCONSIN 54409

12 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

We feel a great concern for saving as much as possible of all wilderness areas. Because they represent a valuable resource, we should err on the side of caution. We are also concerned because government agencies don't represent the best interests of the land and the people.

Therefore we urge you to place all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. This unique refuge must be protected and we look to you as an agent of the people to accomplish this.

Sincerely,

Bernard Pickering

Bernard Pickering, President

Western Avenue
Antigo, Wi 54409

5

ARIZONA CONSERVATION COUNCIL

Box 11312
Phoenix, Arizona 85061

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 13 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

The Regional Director
U.S. BUREAU SPORT FISHERIES & WILDLIFE, Alaska Area
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

The Arizona Conservation Council's committee on wilderness and public lands has reviewed your study summary of the Nunivak Wilderness proposal. We would request that you make this letter part of the public hearing record on Nunivak.

Your Bureau is the citizens' trusted caretaker of the nation's wildlife. The Council committee, therefore, was amazed to read in your summary that the Bureau is denying wilderness status to this island, the largest in the agency's entire refuge system.

Members of our committee are quite sophisticated in the setup under which the Native Claims withdrawals are being prosecuted. The Council was nationally active in the pursuit of the eighty million acres withdrawal of public interest lands for parks, refuges, wild rivers and wilderness purposes. We are acquainted with developments since the enactment of the Native Claims Act, and understand the natives' problems in finding contingent and compatible land under their claims rights. We support their primary interests, fully.

We also understand that the use of snowmobiles for purposes of sustenance is a prior right, and have no argument with this use. We feel that the Wilderness Act allows for this prior use, and you would surely find no real opposition to snowmobiles if you decided to incorporate them into your policy of wilderness management.

In the interest of all that is enduring, this Council urges your organization to restate its position and give wilderness a chance to prove its mettle among these changing times and events.

We recommend that the needed native claims be fully satisfied, and that Nunivak National Refuge be given the wilderness status, four-million acres strong!

Many thanks for all your fine service of the past.

Sincerely, Lyndon Keefer

Lyndon Keefer, Chairman

AMERICAN CAMPING ASSN • AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS • ARIZONA WILDLIFE SOCIETY • ARIZONA ASSN OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
ARIZONA EDUCATION ASSN • ARIZONA FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS • ARIZONA FEDERATION OF WOMENS CLUBS • AMERICAN YOUTH HOSTELS
ARIZONA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSN • ARIZONA STATE HORSEMENS ASSN • ARIZONA OUTDOOR WRITERS ASSN • ARIZONA ROADSIDE COUNCIL
ARIZONA PARKS & RECREATION ASSN • ARIZONA VARMINT CALLERS ASSN • AUDUBON SOCIETY • SIERRA CLUB • ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIENCE

20

Arizonans for quality environment
p.o. box 49022 tucson, arizona 85717
Formerly ARIZONANS FOR WATER WITHOUT WASTE

November 17, 1973

JUEL RODACK
Chairman
JOHN McCOMB
Vice Chairman
ROY M. EMRICK
Treasurer
Conservation Education
CARLE O. HODGE
Public Relations
VIRGINIA CHILDS
Air Pollution
DORCAS WORSLEY
Wilderness
Land Use
PRISCILLA ROBINSON
Population
PETER T. WILD
Wilderness
RUTH STOKES
Urban Environment
LOUIS BARASSI
Legal Counsel
WINTON D. WOODS, Jr.
PATRICIA VIVIAN
GILBERT BARRETT
CYNTHIA HENRY
Newsletter
Mailing List

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Kindly include this letter in the official hearing record concerning the wilderness status of Nunivak Island.

At a time when the country's natural heritage continues to shrink, preservation of Nunivak Island, as well as its tidal and submerged lands, by their inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System would enrich coming generations.

The Eskimos on Nunivak depend on the natural qualities of the area for their livelihood -- qualities that wilderness protection would help maintain. In this connection it should be noted that snowmobile use and reindeer herding are not valid arguments against wilderness. Counter to what some have maintained, wilderness designation would not violate the important rights of the natives.

The Bureau's stance concerning possible future road construction by the Alaska State Highway Department is somewhat confusing. On the one hand the Bureau uses the possibility as a reason for rejecting wilderness. On the other, the Bureau has urged maintenance of the natural environment.

Our understanding is that the quite limited military use is not in conflict with wilderness designation.

In light of the above, the stand of the Bureau does not seem justified. It is urged that the Bureau review its position with the needs of future generations in mind.

Sincerely,

Peter Wild
Co-Chairman, Wilderness Committee

(1)

BERING SEA REINDEER PRODUCTS
NUNIVAK ISLAND
MEKORYUK, ALASKA 99630
AMERICA'S LARGEST HERD

October 23, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 29 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau Of Sports, Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs:

This is my written statement for next hearing at Anchorage, Alaska. I was born here at Nunivak Island in 1935 and ever since that year I have been living here.

The Reindeers on Nunivak Island were turned over to the Native Village of Mekoryuk on April 25, 1970. Bering Sea Reindeer Products is operating under the direction of Indian Reorganization Act Council of Mekoryuk. In order to herd the Reindeer during Summer or Winter it depends on where the Reindeer are. The Reindeer herders round up the herd any where and any direction of Nunivak Island.

In the near future Native Village of Mekoryuk is hoping to take controlled hunts and management of Musk-oxen on Nunivak Island.

I have crossed the Island many times in every direction and it is the same way with my friends and relatives.

I am representing Bering Sea Reindeer Products of Mekoryuk, Alaska. I strongly recommend the Bureau of Sport, Fisheries and Wildlife, Secretary of the Interior and U. S. Congress that there should be no restriction on Nunivak Island. In other words, we do not want Wilderness System.

Sincerely yours,

Fred Don

Fred Don
IRA Council President

cc: Native Village of Mekoryuk

(12)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

2434 S. Columbia
Olympia, Washington 98501
14 October 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

In re. status of Nunivak Refuge

Dear Sir:

It is the opinion of this organization that all of the above-named islands should be placed into the Wilderness System with the exception of those lands claimed by the natives under the Native Claims Act. We would, therefore, recommend that some 3,500,000 acres thus be set aside for all time.

We, therefore, pray that you take whatever action you deem necessary to get this area set aside.

Respectfully submitted,

BLACK HILLS AUDUBON SOCIETY

J. M. Peterson
Conservation Director

PS We request that this petition be made a part of the official hearing record.

(23)

THE CONSERVATION LEAGUE

110 EAST 23rd ST. NEW YORK, N.Y. 10023
LEONARD R. GRAYDON, Chairman

November 19, 1973

RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Loren W. Croxton, Acting Area Director
United States Department of Interior
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Sir,

We thank the Acting Area Director for sending us the brochure and notice of a hearing on the Nunivak wilderness study; we request that our comments be included in the official hearing record.

The Conservation League would like to express its dismay at the conclusion of the Bureau's wilderness study which recommends no wilderness for the entire Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. We feel that the objections raised by the Bureau for designating a substantial portion of Nunivak as wilderness are either invalid or inconsequential.

At present virtually all of Nunivak Island and its surrounding waters qualify as wilderness. With the exception of Mekoryok village and the air-strip there are no other roads or developments that would mar the wild tundra environment, or interfere with the biological equilibrium of the island's ecosystem. Nunivak, besides its aesthetic and scenic values and recreational potential, provides habitat for a magnificent and abundant wildlife resource which is of central economic and cultural importance to the people of Nunivak. A large reindeer herd is managed by the islanders and there is a population of musk ox. Vast colonies of seabirds and shorebirds nest and otherwise use Nunivak, which has some of the largest rookeries in the world. Nunivak is an important flyway stop for migrating geese and brandt. Inland waters and streams teem with fish and the surrounding waters are rich in marine-life, including the rare ribbon seal and several species of rare or endangered whales.

It would seem to the Conservation League that this catologue of attributes mandates a recommendation of a wilderness that encompasses the entire refuge excluding those lands selected by the people of Nunivak under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and the village of Mekoryuk. The Conservation League joins with others to urge the Bureau to adopt the above proposal as its conclusion on a Nunivak Wilderness Unit.

The use of snowmobiles by the people of Nunivak does not constitute a valid deterrence to a wilderness unit on Nunivak. Such use is a pre-existing practice and is vitally important to the economic well-being of the people, and the Wilderness Act specifically provides that such situations shall not prohibit an area from being added to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Nor is the presence of introduced reindeer herd a reason to deny Wilderness to Nunivak; indeed, the reindeer merely occupy the ecological niche of the now gone caribou and enhance the wilderness character of the island by presenting the spectacle of large ungulate populations. Furthermore, by protecting the delicate tundra ecosystem from unwise public development and other intrusions, wilderness designation of Nunivak will greatly benefit the people or Nunivak by preserving the economic base of the island: the wildlife .

For the above reason, it is especially important to place Nunivak under the protective umbrella of wilderness in order to prevent the construction of a circum-island highway as proposed by the Alaska State Highway Department. Far from being a reason for refusing wilderness designation to Nunivak, it is an excellent justification for granting it so as to protect the wildlife habitats of the island.

Finally, wilderness is an a eminently suitable policy for the management of a Wildlife Refuge and would preclude any radical alteration of Nunivak as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System and ensure that the wildlife and other values of Nunivak are preserved for the future and for the well-being of the bio-sphere.

Sincerely yours,

Brune Picchi

Brune Picchi,
Assistant to the Chairman.

Consumer Action of South Jersey

C. A. S. J.

P. O. Box 153
Haddonfield, N. J. 08033

(B)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Sir:

Our organization supports the inclusion of Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System and would like the letter placed in the records as recommending the same.

- After reading several reports on the area we believe it does fit the requirements for inclusion in the Wilderness System and not one of the B.S.F.W. arguments in opposition to inclusion can [illegible].

Yours Truly,
Carl Hallopka
Pres.

18

ENPRO Box 1036 Jamestown, North Dakota 58401

November 19, 1973

Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

It was with a sense of genuine excitement that we read the Bureau's Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary. Having not had the opportunity--yet!--to visit Nunivak, we can judge only from the descriptions of its rugged sea cliffs, pristine crater lakes, eelgrass beds and flocks of brant, spectacular sea-bird rookeries, and abundant marine life--and envy those through eyes Nunivak is interpreted for us. And, therefore, it is with a sense of profound regret that we find that none of this vast and remote refuge is being proposed for inclusion in the Wilderness System.

The arguments presented in the Summary appear to us to be arguments for inclusion in the Wilderness System, not against it. The fact that the Alaska Highway Department is proposing a road corridor for the island is, in our opinion, precisely the reason the Bureau should be taking a strong stand for wilderness designation. Acquiescence to "development" is hardly a proper foundation on which to build a program of wilderness preservation. Similarly, we find the points regarding the use of snowmobiles and herding of reindeer by Natives, the pending land selections under the Native Claims Settlement Act, the ambiguity of refuge boundaries, and possible military uses to be inadequate and inappropriate justification for abandoning the conceded de facto qualities of Nunivak's wilderness.

Therefore, we disagree with the Conclusions of the Study Summary regarding the unsuitability of Nunivak for wilderness designation, and we fully support The Wildlife Society's proposal that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, be placed in the Wilderness System. We strongly urge the Bureau to join us in supporting this proposal.

To us, the wilderness status of Nunivak is not a matter of designation, but rather one of ratification.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Gary L. Pearson

Gary L. Pearson
Issues Chairman

24

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

FOUR CORNERS WILDERNESS WORKSHOP
P. O. Box 998
Shiprock, New Mexico 87420

November 21, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Our group is interested in supporting as wide a variety of lands as possible in wilderness areas for scientific and environmental study and also enjoyment by future generations. We join Alaskan conservationists and The Wilderness Society in their recommendations concerning Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. Its preservation is certainly important in saving unique species and special ecosystems.

We request that approximately 3,500,000 acres be kept as wilderness. We also believe the area should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Donavon H. Lyngholm

Donavon H. Lyngholm

Friends of the Earth
Arizona Branch • p.o. box 1893 • scottsdale, arizona 85252

(16)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 18, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99051

Dear Sir

The Arizona Branch of Friends of the Earth and the Maricopa Audubon Society would like to voice their support for a Nunivak Island Wilderness totalling approximately 3,500,000 acres, and encompassing all Refuge lands remaining after the Native Claims Act selections are made.

In our view, the Bureau's reasons for recommending no wilderness are actually minor considerations which should not be allowed to interfere with full and permanent protection of this outstanding Refuge unit. Continued Eskimo use of snowmobiles and maintenance of the reindeer herd are ensured under provisions of the Wilderness Act dealing with special uses established prior to Wilderness designation. Boundary questions and military easements are obstacles that could beremoved before Congressional action.

We hope that you will carefully reconsider the Nunivak Wilderness. Plans for roads developments make it clear that the survival of the Island's unique scenic and wildlife values will depend on the final outcome of these deliberations.

Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

Sincerely

Brian Massumi

Brian Massumi
Land-Use Task Force Co-Chairman

14

Friends of the Earth

CHICAGOLAND CHAPTER

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

VIA AIRMAIL

615 Rochdale Circle
Lombard, Ill. 60148

Nov. 21, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage , Alaska, 99501

Dear Sir:

Please enter into the hearing record on Nunivak, the following statement:

" As a visitor to Alaska, we are greatly concerned over the preservation of wilderness values in our northern state. We urge that Nunivak Island National Wildlife Refuge be given the maximum protection under the National Wilderness Peservation Act.

It is urgent that the wildlife be protected for the Eskimo population and to insure a refuge for the wildlife itself.

We strongly oppose the "non-Wilderness" designation by the Bureau.

We believe that the tidal and submerged lands in the area also be given maximum protection.

Very truly,

Raymond Mostek

Raymond Mostek, Chairman
Conservation Task Force
Chicagoland Chapter,
FRIENDS OF THE EARTH

CC: Sen. Mike Gravel
Stevenson, Percy,
Ted Stevens.

28

KENAI PENINSULA CONSERVATION SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 563
SOLDOTNA
ALASKA 99669

November 19, 1973

Regional Director, BSFW
Alaska Area Office
813 O Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

The Kenai Peninsula Conservation Society has studied your wilderness summary for Nunivak and we would like to be put on record as opposing the Bureau recommendations.

In fact, we believe that nearly all of the Refuge should be protected by being placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Bureau recognizes and so states that the refuge is in most respects a de facto wilderness.

We understand the need to allow native land selection under the Native Claims Act and would not discourage this, however, this will constitute a small percentage of the total refuge. The Bureau says that the boundaries are not well defined. This is viewed as a poor resaon to exclude it as wilderness. We would suggest the boundaries be defined now, as this should have been done long ago.

We do not believe that military entitlement to use the refuge is a valid reason to deny wilderness. This provision should be re-negotiated. Other less desirable lands could just as easily serve the military need.

The proposed road around the island should not be built, even if wilderness protection is not forthcoming. Such a road certainly is not compatible with good refuge management or even the present stated objectives.

The use of snowmobiles, airplane, ATV's etc poses a somewhat more difficult problem when associated with wilderness. Our Society takes the stand that these uses, unique to this situation can be consistant with wilderness management. The use of these machines used for subsistance reasons could be considered as a prior existing right.

Protection of the refuges vast bird, fishery and wildlife (mostly marine mammals) populations can only be accomplished adequately by wilderness classification. Such classification removes the management of these resources from an individual basis and affords it the legal protection of the Wilderness Act.

In summary, our society proposes that nearly all of the refuge should be placed under the National Wilderness Preservation system. This would include all the land not selected by the natives, not used for present military purposes, and developed areas such as the airport and road. We would include as wilderness all tidal and submerged lands also.

Respectfully,

Calvin M. Fair

Calvin M. Fair,
Wilderness Chairman

3

KENAI PENINSULA CONSERVATION SOCIETY
P. O. Box 563
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

November 6, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

The Kenai Peninsula Conservation Society finds the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in conflict with its own findings on the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

In its summary the Bureau recognizes that the Nunivak Wildlife refuge is an area well suited to wilderness designation, then concludes that it should not be so designated.

Bureau objections to wilderness classification of Nunivak seen centered on the natives use of snowmachines for subsistence purposes. The summary states, "Such use is viewed as incompatible with wilderness protection and management under terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964".

In reality the Wilderness Act would allow snowmachine use by the natives for subsistence purposes under the "prior existing right" wording of the Act.

Other Bureau objections to wilderness classification of Nunivak are even less imprecise, almost nebulous in nature.

The Kenai Peninsula Conservation Society recommends that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Natives Land Claims Act.

It is requested that this letter be inserted in the official hearing record.

Very truly yours,

George R. Pollard

George R. Pollard
Board of Directors
Kenai Peninsula Conservation Society

7

Live Wilderness Expeditions

Address: Box 1004, Corrales, N.M. 87048

Nov. 11, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 - 1973
Office of the Area Director
Albuquerque, ABSFS

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear sir

As a commercial enterprise operating in the Wilderness Areas of the United States, we wish to strongly endorse the conservationists' proposal for a 3,500,000 acre Nunivak NWR Wilderness, including all of the Refuge except the native selected lands.

Not only is the wilderness resource of Nunivak NWR of high quality, but we fear that without wilderness protection the entire refuge may be declassified.

Sincerely

Debbie K. Sease

Debbie K. Sease

DKS/wf

26

Marin Audubon Society Box 441 Tiburon, California 94920

November 19, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

This Society has become aware of the plans of the Bureau relative to Nunivak Island. We are in agreement with the position of the Wilderness Society in this matter; we strongly urge that except for the lands to be selected by the Natives, the remainder of the island should be in the Wilderness System.

Sincerely,

George L. Ellman

George L. Ellman
Chairman, Conservation Committee

6

Mt. Shasta-Area Audubon Society

A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1104 Cedar Street
Yreka, California 96097

November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

The Mt. Shasta Area Audubon Society strongly urges you to place all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge intoethe nation's Wilderness System. While we recognize that you can only recommend such a move to the Congress, we feel that your support of such a proposal is absolutely critical.

We must reject the notion that snowmobiles deny the area wilderness classification since this certainly can be interpreted as a prior existing right to the Natives under the Wilderness Act. We strongly support a wilderness proposal of 3.5 million acres for the island. We do not support the idea of including the Native's land within the Wilderness System.

Finally, we certainly would hope that this island would never leave the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please submit this letter to the offical hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

James W Eckman

James W. Eckman
Conservation Chairman
Mt. Shasta Area Audubon Society

The Mountaineers
Seattle, Washington 98111
P. O. BOX 122

Bureau of Sport
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

25

BRANCHES AT TACOMA, EVERETT AND OLYMPIA

21 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear sir,

The Mountaineers is an organization of nearly 8000 members. Its official purposes include the exploration and study of natural areas of the Northwest and the preservation of the natural beauty of this area. For many years our members have visited Alaska and we consider that state a very important portion of our area of interest. For these reasons we have reviewed the wilderness proposal for Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge with considerable interest and concern.

It is our feeling that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in its Wilderness Study Summary makes a far stronger case for inclusion of the Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System than against it. The very rich wildlife populations, especially those of sea and migratory birds and marine mammals, the introduced musk oxen, the native reindeer industry, and indeed the de facto wilderness status of the Refuge itself can be best protected by placing the Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wildlife habitat is crucial to maintenance of migratory bird and mammal populations, and the loss of such habitat worldwide is the major cause of concern for the future of wildlife. Alaska's resource development will result in much habitat loss; the protection of this Refuge as wilderness would help guarantee existence of important breeding and nesting grounds.

While we can understand how the present use of the snowmobile by the natives could be permitted within the Wilderness as a "prior existing right", we have serious reservations about the use of such machines in Wilderness Areas. The harassment of wildlife and destruction of habitat by snowmobile use is well documented. Therefore, though we feel that the present use of such machines does not preclude inclusion of the Refuge in the Wilderness System, we strongly urge that such use be carefully studied, that alternative methods of winter travel be sought, and that any permitted use be strictly controlled. Most important habitat areas should be closed to snowmobile travel and use for recreational purposes including nonessential hunting should be prohibited.

The Mountaineers

Seattle, Washington 98111

The Alaska State Highway Department forecast of possible need for a road around the island in the future is another argument for inclusion of the island in the Wilderness System. The construction of such a road would destroy natural values the Refuge was created to protect.

We find in the Wilderness Study Summary no reason not to include the Refuge in the Wilderness System. Therefore we strongly urge the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to maintain the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge within its jurisdiction and to recommend that all of the Reguge not selected by the Natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely yours,

Ken Davis

Ken Davis
Chairman, Alaska Committee
Conservation Division
The Mountaineers

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

4

NATURALIST CLUB OF LAGUNA HILLS
P. O. Box 2034
LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA 92653

November 3, 1973.

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

The Naturalist Club of Laguna Hills, some 450 strong, urgently recommends that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage recommended is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Call attention to the fact that the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. Placing of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System will help the natives to continue their subsistence way of life.

We feel the unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Will you kindly add this to other pleas to be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

M. E. McVey

Chairman, Conservation Committee

(2) NOV 73

Nature Friends
c/o Gary Alexander
1173 Mullen Av.
L.A., CA. 90019

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE.
ALASKA AREA OFFICE

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 7 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

DEAR SIR!

AS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONSERVATION COMM. FOR THE NATURE FRIENDS LOS ANGELES CHAPTER

WE WANT TO GO ON RECORD TO RECOMMEND THAT NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE BE INCLUDED INTO THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM.

2

THE NEED TO PROTECT IS NOW. WE HERE HAVE A HARD FIGHT FOR OUR REMAINING EAGLES. WE HAVE TO LOOK AHEAD TO THE FUTURE

WILDERNESS PROTECTION HAS TO START NOW.

FOR THE NATURE

FRIENDS AN HIKING OUT DOOR ORGANISATION WE WANT TO BE ON RECORD FOR — THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM

Gary Alexander

Nov. 14, 1975
Albuq. N.M.

21

Regional Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife,
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Dear Mr. Director,

As Wilderness Chairman of the New Mexico Mountain Club, I wish to express our organization's support for a Nunivak Island Wilderness Area.

We do not consider the Bureau's arguements against wilderness, as valid. The refuge must be protected and not relinquished. Wilderness classification is the best protection.

Please make this statement part of the hearing record.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Respectfully,
Jack Kutz
913 Adams SE
Albuq. N.M. 87108

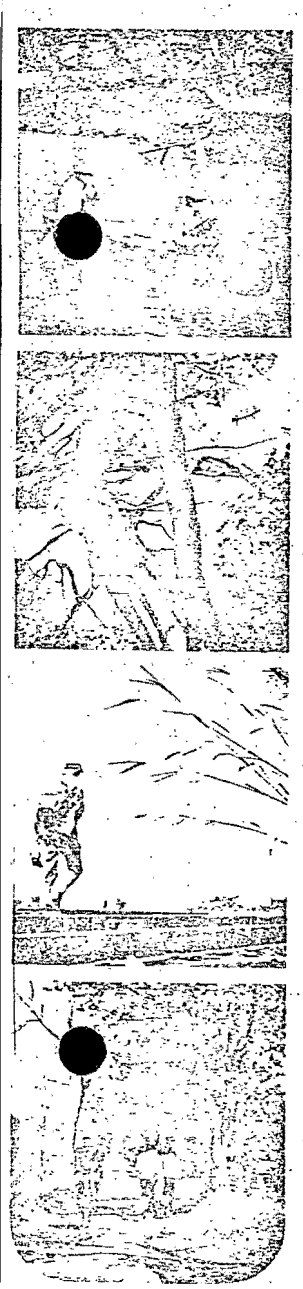
OPEN LANDS PROJECT

53 W. JACKSON BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604
427-4255

FARWELL SMITH
president

JEFFREY R. SHORT, JR.
honorary chairman

GUNNAR A. PETERSON
executive director



Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 28 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

22

November 21, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please enter this letter into the record of the public hearing of November 23, 1973, regarding the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Open Lands Project is a private, non-profit organization with offices in Chicago, Illinois. We would like to voice our support of the efforts to preserve the wilderness values of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge and recommend that all of the Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

We oppose any plan by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife that will endanger the natural integrity and future of this vast, unique and beautiful wilderness island. This Refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Thank you for your support of environmental quality.

Sincerely yours,

Sara J. Segal

Sara J. Segal
Director,
Land Advocacy Program

SJS tt

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: William J. Beecher, Ph.D., George M. Covington, Richard L. Ettlinger, Walter T. Fisher, Volney W. Foster, Corwith Hamill, Cyrus Mark, Charles E. Olmsted, Ph.D., George W. Overton, Charles F. Samelson, M.D., Mrs. William D. Shorey, Jeffrey R. Short, Jr., Sydney Stein, Jr., Harry M. Weese, George H. Woodruff, M.D., Mrs. Hobart Young, Jr.

PELICAN ISLAND AUDUBON SOCIETY
P. O. Box 1833
VERO BEACH, FLORIDA 32960

27

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 21, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Pelican Island Audubon Society, comprised of over 600 citizens, I urge you to place all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness system, except the village of Mekoryuk, and those areas reserved for native Americans under the Native Claims Act.

After reading through your study of this area I was shocked by the Bureau's recommendation that none of the refuge should be designated as wilderness. In fact, I went back and re-read the study to see if I had mis-read everything, and can only conclude that the Bureau must have based its Recommendation on some facts or reasoning that were omitted from the study report. If I have ever heard of an area more qualified for "wilderness" status than Nunivak, then it has yet to be discovered.

The Bureau's recommendation makes one wonder if the White House staff is continuing its pre-Watergate arrogance in influencing decision making within the executive branch.

Each of your reasons on which you based your recommendations is insufficient. Use of snowmobiles by Natives is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. Native land selections easily can be excluded from wilderness designation. If necessary, a new boundary can be defined for the refuge. Finally, no future need to build a road around the island will arise if the area is designated a Wilderness. To say that the Alaska Highway Department may be planning such a road in the future begs the issue. You could just as well use the argument that the AEC may want to use the island for an underground bomb test site at some future date.

We strongly urge you to reconsider your recommendation and place Nunivak Island in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert W. Kale II

Herbert W. Kale II, Ph.D.
President

cc: Sen. Chiles,
Sen. Gurney
Rep. Bafalis

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15

SAN FRANCISCO
BAY CHAPTER
SIERRA CLUB
Wilderness Subcommittee of the Conservation Committee
5608 COLLEGE AVENUE / OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94618 / (415) 658-7470

Nov. 19,1973

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage,Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

The Wilderness Subcommittee asks that the Bureau reverse its position on a Wilderness proposal for Nunivak Island,and that it instead recommend to the President and Congress that approximately 3.5 million acres of the Refuge become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. This acreage,recommended by Alaskan conservationists and the Wildlife Society, includes submerged and tidal lands surrounding the island, and specifically excludes lands the resident Natives will select under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

We feel that the nonconforming uses,proposed facilites, and other factors cited by the Bureau in support of its non-recommendation for Wilderness are not sufficient to disqualify the entirety of the Refuge from Wilderness status. The use of snowmobiles,for example,in no way infringes the wilderness experience of visiting recreationists,simply because the area has virtually no recreational use,and over-snow vehicles do not leave their mark on the land and only temporarily and locally disturb wildlife. In this instance,we feel that an exception in the provisions of the Wilderness Act is justified because snowmobiles are required by the Natives for their hunting,and because such [illegible] mechanized use of the Refuge is small in its impacts relative to the immensity and harshness of the island. As the BSF&W Study Summary itself states,the management direction for the island is essentially maintenance of a wilderness habitat for wildlife. If the Bureau believes mechanized vehicles are consistent with this management goal,then Wilderness should be appropriate.

Reindeer herding is an important activity to the Natives,who can be rightfully considered,in their subsistence hunting and fishing economy,an essential and unobtrusive part of the island. Though the reindeer have been introduced,they are similar in several ways to the preexisting caribou-ecologically,esthetically, and economically. Their presence is hardly a main or contributory reason for disqualifying all of the Island from Wilderness. They are analogous to domestic livestock,which as a prior established use are permitted to graze in Wildernesses of the lower 48.

The Bureau should exercise its influence to see that the possible road around the island is not built if it will in any way impair scenic and wildlife values. A strong recommendation for Wilderness is a good way of accomplishing this. Serious debate about the future of the island and offshore lands as wilderness would serve to clarify the need,or lack of it,for this road and its relationship to the long-term management of the Refuge as a near-pristine environment.

The matter of the refuge boundary's impreciseness and the pending land selections can both be resolved in the near future-the latter by December 1974,a year hence. Pending the resolution of these minor problems,the Bureau should recommend Wilderness for the Refuge,and then later make adjustments and deletions as needed.

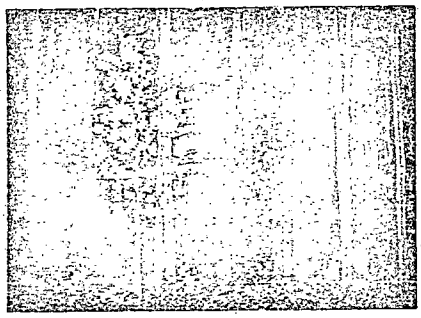
We strongly believe that the Refuge,minus selected lands,should indefinitely remain under the management of the Federal Government,and specifically,the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,
Robert Leyland
Robert Leyland
Chairman

Please include this letter in the official hearing record. Thank you.

cc: The Wilderness Society
Sierra Club,National Wilderness Committee
Senator Alan Cranston,California
Senator John Tunney,California
Senator Mike Gravel,Alaska

17



by Ansel Adams in *This Is the American Earth*

SIERRA CLUB

OFFICE OF THE NORTHWEST REPRESENTATIVE

4534½ University Way, N. E.
Seattle, Washington 98105
(206) 632-6157

20 November 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We would like to comment on the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife consideration of the wilderness value of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. We cannot agree with your conclusions that none of the Refuge should be given wilderness designation. Rather, we urge that all of the Nunivak Refuge be classified as wilderness, except for the village of Mekoryuk and those areas that the Natives will claim under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

We urge that approximately 3.5 million acres be preserved as wilderness because of the striking scenic and wildlife resources of this area. The islands and surrounding submerged lands offer a wilderness experience that has the potential of being untouched in any way by the strong current of human development simply because of its location, twenty-three miles off of Alaska's western coast. Not only the land characteristics and wildlife are worthy of preservation, but the Eskimo way of life is a significant culture that should be maintained as close to its present nature as possible. The Natives are sensitive to the land, depend on its resources for existence and have a way of life harmonious with the maintainance of the wilderness characteristics of Nunivak Island.

We see it as essential that the Natives be able to continue their way of life. The use of snowmobiles for subsistence living purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act, and we feel the Natives continued snowmobile use should be allowed as a replacement of the traditional dog team. Reindeer herding should also be permitted to continue since it leaves the Nunivak Refuge in a substantially "untrammeled" condition. Neither of these uses on Nunivak Island violates the intent of the Wilderness Act.

We strongly support the concept of a 3.5 million acre Nunivak Island Wilderness Area and urge you to consider the national and international significance of the protection of this unique refuge.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Donna Klemka

Donna Klemka
Staff Assistant

8

Sitka Conservation Society

A CHAPTER OF ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY P.O. BOX 97 SITKA, ALASKA 99835

November 6, 1973

Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 3 1973
Office of the Area Director

Gentlemen:

By means of this written statement the members of the Sitka Conservation Society would like to testify on the Nunivak Island Wilderness Proposal.

We are a group of local Alaskan citizens form all walks of life; our common interest is a concern for the environment; our membership represents one per cent of the Sitka population.

We urge the designation of Nunivak Island as a Wilderness Area under your agency. We feel this will provide the area necessary for subsistence activities for the Eskimos of Mekoryuk, and at the same time provide a multitude of experiences for any outside visitor who is searching for wilderness solitude.

The Summary which your Agency prepared certainly reinforces the wilderness quality of Nunivak. It seemed startling that you would recommend against wilderness designation after cataloguing so many desirable features.

We are sure that your Agency can find ways to limit the snow machines, which you cite as the "most serious conflict with wilderness" designation. It seems almost ludicrous that the public should lose Nunivak as a Wilderness because 35 or so households in a 3½ million acre area have snow machines.

We challenge you to find a better reason for recommending against wilderness --if this is your real objective. Otherwise, find imaginative alternatives to the "conflicts" cited in your Summary.

Yours truly,
Janice M. VanCrsdall for
Sitka Conservation Society

10

Southwest River Study Committee

P.O. BOX 157 GLENWOOD, NEW MEXICO 88039 (505)539-2697

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 11, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear sir

The Southwest River Study Committee is a group of several hundred individuals involved in the preservation of free-flowing rivers in the Southwest United States. However, we are concerned with the preservation of rivers and wilderness throughout the country.

We have been impressed that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife has the best appreciation of wilderness values of any of the three agencies included in the Wilderness Act. Your proposals have uniformly been excellent. We were surprised then, in reading your wilderness proposal for Nunivak Wildlife Refuge that you proposed no wilderness for this outstanding and important island refuge.

We feel that The Wilderness Society's answers to your arguments against a Nunivak Wilderness are valid and that wilderness designation is not only feasible, but definitely called for.

We support wilderness designation for all of Nunivak NWR, except for lands to be selected by the natives. This would total about 3,500,000 acres of Wilderness. Snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a valid existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. Nunivak NWR is an outstanding area of federal land and should not be, under any circumstances, be given up by the BSF&W.

Please make our statement part of the official hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely

David Foreman

David Foreman
Chairman

UPPER COOK INLET CHAPTER, THE ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY
Box 3395, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

11

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Hearing Officer, Nunivak National Wildlife
Refuge Wilderness Study
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Sir:

Our organization wishes to make the following statement in regard to the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study, and we request that it be included in the Public Hearing Record.

For the purposes of this statement, the term "Refuge Lands" will refer to lands within the boundaries of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, after the Alaska Natives entitled to make land selections within the Refuge, under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 have made these selections.

First, we wish to state that we believe that all tidal and submerged lands within the Refuge should be given Wilderness status.

Second, we wish to state that a survey should be undertaken, at the earliest possible time, to determine the offshore boundaries of the Refuge. This should include, at least, the present twelve-mile limit of U.S. Fisheries jurisdiction; and if the Bureau's legal counsel states that this would not conflict with treaties or international laws, it should go out to the two hundred meter depth.

Third, we wish to state that certain critical wildlife habitat areas on the Island should definately be given Wilderness status. These include the Sea bird nesting areas near Cape Mohican, at the Western end of the Island; and the Estuarial areas at the Southern end of the Island, near Cape Mendenhall. In addition, consideration should be given to including the Crater area near the center of the Island.

We are disturbed at the Bureau's "either/or" position on Wilderness status for the Refuge. The Bureau seems to be taking the position that since the use of snowmobiles by Alaska Natives on the Refuge has completely supplanted the use of dog teams for winter transportation, and since the use of snowmobiles is incompatible with Wilderness status, none of the Refuge can or should be given such status. Surely this is not the case. We believe that extensive surveys should be made to determine which areas of the Refuge are now being used, and have historically been used, by the Natives living on the Island for subsistance and Reindeer herding activities. All areas of the Island, in addition to those mentioned above, which are <u>not</u> necessary for the use of the Island's Natives should then be considered in a future Study, for Wilderness Status.

UPPER COOK INLET CHAPTER, THE ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY
Box 3395, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

We wish to stress that we do not wish to disturb in any way the Natives' use of the Refuge for subsistance or Reindeer husbandry, so long as these activities do not seriously conflict with the primary purpose of the Refuge. Present uses of the Refuge by Natives living on the Island do not appear to conflict with the purposes for which the Island was withdrawn as a Wildlife Refuge, and we see no reason why this situation cannot continue, if the Bureau monitors these activities adequately.

Also, we note that one of the reasons given for the Bureau for not reccomending Wilderness status for the Refuge is that there is a Clause in the Withdrawal which permits Military use of the area. Is this clause not also in effect in the case of other Refuges which have been reccomended for Wilderness Status? We believe that the Department of Defense should be consulted- in fact, we assume that they already have, as we understand that such consultation is a normal part of any action such as this Wilderness Classification Study. If the Department of Defense does not object to Wilderness status for the Refuge, or parts of it, then we do not believe that the subject clause is a valid reason for not reccomending Wilderness status for the Refuge, or parts of it not otherwise disqualified for such status because of the use of snowmobiles therein.

We welcome this opportunity to add our comments to the hearing record. We have attempted to make constructive reccomendations.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Brookman

Gerald R. Brookman
Chapter President

The Wilderness Society 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006
~~729 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005~~

November 19, 1973

19

Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

The Wilderness Society would like to make the following comments regarding the Bureau's wilderness proposal for Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. We request that this letter be made a part of the official hearing record.

The Society strongly disagrees with the Bureau's conclusion that none of Nunivak Refuge is suitable for wilderness designation. On the contrary, we believe that all lands within the Refuge--except for the village of Mekoryuk and those areas to be selected by the Natives under the Alaska Native Claims Act--are fully qualified for wilderness designation under the Wilderness Act and should be recommended by you for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Along with Alaska conservationists and other conservation groups nationwide, we recommend wilderness classification for a total of approximately 3.5 million acres of Nunivak Refuge.

The reasons given by you for your non-suitable recommendation for Nunivak Refuge are, we feel, indefensible.

The use of snowmobiles by Native residents for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted to continue under the Wilderness Act. Department of the Interior policies recognize that the "use of motorized, over-the-snow vehicles for subsistence purposes may be permitted within wilderness areas in Alaska." Your position is therefore contrary to current policy of your own Department in this regard. Such use of snowmobiles is necessary under present circumstances. In such a harsh primitive environment, snowmobiles are the only means by which Natives can subsist. The Natives love the land and depend on Nunivak's wildlife resources for their very subsistence. Wilderness protection under the Wilderness Act is by far the best means of ensuring that the citizens of Nunivak can maintain their Native culture and subsistence patterns. Without the Wilderness Act's legal protection, future decisions could alter the wilderness character of the island.

The reindeer herding enterprise is certainly not a valid reason for denying wilderness protection to Nunivak Refuge. The reindeer herding still leaves the refuge in a substantially "untrammeled" condition "...affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable." In addition, the reindeer herding contributes importantly to the subsistence needs of Nunivak's natives as well as supplying an important source of protein to the residents of the adjacent Yukon Delta.

November 19, 1973

Pending Native land selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and their possible incompatible use is another reason given by you for your non-suitable wilderness recommendation. This argument is also invalid because, as already stated, The Wilderness Society and other conservationists are recommending that all refuge lands except the village of Mekoryuk and those areas to be selected by the Natives be included in wilderness.

An imprecise refuge boundary is another reason cited by you for your non-wilderness recommendation. Perhaps a new, clearly defined refuge boundary should be drawn, but the present boundary need in no way deter wilderness designation for Nunivak.

The Alaska State Highway Department apparently foresees a possible future need to build a road around the entire island of Nunivak. This is incompatible with the Bureau's own statement that "Current management is directed primarily at protecting the ecological integrity of the natural environment. This is a pre-requisite to maintaining populations of muskox and reindeer at levels of maximum sustained yield, protecting habitats of seabirds and other native wildlife and providing opportunities for subsistence and recreational hunting and fishing in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations." The Alaska State Highway Department's projected possible need for a road around Nunivak Island argues strongly for the need for wilderness protection, rather than being a reason for not designating the refuge as a wilderness area. This is a perfect example of the destruction of natural values that can occur if the refuge is not given protection under the Wilderness Act.

You state that conflicts with the military's entitlement to use the refuge is another reason for non-wilderness recommendation. The Executive Order establishing Nunivak Refuge provided that "...this reservation shall not interfere with the use of the island for lighthouse, military, or naval purposes..." However, to date the only such use has been a marine beacon on Cape Mohican maintained by the Coast Guard. This is not a valid reason for denying wilderness protection to Nunivak. Instead, the Order should be changed to reflect current values.

The Wilderness Society has heard persistent rumors that the Bureau intends to relinquish Nunivak Refuge and that this is a major reason for the Bureau's non-suitable wilderness recommendation for Nunivak--since wilderness designation would clearly preclude any possibility of relinquishing the refuge. We sincerely hope that these are only rumors and that the Bureau has no such intention. This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished by the Bureau.

We urge you to reconsider the position of your agency at the field hearings and develop realistic recommendations to include the bulk of this wildland in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,

Harry B. Crandell

Harry B. Crandell
Director of Wilderness Reviews

Section XV. Communications - citizens

Before
Hearing

Citizens' Letters of Testimony Received Prior to Anchorage Hearing

No.	Name	Address
27	John C. Barry	99 F Street, S. Boston, MA. 02127
6	(Charles G. Bennett (_____P. Bennett	Box 264, St. Regis, MT. 59866
23	Helen G. Blumenschein	Box 244, El Prado, NM 87529
25	Doc H. Burnett	714 La Poblana, NW, Alburquerque,NM 87107
22	Laura Denby	School Lane, LLoyd Harbor, Huntington LI,NY
18	Dale R. Edwards	602 E. Sumach St, Walla Walla, WA 99362
3	Kimball S. Erdman	Dept. Biol. Slippery Rock St. College, PA.16057
30	Phil R. Fikkan	Box 13335, Spokane, WA. 99213
21	Pat Ford	800 Saturn Ave, Idaho Falls, ID. 83401
24	Elinor B. Harvey	Box 1427, Juneau, AK. 99801
13	J. M. Herbert	1323 31st St., Ogden, UT. 84403
10	Phoebe L. Holzinger	1604 Bellaire Dr.,Casper , WY 82601
17	James A. Hulme	608 1/2 Union Ave, Knoxville, TN. 37902
26	Marie Jensen	7 Hillside Court, Northfield, MN. 55057
20	Robert H. Martin, Jr.	Box 382, Valley Springs, CA. 95252
15	Stephen Jon Montgomery	UMC 53, Biol Dept, USU, Logan, UT. 84321
7	Urban C. Nelson	Rt. 3, Box 3072, Juneau, AK. 99801
4 & 11	Marie Peronne	10013 Greiner Road, Clarence, NY 14031
8	C. A. Petty	RD 4, Canton, NY
29	Elenore S. Phillips	6750 Valley Drive, Riverside, CA.
19	Elizabeth A. Poole	Valley View, RD 2 Box 404, Hockessin, DE.19707
9	Gary Randorf	Box 582, Lake Placid, NY 12946
5	Martha K. Rudnicki	Radwyn Apts H-19, Bryn Mawr, PA. 19010
12	Herman Schreiber	14 W. Jordan St., Pensacola, FL. 32501
16	The Daniel Steinbergs	4174 Pomona Way, Livermore, CA. 94550
14	Tom Tomlinson	4906 North Dixie, W. Palm Beach, FL. 33407
28	Joseph & Mary Wagner	5315 N. 60th Street, Phoenix, AZ. 85018
2	Margaret West	Box C, Indianola, WA. 98342
1	Maymie J. Winslow	Box 276, Heppner, OR. 97836

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 1 6 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

2

I have read your booklet on Nunavak Wilderness. I think you are correct in proposing that it should not be designated a wilderness area but I hope it stays the way it is now and that in light years and new innovations it does not become over-commercialized.

John C. Berry
99 F St.
S. Boston, Mass. 02127

(6)

Charles G. Bennett
Box 264
St. Regis, Montana 59866

Sept 15.

Director U.S. Fish & Wildlife
Anchorage Alaska.

Dear Sir

While generally favoring Wilderness areas We do feel ~~that~~ Nunivak Island should not have this status.
The hardship to the Natives loss of Sno Cats & Reindeer make the decision.

yrs truly
Charles G. Bennett
Lisette S. Bennett

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
SEP 24 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

PUBLIC USE

GLEN G. BLUMENSTEIN
[illegible]
[illegible], N. Mex. [illegible]

Despite its many wildlife and scenic attractions, Nunivak Refuge is seldom visited. This can be attributed to remoteness and high travel costs from distant population centers. In addition, frequent storms make flying and boating quite hazardous in the area. It is estimated that fewer than 25 visitors have come to the island for recreational purposes in the past ten years.

Nunivak does, however, have considerable potential for limited future public use. The varied seascapes and landscapes present scenic vistas of high aesthetic value. Opportunities for photography are excellent. This is particularly true in the vicinity of the sea cliffs on the northwestern coast, the impressive sand dunes and estuaries along the western and southern shores, and interior areas where explosion craters and lava flows break the monotony of the tundra landscape.

Travel around the island by boat with an Eskimo guide would enable the visitor to view impressive numbers of seabirds at their nests on towering cliffs, seals and whales cavorting in ocean waters, and muskox grazing placidly on the tundra hills. Sport fishing for salmon and Dolly Varden trout at the mouths of the rivers and streams is frequently outstanding, while waterfowl and ptarmigan offer fall hunting opportunities to sportsmen.

A visit to an Eskimo fishing or sealing camp would present an opportunity to witness the age-old drama of subsistence living under harsh environmental conditions, and to become better acquainted with Alaska's first inhabitants and their unique cultural attributes.

Don't they need the fish & the waterfowl

No more roads / [illegible] / [illegible] / [illegible]

The serenity of the island's sand beaches and dunes.

Photo by David R. Cline

How can it remain serene - if you advocate recreation & travel?

Persons interested in the proposal are encouraged to inspect Nunivak Island. Additional information may be obtained from the Refuge Manager, Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range, Bethel, Alaska 99559, or from the Area Director, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 813 D Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources."

The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States - now and in the future.

(28)

Albuquerque Wildlife Federation

1914-1952 GAME PROTECTIVE ASSN. / 1952-1972 ALBUQUERQUE WILDLIFE & CONSERVATION ASSN. / 1973 ALBUQUERQUE WILDLIFE FEDERATION
ORGANIZED BY SPORTSMEN IN 1914 TO PROTECT AND PERPETUATE
OUR WILDLIFE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
P. O. Box 1234
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

I give my oath of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to give and faithfully to defend from waste the natural resources of our country – its soil and minerals, its forests, waters and wildlife

RECEIVED
OCT 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Doc.H.Burnett
714 La Poblana N.W.
Albuquerque N.Mex 87107

Berau. Of Sport Fisheries
Alaska Aera Off.
813 D, St
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Wish to get my peorrt on theNunivak Wilderness, Sure hope that we can get it in We are loosing too much lad and things like that to the delovers,They are taking too much from our natural resources and no way to conspate for them

Doc H Burnett

Thanks. Doc.H.Burnett

Oct.2,1973

Univak

Wilderness Study now called the Univak Wildlife Refuge

Third Judicial Division of Alaska

This is the most exciting and interesting of all the Wilderness Studies that has been sent to us about our Country to love and to study. It has great charm, and beyond words lovely. It would seem that protection against all invaders who have any other idea about it , would not be welcome. We must protect it from our fast growing population, and also from any Congressman who has any idea of exploitation. This is the horor that has spoiled so much of our beautiful country with such finality. To keep this place as much as possible as is! To introduce one or two of our best scientists who would understand their health conditions of the Eskimo and a small medical center to which the people could go, such as Dr.Schweitzer established in Africa would be the care they need most. To change the terrain in anyway would seem almost a sacrilege. It would seem worth while to find out what they want and help them to attain their own ends and see to it that they have every chance to remain a fine independent race. We have the evidence of how we have nearly ruined the Indians and their country, let us not be stubborn and unhearing - these our last"independent"people. If we do become friends let us never lie to them or be dishonorable as we know we have been to the Indians.

It certainly should be included in the National Wild life Preservation System simply because that is the best way to take care of the whole thing and the people can continue their way of life without being pushed around, and also the great wonderful wild life area with all its great beauty undisturbed, exploitation has been such a horror. These good people should not be disturbed, they have done an excelent job and should follow their natural bent; a health program starting with the aged and children they would seem too intelligent to turn away from. They seem full of joy and happiness, love and loyalty for each other and great love of their land. We have really no right to interfere. they are the owners as you say for 2,000 years.

We being pioneers in the new beautiful spot, there used to be an old American phrase "go way back and sit down" - would be good to use here. I believe they would go along with a small health center for children and the aged. This wonderful country should not be subject to purposes of recreation by Americans. Scenic, views etc. pleasure spots, all these words become distorted in exploitation, whereas here, the idea would be to tread lightly or not at all, preserving its privacy and delicate beauty, it should have special consideration even if the status is National. The approach shoul be an intelligent understanding that here is a unique spot so far not disturbed by carelessness or lack of respect for a beautiful undiscovered spot, so far unblemished, and lovely, it would be a very selfish and wrong to disturb in any way anything here or change it - we should always depart in peace and leave it so. We must learn to wonder and rejoice in its preservation. Whatever we do we must act with the Clarence Rhode National Wildlifw Range, never forgetting that this all belongs to the Eskimos and has for the last 2,000 years, we tread almost on holy ground, let us not Forget !

The natives should never be asked to give up using any animal. It is their livlihood. Trade with them should not be encouraged. They need some guritive medicine because, as another race we have at times gone in there and left our deseases, and must make ammends but no trade.

So glad there are no minerals. They seem to like their 40 old cillages and campsights, but I do not believe we should go there and fix them up unless they ask us to. We should think of the whole fascinating Project as theirs and theirs only.

I do hope it remains unvisited except by experts, who love it for its own sake, and for that sake, we say thank you, and hope to be invited again and always in primitive aspect, the shere beauty is all anyone needs. I don't like the phrase "administrative use and public safety", we sure do not want the public going through there without special guides who may be special students deeply interested in the only project like it in the whole world. It belongs to the Eskimos, we are their guests. I can't imagine

re except to study, relax and imbibe the beauty everywhere, the pure g the fresh air, the primitive way of life and again the overpowering act that there is such a place! Millions of all kings of birds, foxes imagine, thnakfully a few still live, probably other animals, If you did'nt know and dropped down there you would fancy you were in paradise.

The indians will never recover from the damage we did them, I cannot help re-itterating. To outsmart these people for gain or otherwise, would be a very dreadful thing. It should be possible for us at last, to learn that selfish gains should not be the main ritual of life. It would seem that Capt. Khromchenko of the Russian Co. did no harm. In 1891 your report gives 700 natives- in 1940 only200. It looks as though the Russians had left something behind. I do hope we can help them with this, the only blight there, Am glad the animals and birds have survived unblighted. A small hospital would be invaluable.

Audubon, will no doubt make a study of the birds sometime, the whole thing should be made a sanctuary for always and all idea of recreation for man allowed to subside, in this place except as a study. I wonder what a study by the National Geographic would lead to. To me the whole project is the greatest a sanctuary the hardest and the safest way to handle. Do you remember all the destruction that has taken in all the other National Parks?

I would feel badly indeed if I heard they exported furs. I understand their right for personal needs.

I hope the natives will not be deplived of any animal or any conveyence. They appear not to have destroyed anything--the seals and animals are far safer with them than with us. We must bind them to us with every respect for their freedom, with love and witholding any heavy hand. In America once a treasure is found, hands reach out and grab and decimate and steal.

We should find out what they want to do with their school and help the way they wish.

I do not think ~~it is fair~~ it is fair to define parcels of land totaling many acres, After 2,000 years! Always the unfairness the weak

to the strong, being josseled about and bewildered at lies, and ultimate selfishness. How wonderfull it would be if the next hundred years could prove we have learned, and that those of the U.S. then living could say "well they could learn and what a great job they did and the Natives, a wonderful strong happy people living in peace and plenty, still their own culture. It does not seam fair to "parcel off their land in seven parts since the land is theirs, It is really a shame, Building strongholds for protection. It would seem building towers, bringing in all sorts of electric towers and harnessing the whole place with tons of electric wires, illumiating for miles around the whole terrain. It is really dreadful, ~~you~~ they will slaughter millions of birds, may even cause their extinction-the world will blame us for such dreadful infringements which are the very opposite of any natural solution for this magnificent spot, on the map, ~~of~~ an idyllic spot a great natural expression of nature beyond words beautiful, never to be had again ANYWHERE. You will remember what happened when the Empire State Building went up in New York. It was pittifull to see the thousands of lovely dead birds, they finally have given up the light at migrating seasons. We have gotten along without illuminating Ninivac for 2000 years- why start it now if the Army and Navy need new playthings, do think of something else.

We should not consider Nunivak in the same category as other National Wildlife refuges. It would seem like a sanstuary at which we look understand and admire and leave alone with Gods blessing unless they ask for advice, ~~but~~ it seems to me that ~~they~~ the Eskimos have the wisdom of the ages, implicit with a real ~~deed~~ understanding and good sense, something primitive and sound which we as a people have lost. This is a rare and precious thing which, if we could recapture would revolutionize the world.

To use this wonderful Terrain for ports seems almost a sacrilidge

To look at this wonderful terrain and try to figure out putting road around it. To look at it with U.S. ~~B~~ dollar signs in our eyes and the Army and Navy can hardly wait to get their hands on it, (this creation of Gods "we shall not destroy, as we have done so many times".)

I see no difficulty about traveling in a snoamobile- I certainly hope no motor cars ever come to Nunivak, they would ruin the whole conscept of living. I hope shooting for sport will never be introduced.

I do not sympathise with the phrase" For public use and enjoyment" Nunivak will not remain in its natural state, everyone knows this, at this point in our thinking, so we must not become oblivious to it, trying to avoid that.

Let the whole thing increase and multiply which will take place if we just introduce fundamental health ideas in the right way. They need nothing else, they are a happy, lovely and loving people, nothing must be disturbed here on this great preserve. They must not be held back from their snow machines, it is their livlihood on their terrain and belongs to them and the Wilderness Act is theirs, set in their terrain Sec. C-4 and executive order in11644 Sec.s 4 should not apply to this particular situation. The objections of the Eskimos must be considered as his owb way of life and not interferred with for any reason. The dear American public has plenty of places to go, and stay home now and then, and would be a benefit to all. I cannot speak strongly enough in favor of letting the Natives do as they think best with snowmobiles or anything else-we can rely on him not to destroy-these rules apply to Americans and are nesessary, but to interfere with the Eskimos in any way or anything he wants to do is a cruel thing and against nature and we have no right to do it. This law interferes with him and should be waived in his case.

The view that this is incompatable with a ruling supposed to cover all the U.S. There is no sane reason why it should not, for the Eskimos and for ~~him~~ them alone, let it be changed. The Wilderness Act of 1964 should be flexible for the Eskimos in his unique position as owner of Nunivac, long before the Congress of the U.S. The Eskimo has behaved well for 2000 years and we have no right to obstruct his progress or way of life. It is as ruthless for us to impose this law which should be lifted, in his case alone, as it would to tie him up and impose fines etc. If he breaks this law, good in its way, but he does not need it and does not apply to him and would ~~and~~

destroy his freedom which would be a crime on our part after the real .e of GOD after 2,000 years.

Let the Eskimo settle his own affairs and do not push him down or crowd him out by overmanagement. This would be truly dreadful and inhumane Am sure the Eskimo cannot mind a road around the Island, they would probably use it. As for the military entitlement to use the Island this would be for some unforseen emergency only. How dreadful if they should desire to park themselvrs there. Any Nation who regards the military as omnipotent is not a happy nation, do you think so? They can be egocentric and high handed and in love with themselves and the power to destroy. O, heavens do not let us think that this should ever come to America and we must defend the Eskimos against their tyranny

Sincerely,

Laura Bentley

Mrs. Laura Bentley
School Lane
Lloyd Harbor
Huntington, L.I.
N.Y.
11743

nT.

30 Sept. 1973. (18)

United States Dept. of the Interior
Fish & Wildlife Service
Loren W. Croxton, Area Director;

Have read the Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary extensively and will air my thoughts on the subject. I can not speak for my club nor any other organization. I personaly feel that the only protection for wildlife is to have an area designated as Wilderness, roped off limits to motorized noise polutors. This affords the animals no harrassment, except for controlled game harvest under supervision of the fish & wildlife service. This also bans a net work of road systems into a natural refuge habitat. I often wonder what the natives did before the snow machine came along. Seems like man is getting too lazy to hunt on foot. I consider myself as a conservationalist sportsman. And I realize the need for sound management of ourgame herds, also realize the need for more natural restrictive game refuges for future propagation of the species free from harrassment.

As I stated before I cannot speak for my club, because of infiltration of commercial interests. The same is true of the Washington State Sportsmens Council, and the Wash. State Dept. of Game has too many political and commercial interests to do any justice to good hunting and fishing in this state, let alone sound management practices. I understand that the quality of fishing in Alaska has gone downhill a little in Alaska ? What happened.?

Concerning my state of commercial interests, terminology for people who are opposed to wilderness in any shape or form with-out knowing the facts.

2/

I do know a little bit about Alaska, as I used to live in Kodiak and was a member of the Kodiak conservation club. I helped to plant fingerlings in most of the lakes on Kodiak, and also helped with plantingDall Sheep on Afoughnak in 1954 when Alaska was still a Territory, and hunting and fishing licenses was 2.00, and every cast you had to stop and take a trout off your hook. Things don't stay the same once people move in. So much for my thoughts, hope my letter will be one of thousands proposing wilderness protection for what now exists.

Yours in Conservation,

Dale R. Edwards

Past President,

S. E. Wn. Sports Council.

Dale R. Edwards
602 E. Sumach St.
Walla Walla, Wn. 99362

slippery rock state college

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

(3)

12 Sept. 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
SEP 18 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Croxton:

Whould you please include the following statement in the hearing record on Nunivak Island National Wildlife Refuge.

The Wilderness Study pertaining to Nunivak Island is a mockery of the hearing and study process, and an extrodinarily serious approach to management of de facto wilderness lands. It is incredible that the Bureau could not find any area in a wild and rugged 1,109,000 acre island, acknowledged in the report as basically wild and undisturbed, which should be protected in the wilderness system. Instead it seems to be supporting the rape of the refuge by promoting the concept of an encircling road of highly questionable vabe and need, and giving the local residents essentially free reign to go anywhere they please for recreation on snowmachines. If this is to be the policy on Nunivak then how vigorously will the Bureau push for wilderness classification of Kenai NWR areas considering the FAR greater public pressures for snow mobile use, and not wilderness classification by certain powerful public officials and agencies.

I do not question the usefulness and need of some mechanized vehicles on Nunivak Island relative to management of both the refuge and the herds of local residents, especially in winter. I do seriously question that minimal use of such vehicles should exclude all 1,109,000 acres of land from wilderness classification.

The wilderness system is a key tool whereby lands are preserved in their wild and natural state, not just for wilderness type recreation but even more importantly for the continuation of natural ecosystems. We are being asked to sacrifice, as part owners of Nunivak Island, the wilderness and natural values of the lands for the sake of 200 local residents who need a million acres to run their snow mobiles in, for vague and potentially damaging inroads from the Defense Department (whitness the Aleutian Islands).

Gentlemen, junk the report and start over.

Sincerely

Kimball S. Erdman

slippery rock, pennsylvania 16057

Kimball S. Erdman, Ph.D
Professor of Biology

(30)

Box 13335
Spokane, Wash.
99213
10.19.73

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

Sir:

I would like to urge that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The unique and very critical ecological system that the area encompasses should be under wilderness protection.

I would not however encourage any large influxes of tourism in the area. My experience as an exploration geologist in Alaska makes me feel that environments such as Nunivak Island maintain a rather precarious balance with nature and cannot tolerate too much of man's influence.

Respectfully,

Phil R. Fikkan

Phil R. Fikkan
Geologist-Exploration

Oct. 2, 1973

(21)

800 Saturn Ave.
Idaho Falls, Id. 83401

Mr. Gopton,

I would like to make some brief comments about the Nunivak Island Wilderness Proposal. I have read the study summary and found it informative and helpful.

It would be nice to have a place like Nunivak Island in our Wilderness System. But it does appear that it cannot qualify without telling the Eskimos to go to hell, and that's not going to be done, nor should it be. So the island will retain its present status.

But I would urge that management continue to be "directed primarily at protecting the ecological integrity of the natural environment." As the island is described in the study summary, it seems to me a treasure without price. You are obviously going to have to deal with conflicts of an increasing tempo in the future. The Eskimo land claims and increasing tourist influx are the two most notable. There are questions involved in these conflicts which I would not like to be the one to answer if they arise. I cannot give any advice or even an opinion on the best course to follow with conflicts arising with the natives. But I can as regards tourists. I urge that the request, demands, or needs of tourists take second place to the request, demands, and needs of the land and its people. Tourism brings heavy pressure to do otherwise, for money speaks powerfully. (Tourism is not necessarily a primarily economic activity - but it, without a doubt, is at the moment just that.) I urge a policy that visitor use be at the convenience of the natives and the wildlife.

If the boundary of Nunivak N.W.R. is to be firmed formally, set, I urge you to take as much as you can of the surrounding submerged land. Thank you for this chance to comment.

Pat Ford
Idaho Falls, Idaho

24

ELINOR B. HARVEY, M.D.
BOX 1427
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
586-6250

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 1 1
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

October 9, 1973

Loren W. Croxton, Acting Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Croxton:

I am writing to you as an interested citizen who uses wilderness areas extensively.

This letter is in support of a wilderness classification for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. While remote, this island constitutes a unique ecosystem with many scientific, educational, recreational and cultural values.

Please include this letter in the official records supporting the wilderness classification for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

Sincerely yours,

Elinor B. Harvey

Elinor B. Harvey, M.D.

EBH:sm

1323 THIRTY-FIRST STREET
OGDEN, UTAH 84403

(13)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
SEP 4 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Sept. 17, 1973

Refuge Manager
Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range
Bethel
Alaska, 99501

Dear Sir:

I have just read your excellent "Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary" and want to compliment those who prepared it for a job well done. I concur in the conclusion that the area not be included in the Wilderness System. I would furthur suggest that tourism not be promoted - though as the report points out - it may offer some economic gain for the Natives. Maintaining this island strictly for the Natives would seem to be in the best long term interest.

Sincerely,

J. M. HERBERT

(10)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
SEP 27 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

A PUBLIC HEARING

A public hearing will be held in the schoolhouse, Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska, on October 17, 1973, at 7:00 pm, and continued in the Loussac Library, Anchorage, Alaska, on October 24, 1973, at 7:00 pm. The hearing concerns a wilderness study of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska. The results of this study are summarized in the enclosed Nunivak wilderness study brochure.

Your views may be presented either during or after the public hearing. Your statement, if submitted after the hearing, must be mailed to this office at the above address by November 23, 1973, in order to become part of the official hearing record.

If we may provide any assistance, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

Loren W. Croxton

Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director

Enclosure

I agree with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should remain a wildlife refuge, and not be included in the wilderness system.

Sincerely,

Phoebe L. Holzinger

Phoebe L. Holzinger
1604 Bellaire Dr.
Casper, WY 82601

700-74

(17)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

608½ Union Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
September 25, 1973

Mr. Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr Croxton:

I would like to comment briefly on the Wilderness Study Report on the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska. Although there are several reasons listed in the report why the areas would be incompatible to wilderness designation, I would hope that there are at least a few thousand acres which would be classified as wilderness without interfering with the present uses.

As our total usage of land becomes more intensified, our need for wilderness for its specific qualities alone will be even more essential. In Alaska where we still have much of what was dominant in this country, let's try to keep intact what we can — for ourselves and for our future generations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
James A. Hulme

26

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

7 Hillside Court
Northfield, MN 55057
October 7, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs:

The Boundary Waters Canoe Area in northern Minnesota is a Wilderness Area for which special exceptions have been made, most specifically in the use of motors and timbering.

The Nunivak Wildlife Regue contains many valuable natural resources in the form of wildlife that should be preserved. Perhaps this area could be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System with those special exceptions that need to be made, such as use of snowmobiles by the Native residents. After the Natives have made their land selection, the remaining area could be designated Wilderness with the provision that the Native Eskimos could continue using it for reindeer herding with use of snowmobiles, with continual observation and regulation by the Fish and Wildlife officials.

Military use, if not most carefully supervised, would be exceedingly destructive, and does not appear to be needed or a valid use of this area.

The Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary briefly mentions a need for a road around the entire island, without stating the need or purpose of this road. Presumably it would be for greater access to wildlife areas, but if so, would only defeat the purpose for which it is proposed: if tourists appear in sizeable numbers, the birds and animals would disappear. The road would serve only to destroy what is worth seeing or obtaining from the road. Man has already encroached far too much on wildlife habitats; this study shows no need to destroy yet another area.

Yours truly,

Marie Jensen

Marie Jensen

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

OCT 9 1973

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

P.O. Box 382
Valley Springs, Ca. 95252
30 September 1973

Loren W. Croxton, Acting Area Director
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Croxton:

I enjoyed reading the Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary except the conclusion. I am very disappointed that the refuge is not to be designated as wilderness.

Since snowmachine use by the Eskimos is the basic conflict with wilderness, I feel an exception should be made in this case. There is only one Nunivak Island; it is our responsibility to preserve it in as primitive a condition as possible.

I do not know whether snowmachines were being used at the time of passage of the Wilderness Act nine years ago; if not, this would be more of a reason to except snowmachines as a conflict.

The other listed conflicts are not really conflicts in my view. The commercial reindeer herding enterprise is simply the economic portion of the native culture. For the 2,000 years Eskimos have inhabited the island I am quite sure some economic system existed among themselves or others on the mainland. Their reindeer enterprise is only an adaptation to present conditions.

The pending Native land selections can be included in the wilderness area and then deleted once selections become final.

The refuge boundary should be defined as the territorial limits. The wilderness area should include the submerged lands.

The proposed road corridor conflict is easily resolved: do not construct it.

The military's entitlement to use the refuge could continue under wilderness status, but it should take an act of Congress to establish an installation.

I would like to attend the public meetings but I shall be in the Himalayas studying an area for a proposed national park. If the underdeveloped nation of Nepal with an expanding population has the foresight to preserve its wilderness, then surely we can make a few concessions to a wilderness definition passed nearly a decade ago in order to preserve this truly wild land of Nunivak Island.

Sincerely,

Robert H. Martin Jr.

Robert H. Martin Jr.

15

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
SEP 28 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Trenton, Utah
September 22, 1973

Fish & Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

This letter concerns the proposed classification of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

I fully support such a proposal. Although parts of this island may be unsuited to wilderness classification, there is no reason why at least a portion of this area could not be restricted and altered to wilderness status. The local inhabitants could surely survive, after an initial period of adjustment, on the land left with refuge status.

Again, I fully support the proposed change.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen J. Montgomery

Stephen Jon Montgomery

UMC 53
Biology Dept.
U.S.U.
Logan, UT. 84321

(7)

MR. AND MRS. URBAN C. NELSON
RT. 3 BOX 3072
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

9/20/73

Area Director
Bureau Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Re Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary
Nunivak Natl Wildlife Refuge

I concur fully with the Bureau's recommendation contained in the above report. Wilderness classification as contained in PL 88-577 is inconsistent with the
(1) original purpose of refuge
(2) the needs of the Nunivak people for an economic base
(3) Terms of Native Claims Settlement PL 92-203

Very Truly yours,
Urban C Nelson

Fish & Wildlife Service
Anchorage, Alaska

(4)

September 12, 1973

Dear Mr. Peter H. Gordon,

After reading thoroughly the brochure "Nunivak Wilderness Study" summary, compiled by the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge's Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife under the direction of the Secretary of Interior, I find that this refuge is more than suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

May I express one very important caveat, that is, Before any fall hunting is due for the advantage of outside sportsmen, that it is urgent that Secretary of Interior Rogers C. B. Morton revise the rules & regulations of Game National Laws, to omit the word "LEAD" shot and insert "SOFT IRON" shot. To alleviate the wasteful mortality upon millions of waterfowl annually. Death by LEAD poisoning in waterfowl is slow and agonizing, which is characterized by the inability to properly assimilate food.

Certainly recommend Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be entered into the National Wilderness System, P.L. 88-577, and be submitted for the Congressional Hearing record.

Sincerely,

Marvin C. Perrone

THIS IS A TYPED FACSIMILE OF THE

LETTER FOLLOWING

(11)

Dear Mr. Croxton:

Just one more brief item why I consider the refuge be entered into the NWP System, since the Eskimos consider the island their home, this would hardly interfere with the NWP System because the boundaries are not firmly established, however, as all Indian Reservations are established nationwide there is enough room for everyone, if the areas for recreation, as sports, fishing, etc., were measured, by not interfering, trespassing, or encroaching upon the terrestrial rights of our dedicated Eskimos, indeed they do have first priority to select or obtain fee title to certain lands from within the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. This is the reason for protecting the NNWR from encroachment of modern civilization, the reason to preserve and conserve the unique ecosystem of this remarkable de facto wilderness. This is the reason laws are enacted to control encroachment by artificial creations, to never burden or abuse this lovely island by greater public use and enjoyment. Logically speaking, the island is already saved, when entered into the NWP System, for the Eskimos lay down their claims, without out any doubt, the area cannot acquire or stand more public use than what a adequate system allows for outdoor people of recreation. The island is not this easy for common people to spend a vacation on, also for special health reasons one would be wiser to except tourists by reservation only, except game sportsmen who already have a special license and where this area is specifically designed for while never encroaching upon Eskimo rights and territory.

Indeed, under strict controls and regulations there should never be any problem, if set exactly. The Eskimos chose this territory as the military or naval has chosen theirs and what the sports refuge and recreation has

chosen theirs.

I always have great respect for native Eskimo Indians and without any doubt in my mind, would find it more than exalting or enchanting just to view or pass thru the Eskimos land of remote antiquity. Surely, it would be a outdoor artist's dream.

May the beautiful Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge of Alaska be united into the National Wilderness Preservation System and peace and serenity follow it, all the days thereafter.

Sincerely

(signed)

Marie C. Peronne

Official Record

Hearing

sd

(11) September 12, 1973

Dear Mr. Crocker

Just one more suggestion why I consider the refuge be extended into the N.W.P. System, since the Eskimos consider the island their home. This would hardly interfere with the N.W.P. System, because the boundaries are not finally established, however as all Indian Reservations are enlarged nationwide, there is enough room for everyone, if the areas for recreation, as sports, fishing etc, were measured by not interfering, trespassing or encroaching upon the traditional rights of our dedicated Eskimos, which they do have first priority to select or claim for title to certain lands from within the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. This is a reason for protecting the N.N.W.R. from encroachment of migrant wildlife, the reason to preserve & conserve the unique eco system of this remote Delta DE FACTO wilderness. This is the reason laws are enacted to control, encroachment by artificial creations, to reduce burden or abuse this lovely island by greater public use & enjoyment. Incidentally speaking, the island is already owned, in fee extended into the N.W.P. System, for the Eskimos have their claims, without and any doubt. The area cannot acquire a stand more public use, than what a adequate system allows for outdoor people & recreation. The island is not this easy for common people to spend a vacation on, also, for special health reasons

may be used, I expect forests by-
reservation only, except some sports men, who
already have a special license & where this
area is specifically designed for, where never
encroaching upon Aleuts rights & livelihood.

Indeed, under strict controls & regulations
there should never be any problem, if set apart
the Eskimos choose their livelihood, as the military or
navel has chosen their and what the sport
refuge & recreation has chosen theirs.

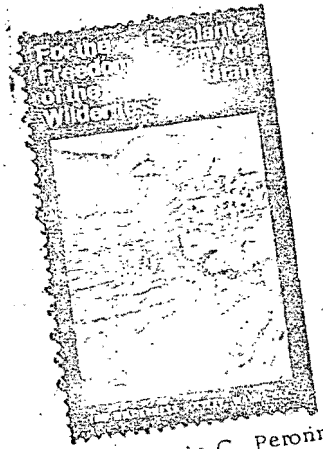
I always have great respect for Native Eskimo
Indians and rightfully so, it is my merit, would
send it more than expedition overlanding just to
need a pass thru the Eskimo land of remote
Antiquity. Surely, it would be a outdoor
contest, dream.

May the beautiful Nunivak National
Wildlife Refuge of Alaska be united with
the National Wilderness Preservation System
and peace & serenity follow it, all the days
there after.

Sincerely,
Marid C Perone

Mail Record
Leonard

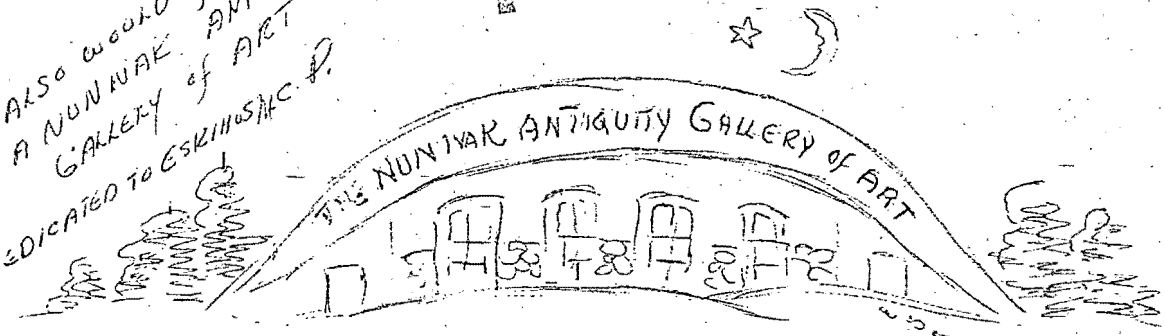
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES & WILDLIFE
RECEIVED
SEP 24 1973
WILDLIFE REFUGES



ART MEANS:- ORIGINAL
CUSTOM CLOTHS, JEWELRY
POTTERY, STATUES
WATER COLOUR PAINTING
IF OIL PAINT CAN STAND
TEMPERATURE BELOW 60°
EXCELLENT. TOOLS +
WHALE BONE SLEDS
ANCIENT GEMS, ETC.

Mrs. Marie C. Peronne
10013 Greiner Road
Clarence, New York 14031
U. S. A.

I ALSO WOULD LIKE
A NUNIVAK ANTIQUITY
GALLERY of ART
DEDICATED TO ESKIMOS AND P.



(8)

R. D. 4
Canton, N. Y.
September 20, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
SEP 24 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Dear Sir:

This is in reference to the report on Nunivak Island by the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service concerning the question of whether or not this island should be designated wilderness under the Federal Wilderness Act.

The conclusions of the report that it should not be so designated because the Eskimos use snowmobiles for recreation and other purposes, clearly indicates a gross lack of values and a disregard for both the environment and Eskimo culture, tradition and practices. It is the white man's "progress" and methods that have destroyed the Eskimo hunting grounds and way of life.

The report states that the island has been occupied by Eskimos for at least 2000 years. If the recently invented snowmobile, which is already outlawed in several countries, is so essential, how did the Eskimos live here prior to its introduction only a few years ago?

The island is one of very few remaining spots on this earth that has not yet been "developed" to near destruction by man and his "progress".

It is far more essential that the Eskimos be left to their own methods which they have successfully used for centuries, than to sacrifice this rare irreplaceable resource under the heel of so-called "progress" that has resulted in the degradation and even extermination of native man and animal populations.

I strongly oppose the conclusions reached in your report and recommend that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed under the Federal Wilderness system.

Please make this letter a part of the records of the public hearing to be held at Mekoryuk, Nunivak Island, Alaska.

Very truly yours,

C A Petty

C. A. Petty

6750 Valley Drive
Riverside - Calif.
Oct. 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries & wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska -

Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
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Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

29

Gentlemen:

Regarding the NUNIVAK wilderness study:

I think the NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, SHOULD STAY AS IT IS - and not be opened to more tourists and hunters, and the desecration people bring -

Leave this precious untouched area to nature! Let it be a sanctuary for the sea birds, the muskox, the fish, the seals and whales!

Very sincerely -

Elenore S. Phillips
(Mrs. Robert M. Phillips)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

OCT 5 1973

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(17)

Valley View
R.D. 2 Box 404
Hockessin, De. 19707
3 October 1973

Mr. Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Dear Mr. Croxton--:

Thank you for the excellent brochure Nunival Wilderness Study Summary. I have read it thoughtfully and after deliberation reiterate my original point of view that Nunivak Island be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I respect your careful analysis of the problems this would create with the resident Natives and regret the disruption it would case in their lives but feel
1. we are speaking of a group of only 250 people
2. the reindeer farming project dates from just 1920
3. snowmobiles are relatively recent additions.
The truly major dislocations and difficulties created in the Wilmington area alone by the construction of Interstate 95, not to mention various Urban Renewal projects to communities which have been quite stable for over 70 years make a difference in perspective and one realizes how tiny a group the Native residents comprise and that their lives have already undergone changes which cannot be without effect on the ecology.

Against this environmental and ecological change one balances the continued well-being of one of the largest seabird colonies in the world - a resource which bird-watchers and naturalists in great numbers and in many countries would find irreplacable should the breeding colonies be disrupted.

I believe one cannot read the page entitled Resources in your Study Summary without being convinced Nunivak desperately needs all the protection possible, in this instance being included in the Natural Wilderness Preservation System, to be spared from creeping destruction by snowmobiles, commercial reindeer herding, pending Native land selections, roads and military use.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth G. Poole

(Mrs. Carroll F. Poole)

(9)

BOX 582
LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK
12946

SEPTEMBER 21, 1973

MR. LOREN W. CROXTON
ACTING AREA DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
813 D STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

DEAR MR. CROXTON:

I HAVE REVIEWED THE REPORT ON NUNIVAK ISLAND BY THE FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF FEDERAL WILDERNESS STATUS FOR THIS UNIQUE ISLAND. I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE REPORT'S CONCLUSION AND WOULD HOPE THAT AT LEAST A GOOD PORTION OF THE ISLAND COULD BE PROTECTED UNDER THE WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.

THE REPORT MAKES IT QUITE CLEAR THAT THE ISLAND IS A UNIQUE SCENIC, ECOLOGICAL, ARCHEOLOGICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCE. PRESENT STATUS AN A NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IS ADEQUATE AT THIS TIME, BUT PAST EXPERIENCE TELLS ME THAT

I HAVE REVIEWED THE REPORT ON NUNIVAK ISLAND BY THE FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, CONCERNING THE POSSIBILITY OF FEDERAL WILDERNESS STATUS FOR THIS UNIQUE ISLAND. I AM STRONGLY OPPOSED TO THE REPORT'S CONCLUSION AND WOULD HOPE THAT AT LEAST A GOOD PORTION OF THE ISLAND COULD BE PROTECTED UNDER THE WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.

THE REPORT MAKES IT QUITE CLEAR THAT THE ISLAND IS A UNIQUE SCENIC, ECOLOGICAL, ARCHEOLOGICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCE. PRESENT STATUS AN A NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IS ADEQUATE AT THIS TIME, BUT PAST EXPERIENCE TELLS ME THAT IN TIME EXPLOITATION AND DESTRUCTION IS INEVITABLE. AN INCREASED POPULATION USING SNOWMOBILES AND AN INCREASE OF TOURISTS, IF A CIRCUMFERENCE ROAD IS BUILT, WILL SURELY HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACTS.

I FEEL IT IS A REAL SHAME THAT SNOWMOBILE USE HAS ALREADY PHASED OUT THE USE OF DOG TEAMS. ONCE AGAIN WHITE MAN'S TECHNOLOGY HAS EASED THE LIFE

OF THE NATIVE IN THE SHORT RUN, BUT I EXPECT THIS NOT TO BE THE CASE IN THE LONG RUN. IF WE COULD RE-ESTABLISH USE OF DOG SLEDS AND TEAMS WE WOULD ULTIMATELY BE AIDING ALL PEOPLE, INCLUDING THE ESKIMO.

AS THIS PROPOSAL IS PROBABLY NOT POSSIBLE, BASED ON MODERN DAY PHILOSOPHIES, I SUSPECT THE ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM WOULD BE A COMPROMISE IN WHICH THE MAJORITY OF THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE ISLAND BE CLASSIFIED WILDERNESS. THE ESKIMOS MIGHT BE ALLOWED TO PENETRATE THE 1/4 OF THE ISLAND SURROUNDING THEIR VILLAGE. FURTHER PENETRATION INTO THE REMAINING 3/4 SHOULD BE PROHIBITED EXCEPT VIA FOOT OR DOG SLED AND WILDERNESS GUIDELINES SHOULD BE APPLIED. IF THE HIGHWAY IS AN EVENTUAL MUST THEN A MINIMAL HIGHWAY CORRIDOR COULD REMAIN AS WILDLIFE REFUGE.

I SYMPATHIZE WITH THE NATIVE PEOPLE. IN THE PAST THEY HAVE SUFFERED FROM THE WHITE MAN'S INFLUENCE; AND FURTHER MANIPULATION, IN MOST CASES, WOULD NOT BE JUSTIFIABLE. BUT IN THIS CASE THE BEST PROTECTION OF THIS UNIQUE ISLAND SHOULD NOT BE SACRIFICED FOR SUCH A SMALL NUMBER OF PEOPLE. THE EVENTUAL BENEFIT ACCRUED BY WILDERNESS STATUS

OF THE ISLAND BE CLASSIFIED WILDERNESS. THE ESKIMOS RIGHT BE ALOWED TO PENETRATE THE 1/4 OF THE ISLAND SURROUNDING THEIR VILLAGE. FURTHER PENETRATION INTO THE REMAINING 3/4 SHOULD BE PROHIBITED EXCEPT VIA FOOT OR DOG SLED AND WILDERNESS GUIDELINES SHOULD BE APPLIED. IF THE HIGHWAY IS AN EVENTUAL MUST THEN A MINIMAL HIGHWAY CORRIDOR COULD REMAIN AS WILDLIFE REFUGE.

I SYMPATHIZE WITH THE NATIVE PEOPLE. IN THE PAST THEY HAVE SUFFERED FROM THE WHITE MAN'S INFLUENCE; AND FURTHER MANIPULATION, IN MOST CASES, WOULD NOT BE JUSTIFIABLE. BUT IN THIS CASE THE BEST PROTECTION OF THIS UNIQUE ISLAND SHOULD NOT BE SACRIFICED FOR SUCH A SMALL NUMBER OF PEOPLE. THE EVENTUAL BENEFIT ACCRUED BY WILDERNESS STATUS WILL BENEFIT COUNTLESS NUMBERS OF WILDLIFE AND PEOPLE.

I ASK THIS BE MADE PART OF THE RECORD ENCOURAGING WILDERNESS DESIGNATION.

SINCERELY,

GARY RANDORF

(5)

Radnor Apts. H-19
Bryn Mawr, Penna., 19010
September 17, 1973

Loren W. Crofton Acting Area Director
Alaska Area Office
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your brochure describing the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. In this brochure, there is a description of the island and its value as a shelter for various forms of birds and marine animals as well as the situation of the present Eskimos. In the summary, it is suggested that this area not be designated as wilderness area. Certainly, if it is opened to visitors and entitled the natives to enlarge their residence under the Native Claims Settlement Act, there will be a conflict from these groups, but I feel the restraint should be placed on these groups. There are too few sanctuaries of this kind left; the humans who share it should adapt to the need for greater ecological balance.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Martha K. Rudnicki

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

NEWCOMB, CLIFFORD, SCHREIBER & FLYNN, P.A.
ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY AND FRACTURES
14 WEST JORDAN STREET
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA 32501

WENDELL J. NEWCOMB, M.D.
SAMUEL L. CLIFFORD, M.D.
HERMAN SCHREIBER, JR., M.D.
LEO M. FLYNN, M.D.

OFFICE HOURS
BY APPOINTMENT
433-8251

(12)

September 21, 1973

Area Director
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs:

This letter is by way of response to the Fish & Wildlife Service's proposal concerning possible wilderness designation of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. I am specifically directing this reply to the appropriate governmental authorities as well as to the people of the village of Mekoryuk.

As has been my experience with the Bureau of Sports, Fisheries, and Wildlife their examination, study, and presentation concerning these areas remains excellent and is to be commended. The Bureau's conclusion is that the Nunivak Refuge, although possessing many wilderness qualities, not be designated as a wilderness area in the National Wilderness Preservation System because of conflicts with (1) snow machines, (2) reindeer herding, (3) pending land selections, (4) imprecise boundary, (5) proposed road corridor, and (6) military entitlement to the use of the Refuge.

I submit the following arguements in opposition to these conclusions.

(1) The use of snow machines by the citizens of Mekoryuk represents a trans-cultural anomaly of great interest. You say they live in this harsh environment (although it is only harsh in the peculiar value judgement of the white man) because they love this island. The citizens of Mekoryuk must understand that the manufacturer of the snowmobile represents the achievement of people who do not love their lands, as the Eskimo do. Do they clearly understand, and it is important that they do, that the steel in the snowmobile represents strip-mining in Minnesota and the fuel represents drilling off the Gulf Coast? Do they know that the stripped mine land will never recover? Do they know that on the Gulf Coast where I live, oil sometimes coats the beaches and that many of our bayous are filled with dead fish because of industrial pollution? They have asked others to pay this price, would they pay it themselves? I submit that if the citizens of Mekoryuk truly love the land and if they clearly understand the price other generations and other people are paying for these snow machines, they would return to the use of dog teams.

(2) I would further claim that the commercial reindeer herding enterprise still leaves this area substantially "untrammeled" and is not in contradiction

NEWCOMB, CLIFFORD, SCHREIBER & FLYNN, P.A.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY AND FRACTURES

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HERMAN SCHREIBER, JR., M.D.
LEO M. FLYNN, M.D.

14 WEST JORDAN STREET
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA 32501

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to the requirements of the Wilderness Act. The area immediately about the village of Mekoryuk could be deleted from the Wilderness Proposal.

(3) The decision against wilderness designation is also related to pending land selections and possible incompatible use.

It would seem then that the citizens of Mekoryuk have indeed come to a crossroad. Will they use this land as their forefathers have apparently for over two thousand years? Or will they modify their cultural heritage in some of the white man's ways? Do they realize these ways mean ultimate destruction of the land and exploitation of the resources? Do they realize that even now the white man's culture is decaying because of unbridled greed and that it represents a system that is essentially nonviable because it is based on consumption of non-renewable resources? Do they realize too that if they are to adopt the white man's methods they must also abandon their love of the land as this is incompatible with the technocratic society. Every citizen of Mekoryuk must know that the white man's culture has brought almost all the Cetaceae to the brink of destruction. They must know too that polar bears have been hunted by plane in Alaska purely for trophy when we did not have even good knowledge as to their population strength. They must know too that the musk ox which are present on their island and the sea otter from further south has in the past been hunted to the brink of extinction by this same culture whose snow machine they have borrowed. The same is likely to happen to their island if it does not receive wilderness protection.

(4) An imprecise refuge boundary is also listed as a reason. Let a new boundary be drawn-now. Let it be precise. This is certainly inadequate reason to deny this area the protection of the Wilderness Act. To the citizens of this island, for instance, understand that without this protection bureaucratic decision can alter this island by building, roading, mining, bombing, etc. This is also the time by congressional act to deny the military the use of this refuge.

(5) Of what need is it when the major world powers possess enough nuclear warheads to destroy each other? Of what use has the military ever put this island? In the absence of any obvious need let it be denied.

(6) The Alaska State Highway Department, I understand, proposes a road corridor around the entire island. What kind of fantastic nonsense is this? A wilderness area with only 250 people, no vehicles and yet they propose a road around the island. Do the citizens of Mekoryuk realize why the Highway Dept. proposes to build this road? Surely it is only for the convenience of mainland hunters who will do to Nunivak what they have done to many other heavily hunted areas. Are these citizens prepared to see their island littered with garbage and animal carcasses rotting on their shores? Only a subsistence hunter knows the

NEWCOMB, CLIFFORD, SCHREIBER & FLYNN, P.A.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY AND FRACTURES

WENDELL J. NEWCOMB, M.D.
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LEO M. FLYNN, M.D.

14 WEST JORDAN STREET
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA 32501

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need to treat the land kindly. Let all others be kept out. Let it be brought to the public's attention too the Alaska Highway Department's reasons for building this road. It would seem that the Alaska Highway Dept. was already spending the state's oil lease income before the money has arrived in the treasury. Only recently Kobuk Eskimos at a public hearing made it clear they desired no roads or so-called improvements in their area. Similar voices are being heard from Northern Canada. Is it necessary that the white man pave everything in Alaska?

In summary then, I say all of Nunivak Island except for the area about Mekoryuk should be designated as a wilderness area. Admittedly there are some technical hurdles to this but they are not insurmountable. In this particular instance there is an invaluable opportunity for us to protect the culture of a people who have successfully lived in harmony with their environment for 10,000 years. We have much to learn from a people with this kind of success. We must do everything possible to protect them, and wilderness designation for this area is the most effective thing we can do at the present time. We may ultimately even save ourselves.

Sincerely yours,

Herman Schreiber, MD/dn

HSchreiber

cc: Refuge Manager
Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range
Bethel, Alaska

Chairman, Citizens Counsel
Village of Mekoryuk
Nunivak Island, Alaska

Wilderness Society
729 15th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

The Daniel Steinbergs
4174 Pomona Way
Livermore, Calif. 94550

(1) (16)

Sept 19, 19[illegible]

Dear Sir,

Your booklet on Nunivak was quite fascinating. Although we may never visit there, our sincere interest in its preservation was definitely aroused.

We were depressed at the niggling objections raised to argue against wilderness status for this island. This typifies the mentality that would see a 99% wilderness area left unprotected, rather than designate a 1% "impure" area as part of the National Wilderness System.

It is the mentality which has kept many deserving near-

wilderness areas in the eastern U.S. from being protected as National Wilderness just because of one old road or crumbling shed.

It is a mentality CONTRARY to Congress' express intent in formulating the Wilderness Act, and Congress is even now taking steps to safeguard "impure" areas via the Eastern Wilderness Act, which specifically refutes Interior's theory of "pristine wilderness only".

We ask that you reconsider Nunnwak's wilderness eligibility in the light of Congress' mandate, not the Interior Dept's theories!

Snowmachine usage could definitely be condoned, as in this case it is used for herding, not spooking, the wildlife.

Reindeer being a "natural" inhabitant of such areas, its status as "introduced herd" in this case should not be any let or hindrance to considering Nunivak a legitimate wilderness.

Boundaries can be settled and defined, land selections either excluded or, if used for herding included. The proposed road site could be excluded, or regarded as a "wilderness perimeter" road, and the military's proposed use COULD apply even to a Wilderness Area if desperately needed.

(4)

The idea that protection be denied this refuge simply because a road MIGHT be built, or the military MIGHT want to use the area is ABSURD.

Let's get on with the business of preserving what needs to be preserved without the ifs, ands, and buts which have so far only served to deprive many worthwhile areas of much-needed and deserved protection.

We hope this will be part of the hearing record, and that we are notified of any action taken on this matter.

Sincerely,

Dr. and Mrs. D. Steinberg

(14)

Tom Tomlinson
4906 North Dixie
West Palm Beach
Fla. 33407

Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife

Dear Sir;

I have read your Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary, that you were most kind to send me.

It would be good to see the Nunivak Refuge become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I would not like to see the Natives suffer, but if you could work the Refuge into the system it would be good for the land.

Maby after a new administration the people of the U. S. A. can get more land into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Thank You,
Tom Tomlinson
Sanctuarie Chairman
for the Everglades Audubon Society

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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Anchorage, Alaska

October 15, 1973

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OCT 17 1973
Anchorage, Alaska

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Mr. Loren W. Croxton, Acting Area Director
Alaska Area Office
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Department of the Interior
813 "D" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Croxton:

Thank you for sending us the Nunivak wilderness study brochure.

After reading the report very carefully, we feel the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge meets the requirements for wilderness.

It would appear that the use of snowmobiles in this one area is not detrimental to the terrain. However, we would not want their use to establish a precedent for use in other wilderness areas.

We urge you to grant wilderness status to the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

Please make this letter part of the permanent record of the hearing.

Most respectfully yours,

Joseph and Mary Wagner

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Wagner
3315 North 60th Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85018

Enclosures: 2

Miss Margaret J. West
Box C
Indianola, Wash. 98342

(2)

Sept 12, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
SEP 17 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

US Dept. of Interior
Fish + Wildlife Service

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the informative booklet on Nunivak.

I would like to go on record as urging that the Nunivak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge be included in the Nat'l Wilderness Preservation System. It seems to possess the qualities required for a wilderness area + the arguments of native use of snowmachines + the reindeer herding enterprise do not seem strong enough to keep it from being included. Surely a satisfactory solution could be reached that would satisfy both the residents + the requirements. I see no need for milita use of the refuge.

Sincerely,

Margaret West

United States Dept of Interior,
Fish & Wildlife Service,
Alaska Area Office,
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501.

Sept 10th 1973.
Hepner, Ore.

(1)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
SEP 17 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Jack W. Crayton,
Acting Area Director,

I am pleased to be included in this hearing concerning Nunivak Island. I agree that wildlife constitute a legend to local life. People take advantage of animals & think these people should be permitted to live on this Island their home should be permitted to live so long as they respect the game laws.

Nunivak should be kept as a wildlife refuge; a place where all wildlife, local and non-local people, delight in seeing wildlife & they enjoy watching wildlife in preference to anything else. Money should be in second place. Money is in form of paper & paper is for exploitation. My opinion is in favor of preservation of this island as a wildlife place for anyone to visit that loves birds, like to fish, beautiful scenery, mammals in ocean, hiking, general watching & that they should be protected against those people do not visit this Island. I would enjoy it but that does not mean people who enjoy taking pictures should enjoy it they just be.

I think it should be kept in its natural state.

I feel there is a need for true and accurate boundary.

Respectfully,

Maxine F. Lunsford
Box 276.
Hepner, Ore. 97836

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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
1011 E. Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

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NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

Second Judicial District

ALASKA

January 1974

ARLIS
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Volume II
Table of Contents

Communications from Citizens — Section XV
After Hearing
Late

Citizens' Letters of Testimony Received after the Anchorage Hearing

No.	Name	Address
187	Melissa M. Abbott	2225 Camino Cabala, L.J., CA 92137
288	Richard D. Adams	805 W. 27, Kearney, NE 68847
189	Ruth Adams	147 West 79, New York,NY 10024
553	George Alderson	323 Maryland Aven NE, Washington, DC 20002
590	John R. Alexander	325 Berryman Dr, Snyder, NY 14226
620	Mrs. HOward Allen	3750 El Canto Dr, Spring Valley, CA 92077
216	Robert S. Ames	1205 I Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
142	Ruth Anderson	9332 45th SW, Seattle, WA 98136
344	Rita & Ivan Angle	433 Dianne Ct, S. San Francisco, CA 94080
197	H. C. Arens	Ardsley-on-Hudson, NY 10503
514	Mr. & Mrs. E. Aronow	216 Longview Ter, Yonkers, NY 10710
404	Constance Atkins	130 N. Westgate Ave, LA, CA 90049
581	John Augustine	19550 Meredith Ave, Euclid, OH 44119
255	Mrs. Kirby Austin	2855 NW STewart ST, Corvallis, OR 97330
369	Bernard Axelrod	76 Wednt Aven, Larchmont, NY 10538
308	Mr. & Mrs. F. Bacher	24 Seca Pl, Salinas, CA 93901
261	Mr. & Mrs. C. Bagley	1210 18th Ave E, Seattle, WA 98112
343	Benjamin Bailey	515 N. 17 St, # 5, San Jose, CA 95112
429	Mr. & Mrs. R. Bair	326 Australian, Palm Beach, FL 33480
397	Clarence P. Baker	1950 Knoxville Aven, Long Beach, CA 90815
607	Mike Baker	3323 Renfro Ave, Cincinnati, OH 45211
406	C. Ballsun	4840 Santa Monica, San Diego, CA 92107
138	Alan D. Barber	2445 Berkshire Dr., Pittsburgh, PA 15241
190	Raymond Barland	1789 Lanier Pl, NW, Washington, DC 20009
163	Mary Barmeyer	Box 2303, Linfield College, McMinnville, OR 9712
572	William A. Barry III	none
499	Beth Bates	10 Roosevelt Aven, E Orange, NJ 07017
542	Talcott Bates	920 Cass St, Monterey, CA 93940
622	Carolyn Batten	6.9 Chena HOt Spngs Rd, FBK, AK 99701
625	David A. Baur	American School, APO San Francisco 96352
249	Mrs. M. Bavero	16-04 149th St, Whitestone, NY 11357
208	David G. Baxter	1001 Gayley Ave, LA, CA 90024
167	K. C. Beighley	2237 Polk Way, STockton, CA 95207
548	Linda Bell	11231-108th Lane N, Largo, FL 33540
269	Jim Belsey	535 Arastradero Rd, Palo Alto, CA 94306
234	Edward R. Bennett	101 Brookline St, Pepperell, MA 01463
159	William Berley	11 E 36th St, New York, NY 10016
316	Joan Berliner	94 York Square, New Haven, CT 06511
312	Louise Berliner	33 Woodmere Blvd S, Woodmere, NY 11598
364	Patricia Berliner	33 Woodmere Blvd, S, Woodmere Ny 11598
358	William F. Berliner	33 Woodmere Blvd S, Woodmere, NY 11598
315	William Berliner	3169 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520
563	Beverly Bertzen	1917 Ridgecrest SE Apt 312, Albuq, NM 87108
634	Robert A. Bernhard	100 Ring Road W, Garden City, LI, NY 11530
395	John Bevington	Moravian College, Bethlehem, PA 16618
449	Mr./Mrs.G.E.Biddinger	Rt 4 Box 109, Sequim WA 98382
80	Dorothy Bilodeau	Box 90, San Luis Obispo, CA 93406
488	Alison Binder	Box 3, River Pines, CA 95675
271	Wilma Bingham	Box 2034, Petaluma, CA 94952
233	Sondra Blewer	1035 Fifth Aven, NY, NY 10028
243	Jessie S. Bloom	5901 Beach Dr, SW Seattle, WA 98136

118	Ethel Blumann	1505 Alcazar Ave, Hayward, CA 94544
302	Rachel Blumenthal et al.	40 E. 83 St. NY, NY 10028
299	Florence M. Bly	1126 N. Central # 205, Glendale, CA 91202
609	Kenneth Bohlig	Box 71, Wisdom, MT 59761
543	V. L. Bonawit	740 E 32 St, Brooklyn, NY 11210
549	Mr.&Mrs. G.C. Botts	4801 Kenmore Ave, Apt. 706, Alexandria, VA 22304
228	Sharon L. Bouscher	3151 W. 170St, Torrance, CA
130	Carol Boyd	2905 Riley Rd, Bend, OR 97701
222	Wesley Bradford	1898 Camino a los Cerros, Menlo Park, CA 94025
131	Henry C. Breck	65 Broadway, NY, NY 10006
174	Mr/Mrs.Patrick Brennan	35 Park Ave, NY, NY
614	Herbert Brettell	735 S. Poplar St, Denver, CO 80222
157	Vernon Brewer	Box 104, Browns Valley, CA 95918
445	Douglas Brin	315 8th Ave, NY, NY 10001
52	Charles A. Broman	2900 E. Madison Ave # D13, Fullerton, CA 92631
583	Robert Brooks	12001 N. 67 St, Scottsdale AZ 85254
195	Anne Broome	5115 Mountain Crest Dr, Knoxville, TN 37918
519	Frank M. Brower	615 Linwood Dr, Midland, MI 48640
516	Alice Brownfield	4858 T St, Sacramento, CA 95819
535	Bill Brugnoli, Jr.	8910 97th St, Woodhaven,NY 11421
133	Gro Buer	1610 26th St, Sacramento, Ca 95816
155	Stein Buer	3748 Laguna Way, Sacramento, CA 95825
639	Minerva Buerk	Bryn Mawr Med. Bldg, #110, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010
106	Evelyn Bull	383 E Marigold St, Altadena, CA 91001
275	Darryl C. Bullington	802 Irving Street, Bellingham, WA 98225
420	Helen Burd	Miller Hill,FBK, AK 99701
183	Jeffrey K. Burwell	1876 Illion Street, San Diego, CA 92110
146	Dale E. Busse	11648 SW Military Lane, Portland, OR 97219
584	Louisa Butler	909 Maple St, Port Townsend, WA 98368
220	Loree Bykerk	542 W. 112 #2N, NY, NY 10025
409	Jack Calvin	Box 97, Sitka, AK 99835
206	Carlos A. Camargo	Stanford U. Med Center, Stanford, CA 94305
638	Marilyn Campbell	Forest Glen Preserve, RR1 Westville, IL 61883
337	William Campbell	185 West End Ave, 19C, NY, NY 10023
217	Charlotte Canary	8016 Ridge Blvd, Brooklyn, NY 11209
512	Paul Carmony	RR 3, Box 189, Alexandria, IN 46001
532	Fletcher Carr	3360 Garfield, Carlsbad, CA 92008
415	Stanley Mark Carroll	16581 Greenview Lane, Huntington Beach, CA 92649
450	Joe Cartier	235 Magnolia St, Costa Mesa, CA 92627
110	Richard Casperson	954 Mojave St, Idaho Falls, ID 83401
69	Richard Cassady	1863 Webster Ave, LA, CA 90026
591	Mr./Mrs.John Cassazza	72 Monterey Lane, Sierra Madre, CA
557	Susan Caswell	121 S. Hancock St, #7B, Madison, WI 53703
333	Frank Cervenka	5101 Kenwood Dr, Annandale, VA
491	Josephine Ciak	405-G Ridge Road, North Arlington, NJ 07032
214	Daniel Clancy Jr.	29 Douglas Ave, Staten Island, NY 10310
615	Dennis B. Cochran	2702 Drake Ave, Costa Mesa, CA 92626
462	James F. Collins	10 Conover St, Apt. 2, Freehold, NJ 07728
47	Mrs. William P. Conery	1221 7th St, New Orleans, LA 70115
476	Barbara L. Coon	2227 N. Belvedere Aven, Tucson, AZ 85712
245	C. G. Conradt	2250 Juniperberry Dr. San Rafael, CA 94903
578	Grace L. Corey	770 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11226
446	Joan E. Coughlin	2325 NW Blue Ridge Dr, Seattle, WA 98177
267	Robert W. Cowgill	115 Lake Rd, Menlo Park, CA 94025

649	Nancy Crane	Heritage Village, Apt 497 B, Southbury, CT 06488
375	Neal E. Creamer	8530 Wilshire Blvd, #506, Beverly Hills, CA 90211
394	Mr./Mrs. Gene Cripe	517 SE Third, Pendleton, OR 97801
310	Deanna Crispin	216 NW 7th St, Pendleton, OR 97801
141	Robert W. Crump	18902 94th W, Edmonds, WA 98020
479	Mr./Mrs.C.F.Culbertson	3668 N.Fair Oaks, Altadena, CA 91001
278	Betty R. Cummings	71 Ross Circle, Oakland, CA 94618
403	Emil,Anthony,Ralph Curcio	2925 Avenue S, Brooklyn, NY 11229
605	W.Thomas Curtis	10527 Montrose Aven, Bethesda, MD 20014
120	Loring Dales	1242 Glen Ave, Berkeley, CA 94708
37	Rollin dal Piaz	Box 93, Arcata , CA 95521
326	Robert Paul Dart	104 W. Calle Crespis, #5, Santa Barbara, CA 93105
87	Richard Davenport	9 Amy Place, White Plains, NY 10605
335	Claude Davis	1605 28th St NW, Rochester, MN 55901
378	Imogen Davis	22 Mohawk Dr, Easton, CT 06612
57	Betty Dean	4410 B Larch, Mtn, Home AFB, ID 83648
520	Laura Denby	School Lane, Lloyd Harbor, LI,NY 11743
552	Lina Derecktor	Heartwood, Katonah, NY 10536
285	Emil Deutsch	720 Narramore Ave #9, Buckeye, AZ 85326
184	Bayard de Volo	24671 Rollingwood Rd, El Toro, CA 92630
49	Annie Dillard	6910 Ardmore Dr NW, Roanoke, VA 24019
332	Dorothy C. Dillon	2325 42nd St, NW, Washington, DC 20007
135	Daniel Dimberg	14528 26 Mile Road, Oakdale, CA 95361
194	Ronald K. Dobbins	1671 Pepperwood Dr, St. Louis, MO 63141
198	R.M. Doerr	39 McFarland, Rolla, MO 65401
113	Steve Donnelly	1030 Flintlock Rd, Diamond Bar, CA 91765
273	Barbara & James Doran	792 Columbus Ave, NY, NY 10025
319	Robert E. Doubleday	Box 241, Fort Montgomery, NY 10922
500	Mary B. Drew	227 Orchard Ave, Webster Groves, MO 63119
70	Robert A. DRifka	5208 Lexington Ave, LA, CA 90029
574	Heister Drum	Suite 101, Landmark Bldg, Albuquerque, NM 87110
119	Mrs. P. Ducey	37815 Mosswood Dr, Fremont, CA 94536
59	C.E. Duncan	865 Thornwood Dr, Palo Alto, CA 94303
286	Lucile Dunham	6441 Valley View Rd, Oakland, CA 94611
536	William Philip Dunn II	RR 5, Box 5665, Juneau, AK 99801
396	William T. Dunn	RR 5, Box 5665, Juneau, AK 99801
268	John Duryea	1247 Cowper, Palo Alto, CA 94301
515	Betty Dzendolet	RD 2, Amherst, MA 01002
156	J.W. Elder	170 Center St, Auburn, CA 95603
225	Virginia Elliott	2870 Cedar St, San Diego, CA 92102
509	Claus L. Engelhardt	3794 Dana St, Bakersfield, CA 93306
60	Perle Epstein	710 Polk Ave, NYC,NY 10021
393	Mary Ann Eriksen	1103 S. Atlantic, Dillon, MT 59725
370	Ruth Ernst	12 Old Lyme Rd, Scarsdale, NY 10583
376	G.F. Estabrook	1009 Granger Ave, Ann Arbor, MI 48104
270	Charlotte Evans	501 Portola Road, Portola Valley, CA 94025
* 562	Albert J. Evers	2500 STeiner St, San Francisco, CA 95114
405	Cal & Jane Fair	Box 369, Soldotna, AK 99669
447	Jean S. Fallow	10220 Glen Rd, Potomac, MD 20854
188	Edwin Fancher	80 University Pl, NY, NY 10003
121	Dorothy G. Farley	Box 10, Burien, WA 98166
451	Fred Felter	485 NW Skyline Blvd, Portland, OR 97229
585	Gertrude Fiertz	107 Vanderbilt Ave, Manhasset, NY 11030
* 56	M/M Abe Evenich	1459 Grand Ave, Pacifica, CA 94044

571	Albert Fink	16550 Ventura Blvd, Encino, CA 91316
616	Lillian S. Fisher	5610 E 22nd St, Tucson, AZ 85711
45	Katherine G. Flynn	341 7th Ave, San Francisco, CA 94118
229	Howard H. Fogel	60 W. 13 St, NY, NY 10011
579	N.S. Forte	1005 Central Ave, Newport, KY 41071
227	A..T. Fraass	Box 790, Missoula, MT 59801
35	J. Dee Frankfourth	Box 403, Eagle River, AK 99577
427	Peter M. Friesen	140 Cedar Ave, Atwater, CA 95301
246	Grace K. Frerille	903 Clintonville St, Whitestone, NY 11357
186	Virginia&Harold Fretz	1400 W. Woodcrest Ave, Fullerton, CA 92633
185	JO Ellen Gardner	14634 Lark St, San Leandro, CA 94578
428	Victoria Gaydosik	1215 Mound St, Madison, WI 53715
336	U. and R. Gehring	7615 Leviston Ave, El Cerrito, CA 94530
383	Dorothy Geisler	2010 Junipero Ave, Long Beach, CA 90806
313	Virginia George	1045 SE 122 Ave, Portland, OR 97233
236	Braeme Gigas	1149 Skycrest Dr. #4, Walnut Creek, CA 94595
619	Peter Gillen	114 Otterby Rd, Malverne, NY 11565
55	Jean Parker Goebel	1573 1/2 Scott Rd, Burbank, CA 91504
115	Marie Golay	995-B South Orange Grove Blvd, Pasadena, CA 91105
385	David Goldberg	29 Moore St, Brooklyn, NY 11206
176	Elizabeth Goldworthy	1920 Tulare Ave, Richmond, CA
204	Martin Goodman	575 Madison Ave, NY, NY 10022
264	Joseph Goodwin	2989 Marion Ave, Bronx NYC, NY 10458
626	Herbert Gordon	5251 N. Harlem Ave, Chicago, IL 60656
658	Richard Gordon	Box 1512, Juneau, AK 99801
117	Kerry Gough	3410 Lakeshore Ave, Oakland, CA 94610
318	Paul W. Grant	1031 Alice St, Davis, CA 95616
341	Juliet Green	1745 N. Gramercy Pl, LA, CA 90028
611	John P. Greenspan	2324 Micarol Rd, Baltimore, MD 21209
347	Isidor Greenwald	127 W 79 St, NY, NY 10024
468	Doris E. Griffin	2085 150 Ave, San Leandro, CA 94578
540	Maitland Lee Griggs	Ardsley-on-Hudson, NY 10503
525	Howard A. Gross	230-06 Stronghurst Ave, Bellerose, NY 11427
485	Helen B. Guild	41 Barkers Pt Rd, Sands Pt, Pt. Washington, NY11050
418	Stephan Guild	Box 82, Conway, MA 01341
349	Ronald Guenther & Kathryn Maxon	Box 249, Venice, CA 90291
265	Gladys Gunness	60 Plaza Sq. Apt. 1105, St. Louis, MO 63103
663	Everett R. Hagen	Rt. 3, Box 271, Moscow, ID 83843
290	Brent Haglund	Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD 57102
31	Florence Hague	3420 Shamrock Dr. Charlott, NC 28215
103	Ruth Halliday	6009 Melrose, Hollywood, CA 90038
162	Elizabeth Hollaway	Box 37, EAFB, Anchorage, AK 99506
353	ERic Hamburg	6337 Southwood, St. Louis, MO 63105
628	Bruno Hanneman	1840 Alvarado NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110
501	Margaret Hansell	2670 San Antonio Dr, Walnut Cr,CA 94598
244	Lucetta Harkness	157-40 12 Ave, Whitestone, NY, NY 11357
129	B. R. Harms	555 Peru Rd, Sonoma, CA 95476
91	John L. Harper	67 Estelle Ct, Arcata, CA 95521
122	R. P. Harrison	2120 W. Greenhough, Missoula, MT 59801
481	Iola Harsen	411 7th St, Juneau, AK 99801
327	John Hart	Box 4181, San Rafael, CA 94903
342	Mrs. Peter Hart	301 Arbor Rd, Menlo Park, CA 94025
391	Mary F. Hartman	8541 Jenny Dr, St. Louis, MO 63121

148	Melvin C. Hartman	207 E 15th St, NY, NY 10003
317	Elinor Harvey	Box 1427, Juneau, AK 99801
291	G. Lloyd Hayes	105 Palmer Dr, Ft. Collins, CO 80521
566	Ben M. Hazeltine	East Shore Rd, Polson, MT 59860
192	Lawrence Heisinger	180 Amador Ave, San Bruno, CA 94066
493	Dorothy Heitlinger	216 22 130 Ave, Jamaica, NY 11413
226	Clarence E. Heller	98 Faxon Rd, Atherton, CA 94025
475	Harris Heller	Box 162, Boulder, CO 80302
600	Jane Hellman	11744 Altoona Dr, El Cajon, CA 92020
365	Gladys C. Hendrickson	1164 Sherwood Ave, Baltimore, MD 21212
575	Hal W. Hepler	536 Division St, East Lansing, MI 48823
90	Henry J. Herman	5 Bayberry Rd, Armonk, NY 10504
618	Mrs. Roy Herter	1033 Bompart Ave, St. Louis, MO 63119
325	Mrs. N. Herzbert	205 E 78th St (3K), NY, NY 10014
207	Charlton Heston	501 Doheny Rd, Beverly Hills, CA 90210
558	Dennis H. Hill	Box 1092, Lakeview OR 97630
73	Marguerite Hill	223 W. Victoria St. #11, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
400	Charlotte Hirst	118-09 83 Ave, Kew Gardens, NY 11415
50	Mr./Mrs. Wm. Hodges	1314 W. 159 St, Gardena, CA 90247
565	Robert Holzapfel	2409 Hannett NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110
42	Vikki Honkala	2115 McKay St, Falls Church, VA 22043
248	Grace&Wm. Horne	3-18 147 Place, Whitestone, NY 11357
573	Thomas E. Horobik	40000 4th Ave N, Great Falls, MT 59401
624	Maria Horst	Carol Drive RR 4 Box 518, Hopewell Jct, NY 12533
89	Robert Hosler	7657 Coldwater Cyn Ave, N. Hollywood, CA 91605
559	Caroline Hosmer	180 Highland Ave, Ridgewood, NJ 07450
251	Selma Hough	707 College Pl, College Pt. NY 11356
300	Ernestine Houston	464 Vassar Ave, Berkeley, CA 94708
599	William Houston	702-16th St, Santa Monica, CA 90402
661	Mr/Mrs. Robert Howard	1522 Stanford NE, Albu, NM 87106
330	James H. Howe	412 S. Genesee, LA, CA 90036
636	Henry E. Howland	99 Marshall Ridge Rd, New Canaan, CT 06840
309	W. W. Huffman	48 E St, Chula Vista, CA 92010
252	Linda Hughes	150-12 12th Ave, Whitestone, NY 11357
601	Kenneth Huddleston	645 Emerson St, Ripon, WI 54971
421	Dorothy C. Hull	2226 Patrillo Rd, Rolling Hills Estates, CA 90274
340	Jane L. Huneke	439 S Reese Pl, Burbank, CA 91506
221	William M. Hunt	315 Shore Rd, Burlington, VT 05401
241	Carl Husemoller	6830 E 11th St, Long Beach, CA 90815
645	Kenneth Husmann	Box 37,BRookings, SD 57006
433	Nick Jacobson	2644 W. Valley Blvd, Alhambra, CA
651	Joel Javish	CA
637	Phoebe Jefferson	501 W. 123 St, Apt 13E, NY, NY 10027
564	Robert Jespersen	1317 Wellesley NE, Albu, NM 87106
461	Elizabeth Jewell	67 Loma Vista, Orinda, CA 94563
430	Diane K. Johnson	185-05 Ilion Ave, St. Albans, NY 11412
136	Horton Johnson	22526 Guadilamar, Saugus, CA 91350
140	P. F. Johnson	5947 Jumilla Ave, Woodland Hills, CA 91364
612	Steven R. Johnson	220 4th St. #1, Ashland, OR 97520
331	W. W. Johnston	43-21 220 Pl, Bayside, NY 11361
494	Thomas Joyce	53 Wall St, NY, NY 10005
598	Abner Kaplan	2402 E. Strathmore Ave, Baltimore, MD 21214
593	Doris&George Kapp	1714 Burnett St, Brooklyn, NY 11229
324	Gertrude Keck	285 Hungry Hollow Rd, Spring Valley, NY 10977

104	Lauretta Keeler	2830 Hacienda St, San Mateo, CA 94403
381	Myra Keen	2241 Hanover St, Palo Alto, CA 94306
279	Richard/Eva Keller	Rt 1. Box 22, Thermal, CA 92274
361	Irene Kelley	7 Surrey Lane, Canton, MA 02021
613	George&Sue Kelly	McElmo Rt, Cortez, CO 81321
366	Ethel Kimberly	Prairie Stage, Box 68, Prairie, ID 83647
556	Donald Kindschi	Prairie du Sac, WI 53578
466	Bob/Sue Kinsley	514-17th A Huntington Beach, CA 92648
497	Melba Kissell	1212 Manzanita St, LA, CA 90029
346	Robert J. Kline	220 Park Aven, Merrick NY 11566
533	Jill Knutson	4112 N. 27th St, Arlington, VA 22207
304	Andrew Kobel	81-30 Dongan Ave, Elmhurst, NYC, NY 11373
502	M. J. Kohr	395 N. Daisy Ave, Pasadena, CA 91107
455	Arie Korporaal	9426 E. Lemon Ave, Temple City, CA 91780
410	Andrew Korus	Rt. 1. Box 148, Stockdale, TX 78160
425	Edith Kozler	9 1st St, Spring Valley, NY 10977
93	Eugene M. Krader	15 Charles St, NY, NY 10014
510	Helen/Anna Krause	728 Pinewoods Ave, Troy, NY 12180
545	Richard L. Kroger	Rt. 2, Box 259C, Newport, NC 28570
323	K. Kucke	4421 Iowa Ave, Tampa FL 33616
351	LuAnn Kuentzel	13704 Tierra Bonita Rd, Poway, CA 92064
526	Jeanne Lackmann	3795 NE 97, Seattle, WA 98115
132	Judith Lamb	624 S Mariposa St, Burbank, CA 91506
153	Robert/Vivian Lamb	804 Yale St, Santa Monica, CA 90403
630	Kathryn Larkin	Box 571, Lake Shore Dr, Lake Geneva, WI 53147
51	Terry Lash	3860 Park Blvd, Apt 9B, Palo Alto, CA 94306
61	Howard Lawrence	400 E 50 St, NY,NY 10022
432	Paul Lazzar & Belina	71-820 Hwy 111, Rancho Mirage, CA 92270
592	Carl Leathers	107 S Bellevue Dr, Nashville TN 37205
38	H. D. Lee	Box 2380, Anchorage, AK 99510
401	Gloria Lempke	85-25 Aspen Pl, Jamaica, NY 11432
125	Helen Leoanrd	1828 Maple Apt. 104W, Longview WA
58	Richard Leonard	15th Floor Mills Tower, 220 Bush St, SF, CA 94104
128	Frederic Leopold	111 Clay St, Burlington, IA 52601
295	Mary Le Roy	Cross River, NY Fair Hill 10518
521	Robert Lewis	Univ. of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58201
150	Adelia Lichan	22 9th St, Petaluma, CA 94952
603	Bob Lincoln	Box 7047, Fort Myers, FL 33901
281	Eric Lindroth	2133-C Via Puerta, Laguna Hills, CA 92653
64	Robert Linnell	23212 Audrey Ave, Torrance, CA 90505
168	Elizabeth Linscott	961 Hyland Dr, Santa Rosa, CA 95404
470	Russ Linton	2524 44th St, San Diego, CA 92105
506	Richard Little	14922 Dahlquist Rd, Santa Ana Irvine, CA 92705
345	Joyce Lobner	830 Sycamore Dr. Palo Alto, CA 94303
398	Alan Lott	3506 Wildcherry Rd, Baltimore, MD 21207
442	Miriam Lukens	279 Kirby Rd, Lebanon, OH 45036
219	Evelyn Lundstrom	1656 Edmonton Ave, Sunnyvale, CA 94087
215	Vernon A. Luthman	Box 4-1118, Anchorage, AK 99509
483	Margaret MacBride	1581 La Casita Dr, San Marcos, CA 92069
223	Mrs. Camile McAshan	1144 N Central Ave. Glendale, CA 91201
659	David McCargo	3300 S. Washington St, Englewood, CO 80110
266	J.D.&H.P.McClymonds	Box 539, Oakhurst, CA 93644
230	Charles J. McCorkell	336 E 5th St, NY, NY 10003
247	Evelyn McCray	1537 150 Pl, Whitestone, NY 11357

334	James J. McDaniel	2607 Arlington Blvd, Arlington, VA 22201
296	E. Kenneth McDonald	1104 Kevin Rd, Knoxville, TN 37919
357	K. McDonald	1406 Hepner, LA, CA 90041
191	M/M Robert McDonnell	1301 E Meda Avenue, Glendora, CA 91740
597	E. P. McElhany	1009 Laguna Avenue, Burlingame, CA 94010
356	James/Pamela McFarling	610 W. 3rd St, Cheney, WA 99004
527	Peter McGilligan	127 W. 79th St, NYC, NY 10024
467	Patrick McGinnis	4415 E. Sunset Dr, Phoenix, AZ 85718
240	Hugh McIntyre	1000 W. Carson St, Torrance, CA 90509
560	Mrs. C. McKell	1010 Aston Ave, Santa Rosa, CA 95404
134	Doris McKenzie	109 S. St. Andress Pl. LA, CA 90004
570	Mrs. Charles McLane	167 E 67th St 14A, NYC, NY 10021
482	W. S. Maloney	2018 Glendon Ave, LA, CA 90025
307	Mrs. Gail Mark	Star Rt, Box 887, Chugiak, AK 99667
238	Marcia Marks	1515 Broadway, NY, NY 10036
443	Miriam Marsh	11 Pine St, Stoneham, MA 02180
311	Philip Martbene	Box 1753, Vail, CO 81657
469	V. G. Marth	3197 Cape Verde, Costa Mesa, CA 92626
200	Loretta Martin	149-50 Cross Island Pky, Whitestone, NY 11357
77	Robert W. Martin	1109 Amherst Ave, Modesto, CA 95350
173	T. A. Martinez	13254 Calle Colina, Poway, CA 92064
54	Mrs. T. H. Masterson	70 El Cerrito, San Mateo, CA
72	Betty Matyas	3501 Pageant Dr, Sacramento, CA 95826
627	Brooke Maxwell	111 Sumner Rd, Brookline, MA 02146
537	Amy Mazza	40 Corte Cordova, Greenbraie, CA 94904
473	Leo Mellon	332 NE Plymouth Circle, Corvallis, OR 97330
380	Mrs. Gerald Melnick	2715 La Cuesta Dr. LA, CA 90046
435	Thomas Menaker	5 Riverside Dr, NY, NY 10023
379	Vivian Menaker	Box 118, Haines, AK 99827
644	Karl Menninger	1819 Westwood Circle, Topeka, KA 66604
373	Gene Merlino	16615 Park Lane Pl, Bel Air, CA 90049
32	Don Merritt	31 West Poplar, Helena, MT 59601
62	Nancy D. Merryman	835 Pine Hill Road, Stanford, CA 94305
254	Arthur Meyer	1106 S. Elm, Webster Groves, MO 63119
137	Peter A. Miceli	28 Hewlett Dr, East Williston, NY 11596
507	____ Mickle	1707 W. Silverlake Dr. LA, CA 90026
68	C. N. Miller	777 Armada Ter. San Diego, CA 92106
139	Mr/Mrs David Miller	1646 Rathford Dr. , St. Louis, MO 63141
550	John A. Miller	4015 NE 87th St, Seattle, WA 98115
608	W. B. Miller	Box 308, Silver City, NM 88061
280	Carolyn Minskoff	700 Park Avenue, NY, NY 10021
444	John D. R. Mitchell	Bryn Athyn, PA 19009
434	Ned B. Mitchell	427 Buckeye, Ft. Collins, CO 80521
387	Bob Moeller	21 Lincoln Place, Ossining, NY 10562
413	M/M Thomas Mogland	5988 S. Lakeview, Littleton, CO 80120
426	John Montagne	Rt 3, Box 145, Bozeman, MT 59715
505	Mavis Moore	103 Doncaster Rd, Malverne, NY 11565
589	Michael J. Moran	Box 117, Gardiner, NY 12525
166	Carl Morig	Box 932, Palo Alto, CA 94302
180	M/M Arthur Morley	4721 Choctaw Dr, San Diego, CA 92115
63	Donald Morrill	208 E. Windsor Ave #5, Alexandria, VA 22301
126	L. Morris	6641/2 S. St. Andrews Pl, LA, CA 90005
111	Kendric Morrish	3224 Tice Creek Dr. Apt. 11. Walnut Crk, CA 94595
265	Eric Morrow	1036 Park Ave, NY,NY 10028
179	Larry E. Moss	15201 De Pauw, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272

441	Edgar Mueller	7501 Maryland Ave, Clayton, MO 63105
213	Robert F. Mueller	7054 Dolphin Rd, Lanham, MD 20801
635	Neal/Elsie Munch	6 Barkalow Ave, Freehold, NJ 07728
650	Kurt Munchheimer	405 Wildwood Ave, Rio Dell, CA 95562
98	Raymond Mundt	2495 Armstrong Pl, Santa Clara, CA 95050
633	Michael Murphy	1411 Sunset Ave, Santa Monica, CA 90405
75	Swain/Mary Myrdal	Box 336, Sun City, CA
541	J. Sutton Myers	DAO-A09AF-E-96620 FPO, SF, CA Saigon
632	Richard T. Myren	Box 191, Auke Bay, AK 99821
289	Howard Naeve	2100 Ridgecrest Dr. SE, Albu, NM 87108
321	Dr/Mrs. G. P. Nagel	2332 Bella Vista, Santa Barbara, CA 93108
368	Mr/Mrs. Charles Neal	Rt 1 Box 107, Mt. Crawford, VA 22841
76	Dennis/Linda Neal	204 W. Simpson #3, Eureka CA 95501
411	Darby Nelson	11117 Welcome Ave N, Champlin, MN 55316
193	Frances Nelson	1035 Lassen Dr, Belmont, CA 94002
662	Lucretia Nelson	1641 Grand View Dr, Berkeley, CA 94705
201	John New	Biol Dept, State Univ College, Oneonta, NY 13820
272	H. W. C. Newberry	151 Hwy 2 E, Kalispell, MT 59901
92	Mrs. C. R. Nicewonger	80 Codornices Rd, Berkeley, CA 94708
294	William Nickel	449 E 68th St, Suite DS10, NY, NY 10021
123	C. H. Nielsen	5876 Sawmill Rd, Paradise, CA 95969
108	Tor Nilsen	751 Canyon Rd, Redwood City, CA 94062
158	William Northrop	2035 NW 58th St, Seattle, WA 98107
257	Carolyn Nuetzel	4661 Maryland, St Louis, MO 63108
160	Gary Nye	12 Camino Encinas, Orinda, CA 94563
648	Janet R. O'Brien	1336 La Porte #10, Fort Collins, CO 80521
419	James O'Donnell	431-14th Ave E, Apt. 108, Seattle, WA 98102
595	Marilyn Oliva	307 Scott Dr, Colesville, MD 20904
477	Peter D. Orchard	5500 Foothill Garden Ct. #30, Sacramento, CA 95841
203	Mark Ormond	Chaminade High School, Mineola, NY 11501
237	Diana P. Orr	1484 2nd Ave, NY, NY 10021
282	Margo Osherenko	1138 Dulzura Dr, Santa Barbara, CA 93108
508	Elizabeth M. Osuna	9230 Pinkard Lane, El Cajon, CA 92021
389	Mrs. George Oswald	463 Cherry Drive, Pasadena, CA 91105
554	Victor Ouimet	200 Riverside Dr, 7_F, NY, NY 10025
459	C. M. Overton	543 Glenwood Ave, Prescott, AZ 86301
114	Robert Oyler	1065 W. 23rd St, Upland, CA 91786
640	Sophie Pabian	137 Pemberton St, Phila, PA 19147
529	Peter Pabisch	901 Dartmouth NE, Albu, NM 87106
453	Dorothy Page	2835-A Miradero Dr, Santa Barbara, CA 93105
182	Dina Paisner	119 Bank St, NYC, NY 10014
617	Hall Park	26 Observatory Hill, Cincinnati, OH 45208
471	Douglas Parker	1605 1/2 Lomita Bl. #3, Harbor City, CA 90710
88	Patricia Parmelee	32 Franklin Ave, Sea Cliff, NY 11579
660	Adele M. Paterson	16 Red Rock Way, San Rafael, CA 94903
298	M/M Stanley Paterson	3242 San Lucas, Rte 3, Carmel City, CA 93921
530	George Peters	906 11th NW, Albu, NM 87102
363	M/M Wiliam Peterson	4 Ward Drive, Angola, NY 14006
657	M/M Gene Petrik et al	678 Taylor, Crescent City, CA 95531
339	Katherine Petterson	Box 543, Kelseyville, CA 95451
388	Ferne Petty	RD 4, Canton, NY 13617
350	Thomas J. Pike	69-83 180 St, Fresh Meadows, NY 11365
209	Judy Pizarro	4 Hawthorne Rd, Gibbsboro, NJ 08026

181	Mrs. Robert Peterson	1419 Fairfax Rd, Bellevue, NE 68005
39	Steven/Barbara Platt	3823 Valley Lane, El Sobrante, CA 94803
408	Roscoe Poland et al	3942 Hughes Ct, San Diego, CA 92115
399	Betty Pollock	150 Coronado # 407, Daly City, CA 94015
480	Howard/Mary Poore	Middle Rd, West Newbury, MA 01985
492	Dorothy Poster	515 West End Ave, NY, NY 10024
503	David Potter	2249 S 3rd W #1, Missoula, MT 59801
250	Gertrude Powell	166-27-21 Ave, Whitestone, NY 11357
305	Mrs. Lawrence Powers	4 E 95th St, NY, NY 10028
71	P. M. Prend.....	245 Park Ave, 36th Floor, NY, NY 10017
287	Patrick Price	9067 W. Woodard Dr, Denver, CO 80227
67	Pat Pyne	1168 Hess Ave, Fairbanks, AK 99701
436	Jon/Maureen Pyner	44934 Kingtree, Lancaster, CA 93534
386	Josephine Quinn	360 E 55th St, NY, NY 10022
116	Laura Randell	413 E. Fairview, Inglewood, CA 90302
175	Alfred Ratz	18182 Allegheny Dr, Santa Ana, CA 92705
82	S .E. Raymond	604 11th Ave E, Seattle WA 98102
539	Alberta Redcraft	1125 Pajaro Street, Salinas, CA 93901
486	John Redican	3119 Hiawatha Ave, Pt. Pleasant, NJ 08742
320	Evelyn Refshauge	7201 Radnor Rd, Bethesda, MD 20034
303	David Remley	2904 Blake Rd, SW, Albu, NM 87105
97	Brenda Renten	Box 1754, Newport Beach, CA 92663
260	M. E. Reynolds	5512 36 NE, Seattle, WA 98105
602	Rosemary Reynolds	235 E. 22 Street, NY, NY 10010
534	Richard Rhodes	Box 578, Duncan, BC, Canada V9L3X9
154	Charlotte B. Rice	3771 San Ysidro Way, Sacramento, CA 95825
171	Cynthia/Stephen Rice	Box 552, Moscow, ID 83843
371	Elizabeth/Gordon Rice	2 Middle Lane, Westbury, NY 11590
642	Robert Rice	146 Willow St, Brooklyn, NY 11201
546	Pamela Rich	9 Mile Chena Hot Springs, FBK, AK 99701
112	Beverly Riddell	4955 Wolf St N, Salem, OR 97303
297	Done Riepe	132-21 114th Pl, Ozone Park, NY 11420
224	Mrs. Neil Riley	908 E Shady Lane, Wayzata, MN 55391
465	C. D. Ritter	2021 12th St, Bedford, IN 47421
164	Norman Roberts	530 Silvergate, San Diego, CA 92106
165	Stacy B. Robeson	451 17 Mile Drive, Pacific Grove, CA 93950
474	Laurel Robinson	1641 Grand View Dr, Berkeley, CA 94705
524	Laurance Rockefeller	57 E 73 St, NY, NY 10021
424	Margaret Rocle	Rt. 1 Box 455, Ramona, CA 92065
124	William Roe	614 Willow St, Cranford, NJ 07016
422	M/M Wilson Roessler	12732 Orizaba Ave, Downey, CA 90242
561	Robert Rohwer	Div. Biol. Cal. Inst. Tech, Pasadena, CA 91109
292	Gary Rosentrater	810 S 11th St, Montrose, CO 81401
253	Agnes/Philip Roth	146-11 15th Ave, Whitestone, NY 11357
652	Lynn Rothstein	137 Beach 138 St, Belle Harbor, NY 11694
417	Mrs. Robt. Roudebush	1073 Buena Vista Way, Carlsbad, CA 92009
94	Hazel Roy	29 W. 74th St, NYC, NY
322	Martha Rudnicki	Radwyn Apt. H-19, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010
513	Donald Rugg	92 Overbrook Drive, Princtone, NJ 08540
498	Blanche Rumsey	1720 Sunburst Circle, Georgetown, CO 80444
152	M/M Dlae E. Ruse	6 Skyline Crest, Monterey, CA 93940
65	Mildred Russell	none
242	John Rust	5033 Biloxi Ave, N. Hollywood, CA 91601
402	Joseph Saccardi	70-07 69 St, Glendale, NY 11227
172	Diane Sage	4353 Mt. Henry Ave, San Diego, CA 92117

231	Damona Sain	120 W Maple Ave, Langhorne, PA 19047
517	Ellia Sarot	435 W 119 St, NY, NY 10027
329	Angiola Sartorio	Fish Camp, CA 93623
460	W and G Sattler	4050 Poplar Ave, Concord, CA 94521
293	Charlotte Saunders	30 Saltus Drive, Old Saybrook, CT 06475
478	Alice Savage	492 Valley Rd, Brooktondale, NY 14817
644	Carleton Schaller, Jr	16 School St, Littleton, NH 03561
457	Arno Scheffel	3848 W. 226 St, Apt. 208, Torrance, CA 90505
359	Elizabeth Schilling	2070 Jackson St, SF, CA 94109
352	Ricky Schlanger	8515 Avenue N, Brooklyn, NY 11236
48	Lee Schmidt	Box 130, Mt. Edgecumbe, AK 99835
518	Jason Schoener	Robinhood Star Rt, 2, Bath, ME 04530
362	Katherin Schulz	Old Lake View Ave, Hamburg, NY 14075
107	Elizabeth Schwartz	1901 9th Ave, Sacramento, CA 95818
538	Victoria Schwartz	" "
646	Sheila Schwatzburg	2827 Prince St, Berkeley, CA 94705
423	Brent Scott	Box 120, Mt. Edgecumbe, AK 99835
40	Irene Seashore	3911 Lakewood Ave, White Bear Lake, MN 55110
284	Martin Senft	456 Merrick Rd, Lynbrook, NY 11563
328	C. M. Senske	279 Cecilia Way, Blvdr Tiburon, CA 94920
258	Gregory Seymour	Whte Mtn Dis. USFS, Bishop, CA 93514
145	S and E Shafer	285 Riverside Dr, NY, NY 10025
314	Joan Shalack	360 N. Bedford Dr, Beverly Hills, CA 90210
551	Elizabeth Shand	6183 Balcolm Canyon Rd, Moorpark, CA 93021
582	R. L. Sharp	230 E. Whiting, Fullerton, CA 92632
596	William Sheridan	2210 W 35th St, San Pedro, CA 90732
169	N. & V. Sherman	East Lakeshore, Whitefish, MT 59937
504	Jeanne Shields	Greenville, DE 19807
437	James Shield et al	1115 Hillcrest Dr, Lafayette, CA 94549
177	Avery Shuey	24780 Adams Road, Los Gatos, CA 95030
78	Jacob Sigg	338 Ortega St, San Francisco, CA 94122
641	Linda Signarovitz	1022 Green St. Allentown, PA 18102
205	Mrs. Simmons	1384 N Holliston St, Pasadena, CA 91104
656	R and D Simms	4-B2 Copley Hill, Charlottesville, VA 22903
99	Hilary Simons	4020 Stone Canyon Ave, Sherman Oaks, CA 91403
211	M/M Francis Simonsen	Schultz Rd, Lake View, NY 14085
144	Alma Skinch	2769 University Ave, Bronx, NY 10468
655	"	"
95	Stanley Skinner	214-N Avenida Majorca, Laguna Hills, CA 92653
212	Livia Sklar	3135 Johnson Ave, Bronx, NY 10463
384	David Slusser	826 A St, Springfield, OR 97477
452	Carrie Smith	226 Norwood St, Redlands, CA 92373
522	Irene Smith	424 Pleasant St, Leominster, MA 01453
283	Larry Smith	5196 Dawn St, Charleston, WV 25312
544	Mary Smith	192 E 75th St, NY, NY 10021
496	Sally Smyth	68 W 83 St, NY, NY 10024
440	Lyn Snoddon	20 Pine St, NY, NY 10015
41	Rachel Snyder	1133 24th St, NW, Washington, D.C. 20037
407	A.G. Soderlund	4001 Mt. Barnard Ave, San Diego, CA 92111
102	Saul Solomon	755 Park Avenue, NY, NY 10021
101	M. Speiser	4220 E. Springfield St, Simi Valley, CA 93063
495	Virginia Spiller	385 N. Westwind Dr, El Cajon, CA 92020
454	Richard Spotts	300 Eula Dr, Montebello, CA 90640
360	Louis Squibb	Box 331, Cambria, CA 93428
235	Henry Staehle	Huntington Hills, Rochester, NY 14622

631	Thad Stanford	873 Medical Center Dr NE, Salem, OR 97301
610	Marian Stansell	402 W Forest St, Roswell, NM 88201
448	David Stearns	516 Evergreen Dr, Mira Loma, CA 91752
127	Joe Stevens	408 Ash St, Leavenworth, WA 98826
44	Robert W. Stevens	244 SW 191 St, Seattle, WA 98166
210	M/M Richard Stevenson	9211 Lakeside Ave S, Angola, NY 14006
79	Robert F. Stewart	332 SLorraine Blvd, LA, CA 90020
81	William Stivers	4107 North Star St, Spenard, AK 99503
218	Valerie Stivison	616 Moraga St, #4, SF, CA 94122
36	Kris Stone	Rt # Box 584, Woodland, CA 95695
147	Henry Stoutz	3003 Loma Vista Road, Suite F, Ventura, CA 93003
653	John Sutherland	138 Lathrop St, Madison, WI 53705
647	Ellen Sutton	63 Dana St, Cambridge, MA 02138
490	John Swanson	Box 922, Berkeley, CA 94701
46	Rebecca Ann Szabo	4214 Queensbury Road, Hyattsville, MD 20781
66	Russell Tabbert	862-A Yak Estates, FBK, AK 99701
587	JackieTalley	9028 Ridgecrest Dr, Alamogordo, NM 83310
105	Lyle Taylor	3301 Helena Dr NW, Huntsville, AL 35810
484	Sally Taylor	CT College, New London, CT 06375
100	Irwin Tekulsky	105 E 85 St, NY, NY 10028
568	John Terry	200 E 66th St, NY, NY 10021
178	Elizabeth Thacher	4831 Thacher Rd, Ojai, CA 93023
414	P and A Thacher	6609 Arroyo del Oso NE, Albu, NM 87109
151	Henry Koerper & Gilbert Thirbault	Chapman College, Orance, CA 92666
149	M. L. Thoren	842 E Villa St, Pasadena, CA
606	M and M Thornburgh	9798 LaMar St E, Spring Valley, CA 92077
472	Ethel Thorniley et al	757 Drexel, Detroit, MI 48215
259	Phillips Thygeson	Box 622, Los Altos, CA 94022
547	Ernest, Frank & Margaret Tilford	7039 E Katchina Ct, Tucson, AZ 85715
580	Margaret Timko	411 Cameron Pl, Glendale, CA 91207
463	Ron Tipton	1004 22 St NW, Washington, DC 20037
511	John/Jayne Todd	945 Matadero Ave, Palo Alto, CA 94306
431	Alan Tokunaga	Box 945, Wailuku, HA 96793
523	Phil Tollefsrud	11408 Golden Gate Ave NE, Albu, NM 87111
338	John Tuteur	1393 Green Valley Rd, Napa, CA 94558
489	Mrs. Mack Tyner, Jr	1421 SW 13 Ave, GAinesville, FL 32608
412	John Unterecker	560 Riverside Dr, Apt 21A, NYC, NY 10027
262	C.A. and D. VAile	Box 626, Corona, CA 91720
456	Edith Van Cleve	The Plaza, 5th Ave at 59 St, NY, NY 10019
555	Jeanette Van Derveer	2175 Bryant St, Palo Alto, CA 94301
301	Jan Van Dort	311 Franklin St, Juneau, Ak 99801
588	Beatrice Van Horne	112 Scenic St, Santa Cruz, CA 95060
277	Gordon ViGario	1520 S Oak Knoll Ave, Pasadena, CA
629	Bernard Viltemaire	1865 211th St, Bayside NY 11360
416	Cindy Voorspuy	153 Benziger Ave, SI, NY 10301
567	George Vyverberg	394 Jackson Ave, West Hempstead, NY 11552
33	Alma Walker	1095 Iveywood Dr, Athens, GA 30601
86	H.E & Mrs. Walker	1513 S 1st Ave, Yakima WA 98902
143	Harriet Walker	1020 Seneca St, Seattle, WA 98101
464	Randy Walterson	796 Posada Wy, Fremont, CA 94536
458	Eric Walther	486 9th St, Brooklyn, NY 11215
623	Cornelius Warriner	Bolton Landing, NY 12814
161	Billie Warson	1418 10th St, Santa Monica, CA
43	Patricia Washington	4762 A South Capitol Ter, Washington, DC 20032

377	P. Meixsell Weaver III	116 Broad Ave, Leonia, NJ 07605
438	LUcille Wedge	Box 164, Hill City, SD 57745
34	Robert Weeden	Box 80425, College, AK 99701
604	Albert H. Weeks	60 West St, Keene, NY 03431
487	Susan F.C. Weil	Baldwin Rd, Mt. Kisco, NY 10549
196	Terry Weiler	250 Surfview Dr,Pacific Palisades, CA 90272
367	Muriel Weissberg	3355 Mac's Rd, Redding, CA 96001
372	Rose Weld	Centre St, Dover, MA 02030
654	Ralph A. Wells	3402 Sirius, El Paso, TX 79904
74	Harry Westley	926 3rd Ave E, Kalispell, MT 59901
439	Harriet Wheeler	Riverview Rd, Irvington-on-Hudson, NY 10533
85	Darrel Whipple	Rt 1, Box 431, Rainier, OR 97048
392	Harris Whitaker	1308 SE Germond, Roseburg, OR 97470
390	Mark White	Box 1132, Kodiak AK 99615
239	Russell Whiting	2 Midland Gardens, Bronxillve, NY 10708
263	Steven Widnick	230 E 2 St, Apt 1C, NYC, NY 10009
199	David Wierdsma	205 E 78 St, NYC, NY 10021
594	V. Elisabeth Willet	5307 Nevada Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20015
528	David Williams	218 1/2 W Sussex, Missula, MT 59801
274	Evan Wilson	3145 O Street, Washington, DC 20007
531	Richard Wilson	2111 Nimitz Dr, Des Plaines, IL 60018
83	Charles Winter	4242 92 Ave SE, Mercer Island, WA 98040
382	Robert Witzeman	4619 E Arcadia Lane, Pheonix AZ 85018
374	Bill Wolf	1922 Grace Cove, Hollywood, CA 90068
306	Mrs. Robert Wolfe	4010 Hulman St, Terre Haute, IN 47803
354	Harold Wood, Jr	1031 Alice St, Davis, CA 95616
109	Albert C. Woodcock	450 E 20 St, NY, NY 10009
84	Mr. L. J. Woodyatt	2850 Rosemary Lane, Falls Church, VA
53	Nora Workman	1506 17th E, Seattle, WA 98112
348	Eleanor Wotkyns	315 E 9th St, Davis, CA 95616
96	Arthur T. Wright	213 Commonwealth Ave, Alexandria, VA 22301
355	Corbin Wright	123-25 82 Ave, Kew Gardens, NY 11415
232	Dorothy Wright	110 Organe Drive, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
577	Gladys Wright	344 Overlook Dr, West Lafayette, IN 47906
202	M/M James Wyrtzen	150-05 12 Ave, Whitestone, NY 11357
569	Michael Yokell	Sunshine Canyon Rd, Salina Star Rt, Boulder Co80302
586	Steve Zachary	265 E 14th St, Chico, CA 95926
170	Ed Zahniser	1-E Northway, Greenbelt, MD 20770
576	Mathias Zahniser	Central Mich Univ, Mt. Pleasant, MI 48859
621	Ben&Phyllis Zuckerman	Apt E 1810 Bonita Ave, Berkeley, CA 94720
276	Ralph Zusman	1523 11th St, Apt H, Santa Monica, CA 90401

11/7/73

187

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Director
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

As an ecology minded citizen I ask that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness system, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is ~ 3,500,000 acres.

This unique Wilderness refuge with its tremedous scenic and ~~wilderness~~ wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge system and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please include this letter in the hearing records.

Respectfully

Melissa M. Abbott
2225 Cam. Cabala
L.J Ca 92137

288

November 14, 1973

RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

To: Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
From: Richard D. Adams
Subject: Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

Dear Sir:

With respect to the conclusions that your Bureau has reached concerning the possible designation of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge as Wilderness under the Wilderness Act, I must disagree and encourage not only keeping it within the National Wildlife Refuge System but also its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I believe that it is very clear that this area represents a unique part of our wildlife heritage which is being encroached upon by other priorities.

This area is inhabited by many species of animal life which cannot live in an environment which is not carefully preserved. The blacklegged kittiwakes, pelagic cormorants, and many other bird species inhabit this area and depend upon it for survival. These species are unknown throughout most of the world and must be protected. I'm sure that it is hardly necessary to elaborate upon the wildlife resource of the area.

The Bureau's objections based on the existence of the Natives is indefensible. The Natives can still operate their snowmobiles bacause they are a part of their prior existing right and are exempted by the Wilderness Act. If this area is not preserved as wilderness then their Native culture may very well be exploited by outside capital interests and they could be left totally defenseless. This culture could be lost the same way as the American Indian's.

An imprecise refuge boundary is hardly a reason for relinquishment of the refuge. A clearly defined line could be drawn up before or after the Natives claim their land under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

If the Bureau's present position on management really is "directed primarily at protecting the ecological integrity of the natural environment" then you cannot concur with the Alaska State Highway Department who forsee a need to build a road around the island of Nunivak. A road would be totally contrary to your own bureau's statement. The building of a road cannot be used as a legitimate argument against preservation , by your Bureau.

I recommend that Nunivak Island be kept within the refuge system and that your Bureau support the wilderness proposals by the conservationists. I request that my letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Richard D. Adams

Richard D. Adams

Richard Adams
805 W. 27th
Kearney, Nebraska
68847

189

RUTH ADAMS, M. D.
147 WEST 79TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10024
YU 8-4800

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wild Life
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage, Alaska

November 8, 1973

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you in support of conservationists who recommend that all of Nunivak National Wild Life Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. This should include surrounding submerged land and small off-shore islands. You will notice that I'm writing from New York City, and may wonder why I should care about Wild Life Regufes situated so far away from me. I feel that with ~~there~~ has indeed become "a small space-ship", and that whatever happens ine one part of the system affects the rest of us. The presence of so many varieties of wild life on this earth makes life richer for all of us humans. Also, I suspect that the existence of many species is necessary for the preservation of ecological balance and possibly for the ultimate survival of the human race.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Adams, M.D.

553

323 Maryland Ave. NE
Washington DC 20002
November 18, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir:

Please include this letter in the record of the hearing on wilderness proposals for Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

As one who grew up in the Pacific Northwest and was trained in natural resources management, I strongly favor wilderness status for all of Nunivak except those lands to be selected by the Natives.

The use of snow machines should be recognized as a prior existing right within the wilderness. And let us remember that, if the fuel situation grows worse, there may be a change in the use of these vehicles as a result of rising gasoline prices.

The reindeer herding is not incompatible with wilderness status. Let us recall that in many units of the National Wilderness Preservation System there is grazing of domestic livestock, and this use was recognized in the Wilderness Act itself.

None of the other objections listed by the Bureau in its opposition to wilderness status for Nunivak has any merit, in my judgment.

I strongly urge the Bureau of Sport Fisheries to prepare a wilderness proposal for Nunivak and submit it to the Congress under provisions of the Wilderness Act, including approximately 3,500,000 acres of the Refuge. This Refuge serves important national purposes, and should be kept in Federal hands with the added protection of wilderness designation.

Sincerely,

George Alderson

590

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

325 Berryman Drive
Snyder, New York 14226
November 13, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing in regard to the possibility of the establishment of a Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Area. I strongly believe that the establishment of this refuge as a wilderness area would be a good move by benefitting not only the unique wildlife in the area but the native population as well. Now that it is almost inevitable that Alaska will be decimated in parts by the construction of that horrid pipeline, it is even more important that the remaining wild areas remain as they are. If such destruction is allowed to continue, Alaska will lose forever it's beauty and uniqueness.

Please include this letter in the wilderness hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

John R. Alexander

John R. Alexander

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Director
Anchorage, Alaska

620

MRS. HOWARD ALLEN
3730 EL CANTO DRIVE
SPRING VALLEY, CALIF. 92077

11-14-73

Dear Sir:

For Record on Nuniak Wilderness.

Your Bureau's record for protecting our nations wildlife should be strengthened by firm, positive action to place all of the Nuniak Refuge under Wilderness catagory. There are enough loopholes in the law so you can administer the area properly; with no Wilderness protection the area could become a source of increasing mng. problems.

(Friends who fly have told me of this area)

Sincerely

Harris Allen

216

I agree with these sentiments.
We have created enough slums —

R S Ames

Robert S. Ames
1205 I Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

(142)

November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I feel that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System because of its impressive variety of wildlife which includes muskox, large nesting colonies of seabirds, large populations of waterfowl and other migratory birds which utilize the luxuriant areas of eelgrass and other important feed. The clear streams of the refuge are used as spawning grounds by several varieties of salmon and the waters adjacent to the refuge are inhabited by many marine mammals including two rare species of whales and two endangered species.

Though the natives now use snowmobiles which are ordinarily not allowed in areas of wilderness classification, this is a right which is permitted under the Wilderness Act for subsistence purposes.

I urge you to give every consideration to including the above-named refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Dick N. Anderson
9332 - 5th S.W.
Seattle, Wa. 98106

Copies to Senators Magnuson and Jackson and Representative Brock Adams

Nov.11,1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage,Alaska 99501

344

Dear Sir,

We are asking you to support the placing of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge into the Wilderness system except for the lands selected by the Natives under the Natives Claims Act.

No better legacy can be left to the generations to to come than untouched areas of this kind in an all too crowded world.

Sincerely

Rita & Ivan Angle
433 Dianne Court
South San Francisco
California 94080

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Juneau, Alaska

Mr. H.C. Arens (197)
Ardsley-on-Hudson
New York
10503.
Nov. 8, 73.

Dear Sir:

We respectfully ask you to put our 5 family votes on record for the inclusion of all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge to be placed in the Wilderness System. Keep our beautiful last wilderness areas in their original state.

Very sincerely
Mr. H.C. Arens & Fam.

Nov. 16, 1973

Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

514

Dear Sir:

I agree that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for areas used by natives, and urge you to support that position.

It is urgent that our wilderness be preserved.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Ei Arnow

216 Longview Ter
YONKERS, NY 10710

404

Mrs. David H. Atkins
130 North Westgate Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90049

2 1973

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov 18, 73

Dear Sir:

We spent 2 months in Alaska this fall, and were very impressed.

Please put all of Nunivak Natl Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness system — except of course, the lands [illegible] under the Natives Claims Act

Sincerely

Constance O. Atkins

581

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

John G. Augustine
19550 Meredith Ave.
Euclid, Ohio 44119

November 15, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Recently I became aware of a hearing concerning the status of Nunival Island as wilderness. I was rather distressed to discover that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife had no plans to propose any of Nunivak Island for wilderness status.

My opinion concerning the situation is that the Bureau's stance is indefensible. The six reasons given by the bureau for their actions have been adequately refuted by conservationists. I believe all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the wilderness system with the exception of lands selected by natives under the Native Claims Act. This unique area should be kept as natural as possible to preserve its wildlife and other wilderness qualities. Please include this letter in your official hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

John G. Augustine

John G. Augustine

255

Mrs. Kirby B. Austin
2855 N.W. Stewart St.
Corvallis, Ore. 97330

Nov. 7, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

I am greatly concerned about the unique wilderness refuge-Nunivak and urge that all of it be placed in the Wilderness system, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the native claims act.

Too much destruction has already occurred thruout the world. Every effort should be expended to conserve what is left that merits saving.

Sincerely,

Fannie M. Austin

REPLY MESSAGE

(369)

TO Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

BERNARD J. AXELROD
76 WENDT AVENUE
LARCHMONT, N. Y. 10538
TELEPHONE 914 834-7676

SUBJECT Nunivak

DATE Nov. 10, 1973

FOLD

MESSAGE

Dear Sir

I urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. I hope you will do everything possible to accomplish this.

Sincerely
B J Axelrod

SIGNED

cc - Senator Jacob Javits
- Congressman Ogden Reid
- Senator James Buckley

TO

DATE

REPLY

FOLD

SIGNED

RECIPIENT

308

November 13, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 0 1973
Office of the Area Director

Dear Sir:

We urge that the unique wilderness of tremendous scenic and wildlife resource known as Nunivak Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for the areas selected by Natives under the Native Claims Settlement Act and the village of Mekoryuk.

We urge inclusion of all tidal and submerged lands in the refuge in this Wilderness Preservation System;this is vital for a complete ecosystem.

Reindeer herding leaves little noticeable man infringement and is primarily important to the subsistence needs of the natives.

The snowmobile use is a prior existing right permitted to continue by the Wilderness Act and by establishing the Nunivak as wilderness the important continuation of Native culture and subsistence will be assured.

The suggested plan of a road around the entire island of Nunivak by the Alaska State Highway Department is a strong argument for the establishment of Nunivak in the Wilderness System , thus preventing the destruction of the natural values which BSFW itself has emphasized as primary importance.

A Coast Guard-maintained marine beacon on Cape Mohican is to date the only use by lighthouse,military or navy. The Executive order establishing military uses should not be used as a reason for non-wilderness designation. Current values of the Nunivak could influence the change of the Order.

We ask that this letter be made a part of the Official Hearing Record.

Sincerely,

Virginia R. Bacher

Frederick A. Bacher Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Bacher Jr.
24 Seca Place
Salinas, Ca. 93901

261

1210 18th Avenue East
Seattle, Washington 98112
November 7, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We are writing to support the proposal that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except Native Claims areas.

Certainly the use of some part of the land by the natives for raising wildlife is not inconsistent with the wilderness concept.

Please place this letter in the official hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Charles M. Bagley, Jr.

Charles M. Bagley, Jr., M.D.

Nancy H. Bagley

Nancy H. Bagley

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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NOV 1 3 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

515 N. 17 St. #5
San Jose, Calif. 95112
Nov. 10, 1973

3143

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries And Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir

I request that this letter be placed in the official hearing record on the Nunivak Island Refuge wilderness proposal. I desire that this largest Island refuge in the National Wildlife Refuge System to be designated as wilderness in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I see no conflict of use of snow mobiles by the natives with wilderness. This is clearly a prior existing right permitted under the wilderness Act. For this right is necessary as the best possible means to assure the continuation of the native culture and the subsistence pattern as it now exists.

Nor is the reindeer herding by the natives a barrier to preservation since the Nunivak Refuge has been shown to be left in a substantially untrammeled condition and the imprint of man's work is substantially unnoticeable. This enterprise contributes importantly to the subsistence needs of the Nunivak native population.

The idea that the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 and the imprecise nature of the refuge boundary as arguements against wilderness designation is nonsense. The very act of wilderness designation is the operation of defining more precise boundaries. It then follows that this should be seen as an opportune time to make provision for the exclusion of the village of Mekoryuk and those areas to be selected by the natives. Indeed, this is a windfall of opportunity to settle any chance of claim conflict that could arise in the future. It should further be seen that this is the very means of insuring against possible future impact from reindeer herding, snow mobile use or any other native activity.

That the Alaska State Highway department is making plans for the intrusion of the refuge by building roads there should be seen as the strongest reason of all for wilderness protection under the wilderness Act. Without such protection all of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife's previous management of protecting the ecological integrity of the natural environment in the Nunivak Refuge will have been for nothing. The wilderness preservation designation is needed to reinforce the Bureau's past good work towards staving off such possible destruction of the natural environment on Nunivak.

There is no real conflict of Wilderness Preservation designation with that part of the Executive Order establishing Nunivak Refuge that allows certain

military entitlements. The Coast Guard-maintained marine beacon on Cape Mohican has been the only such entitlement actually asserted. The Executive Order allowing such entitlements should be changed to reflect the actual uses as they stand. It would be highly unreasonable to dis-allow an area of nearly 3,500,000 acres the protection of the Wilderness Preservation System for one small marine beacon.

I hereby strongly urge that this unique wilderness refuge of scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance to be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin H. Bailey

Benjamin H. Bailey

429

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1973
Office of the Assistant Director

"O give thanks unto the Lord; for He is good"
PSALM 106:1

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,-

We hope letters will help Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge put in the Wilderness System.

We are far away, but working diligently in Fla. for Conservation.

Good luck.

Sincerely
Charlotte J. Bair
Mrs Robert J. Bair

B...
...
Palm Beach Fla
33480

397

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1950 Knoxville Avenue
Long Beach, California 90815
November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

My dear Sir:

The following letter is intended to be placed in the hearings record on the Nunivak Wilflife Refuge.

I recommend that all of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. In order to protect the scenic and wildlife resources of both national significance and international significance is to keep this area in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not have it relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence P. Baker

Copy to Congressman Craig Hosmer

(6C7)

RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

11/15/73

To Whomever it may concern:

I would like to write in defense of keeping or desi--ignation of Nunivak Island as a Wilderness area. I am writing in behalf of The Wilderness Society, of which I am a member.

Nunivak Refuge is supposed to have 3.6 Million acres, an conservationists feel that 3.5 million acres should be kept as wilderness. This would leave 100,000 acres or a tenth of a million outside the wilderness catagory. There are two main reasons for this as I can interpret from the information provided. First, the island as home to about 250 Eskimos, who are still living in semi-aberigional condition at least. Taking away the island as wilderness would upset their pattern of life style, which has already happened far too many times over the entire globe in the last few hundred years. People should always be allowed to live in peace providing no harm is caused, because of human rights. The Eskimos's use of snowmobiles to earn a living, while not good, and certainly elimination of cultural heritage, does not interfere much with the wilderness idea, and in some cases seems necessary to perpetuate their culture. Their herding of Reindeer likewise does not eliminate wilderness, but aids them in main--taining aboriginal cultural conditions. There is no large--scale agriculture on the island. The Eskimos' right to have individual land plots will not interfere with the wilderness designation because their land would be in the .1 million acres not designated as wilderness.

Second, and just about as important to many people is that the island harbours many species of wildlife, some of which are on the verge of extinction, and who need all the protection they can get. This includes sea birds, sea mamals and land mamals. The Eskimos depend on some of the more ab--undant ones for food. Wildlife is in too much of a peril today to let any territory be carelessly handed over to gre--edy or over-anxious causes. The proposed plan to bould a road around the island would interfere with the natural life stated above, and so far, wilderness has not interfered with military plans, perhaps consideration of some less valuable area could be made if military installations are desired. This "purits" interpretation of The Wilderness Act is not good, because there are very few areas untouched at all by civilization, mainly because of careless or greedy use in the past: but they are close enough that action now can save them, and or create them to what they once were. Please take this into consideration.

Sincerely,
Mike Baker
3323 Renfro ave.
Cincinnati, Ohio
(45211)

406

RECEIVED

2 1973

FOR THE RECORD OF THE HEARING

November 19, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir: RE: Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System (except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act) -- a total of approximately 3.5 million acres, including all tidal and submerged lands in the Refuge.

I strongly feel that the arguments submitted by the BSFW are not valid justification for denying wilderness status to this area.

Considering all the circumstances, I would like to go on record in support of keeping all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, except as indicated above.

I sincerely urge that the BSFW not relinquish this Refuge.

Yours truly,

C. Ballsun

C. Ballsun
4840 Santa Monica
San Diego, Ca. 92107

138

2445 Berkshire Drive
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15241
November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Various organizations to which I belong have brought to my attention the proposal of Wilderness designation for the Nunivak Refuge in Alaska. It is my understanding that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has recommended that none of the governmentally owned land on Nunivak Island be accorded Wilderness designation. According to the information which I have reviewed, the reasons put forth by BSFW are not valid and there is a total of some 3,600,000 acres of land and surrounding submerged lands which qualify for and seem deserving of Wilderness designation. It is my further understanding that by designating major portions of Nunivak Island as Wilderness area, the interests of the native inhabitants will be protected rather than endangered.

I would, therefore, like to endorse the recommendation of Alaskan environmentalists who favor Wilderness designation for all of Nunivak Island's area other than that to which the native population has legitimate claim. I request that a copy of this letter be placed in the hearing record. Thank you.

Yours very truly,

Alan D. Barber

ALAN D. BARBER

ADB kl

cc: The Honorable Hugh Scott
1900 Land Title Bldg.
Philadelphia, Pa. 19110

The Honorable Richard Schweiker
Skippak Pike
Worcester, Pa. 19490

The Honorable Thomas E. Morgan
Fredericktown, Pa. 15333

November 8, 1973

190

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

It seems clear to me that there should be no hesitation on the part of anyone--citizen or agency personnel--to urge saving the natural values of the scenic and unspoiled wilderness of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge by classifying approximately 3.5 million acres of Nunivak Refuge as wilderness and giving this area the protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

As a wilderness, the natural values of Nunivak of a rich variety of wildlife of national and international significance would be preserved, as well as the entire ecological integrity of land and ocean. And, not the least of reasons, the Eskimos would have an environment in which they could retain--unmolested--their Native culture, and continue to hunt, fish, trap, have their reindeer herds and use the snowmobile for subsistence purposes.

The history of this country is one of stealing the land from the Natives, destroying their way of live and even killing the Natives so we could take full possession of the territory. In my estimation it is long past time to give up these irresponsible and cruel acts and begin to behave more responsibly and recognize the prior rights of other Americans whose ancestors were here long before those of the majority of Americans. No doubt the Indians in the U.S. wish we had adopted this kind of policy three hundred years or more ago. Their present condition is still tragic. I feel strongly we should not repeat our unjust and harsh acts and inflict them on the Natives of Alaska. They should be permitted to live in harmony with the land. In any case, they would have the prior right of selecting their own land under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Then, as I understand it, this would leave about 3.5 million acres of unique wilderness with tremendous scenic and wildlife resources to be protected by the Wilderness Law for the Natives and all other American citizens of the present and future Americans.

Opportunity would be given us to make archeological studies that would further enrich the culture of the "New World."

This also would prevent the destruction of the natural values of Nunivak Refuge by the Alaska State Highway Department.

Indulging military claims should not be a primary goal in life but even the military interest would not be interfered with. It consists of only a Coast Guard-maintained marine beacon on Cape Mohican.

I want to make a strong recommendation for a Nunivak Island Wilderness and hope that the Congress will have the opportunity to give this splendid area the protection of the Wilderness Law.

Please place this letter in the official hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Rosamond Barland

1789 Lanier Place,N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

cc: Sec. Rogers C.B. Morton; Sen. Henry M. Jackson;
Congressman James Haley

163

Bureau of
RECEIVED
1973
Office
Anchorage, Alaska

Box 2303, Linfield College
McMinnville, Oregon 97128
November 8, 1973

FOR INCLUSION IN THE OFFICIAL HEARING RECORD

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

As an American citizen looking toward the future, I'd like to recommend that all of the Numivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System. As the nation grows and expands northward, a wilderness like the Nunivak Islands will be more and more valued for its aesthetic beauties, its wildlife refuge qualities (for walrus, sea lions, and harbor, ringed, ribbon, and bearded seals, as well as many species of whales), its potential recreational value for outdoorsmen, and the preservation of the Eskimos in the village of Mekoryak and their harmonious way of life.

For these reasons, I strongly support the proposal to designate the entire Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

Sincerely,

Mary Barmeyer

Mary Barmeyer

FOR INCLUSION IN THE OFFICIAL HEARING RECORD

RECEIVED

NOVEMBER, 15, 1973 572

c/o Warner Bros.
Burbank, CA.

DEAR SIRS,

IN REGARD TO NUNIVAK ISLAND, IT IS MY BELIEF THAT ALL OF NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, OR THE TOTAL OF 3.5 MILLION ACRES, SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM. (EXCEPT FOR THE LANDS TO BE SELECTED BY THE NATIVES UNDER THE CLAIMS ACT,)

I FEEL THAT IS VERY VITAL TO THE FUTURE OF ALASKA AND THE REST OF THE UNITED STATES, THAT PLACES SUCH AS NUNIVAK BE SAVED TO BE ENJOYED BY FUTURE AMERICANS.

BEAUTY IS ALASKAS MOST IMPORTANT ASSET, IF YOU HELP TO SAVE PLACES SUCH AS NUNIVAK, THIS ACT WILL BE REPAID TEN FOLD IN REVENUE , TO YOUR STATE BY TOURISTS WHO WILL SPEND MONEY JUST TO GAZE UPON THIS BEAUTY.

I REQUEST THAT THIS LETTER BE PLACED IN THE HEARING RECORD TO REGIONAL DIRECTOR (BSFW) ALASKA AREA OFFICE 813 D STREET ANCHORAGE ALASKA, 99501.

THANK YOU,

William a Barry III

499

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 21, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchoarage, Alaska 99501

Dear Director:

Please include my statement as follows in the Official Hearing Record and acknowledge it.

I believe that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness Preservation System, with the exception of the lands to be selected by the Natives, under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage recommended to be placed in the Wilderness System is about 3,500,000 acres.

By placing Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness Preservation System, the Natives will be best assured that they can continue their subsistence way of life. The use of snowmobiles must be limited for subsistence purposes only.

Because this Refuge has such beauty and tremendous wildlife resources, of both national and international significance, it should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Many thanks for your favorable consideration of my request.

Sincerely,

Beth Bates

(Mrs.) Beth Bates
10 Roosevelt Ave.
E.Orange, N.J. 07017

cc: The Hon. C.P.Case
The Hon. H.A.Williams
The Hon. P.W.Rodino

542

920 CASS STREET
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940

Talcott Bates, M.D., F.A.A.P.
Ronald L. Branson, M.D., F.A.A.P.
Robert L. Black, M.D., F.A.A.P.
George H. Penn, M.D., F.A.A.P.

Telephone
408 - 372-5841

November 16, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
2 1973
Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I urge you to favorably consider placing all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

This wilderness refuge not only represents a tremendous scenic and wildlife resource of national and international significance, but also the way of life for approximately 250 Eskimos living on Nunivak Island.

Again I urge that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and also request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Talcott Bates

Talcott Bates, M.D.

TB:jf

6.9 Chena Hot Springs Road
Fairbanks, Alaska
99701
November 15, 1973

(622)

Dear Sir:

Please note in the hearing record that I am in favor of placing the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. I do not agree with the priorities listed by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for a possible need to build a road around the entire island. Also, I think that Native Land Claims and the use of snow machines by natives can be compatible with the Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely yours,

Carolyn Batten

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(625)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 27 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

American School
APO San Francisco
96352
17 November 73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing in support of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge being placed in the Wilderness System. Except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, all of this Refuge, approximately 3, 500,000 acres, will best serve the local and national interests by being classified as wilderness.

The present use of snowmobiles in the area is not a reason to nullify the identify of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness. The use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act.

The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. Enough people have been ruined by "progress."

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Once you let it go, irreparable harm will result to the Natives and to the wildlife.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

David A. Baur

David A. Baur

249

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 8. 1973

Dear Sir

all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. The total average conservationists are recommending is about 3,500,000 acres

Sincerely yours

Mrs. M. Bravo
1604 149th St
Whitestone, Ny 11357

208

DAVID G. BAXTER, M.D.
1001 GAYLEY AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024
TELEPHONE 473-6571

INTERNAL MEDICINE AND HEMATOLOGY

November 2, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

This is to urge your placing of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the wilderness system, except for native lands. The wildlife and natural values of this area are so great, and the withdrawal from wilderness in Alaska so massive in recent years, this area should, in my opinion, be preserved. Perhaps some day Congress will put it in the Wilderness Preservation System.

Please reconsider your decision to put none of the Nunivak in the wilderness system. It is the last chance. Copies of this letter are going to my congressman and senators. Please place this letter in the hearing record which I understand is open until November 23.

Sincerely,

David G. Baxter

David G. Baxter, M.D.

DGB.fs

167

RECEIVED
Anchorage, Alaska

Dr. & Mrs. K. C. Beighley
2237 Polk Way
Stockton, California 95207

November 6, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

When we visited Alaska for six weeks twelve years ago, we were not able to see all of Alaska in that short time.

Alaska is a big country.

We did not realize that in such a short time, there might be much less of Alaska worth seeing. Alaska is a big country. Big mistakes can be made in a big country.

Please arrange to put three and a half million acres of the nunivak National Wildlife Refuge into the Wilderness System!!

Yours very truly,

KC Beighley

cc: Senator Cranston

P.S. Please enter this letter in the official hearing record.

11231-108th Lane North
Largo, Florida 33540
November 19, 1973

548

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Sir;

I am writing in support of the proposal by Alaska conservationists and other concerned American to urge that all of Nunivak NWR be placed under the protection of the Wilderness System, excepting lands selected by the Eskimos under the Native Claims Act.

I believe Wilderness protection is by far the best way to protect both the natives' way of life and the irreplacable wildlife resources of the area. Although I am aware of the 6 points upon which the BSFW rests its conclusion against wilderness, I disagree that they are reasons not to include Nunivak; instead they are, for the most part, reasons which point up the need for wilderness designation.

Since reindeer herding has left the refuge essentially "meled", and since [illegible] only way to insure [illegible] inhabitants, I strongly urge that you reconsider your conclusion.

Please include this statement in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

11/12/73

(269)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
& Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

I request that this letter, urging inclusion of 3,500,000 acres of Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, be placed in the hearing record.

Although the intent of the Wilderness Protection Act of 1964 was clearly to insure the existence of wild areas for future generations, precious little has been given proper protection. When Wilderness status

of a qualifying area can also insure protection of a valued way of life for a group of Natives, surely there can be no over-riding reason to withhold that protection.

Given the mission and hopefully the ideals and aspirations of your Bureau, I trust you will play a leadership role in urging Congress to take prompt action to give the Nunivak Refuge legal Wilderness Classification

Cordially

Jim Belsey

Jim Belsey
535 Arastradero Rd.
Palo Alto, Calif. 94306

101 Brookline St.
Pepperell, Mass. 01463
November 9, 1973.

234

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Reg. Director, BSFW
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to state my views on the proposed Nunivak National Wildlife Range and the wilderness proposal for it. I ask that my letter be included in the hearing record.

I strongly urge the BSFW to reconsider its stand against no wilderness on the Nunivak Refuge. If the Alaskan natives are to retain their ancestors subsistence living off of the land, then the most sensible way is to retain the present wilderness character of the area. Since reindeer herding is an important part of their living, if the refuge

were to be opened up than these herds would be subject to harassement, especially if the Alaska Highway Department decides to put a road around the perimeter of the island. The best way to keep a road out of the refuge is to declare the refuge a wilderness area.

Therefore I ask the Bureau to strongly consider adding 3.5 million acres of lands and submerged lands to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Edward R. Bennett

(159)

BERLEY & CO., INC.
REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE

BERLEY & CO. INC.

MEMBER REAL ESTATE BOARD OF NEW YORK

11 EAST 36TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016
685-9810

November 7, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

I respectfully urge you to place in the hearing record my request that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Sincerely yours,

William Berley

WILLIAM BERLEY
President

WB:BD

Nov 10 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

94 York Square.
New Haven, Conn. 06511

316

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing in support of Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that the 3,500,000 acres of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge by placed in the Wilderness system - except for lands to be selected by Natives under the Native Claims Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System - the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness act.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife should not relinquish this refuge - the Nunivak National Wildlife refuge should be kept in the National [illegible]

[illegible]

(312)

Nov. 10, 1973

33 [illegible]

Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir, please place this in the hearing record for Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

I am writing in support of Alaskan conservationists, who are recommending that all 3,500,000 acres of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System with the exception of those lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

The Natives of Nunivak pursue a subsistence way of life with minimal environmental impact. The use of snowmobiles (which have replaced the dog sled) is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act, and is necessary under present circumstances. The best possible means to assure the continuation of Native culture and subsistence patterns is in a wilderness wildlife refuge.

This unique refuge must be saved. To prevent its destruction, I urge you to keep it in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Sincerely, Louise Berliner

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

364

November 10, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office

Dear Sir:

Please support placement of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System with the exception of lands selected by Natives under The Native Claims Act.

This unique wilderness refuge should be kept in The National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please place This letter in The hearing record - - - our National land legacy is swiftly being eroded. you can help us preserve this priceless heritage.

Yours Truly,
Patricia Berlinier.

33 Woodmere Blvd S
Woodmere NY 11598

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 3 1973
Anchorage, Alaska

11/10/73

358

Dear Sir,

I urge that you support Alaskan conservationists, who are recommending placement of the entire Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. (Approx 3,500,000 acres)

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

William J. Bekins
33 Woodmere Blvd So
Woodmere, N.Y. 11598

November 10, 1973

3.15

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir: Please place this in the hearing record for Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

I am writing in support of Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that all 3,500,000 acres of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, with the exception of those lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

The Natives of Nunivak [redacted] pursue a subsistence way of life with minimal environmental impact. The use of snowmobiles (which have replaced the dog sled) is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act, and is necessary under present circumstances. The best possible means to assure the continuation of Native culture and subsistence patterns is a wilderness wildlife refuge.

This unique refuge must be saved. I urge you to keep it in the National Wildlife Refuge System, rather than relinquish it for its destruction.

Sincerely,
William Berliner

ROBERT A. BERNHARD
100 RING ROAD WEST
GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y. 11530

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 21, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

I strongly urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the wilderness system excluding those lands to be chosen by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

The Natives should be permitted to use snowmobiles for subsistence purposes as permitted under the Wilderness Act. This fine wilderness area with its great scenic and wildlife resources of world wide importance must be retained in the National Wildlife Refuge System and must not be under any circumstances given up by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife.

I request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Yours very truly,

Robert A. Bernhard

RAB:ms

cc: Wilderness Society
1901 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

(563)

Beverly Bontz
1917 Ridgecrest SE
Apt. 312
Albuquerque, N.M.
87108

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am writing to support the Alaskan conservationist's recommendation that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Natives Claims Act.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge under the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge system and not ~~sold~~ relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Please place this letter in the hearing record. Thank you,

Beverly Bontz

395

MORAVIAN COLLEGE
1742 Founded 1807
BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

16618

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to express my opinion concerning the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. Please see that my letter is placed in the hearing record.

It is my belief that this area should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge system and should not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The most logical means to preserve Nunivak Island is for the Bureau to recommend its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This is truly an unique area and deserves wilderness status as outlined under the Wilderness Act. This is the only way to assure that it will remain undisturbed for future generations. If decisive action is not taken now to preserve Nunivak Island, the ecological integrity of this beautiful area may be destroyed as so many other natural wonders because we did not act in time.

I understand that one of the reasons BSFW is reluctant to recommend Nunivak for inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System is because of the pending Native land selections on the island in accordance with the Native Claims Settlement Act. There is no reason why BSFW can not recommend all of those lands on the island <u>except</u> those slected by the Natives. Establishment of the Wilderness Area on Nunivak should in no way interfer with the way of life of the Eskimos living in the village of Mekoryuk. It would seem that designating the refuge as a Wilderness Area is the best way to insure that the way of life of the Eskimos will continue. Reindeer herding by the natives has not made a substantial impact on the island and the ecosystem is still qualifed for wilderness status. Furthermore, the use of snowmobiles by the Eskimos is essential to their livelihood and should be permitted to continue as provided for in the Wilderness Act. The Alaska State Highway Department has considered building a road around the island. This is clearly not compatible with maintaining the area in an undisturbed state and makes the Bureau's recommendation all the more urgent. This road is a threat to the very integrity of the ecosystem on the island.

The Bureau has taken the position that wilderness classification is not possible because of the imprecise boundary of the refuge on Nunivak. This is not a very potent argument; it should be a relatively simple matter to define the boundary of the refuge as all lands contained on the island exclusive of those selected by Natives under the Native Claims Act, and those presently being used by the Coast Guard for a beacon on Cape Mohican.

In conclusion, I feel that the evidence points to an outstanding opportunity for the Bureau to recommend this island as a Wilderness Area. This recommendation would be instrumental in preserving the unique biota of Nunivak.

Sincerely yours,

John Bevington

John Bevington, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Biology

JB:jhh

449

November 13, 1973

Regional Director
BSFW
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to inform you of my views and to have them included in the record of this Nunivak Island situation.

After careful study of the pros and cons I must agree with the conservations. All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, except lands to be selected by the Natives under the Natives Claims Act. This would bring the total land area to about 3,500,000 acres.

I believe snowmobiles should be allowed to operate in this area. The Natives must progress enough to handle the job and supply enough food to survive. Their way of life must be preserved.

The wildlife of this area is somewhat unique. For this reason alone this area must be preserved. No paved, maintained highway system is necessary and it should not be built. This type of disruption would surely destroy the waterfowl and wildlife habitat. It must not happen.

I ask you to reconsider your position and follow us.

Sincerely yours,

G E Biddinger

G.E. Biddinger
Sequim, Wash.
98382
Rt. 4 Box 109

Diane Biddinger
(wife)

Nov. 5 - 1973 (80)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

RECEIVED
NOV 8 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am writing as a previous resident of Alaska, to ask you to do all you can to save Nunivak Island as a wilderness area.

The beauty and the peace of those islands should be preserved as they are with only the Eskimo as its inhabitant.

Thanking you,
I remain

(Mrs.) Dorothy Bilodeau
PO Bx 90
San Luis Obispo, Calif.
93406

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

488

Alison Binder
Box 3
River Pines, Calif. 95675

November 19, 1973

Area Director
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RE: Nunivak N.W.R.

Dear Sir:

Please include this letter in the official hearing record for the wilderness proposal for Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you for sending me a copy of your excellent summary of the wilderness study. The high quality of the photographs and text and the data provided combined to make it an outstanding publication.

While I appreciate the unique problems of Nunivak Island as far as wilderness designation, I disagree with the report's conclusion that no wilderness at all should be proposed. It is my belief that wilderness classification would be valuable in giving statutory protection to the wildlife habitat for which the refuge was established. I fear that to encourage tourism, as the report suggests, might be detrimental to the quality of the habitat. The protection of nesting grounds for seabirds is extremely important, and should not be decreased at all.

Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act does permit use of motorized vehicles for administrative use, and thus the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife would be able to continue refuge management with snowmobiles.

The wishes of the people of Nunivak is of course of central importance. While I do not presume to speak for them, I hope that the opportunity for them to continue their unique lifestyle close to nature remains, for their sake and for the maintenance of diversity so vital to the world.

I hope that the long term view is taken and that Nunivak remains primarily in its natural condition as it is at present. I oppose the proposed road around the island because I do not think it would be beneficial to wildlife.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Alison Binder

Alison Binder

271

Ms. Wilma Bingham
P. O. Box 2034
Petaluma, California
94952

Nov. 8-1973

Concurrence:

Joan Unsworth - Petaluma
Helen Meyers - "
Luke Logan - "
Ethel C. Bingham "
Sam Kimpel "
Mae Allen - "

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

Sir:

It is our understanding that hearings concerning the above proposed refuge will remain open until Nov. 23, 1973 - therefore we are urgently and officially placing our names in support of the above referenced Refuge being placed in the Wilderness System, except for those lands to be selected by the native Eskimos under the Native Claims Act.

We sincerely hope that you will not let those special interest groups - highway builders, military establishment, etc., impose a "buffalo hunter" type mentality on your decision and that you will recommend this area be placed in the Wilderness System.

Sincerely,

Wilma Bingham

CC: Senator Alan Cranston
Senator John Tunney
Congressman Don Clausen

1035 FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10028

RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

233

November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am in favorr of placing the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

Plaase place my letter in your hearing record.

Yours truly,
Sondra Blewer
(mrs.) Sondra Blewer

243

5901 Beach Drive, S.W. Seattle, Wn. 98136. 11/7/73.

Regional Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife,
Alaska Office,
813 D Street. Anchorage, Alaska, 99501.

Dear Sir,

In regard to the question of the fate of Nunivak Island Wilderness Alaska, I would like to state my position as a pioneer Alaskan - went into Fairbanks in July of 1912 and ~~li~~ lived there continuously, we still maintain a home there, and during these years I've seen a great deal of evidence of what has happened to the ecology due to the progress ~~behind~~ brought about by modern techniccology, such as prospecting by aeroplane, spotting the moose from an aeroplane, and the change from transportation from dog team to snowmobile, gradual encro achment on the natural enviornment, with the result that the very thought of allowing Nunivak Island Wilderness to come under the influence of indiscriminate newcomers who could not care less what became of the ecology. compels me to express myself on this issue.

What is the great hurry to change from Wilderness to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife ? There are plenty of places for Sports Fisheries, and we have seen how the Sportsman operates. ----------

Somehow I feel that the very fact that Nunivak is an Island is sufficient reason to keep it so, to think that we have something like that to preserve for our children and grandchildren to let them see where the migratory birds have a haven, and the "wild deer and antelope roam" It is not as if there was a crying need to invade the Island, there are plenty of places in Alaska for Sportfishing. Remember what an asset this Island will be for the study of native birds, beasts, flowers and natural resources for the coming generation, when it is kept for a Wilderness.

Yours sincerely,

Robert S Bloom

P.S. Please place this in the Planning Record.

Mrs. Robert Bloom

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1505 Alcazar Ave.
Hayward, CA 94544
November 5, 1973

118

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I understand that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is opposed to the inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, and will be holding hearings on the [illegible]

[illegible] inclusion [illegible] area for the Wildlife Refuge [illegible] included in the National Wilderness System, with the exception of any lands chosen by the natives according to the

Native Claims Act of 1971.

The Eskimos' use of the land and sea resources of Nunivak is not incompatible with wilderness classification, since it is confined to subsistence use, even including their use of snowmobiles (instead of dog teams).

Wilderness classification of Nunivak Wildlife Refuge (with the exception of the Eskimos' selected residence area) would help preserve the Eskimos in their way of life, as well as the sea & land wildlife and the scenic beauties of the island.

Very truly yours,

(Miss) Ethel Blumann

302

We the undersigned support that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international signifigance should be kept in the National Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and wildlife.

NOV 1 5 1973

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

NAME	ADDRESS
1 Rachel Blumenthal	40 E. 83 NY NY 10028
2 Mortimer J. Blumenthal MD	40 E. 83 St. N.Y.C
3 Samuel A. Blumenthal MD	40 E 83 St NYC 10028
4 Jean S. Blumenthal	40 E. 83 St NYC 10028
5 Celia B. Blumenthal	40 E 83 Street N.Y.C.
6 Joseph B. Blumenthal	48 E. 83 St. NYC
7 T. BLUMENTHAL	40 E 83 St NYC 10028
8 Gail Moore	40 E. 83 NYC 10028
9 Micajah Moore	40 E. 83. N.Y.C. 10028
10 S. DUAKNINE	40 E 83 NYC 10028
11 D. SHOGAN	1395 Lexington NYC 10028
12 Jan Shogan	309 Lafayette Ave Brooklyn
13 Miriam Fine	921 Furnald Hall Columbia University, N.Y.C.
14 Lillie Shapiro	163 EAST 81 ST. NYC
15	
16 Varda Barnova	500 E. 77 NY NY 10021
17 Ira Satfeld	B-04 Dorothy St. Far Rock,
18 Jon Eisenman	166 Elm Rd. Englewood, N.J. 07410
19 Jeff Lloyd	100 WEST END AVE 07631.
20 Debbie Klein	144 west 86 St NYC 10024
21 Viviane Seigold	25 East 8th St. N.Y.C. 0002

	NAME	ADDRESS
22	Lera Smith	125 E 85th St. N.Y.C.
23	[illegible]	[illegible] N.Y.C. 10002
24	Steven L. Zeslu	4512 Delafield Ave Bronx NY 10471
25	Herschel Hart	211 C.P.W. N.Y.C.
26	Steven Schar	239 Central Park W. N.Y.C.
27	Ina Smith	1560 Grand Concourse Bronx, NY
28	Ilene Wagner	166-12 75 Ave Flushing, N.Y. 11366
29	Shira Dentz	60 Vincent Rd. Bronxville, N.Y. 10708
30	Fern Block	2087 Matthews Ave., Bronx, N.Y., 10462
31	Judy Berkowitz	2 Bryant Crescent White Plains N.Y. 10605
32	Lisa Avery	146 Norman Rd. New Rochelle, N.Y. 10804
33	Doron Evan Zohar	1533 E. 22 St. Brooklyn, N.Y
34	Jay Dotele	140-31 ALCOTT PL BRONX, N.Y. 10475
35	Ellen Karp	203 W. 86 St. N.Y.C. 10024
36	Judy Kuper	65 E 96 NYC 10028
37	Minni Block	50 W 72 ST. N.Y.C. 10023
38	Xavier Lapinstock	3 NORTH THIRD ST. Crazy City |||||||
39	Ethel Gordon	130 Gale Pl. Bx NY. 10463
40	Arlene Steinberg	747 West 231 Street Riverdale N.Y. 10463
41	Esther Klepper	1A Boxwood Pla. Monsey, N.Y.
42	Naomi Cohen	1213 Park Ave N.Y.C. 10028
43	Linda Rosenthal	200 West 92nd St NYC 10025
44	Albert Goetz	328 W. 101st St. NYC 10025
46	Mia Goetz	328 W. 101st St. NYC 10025
47	Barry Wyckoff	522 WEA NY NY. 10024
48	Robert Nathan	8 E 85 St NYC NY. 10028
49	Thirsty Flossman	1314 Ocean Av Bklyn NY 11230
50	[illegible]	301 E 21 ST NY NY 10010

279

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1126 No. Central, #205
Glendale, Calif. 91202
November 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.,
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

May I respectfully recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, and that the total acreage should be approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Recommended also is that all the refuge lands <u>except</u> the village of Mekoryuk <u>and</u> those areas to be selected by the Natives be included in wilderness.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Florence M. Riley

609

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Kenneth Bohlig
Box 71
Wisdom, MT. 59761

11/14/73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Sir:

I am writing concerning the Nunivak Island Wilderness. I request that my comments be included in the hearing record.

I urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System (except lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act). I reject the opinion of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife that none of Nunivak will be placed in the Wilderness System. A "no Wilderness" stance is shortsighted and potentially grossly injurious to the quality environment of the island.

It is my understanding that the BSFW has come up with several rationalizations to reject the wilderness proposal for Nunivak Island. The present activities on the island (snowmobile use by Natives and reindeer herding) are compatible with the Wilderness Act under the prior existing right clause. The idea that Nunivak be withheld from Wilderness so that an encircling highway may be constructed is totally ludicrous. This is exactly the reason why Nunivak <u>should</u> be protected by Wilderness legislation.

This is a unique wilderness refuge. Its scenic and wildlife resources are of national and international significance. To maintain the integrity of Nunivak it is necessary to include it in the Wilderness System. What should be [illegible] by the BSFW. I look forward to the BSFW reassessing its position and supporting Wilderness

for Nunivak. It would be the right thing to do.
Thank you.

Sincerely,
Kenneth Bailey
Box 71
Wisdom, Montana 59761

543

740 East 32 Street
Brooklyn, New York 11210
19 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I would like to request that this letter, in support of the recommendation that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge , except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, be placed in the Wilderness System, be included in the hearing record.

The best interests of the native population of Nunivak, and adequate protection of wildlife, will be served by not excluding Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge from the Wilderness System by a narrow interpretation of the requirements for inclusion.

Very truly yours,

V.L.Benawit, Ph.D.

549

4801 Kenmore Avenue, Apt. 706
Alexandria, Virginia 22304

November 18, 1973

Regional Director
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Thank you for sending us a copy of the Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary. It was both informative and beautifully prepared. We must, however, take exception to your conclusion that Nunivak Island, its associated smaller islands and rocks lying off-shore, and its surrounding submerged lands should not be designated as wilderness area within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Nunivak Refuge needs very desperately to be included as a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. It is both substantially wild in its natural state and in balance with ecosystems interplaying with its primitive environment.

Despite such manifestations of 20th century technology as snowmobiles, a four mile road and an airstrip, and high -powered rifles used by Eskimos in subsistence hunting, Nunivak has positive wildlife values that make it ideally suited for lasting wilderness classification. Most of this area exists in an undisturbed state and should be allowed to remain free of future encroachment by modern man and his highly destructive "civilizing" devices. Its great distance from large population centers should serve to enhance its value as an isolated paradise well suited for permanent, protective enshrinement.

Less those lands set aside for Native selection under the Native Claims Act, Nunivak Refuge should be recommended by your Bureau to be included under the National Wilderness Preservation System. As past members of the Alaska community with many vivid and lasting memories of this state's unique natural beauty, we hope that our opinion will receive your careful and most respected consideration.

Sincerely,

George C. Botts

George C. Botts

Deanna S. Botts

Deanna S. Botts

C.C. to Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr. and Congressman Stanley Parris

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

3151 W. 170th St.
Torrance, Calif.
November 8, 1973.

228

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

Please enter my letter in the hearing record on the Kenai Refuge issue. I feel that by not placing this area in the Wilderness System we risk losing this area as a primitive and undeveloped area. There

are too few areas left like this. As a resident of an urban area I can perhaps appreciate the need for this type of wilderness more than can someone who lives in constant contact with it.

We desperately need to save every square inch possible from the encroaching "progress" of man. Please consider putting Nunivak in the wilderness system.

Sincerely yours—

Sharon L. Boucher

130

Bend, Ore. 97701
2905 Riley Rd.
Nov. 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of S port Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

D ear Sir:

In Re: Alaska Nunivak Island Wilderness

I request that this letter be placed on the above hearing record.

I strongly believe that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for the lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims,Act and the village of Mekoryuk. Without the Wilderness Act's legal protection the wilderness character of the island could be greatly altered. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Carol Boyd (Miss)

222

1898 CAMINO A LOS CERROS
MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA 94025

9 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am writing in support of the conservationists' view that 3.5 million acres of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be granted status as a part of the Wilderness System. My wife and I feel strongly that major portions of Alaska be set aside for the enjoyment of posterity in its natural pristine state or nearly so. We do not feel that present use of snowmobiles and other evidences of commercial activity detract significantly from the natural characteristics of the area.

Thank you for entering our request in the record.

Sincerely
Wesley L. Bradford

131

65 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10006

November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office - 813D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

This letter is written to register my complete support of the plan to place the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. I heartily endorse the use, by natives, of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes and hope that these vitally important resources will be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

I request that the above views be placed in the Hearing Record.

Yours very truly,

Henry C. Breck

(174)

Sir,

Please move to place all of Nunivak Wildlife Refuge, except for those lands to be selected by the natives, under National Wilderness Preservation System immediately!

Mr. & Mrs Patrick Brennan
35 Park Ave. N.Y.C.

614

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Director
Anchorage, Alaska

735 South Poplar Street
Denver, Colorado 80222
November 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I would like to urge you in the strongest possible way to classify some 3.5 million acres of Nunivak Refuge as wilderness. Few, if any, other similar ecological units in this world offer such a marvelous potential for maintaining the wilderness characteristics so unique to that particular island. Several years ago I visited Kotzebue, Alaska so I feel that I do have more than just the usual passing interest in that particular part of the world. Please see that this letter is placed in the hearing record of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

Respectfully submitted,

Herbert R. Brettell

Herbert R. Brettell, M. D.

HRB:cjn

AIRMAIL

cc: Senator Peter Dominick
Representative Pat Schroeder
Mr. Clifford Merritt

Mr. Vernon Brewer
P. O. Box 104
Browns Valley
California 95918

11/4/73

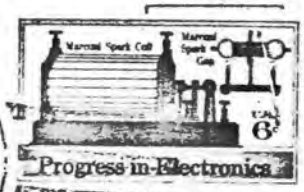
DEAR SIR:

I AM WRITING IN SUPPORT OF PLACING THE NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM. THIS IS, IN MY OPINION, THE BETT WAY TO PROTECT THE ISLAND.

Sincerely,
Vernon Brewer

Deutsche Welle, 5 Köln 1, Postfach 100444
Bundesrepublik Deutschland

BROWNS VALLEY, CA
NOV 5 A. 1 73
95918



REGIONAL DIRECTOR

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE
ALASKA AREA OFFICE
813 D STREET

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

157

445

RECEIVED
1 1973

315 8th Avenue
New York, New York 10001
November 13 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I support Alaskan conservationists in their effort to have:

all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge placed in the Wilderness System with the exception of lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes recognized as a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act.

this wilderness refuge kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

I request that the contents of my letter be entered in the hearing record.

Yours Truly,

Douglas Brin

Douglas Brin

Charles A. Broman
2900 E. Madison Ave
Apt D13
Fullerton, California 92631

52

November 4, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 88501

RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am writing you to state my opinion regarding the Nunivak National Wildlife Reguge. I request that my letter be placed in the official hearing record. My recommendation is that:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness reguge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,

Charles A Broman

Charles A. Broman

11-14-73

583

Hearing Officer:

I wish to state for the Official Hearing Record that I support recommendations that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage I suggest is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Thank you

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Anchorage, Alaska

Ralph Brooks
12001 N. 67 st
Scottsdale, Ariz.
85254

195

RECEIVED
Anchorage

5115 Mountain Crest Drive
Knoxville, Tenn. 37918

November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Nunivak Island Wilderness, Alaska

Dear Sir:

How can you say on one page of your brochure that Nunivak Island "is in most respects de facto wilderness," and then conclude that none of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be designated as wilderness?

I need not list here the arguments offered by citizen conservationists of Alaska in recommendation of wilderness status for all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, approximately 3,500,000 acres. But I do wish to be counted in support of their recommendation.

I respectfully request that this letter be entered into the Hearing Record.

Very truly yours,

Anne Broome

(Mrs. Harvey Broome)

cc: Congressman John J. Duncan
Senator Bill Brock

615 Linwood Dr.
Midland Mich
48640
Nov 17 1973

519

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir

I have read with great interest ~~yo~~ the "Yukon Wilderness Study Summary" published by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. I have also read literature on this subject distributed by the Wilderness Society.

As a concerned citizen I would like to see all of Yukon National Wildlife Refuge kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System except for lands excluded under the Native Claims Act.

Please place this letter in the official hearing record

Very truly yours

Frank M. Brauer

(516)

4858 T St
Sacramento, Calif 95819
Nov. 16, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir, It has just been brought to my attention that although the BSFW recognizes that "Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge possesses many wilderness qualities" , BSFW says that none of therefuge should be designated as Wilderness!
Why?
The reindeer enterprise? But such an enterprise is not incompatible with wilderness, with "the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable".
Native land selections? But with a total acreage on the Refugeof about 3,600,000 acres the Natives are to choose their village and an additional 69,000 acres. Why cannot the remaining 3,530,000 acres be Wilderness? It would seem that Wilderness would reinforce the ability of the local Eskimos to continue in their chosen way of life, which of course depends upon Nunivak's wildlife resources.
Natives' use of snowmachines for subsistence purposes?
This is a prior existing right under the Wilderness Act. I see no conflict if limited to Natives' use for this purpose.
Alaska Highway Dept. possibly circling the island with a road?

Why, that is the very reason for declaring the area a wilderness! The Bureau's statement that "Current management is directed primarily at protecting the ecological integrity of the natural environment etc " is the reason FOR Wilderness protection. The protection of natural values is not achieved by highways.
Conflicts with military's entitlement to use the refuge?
Current values dictate a change in this arrangement. Native citizens' welfare, protection of endangered species of wildlife, salmon spawning streams, the international significance of the seabird rookeries, archeological evidence, take precedence. For other sites can certainly be found in huge Alaska for military needs.

I strongly urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act---which means a Wilderness of about 3,500,000 acres.

Sincerely,

Alice Brownfield

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES + WILDLIFE
ALASKA AREA OFFICE
813 D ST.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

11/18/73

535

BROTHERS:

I REGRETTED TO BE INFORMED THAT NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE IS BEING ~~PREVENTED~~ HELD FROM INCLUSION IN THE NAT'L WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM FOR WHAT TO ME, WOULD SEEM TO BE 6 INDEFENSIBLE REASONS WHICH I SHALL DISCUSS AND WHICH OPINIONS SO STATED HERE BE INCLUDED IN THE OFFICIAL HEARING RECORD:

1. USE OF SNOWMOBILES BY NATIVE RESIDENTS FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES DOESN'T COINCIDE WITH WILDERNESS.
   NOT TRUE - THE USE OF SNOWMOBILES FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES IS A PRIOR EXISTING RIGHT PERMITTED UNDER THE WILDERNESS ACT.
2. REINDEER ENTERPRISE DOESN'T FIT IN WITH WILDERNESS VALUES.
   NOT TRUE - REINDEER HERDING STILL LEAVES THE AREA FAIRLY UNTRAMMELED CONDITION WITH VERY LITTLE IMPRINT OF MAN'S WORK NOTICEABLE FROM THIS HERDING WHICH DOES SATISFY A GOOD PART OF THE SUBSISTENCE NEEDS OF THE NATIVES. THIS SITU-

BILL BRUGNOLI JR.
8910 97th ST.
WOODHAVEN, N.Y. 11421

ATION IS THE SAME AS CATTLE GRAZIN
ON WILDERNESS LANDS, AS THEY DO!

③ WOULD INTERFERE OR IMPEDE NATIVE LAND SELECTIONS UNDER THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT.
NOT TRUE - WILDERNESS PROPOSAL WOULD INCLUDE ALL REFUGE LANDS EXCEPT, I REPEAT, EXCEPT THE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK AND THOSE AREAS TO BE SELECTED BY THE NATIVES UNDER THE ACT. AGAIN WE FIND NO CONFLICT.

④ NO PRECISE REFUGE BOUNDARY EXISTS
NOT TRUE - A PRESENT BOUNDARY EXISTS WHICH IS GOOD ENOUGH TO INCLUDE THE LAND IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM EXISTS AND SHOULD BE USED NOW TO PROTECT THE LAND. DISCREPANCIES CAN BE IRONED OUT LATER.

⑤ A POTENTIAL ROAD CORRIDOR AROUND THE ISLAND WOULD BE LOST BY INCLUDING THE ISLAND AS WILDERNESS
TRUE - BUT IF THE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES + WILDLIFE'S CURRENT MANAGEMENT TACTICS

RE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTING THE ECOLOGICAL PURITY + INTEGRITY OF NATURAL, UNSPOILED, AND UN-MANHANDED ENVIRONMENT IT WOULD SEEM ME TO BE MORE EASILY AND WHOLLY COMPLISHED BY INCLUDING THE EA IN THE N.W.P.S. THAN LEASING IGHWAY RIGHTS TO THE ALASKA HWY. PT. HOW ABOUT YOU?

⑥ WILDERNESS INCLUSION WILL NOT ENTITLE THE MILITARY TO EVER USE THE REFUGE.
NOT TRUE - THE EXECUTIVE ORDER THAT ESTABLISHED THE REFUGE PROVIDED THAT THE REFUGE WOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH ANY MILITARY OR NAVAL USES OF THE ISLAND. TO MY KNOWLEDGE WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION WILL NOT CHANGE THAT ORDER.

CONSIDER THESE SIX OBJECTIONS AGAINST A NUNIVAK WILDERNESS, THEN CONSIDER MY OBJECTIONS TO THOSE OBJECTIONS. THEN DECIDE.

THANKS FOR READING THIS

VERY TRULY
BILL BRUGNOLI JR.

133

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

GRO BÜER
1610 26th St
SACRAMENTO
CALIF 95816
11/9/73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street.
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I submit this letter as a support to the Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act.

This unique wilderness refuge, of both national + international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System + not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Thank You.

Gro Büer

155

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Ak. 99501

Sir:

Please include the following in the hearing record for the Nunivak Island Wilderness Hearing:

I strongly disagree with the Bureau's conclusion that the Nunivak Island National Wildlife Refuge should not be recommended for inclusion in the Wilderness Preservation System. The technicalities cited by the Bureau regarding the use of snowmobiles, reindeer herding, future boundary problems etc. need not stand in the way of wilderness designation. At a time when many of Alaska's natural resources are being rapidly developed, it is critically important to protect areas of exceptional wildlife concentration while the opportunity exists.

During the Summer season of 1971 I had the chance to extensively explore the tundra/willow complex of the mountains and valleys near King Cove, Alaska, where snowmobile use is extensive. There was absolutely no evidence of ecological damage due to use of the snowmobiles, and in view of the fact that the snowmobile is replacing the dog team as the prime mode of winter transportation throughout Alaska, its use can be designated as a prior existing right under the terms of the Wilderness Act.

Similarly, the herding of reindeer is not in violation of the spirit of the Wilderness Act, and need not be an obstacle to Wilderness designation .

I believe Nunivak is important and valuable enough to justify the best legislative protection we can give it, and clearly, inclusion in the National Wilderness System fulfills this need. Hence I strongly urge that the Bureau recommend the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge for inclusion in the National

Wilderness System. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Stein A. Buer 11/21/73

Stein A. Buer
3748 Laguna Way
Sacramento, Ca. 95825

(639)

MINERVA S. BUERK, M. D.
BRYN MAWR MEDICAL BUILDING SUITE 110
BRYN MAWR, PA. 19010
LAWRENCE 5-4414

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

11-23-73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries
Alaska Area Office
813 D St
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Dear Sir
Please preserve Kenai National Wildlife Refuge as a wilderness area. Americans do no longer afford suitable and dignitable that area disturb wild life

Thank you for your efforts
Respectfully yours
Minerva S Buerk

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

383 E. Marigold St.
Altadena, Calif. 91001
November 4th, 1973

106

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:-

The Wilderness Society which, in times past, has invariably encouraged the appropriate action for preserving our wilderness areas and wildlife, has now written to us regarding the Nunivak Island Wilderness area. I am writing to you, not just because they asked me to do so, but because I believe in the preservation of wilderness areas wherever possible. I always speak up in favor of these areas, where they have been carefully thought out and planned. Nunivak Island certainly comes under that category. A friend teaching in Alaska, at present located in Kobuk, keeps us informed regarding the real need of preserving all that we can in that state. Everywhere is the need, but the preservation in Alaska is presently crucial, because it has so many possibilities for business enterprises. Nunivak Island is a relatively easy matter to save.

If I quote from their review, it is because I believe and am acquainted with the general situation. "Some 3.5 million acres of Nunivak Refuge be classified as wilderness." It is a large island; this can be done.

"it will also ensure that Nunivak's citizens can continue their subsistence way of life"-- Just for a change, we can be fair to the natives.

"The refuge's seabird rookeries number among the world's largest, containing millions", etc. --"The survival of these birds-important components of the ocean ecosystem-depends on the protection of their nesting colonies--This is one of the very few opportunities to establish a wilderness area in Alaska containing saltwater lagoons and estuaries.":

The latter statement is important. The crises arise again and again on the east coast; Delaware is an example of perceptive action.

"With the refuge kept in a natural state, few developments are needed and no habitat manipulation."

I have studied birds here, have a feeding station, read books on world-wide bird conditions, and this Nunivak proposal fits in nicely.

Thanking you for reading me through,
Sincerely,

Evelyn B Bull

Evelyn B. Bull

275

November 7, 1973
802 Irving Street
Bellingham, Washington
98225

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

In belief that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge is a unique scenic and wildlife resource of national as well as international significance, I urge you to keep all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Reguge in the Wilderness System except for lands that may be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. Please see that this letter become part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Darryl C. Bullington

cc. Senator
Henry Jackson

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Miller Hill
Fairbanks, ~~Alaska~~
November 17, 1973

420

Dear Sirs,

Please note in the hearing record that I, a resident Alaskan, am in favor of designating the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge - except those lands selected under the Claims act - a Wilderness area.

Thank you

Yours truly
Helen Bud

JEFFREY K. BURWELL
1876 Illion Street
San Diego, Calif. 92110

RECEIVED

183

Dear Sir:

As a member of the Wilderness Society I join fellow conservationists in Alaska in urging your approval of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

We recommend that all of the Nunivak Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Natives Claims Act. The total acreage we are recommending is approximately 3.5 million acres.

The use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the natives way of life can continue is to place Nunivak in the Wilderness System.

146

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

DALE E. BUSSE
11648 S W MILITARY LANE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97219

6 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir;

I formally request that the following recommendations be entered in the official hearing record with respect to the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge:

1) The entire refuge, excepting lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, should be placed in the Wilderness System. This includes all tidal and submerged lands, comprising a total acreage of approximately 3.5 million.

2) As the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act, no conflict exists. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

3) The Refuge's scenic and wildlife resources are of such national and international significance as to preclude any consideration of forfeiture by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Retention of its place within the National Wildlife Refuge System is essential.

Thank you for your consideration in these matters.

Yours truly,

Dale Busse

cc: Sen. Mark Hatfield
Sen. Robt. Packwood
Rep. Wendell Wyatt

909 Maple St.
Port Townsend, Wa. 98368
584
Nov. 17, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, the area recommended being approximately 3,500,000 acres.

This letter is for the record.

Sincerely

Louisa Butler
(Mrs. George T. Butler)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

New York, N.Y.
11/9/73

Gentlemen:

I would like this statement to be placed in the record of the hearings concerning the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. Because of the unique [illegible] wildlife habitats of the Nunivak Refuge, I think that at least most of it should be placed under the [illegible] System. In spite of the use of snowmobiles for reindeer herding, the possible road on the periphery, this unique wilderness resource should not be [illegible].

Sincerely,

[illegible]

409

Jack Calvin BOX 97 SITKA, ALASKA 99835 · TELEPHONE AREA 907 · 747-3584

RECEIVED
2 1973

November 19, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

It is my belief that the Bureau's objections to putting the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System are strained and flimsy. Using the potential road system around the island, which the monomaniacal highway department would like to build, as a reason for excluding the Refuge from the Wilderness, is twisting logic to the point of mendacity.

I have not set foot on Nunivak, but I have spent six months in Bering Sea, have some knowledge of the country and the people, and have friends that have lived there for some years. It is my conviction that for the good of the native people who live there, and for the preservation of a national asset, the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge should, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act, be placed in the Wilderness System.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Jack Calvin

Jack Calvin

STANFORD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA 94305 • (415) 321-1200

STANFORD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
Department of Medicine

206

Oct 28/73

Dear Sir:

I consider very important that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System.

I would like this letter to be placed in the hearing record.

Yours,

CARLOS H. CHARGO, MD

(638)

LEAVES FROM

A NATURALIST'S NOTEBOOK

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

by
Marilyn Campbell
Chief Naturalist
Forest Glen Preserve
RR1 Westville, Ill. 61883

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

I would like to urge that your bureau include all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

The natives there depend on the reindeer herd and the use of modern snowmobiles, but this should not and does not detract from the land as a potential wilderness area. Without wilderness protection, land speculators and developers will eventually move in and the native way of life will be drastically altered.

Certainly with the Alaskan pipeline now ready to bring degradation to mainland Alaska, this island refuge demands more protection than ever! Let us keep our wilderness areas for future Americans. I urge you to make the Nunivak refuge a designated Wilderness area.

Sincerely,

Marilyn F. Campbell

(Miss) Marilyn F. Campbell

MC:pk

(337)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

185 West End Ave, 19C
NY NY 10023
November 11, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

I would like to go on record to support Alaskan conservationists who recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. About 3,500,000 acres are being suggested for inclusion, I believe.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,
William J. Campbell

(217)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

56 16, Ridge Blvd
Brooklyn NY 11209

Nov. 9. 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I wish to support the Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that:

a) All of Nunivak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge be placed in the wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act

b) The use of snow mobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the wilderness Act. Placing this wildlife Refuge

in the wilderness System will assure the Natives th they can continue their su sistence way of life.

c) This area should be kept in in the National Wildlife Refu System and not be relin-qui by the Bureau of Sport Fishe and Wildlife..

May I ask you, please, to include this letter for the hearing record.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Yours truly.

Charlotte F Cavan

512

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

R. R. 3, Box 189
Alexandria, Indiana 46001
November 16, 1973

Regional Director
Bure au of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Ankorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs:

It seems to me that if we fail to maintain the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in its present wilderness state, we will perhaps see it decline in value as a home for the Eskimo and the animals which share the area with him.

I, therefore, ask that this area continue as a part of our National Wildlife Refuge System and that, except for the lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, it be placed in the Wilderness System.

Please make my request a part of the offical hearing.

Sincerely,

Paul E. Carmony

Paul E. Carmony

Nov. 19 73

Regional Director
BSFW

(532)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Please enter my letter favoring the placement of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge into the Wilderness System excepting land selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Yours truly,

Fletcher Carr
3360 Garfield
Carlsbad, CA 92008

415

NOVEMBER 16, 1973

TO THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR:

THIS LETTER IS IN SUPPORT OF THOSE WHO ARE RECOMMENDING THAT ALL OF NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE BE PLACED IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM (APPROXIMATELY 3,500,000 ACRES) & NOT INCLUDING LANDS TO BE SELECTED BY THE NATIVES UNDER THE NATIVE CLAIMS ACT.

THE PLACING OF NUNIVAK WILDLIFE REFUGE IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM IS, TO MY WAY OF THINKING, THE BEST WAY TO ASSURE THAT THE NATIVES CAN CONTINUE THIER WAY OF LIFE.

WE MUST BE PAWFULLY CAREFUL OF OUR ACTIONS CONCERNING SUCH AREAS.

I WOULD LIKE MY LETTER PLACED IN THE HEARING RECORDS; AND I SINCERELY HOPE DEEP CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN BEFORE ANY ACT.

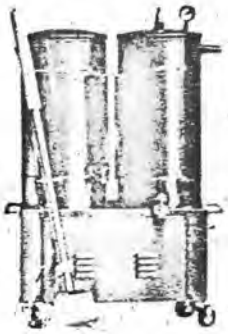
SINCERELY,

STANLEY MARK CARROLL
16581 GREENVIEW LANE
HUNTINGTON BEACH,
CALIFORNIA
92649

(48)

CARTIER'S CARPET CLEANING

STEAM CLEANING OUR SPECIALTY



Bureau of Sport Fishers + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED 11-13-73
1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
I feel that all of the land of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System Except land selected by Natives under the Native Claims Act.

To insure the Natives to be able to continue their subsistence way of life is to place the Refuge in the Wilderness System

The Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should not be placed in the hands of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

I request my letter be placed in the hearing record.

Thank you.
Joe Cartier

642-7866

235 MAGNOLIA STREET • COSTA MESA, CALIFORNIA 92627 • PHONE (714) ~~548-0807~~

110

954 Mojave Street
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401
November 5, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter in support of inclusion into the National Wilderness Preservation System approximately 3.5 million acres of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. Specifically, I would recommend that all lands within the refuge be given wilderness status with the exception of the village of Mekoryuk and land to be chosen by natives under the Native Claims Settlement Act. My recommendation includes all tidal and submerged lands within the refuge.

This seems to me an opportunity to preserve for future generations a type of wilderness not to be found anywhere else in the wilderness system.

I would like to have this letter included in the hearing record.

Yours very truly,

Richard L Casperson

Richard L. Casperson

69

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 0 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1863 Webster Ave.
Los Angeles, California 90026
November 2, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wild Life
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Sir:

I know the Nunivak Refuge well. I urge that it be placed forthwith in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Look to the large part of the United States to see what Alaska is headed for in no time. You have already gone too far in your beautiful area of the country. For the sake of the people and the wildlife that live in the Nunivak area, as well as for the sake of the world at large— it has gotten that bad!— place the area in the Wilderness System.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Richard F. Cassady

Richard F. Cassady

591

November 15, 1973
72 Monterey Lane
Sierra Madre, California

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am concerned about the status of conservation in Alaska. I agree with Alaska conservationists and recommend that:

"All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife."

Sincerely,

John Cassazza
Mrs John Cassazza

Mr. & Mrs. John Cassazza

cc: John H. Rousselot
Alan Cranston

557

121 S. Hancock St.
#7B
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
November 18, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing in support of the inclusion of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System. From descriptions I have read of the islands of the Nunivak refuge, this area appears eminently suited for wilderness status.

I feel that the islands' scenic beauty and unique, diverse wildlife must be protected from unnecessary encroachment and disturbance and that the subsistence hunting, herding, fishing way of life of the Nunivak islanders must not be disrupted. These ends can best be accomplished by giving wilderness status to the whole area except for lands which the Nunivak natives have the right to select under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

I disagree strongly with the conclusion of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife that no part of the Nunivak refuge should be considered for wilderness designation. In my opinion, the arguments offered by the Bureau are not convincing. First of all, the use of snowmobiles by the Nunivak natives is a prior right which could be permitted to continue under the Wilderness Act.

Secondly, reindeer herding practiced by the residents of Nunivak, as I understand it, has not altered or disturbed the land and provides an important protein source for the Nunivak islanders and their neighbors. Thirdly, the natives' right to choose lands under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act does not conflict with the provisions of the National Wilderness Act since the natives could select their lands before the boundaries of the wilderness area are determined.

Fourthly, the Alaska Highway Department's claim that a road encircling Nunivak Island is a foreseeable need, is inconsistent with the Bureau's own statement that its management program seeks to protect the integrity of the natural environment. What use is a road around the island when the natives use snowmobiles, and the island is so inaccessible to outsiders?

Fifthly, the Bureau's assertion that the military's right to use the refuge conflicts with possible wilderness designation seems to me to be invalid grounds for excluding Nunivak from the wilderness preservation system. I understand that at present the only use by the military is a Coast Guard lighthouse. Therefore, the order establishing the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge should reflect current useage by the mili-

tary and not some vague future possibility. Finally, the Bureau's argument that imprecise boundaries would interfere with the establishment of a wilderness area seems irrelevant since it would not appear to be too difficult a task to re-define the refuge boundaries more clearly.

The Bureau should under no circumstances relinquish the Nunivak refuge. I believe that its continuing preservation as a wildlife refuge would be assured by giving it wilderness status.

Consequently, I favor the recommendations of conservationists who urge the incorporation into the wilderness system of some 3.5 million acres of the Nunivak refuge including tidal and submerged lands. Please include this letter in your hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Susan E. Caswell

Susan E. Caswell

cc. Senator Gaylord Nelson
Senator William Proxmire
Congressman Robert Kastenmeier

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973

333

5101 Kenwood Drive
Annandale, Va.
Nov. 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am writing on behalf of the Nunivak Island Wilderness case. As a former resident of Alaska and with a keen sense of responsibility for preserving as much as possible of our remaining wilderness areas, I urgently request that as much as possible of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge be placed under the Wilderness system. This would, of course, exclude lands to be selected by Natives under the Native Claims Act. According to the best estimates of conservationists, the area of concern is approximately 3.5 million acres.

I am not convinced that the use of snowmobiles by natives for subsistence purposes should be considered as inconsistent with the Wilderness Area designation. These implements of civilization(?) are bound to have some impact on the area ecology, as in the case of firearms, aircraft, motor boats, radio and other equipment adopted by the natives. It seems to me that we have a most unique opportunity to protect an unusual and valuable national resource by placing Nunivak under the protection of the Wilderness System, thereby minimizing outside encroachment.

Sincerely yours,

Frank J. Cervenka

(491)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

405-G Ridge Road
North Arlington, New Jersey 07032
November 20, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Director:

I would like to take this opportunity to join with Alaska conservationists in recommending that:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness Preservation System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage recommended to be placed in the Wilderness System is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

The Natives can best be assured that they can continue their subsistence way of life by placing Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness Preservation System. The use of snowmobiles should be limited for subsistence purposes only.

This Refuge has marvelous scenic and wildlife resources, of both national and international significance, and should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please include my statement in the Official Hearing Record and acknowledge same.

Thank you very much for your attention to my request and every good wish to you in your efforts for the better conservation and/or restoration of our Land, Water, Air, and Precious Wildlife.

Faithfully yours,

Josephine Erickson Ciak

(Mrs. Henry) Josephine Erickson Ciak

214

RECEIVED
1973

29 Douglas Ave.
Staten Island, NY 10310
November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Subject: Nunivak Island Wilderness

Please place this letter into the hearing record.

I favor placing all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, except a few square miles claimed by natives, into the Wilderness System.

I don't believe the use of snowmobiles by the natives will be a problem that will hinder this.

The idea that a road must be built around the island sounds baseless.

Yours truly,

Daniel Clancy, Jr.
Dan Clancy

cc: Senator Javits
Senator Buckley
Congressman Murphy

Nov. 14, 1973

615

Regional Director,
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office,
813 D Street,
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear sir:

I am writing to you regarding the coming hearings on the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, and I would like to request that this letter be placed in the hearing record. I believe that all of the land in the refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, as that will be the best way to preserve its natural character and still assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life. Of course these lands should exclude those that the Natives select under the Native Claims Act. In this regard, the use of snowmobiles, which might be deemed contrary to activity within a Wilderness, should be allowed as a prior right.

Alaskan conservationists have recommended that 3,500,000 acres be protected in this manner. Wildlife values of the Refuge are of national and international significance. It contains one of the world's largest seabird rookeries, and there are saltwater lagoons and estuaries, now becoming a rarity on our coastlines. Nunivak has a herd of about 500 muskox, imported from Greenland in 1935, and the Natives have a herd of 4000 reindeer. Marine mammals, including four types of seal, one of which is rare, and 12 species of whale, two of which are rare and another two considered endangered, inhabit the waters and shoreline of the Refuge.

The building of a highway around Nunivak Island, which is projected by the State of Alaska, is not compatible with the wilderness characteristics inherent in the area, which demand protection rather than disturbance. Certainly the projected building of this road should not impair granting the area Wilderness status: the area is already a de facto wilderness and therefore should be kept that way. The road is an unjustifiable and unnecessary addition.

If the area of the Refuge is to keep its wilderness characteristic and if the Natives are not to have their way of life disrupted, then a Wilderness classification for the area is the best solution.

Sincerely,

Dennis B. Cochran

Dennis B. Cochran
2702 Drake Ave.,
Costa Mesa, Cal. 92626

462

10 Conover Street, Apt. 2
Freehold, New Jersey 07728
November 15, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
[illegible] D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing you to advise that I support the claims of the Nunivak Natives that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be protected by incorporation into the Wilderness System.

The impending determination over the Nunivak Wilderness is of the utmost importance. Since any decision to remove this wilderness from the Wilderness System would be damaging both to the island itself and, more importantly, to the Nunivak way of life, I am opposed to the stance taken by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

I urge you to re-think your position and keep Nunivak as a wilderness area.

I thank you for this opportunity to express my views on this matter and request you to include my remarks in the official record of hearings on the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge.

James F. Collins

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(47)

MRS. WILLIAM P. CONERY
1221 SEVENTH STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70115

October 31, 1973

Mr. Loren W. Crexton
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Crexton:

I have read with interest the summary of the Nunivak Wilderness Study which your office sent me at the request of Mrs. Joseph V. Reed.

As the report states, this area is in fact a de facto wilderness already, and it possesses

all of the qualities one looks for in a wilderness area.

Although I have no idea on what ~~maybe~~ the results of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement act may be, I wonder if the reindeer herding might not then be worked out with the actions the natives may take in regard to the Native Claims act.

Nunivak Wildlife Refuge certainly seems to be a prime candidate for inclusion in the National Wilderness System, and I strongly urge you to look upon this proposal fairly and favorably.

Sincerely yours,

Marcia M. Coney

(Mrs. William P. Coney)

Zone IX, Garden Club of America

(Ga., Miss., Texas, Arkansas, + Tennessee)

476

Regional Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Director,

I am writing you regarding the Nunivak Refuge and its possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Refuge as it now exists sounds like a wonderful place for shore birds and sea mammals, as well as the bountiful traditional homeland of the Eskimos presently living there.

It is disturbing to see that a proposed (not existing) highway around Nunivak Island is being used as an excuse not to include the Refuge as a Wilderness Area. Whose needs will this road serve, the present inhabitants or some future tourist population? What will its effects on the shore birds' nesting sites be?

It seems to me that the threat of road construction is a good reason to protect

the Refuge from such incursions by proposing it as a Wilderness Area. Please re-consider your position in this matter and ask that the major part of the Nunivak Refuge be protected in the Wilderness System.

Thank you.

Barbara L. Coon
2227 N. Belvedere Ave.
Tucson Arizona 85712

PLEASE INCLUDE THIS LETTER IN THE HEARING RECORD

November 6, 1973

245

Dear Sir,

This is a letter for the hearing record on the Nunivak Island Wilderness in Alaska, by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife this month.

I strongly support the Alaska conservationists on this issue and myself recommend that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, except for the lands to be selected by Natives under the Native Claims Act, be placed in the Wilderness System.

I feel that the use of the snowmobile for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. Just think about the past history of American Natives and what happened to their subsistence way of life.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and should not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

I request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

[illegible]

[illegible]
99903

[illegible]

578

770 Ocean Avenue
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11226

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

Dear Sir:

May I urge you to support the efforts to place all of Kenai National Wildlife Refuge as part of the Wilderness System, except the lands to be selected by the Natives.

Sincerely,

Grace R. Corey

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
OCT 1 1 1 M E

(446)

RECEIVED
1 1973

2325 NW Blue Ridge Drive
Seattle, WA 98177
November 13, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter in support of the Alaska conservationists in their recommendations regarding the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. Since I cannot attend the hearing, I am requesting that this letter be placed in the hearing record. I urge that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the wilderness system, except for lands selected by Natives; that is, approximately 3,500,000 acres. The use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes by Natives is a prior existing right under the Wilderness Act. The whole area should not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sports & Fisheries & should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Sincerely,
Joan E. Coughlin

11/3/73

(267)

DEAR SIRS,

I WOULD LIKE TO GO ON RECORD AS FAVORING THE PLACEMENT OF YENIVAK NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGE IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM - EXCEPT FOR NATIVE LANDS.

SINCERELY

ROBERT W COWGILL
115 LAKE RD
MENLO PARK CALIF 94025

Nov 22, 1973

(649)

Mrs. Robert Crane
Heritage Village, Apt. 497 B, Southbury, Conn. 06488

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

I request that it be placed in the hearing record that I urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Native under the Native Claims Act and that it should not be [illegible] of [illegible] fisheries [illegible]

Nancy Crane

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

375

NEALE E. CREAMER
8530 WILSHIRE BLVD.
SUITE 506
BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90211

NOV 11, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: NUNIVAK ISLAND WILDERNESS

Dear Sir:

I urge that you do create a Wilderness Area on Nunivak Island. The Wildlife Refuge has great scenic and wildlife resources which are best protected by Wilderness designation. Native rights can subsist and thrive best within the Wilderness system.

Please place my letter in your hearing record

Yours very truly

Neale E. Creamer

394

517 S. E. Third
Pendleton, Oregon 97801
November 12, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir;

RE: Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

Please add our letter to the official hearing record on your Nunivak Wilderness Study.

It is our desire to see at least 3.5 million acres of this refuge added to our National Wilderness Preservatinn System! The reasons the Bureau gave for not including the refuge in Wilderness are pathetic. We especially object to excuses for building a highway and military use!

The present demands of our Administration to consume natural resources, complete with ideas of abolishing National Wildlife Refuges, is sincerely disapproved by all people who are interested in the welfare and continuing existence of our wildlife.

The Bureau has the opportunity to protect its wildlife habitat with the congressional designation of Wilderness. It is becoming a necessity and Nunivak is proof. The natives should be allowed to continue subsistence living and the snowmobiles should be allowed as prior existing rights. The highway is not compatible with your job of maintaining muskox and reindeer and other wildlife; Wilderness designation would help prevent such deterrioration of the Refuge.

Sincerely,

Mr. & Mrs. Gene R. Cripe

Mr. and Mrs. Gene R. Cripe

810

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 13, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir: Re: Nunivak Island

I should like to go on record as being in favor of wilderness status for all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge (with exception of the native village and lands which they will select).

I believe this is in the best interests of the natives - who need de facto wilderness in order to continue their traditional way of life - and of Americans as a whole, who need to preserve some few remaining pristine areas against the onslaught of "progress" (i.e., the extermination of any species not immediately "useful" to man on a short-term basis). This is not merely a spiritual need felt by a handful of advocates, but may well be a survival need - an invaluable resource - in the near future.

Nunivak Island with its rich bird and marine populations should be afforded the protection of the Wilderness Act.

Please place my letter in the hearing record.

Very truly yours,

Deanna Crispin
216 N.W. 7th St.
Pendleton, Oregon 97801

141

Nov 10, 1973

To: Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street Anchorage, Ak. 99501

Subject: Nunivak Island Future

Dear Sir:

I would like to see Nunivak Island placed in a Wilderness System, except for the lands to be selected by the natives. The best way to assure the natives a good way of living is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. Nunivak Wildlife Refuge is a very valuable pool of genetic stock which we humans can't afford to lose. By keeping an ecosystem complex and diversified, the ecosystem will be stable. But, if we develope on Nunivak Island, we will eliminate some animals which will cause the ecosystem to collaspe. Please leave the land alone. Please place this letter in the official hearing record.

Thank You
Sincerely Yours,
Robert W. Crump
18902 - 94th West
Edmonds, Wash.
98020.

I am a Environmental Planning student.

(479)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

3668 No. Fair Oaks
Altadena, Calif. 91001

Nov. 30, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir;

We support Alaskan Conservationists, in recommending that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives, under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage recommended is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Sincerely,
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Culbertson

278

71 Ross Circle
Oakland, Ca.,94618
Nov. 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

NUNIVAK ISLAND

Dear Sir:

I wish to recommend very strongly that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except the lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, this being approximately 3,500,000 acres.

This unique Wilderness Refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of national and international significance must be put in the Wilderness System.

Please include this letter in the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Betty R. Cummings

Betty R. Cummings

403

Emil L. Curcio, D.D.S.
Anthony E. Curcio, D.D.S.
Ralph E. Curcio, D.D.S.
2925 AVENUE "S"
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11229
375-6684
375-6685

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

10 Nov73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We believe that all of Nuniak National Wildlife Refuge Should be placed in the Wilderness System , except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Emil L. Curcio ,D.D.S.

Anthony E. Curcio, D.D.S.

Ralph E. Curcio, D.D.S.

605

10527 Montrose Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

15 November, 1973

Bureau of Land Management
RECEIVED
1973
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

As a conservationist concerned with the placement of land in the Wilderness System, I am appalled that you are planning to deny protection to the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. I feel that you should reconsider your proposal that no part of this refuge be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I urge you to classify the approximately 3.5 million acres Alaskan conservationists have suggested, as wilderness.

It appears that your arguments for denying wilderness protection are completely indefensible and are calculated to allow future exploitation of this area by some non-indigenous population. Exploitation of this area in its crassest form would ruin forever a relatively untouched oasis in a sea of asphalt that the world is becoming.

The reason for your conclusion appears to be conflicts with: 1) the use of snowmachines by Native residents for subsistence purposes 2) the reindeer enterprise of the natives; 3) pending Native land selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; 4) imprecise refuge boundaries; 5) a potential road corridor around the entire island; and, 6) the military's entitlement to use the refuge.

The use of snowmobiles in no way endangers the essentially wild state of 3.5 million acres. The native population would be hard put to destroy an area this size--even if all 250 of them use a snowmobile. This excuse is precisely that. It is comparable to saying that the use of motorbikes deprives the forest areas of the East totally of their natural state. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Anyone who would be foolish enough to attempt their use over such a wide ranging area doesn't have much use for his own safety or, for that matter, life. The use of snowmobiles is necessary to enable residents to continue living a subsistence level. To deny them this would be depriving them of their right to live as individuals in a cluture of their own choosing.

The reindeer herding still leaves Nunivak Refuge in a substantially "untrammeled" condition "...affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable." The reindeer herding enterprise not only provides an important source of protein to the residents of the adjacent Yukon Delta, but also contributes importantly to the subsistence needs of Nunivak's citizens.

Pending Native land selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and their possible incompatible use is another reason given by the Bureau for its

15 November, 1973

decision against wilderness designation. As stated above, conservationists are recommending that all the refuge lands except the village of Mekoryuk and those areas to be selected by the Natives be included in wilderness.

An imprecise refuge boundary is another of the reasons cited. Perhaps a new, clearly defined refuge boundary should be drawn, but the present boundary need not deter wilderness designation for Nunivak. It would appear that this is the most frivilous of excuses. A survey is an easily accomplished task. This is an example of the Bureau's attempting to find excuses for denying Wilderness designation and is so totally without merit it shouldn't even be considered.

The Alaska State Highway Department apparently forsees a possible future need to build a road around the entire island of Nunivak. This is not compatible with the Bureau's own statement that "Current management is directed primarily at protecting the ecological integrity of the natural enviornment. This is a prerequisite to maintaining populations of muskox and reindeer at levels of maximum sustained yield, protecting habitats of seabirds and other native wildlife and providing opportunities for subsistence and recreational hunting and fishing in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations." The Alaska State Highway Department's projected possible road around Nunivak Island argues strongly for the need for wilderness protection under the Wilderness Act. It is not, as the Bureau states in its conclusions, a reason for not designating the refuge as a wilderness area. Such a proposal exemplifies the destruction of natural values that can occur if the refuge is not protected under the Wilderness Act.

The Bureau lists conflicts with the military's entitlement to use the refuge as another reason for its non-wilderness recommendation. The Executive Order establishing Nunivak Refuge provided that "...this reservation shall not interfere with the use of the isalnd for lighthouse, military, or naval purposes..." To date the only such use has been a Coast Guard-maintained marine beacon on Cape Mohican. This is not a valid reason to deny wilderness protection to Nunivak. Instead, the Order should be changed to reflect current values.

I believe very strongly that Nunivak should be designated as a wilderness area. Unfortunately, there is precious little land left in the contiguous 48 states that can be preserved in its essentially wild nature. If we are to leave anything on Earth to our children, we should preserve as many remaining wilderness areas as possible so that we have a "zoo" to show them what it was like before the asphalt sea engulfed the land.

Sincerely,

Tom Curtis

W. Thomas Curtis

WTC:gr

cc: Senator Charles McC. Mathias

November 5, 1973
1242 Glen Ave.
Berkeley, California
94708

120

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I support inclusion of all of Kenai National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, excepting those portions of land to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. I think that the use of snowmobiles by the Natives for subsistence purposes can continue in accordance with the "prior existing right" section of the Wilderness Act.

Loring Dales
[Loring Dales]

37

Rollin F. dal Piaz P.O. Box 93, Arcata, California 95521

29 October 1973

Subject: NUNIVAK National Wildlife Refuge

Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director
Alaska Area Office
United States Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Fish and Wildlife Service, Wilderness Studies
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Croxton:

I have read the Wilderness Study Summary prepared by BSFW Wilderness study personnel and have had the opportunity to read what comment has appeared in the Anchorage Daily News concerning your summary.

In the past, through Kenai National Moose Range, Izembeck, and Semedi and Arctic National Wildlife hearings it has been a pleasure for me to support the recommendations of your wilderness study and the resulting proposals for wilderness classification. I am sincerely disappointed your team could not have formed an approach that could have allowed at least some for this unique island refuge to be recommended as wilderness.

Unfortunately, since I am currently in California pursuing advanced college studies, I am not informed as to the reason for a decision at the Alaska Area level, not to recommend a portion of the Nunivak Refuge to the Interior Department for further consideration. It seems to me that the current native land uses such as snowmobile transportation could be viewed as established land use, native snowmobile land use time and space use be analyzed, and appropriate, creative zoning be established to eliminate this conflict. I believe that the natives of this island would welcome protection of edge areas and offshore rocks and submerged lands as wilderness, if they were properly approached and clearly shown that wilderness can help them in reaching their land use goals now and in maintaining their future lifestyle options once their Land Claims Settlement selections are made.

The Bureau's study demonstrates Nunivak Refuge contains resources deserving wilderness consideration. I request that the conclusions section of the report be rewritten in a more

creative way, with conclusions that follow from the text of the study.

In absence of personal knowledge on my part of alternatives, the article "No Wilderness Proposed for Nunivak Island" by Jack Hession in the Northern Light, Tuesday, October 9, 1973, seems to me to present alternatives for action by your Bureau.

I feel you could have done better with the Conclusions. I think it is far better to propose wilderness for deserving areas than to dodge the issue. The Bureau has shown creative courage in this regard in the past. Now is not the time to falter...the sands, shores, birds and wildlife and residents of Nunivak Island deserve better than the no wilderness conclusion you have settled upon.

At a minimum, the offshore rocks, submerged lands and bird rookeries deserve wilderness protection to insure a Nunivak representation in coastal Alaska wilderness refuge systems, when Congress considers wilderness for Alaska. Absence of a wilderness proposal on this conspicuous island could prove a real handicap in asking Congress to approve a coastal wilderness system for Alaska. Send your Wilderness Study Team back to the island to talk to the people and back to the drawing boards for more realistic conclusions.

Write if you need support for funds to achieve above goal; I would be happy to support your budget request!

Respectfully yours,

Rollin F. dal Piaz
Grad. Student, Marine Ecology
Humboldt State University,
California

326

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 3 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

Dear Sir:

I urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Thanking you I am

Very truly yours,

Robert Paul Dart

Robert Paul Dart
104 W. Calle Crespis, Apt. 5
Santa Barbara, California
93105

87

RECEIVED
1973

9 Amy Place
White Plains, N.Y. 10605
November 5, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I believe that the entire Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, except for those lands to be selected by the Eskimos under the Native Claims Act, should be placed in the Wilderness System. Nunivak Island with its off-shore islands and rocks is a uniquely beautiful and unspoiled wilderness. Its future and the future of the native population will be in jeopardy outside of the Wilderness System.

I request that my views become a part of the record of the hearings to be held by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Yours truly,

Richard Davenport

Richafd Davenport

11 Nov., 1973

CLAUDE DAVIS, M.D.
1605-28½ ST. N.W.
ROCHESTER, MINN. 55901

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. ST.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 3 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

336

Dear Sir,

I am writing in support of the proposal to place all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness system except for those lands to be selected by Alaskan Natives under the Natives Claims act. Many of the objections previously raised are not valid when viewed in the light of activities at other Wilderness areas. Snowmobiles for example are certainly compatible if used only for subsistence purposes, and, as such, qualify as a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act.

The Alaskan Highways objection is certainly untenable and without much imagination one can foresee doom [illegible] the Alaskan Natives chosen life-style were [illegible] the Island. The present and [illegible] uses certainly are not extensive [illegible] rule out wilderness classification [illegible] if not all of the island.

I therefore strongly support the establishment of a Nunivak Island Wilderness and urge that this stronghold be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Thank you for considering my opinions.

Sincerely yours,
Claude D. Davis M.D.

Please include this letter in the Hearing records.

378

Imogen E. Davis
22 Mohawk Drive
Easton, Connecticut 06612

November 11, 1973

United States Department
of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport, Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 - 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Attention: Mr. Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you today in behalf of the NUNIVAK National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska, and would kindly ask you to enclose my letter in the official hearing records.

As a member of a growing number of aware persons, and wildlife and wilderness defender, I would like to express my view that it would be of benefit to the nation, and to our ecological balance to preserve the breeding grounds for native birds, wild game and fur bearing animal in it's natural state. To protect the ecological integrity of the natural environment, and to protect the habitats of seabirds and other native wildlife. The Ecosystem of that area should remain untouched, and snowmobiles should not be allowed in the established wilderness areas. Also the manner in which "Native Claims land" is going to be managed, should not be in conflict with the objectives of the refuge. Neither should there be the military's entitlement to the use of the refuge.

Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation system as a wildlife refuge, and maintain it's natural character and state as such.

We should all hold on to these few remaining areas of great natural beauty. Once they are gone there is no way of return. Too many are the asphalt jungles and over-commercialized areas in our nation, already. We need the balance of nature and the eco-system for the nations mental health.

Sincerely yours,
Imogen Davis
(Mrs.) Imogen Davis

(57) 3 Nov. 197

I sincerely hope that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge will be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Betty Dean
Mrs. Charles Dean
4410 B Larch
Mtn. Home AFB
Idaho 83648

Re-

Nov.12,1973

520

Nunivak Island Wilderness

Alaska

The Wilderness Society, Thurman Trosper, President

1901 Penn. Ave. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006

Stewart M.Brandborg, Executive Director.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Mr. Brandborg:

I was so glad to get your sheet of notations re-NUNIVAK

I got a letter from the Wilderness System, or whatever the Government of the U.S. is called, and wrote them. It was difficult for me to follow their reasoning which would seem destructive to Nunivak to say the least, so am very glad to get your letter. (To say the least) the Bureau of sport fisheries and wild life, The unspoiled wilderness seems too good to be true and if we are worth our salt we should fight to the finish to preserve it. Here is a chance to save something unique and wonderful and we must not fail to come out 100% in saving the whole thing, There are apparently over 3 million acres at atake and we will never have another opportunity on so great a scale to save for nature, the natives, and our own self respect if we do not do this.

To give up the various millions which some people seem at loggerheads to forego, is what it comes down to, and they will continue to fight for it which seems to them the only thing in the whole of God's heaven- so they will fight !

It is all magnifficent country, a veritable Eden and a great scientifiic one as well - the variety of wild life, birds, creatures, to say nothing of the SALMON and the Eskimos. "One of the few opportunities to establish salt water lagoons and estuaries".

Nunivak belongs to the Indians and they have taken such good care of all animals with which come in contact, that fools only rush in where angels fear to tread ." I speak plainly because there are so few to speak at all. We are dealing with a manic people both blind and deaf

g other than to give mankind, at this point in the history of the
.t large, exactly what they ask for which will give posterity a
.dful, impossible situation , with little to show of the still great Kingdom
.were lucky enough to inherit. This is our charge ! By all mesns
let us maintain Nunivak in its natural state doing all we can to that end
giving the Natives what they ask for. This is only fair. Think for a moment
how lovely it must have been before " We" began to tell the natives where
"to get off". It seems to me quite dreadful to sail into a new and wonder-
ful Country and upset everything as if we had a right to do it. By what
right? "Let him take that has the power, and let him keep who can." I
think it is right for "us" to care for all tidal and submerged lands. If
we cannot get any better deal for the Nunivak's than all we can possibly
achieve for them, let us continue to fight on their side. I do not think
a"Moses Road" should be buillt with the idea of so much togetherness, it
has been most unprofitable for us and would be a mass for them. The Snow
mobile however, has been of great use to the Natives, and should continue.

The Reindeer herding still leaves Nunivak Refuge in fair condition
and it is important that the herding continue. Indeed all Refuge lands be
included in Wilderness. The present boundries should not be interferred
with and should not preclude Wilderness. Indeed the Wilderness designation
is a great protection whereever it is, and our lands which are among the
worlds glories are better served by this designation. Again may I speak
out for NO ROAD AROUND NIVAK. Look at the U.S.A. and see the dead ends, the
shere destruction caused by misplaced roads to please our dear Rocky and his
friend Moses. The things done to "protect ecological integrity" would not
meet approval with those who suffer from the wrongs done. Why not give Wil-
derness a chance, a real chance here, which alone can save this rare spot.

To use this island as a Coast Guard marine base a lighthouse, mil-
itary or naval purposes would be absolutely destructive, this needs no def-
finition. any order should reflect current values. We support Alaskan
.. all weight on saving Nunivak as is, the 3,500,000, and

disrupt the Native way of life which is best and far better could do for them . To place them and assure them that the "native inue their subsistence way of life, to place Nunivak Wilderness Refuge Wilderness system.

The tremendous resource both scenic and wild life and facinateing people, treating them as such. All of great significence should be protected by the National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. Anything else would result in misfortune to "our" treasure, as one of the greatest gifts of "our continent". Not handed over the the "Sport Fisheries and Wildlife"

We ask that this letter be placed on file in the hearing record

We look forward to the day when Congress will give this area in the National Wilderness Preservation System

Sincerely,

Laura Denby

Laura Denby

Mrs. W. Denby
School La .
Lloyd Harbor
Huntington, L.I.N.Y.
11743

Member of Action for Conservation of the [illegible]

552

HEARTWOOD
KATONAH, NEW YORK 10536

November 15 1973

Gentlemen,

Regional Director, ATTENTION!

We urge your effort toward placing the Nunival Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. And we mean, ALL OF IT.

We suggest that the Natives, under the Native Claims Act, select lands which are exceptions.

Wilderness areas cannot be treasured too highly, nor guarded too closely.

May we count on you?

Sincerely yours,

Lina P Dereckton

Lina P. Dereckton

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Buckeye, Arizona (285)

November 15, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

This letter is in support of the recommendations of Alaskan conservationists that the whole area of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, including all tidal and submerged lands, except the village of Mekoryuk and lands to be selected by the Natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, should be designated as Wilderness and put under the protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes as "a prior existing right" permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Native Eskimos who have inhabited Nunivak Island for at least 2,000 years can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak

Neither is the Natives' [illegible]

from the Refuge. It covers the Refuge still in a substantially [illegible]

[illegible] area - mainly for the forces of nature [illegible] man's own

[illegible] and also provides an important source of protein to the

[illegible] Eskimo Diet.

[illegible] to be selected by the Natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act are excluded from the designation as wilderness in the recommendations by the conservationists; so a possible incompatible use can not preclude wilderness designation.

Imprecise Refuge boundaries need not deter wilderness designation for Nunivak [illegible]

A potential future road corridor around the entire island, proposed by the Alaska Highway Department, is also no reason to deny Wilderness Protection to the Refuge. On the contrary, such a plan by the State Highway Department would be one more reason to demonstrate the necessity of Wilderness Protection in preventing the destruction of natural values, mentioned in the Bureau's own statement on its Management Direction of the Refuge.

The military's entitlement to use the refuge also is no valid reason to deny wilderness protection. The Executive Order establishing the refuge provided that "the reservation shall not interfere with the use of the island for lighthouse, military or naval purposes...". To date the only such use has been a Coast Guard-maintained beacon on Cape Makkovik. The Executive Order should be rephrased to reflect current conditions and values.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and needs and deserves the protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Please, include this letter in the Hearing Record. Thank you.

Very sincerely yours

Carol M. Dentick

720 Navarrete Ave. #9

Sunnyvale, California 85326

Nov. 3

J. E. BAYARD de VOLO 24671 Rollingwood Road El Toro, California 92630 (184)

This card is for the hearing record: Nunivak Natl. Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife. Certain lands may be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act + may have use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes. It is a unique wilderness refuge + should be protected.

Sincerely, J. E. Bayard de Volo

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

49

6910 Ardmore Drive NW
Roanoke, Va. 24019
November 1, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Ak 99501

Dear Sir:

This is to urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge (except for native claims lands) be placed in the Wilderness System. I want to see the musk ox someday, and the rookeries on the cliffs, and to know, in the meantime, that the tundra and offshore feeding grounds are utterly protected.

That the natives use snowmobiles and herd reindeer is just and of course necessary. It in no way detracts from the enormous wilderness values of the island; the use of snowmobiles is in fact a right permitted under the Wilderness Act wherever prior use for subsistence already exists.

Thank you for your attention. Can you place this letter in the hearing record?

Sincerely,

Annie Dillard

Mrs. Richard H. W. Dillard

332

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 10, 1973

Dear Sir:

I wholly support the recommendations of Alaskan conservationists to place all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Thank you. Sincerely,

Dorothy C. Dillon

Dorothy C. Dillon
2325 42nd St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20007

135

Dear Mr. Director: 11-7-73

The BSF&W has been doing a great job in studying wilderness areas in national refuges; now there is a chance for a truly huge and majestic area to be preserved, along with its beautiful people.

I strongly recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be preserved under the Wilderness System; this would not include, of course, the lands selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. Total acreage should be about 3,500,000 acres.

There are many areas in Alaska where highways can, and will be built, but Nunivak Island is too vital as a refuge and home for people and wild-

life for such a thing to happen there!

Please – Now is your chance to give America a wonderful gift – a large wilderness on Nunivak Island.

Thank you,

Daniel L. Dimberg
14528 26 Mile Rd.
Oakdale, Calif.
95361

194

RECEIVED

November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

As a concerned member of The Wilderness Society and a avid outdoorsman, I would like to request that the following opinion be placed in the record of the Hearing for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge:

> I believe this area has numerous natural values which can be irretrieveably lost if they are not protected by your Bureau and the Wilderness Act. Except for the land the natives select, all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System.

Sincerely,

Ron Dobbins

Ronald K. Dobbins
1671 Pepperwood Dr.
St. Louis, Mo. 63141

198

39 McFarland
Rolla, MO 65401
Nov, 8, 1973

Regional Director
BSFW
Alaska Area Office
813 D St
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

Nunivak Island Wilderness

For the hearing record; acknowledgement requested.

This is in support of the inclusion of some 3 500 000 acres of Nunivak NWF and surrounding waters in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Inclusion will protect the overwhelming values of wildlife, of the natives, of the wilderness as it exists, and will head off the possibility of highways, all without necessarily affecting the natives' use of snowmobiles for their present way of life or their reindeer herding. DoD's rights to use the islands will not be affected, but wilderness designation will discourage unnecessary use. Native claims will likely cause breaks in the wilderness, but this is a minor problem in so large a wilderness. A precise boundary can be developed if it becomes necessary; oil is unlikely offshore in an area of igneous geology.

The Bureau's recommendation this time is not good.

Sincerely,

R M Doerr

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

113

Steve Donnelly
1030 Flintlock Rd.
Diamond Bar, CA. 91765

Dear Regional Director,

In this decade as the energy crisis, overpopulation, and food shortage is prevalent wildlife and wilderness areas are more and more being utilized to stem these problems.

The Alaskan Pipeline, clearcutting in Washington, and offshore drilling for oil illustrates that all of our natural resources can and will be used to solve our problems.

This is an illusion. At best these solutions only solve the effects of the problem, not the problem; and at best temporarily.

Nunivak Island in western Alaska is being [illegible] a place in the National Wilderness Preservation system. Why? It contains such an amount of wildlife including off shore animals that is deserves to be protected. If not than it too will probably go the way of our wildlife areas to provide raw materials at the expense of its wilderness to temporarily solve

problems which should be dealt with another way. Thank you for your consideration.

Steve Donnelly.

November 6, 1973

273

RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sirs,

My husband and I are writing you to state our support for the Alaskan conservationists who feel that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System.

We understand that this can be done and the Natives would still be able to select lands under the Native Claims Act.

We cannot understand how an area such as this is not considered wilderness by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Yours Truly,

Barbara and James Doran

792 Columbus Ave
NY, NY 10025

Nov. 12, 1973

319

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 0 1973
The Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that I support the move to place all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

Please place my letter in the hearing record.

Thank you.

Robert E. Doubleday

ROBERT E. DOUBLEDAY
Post Office Box 241
Fort Montgomery, N. Y. 10922

500

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1978
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mrs. Charles S. Drew
227 Orchard Avenue
Webster Groves, Missouri 63119

Nov. 19th

Dear Sir,

I have been reading about the island of Nunivak off the coast of Alaska – how the Eskimos have lived there in harmony with Nature for 2000 years – what a wealth of marine life it breeds (or shelters) – how the reindeer thrive and roam on it, as well as affording a legitimate source of food to the natives. Where there is so much snow, snowmobiles can't be as harmful and offensive to wild life (and humans!) as they are in milder climates – it seems right to me that the Eskimos should be allowed to use them. Please protect this unique island from being spoiled and distorted out of its age-long harmony. Put it under the National Wilderness Preservation System; you will earn the gratitude of untold numbers of nature-lovers now living and in all the generations to come.

Sincerely, Mary B. Drew (Mrs. C.S.D.)

Regional Director
BSFW
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 6 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

70

11/2/73

Dear Sir:

I write; to express My concern over the BSFWS attitude, toward the future of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. More specifically, I wish to express My support for the concept of; including a substantial part of Nunivak Refuge in the Wilderness system.
At this point there does not appear to be sufficient reason for omitting any of the refuge from Wilderness Designation, excepting the village of Mekoryuk and areas to be selected by the Natives, under the Settlement Act (ostensibly about 69,000 acres).

BSFWS objections to the Wilderness Proposal seem to be predicated on circumstances which are either inconsequent to the Wilderness Act, or on that which has not & or should not come to pass e.g. the proposed road around Nunivak Island..
3,500.000 ~ Acres of the Nunivak Refuge area are in need of protection, which the Wilderness Act could afford. Please help!

Sincerely,

Robert A. Drifka
5208 Lexington Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90029.

574

GOODMAN - DRUM
ATTORNEYS - ASSOCIATES
6303 INDIAN SCHOOL RD., N. E.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87110

HEISTER H. DRUM
GERALD GOODMAN

SUITE 101, LANDMARK BUILDING
TELEPHONE (505) 298-2222

November 14, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I have come across an article indicating that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is rejecting Nunivak Island, in its entirety, from consideration for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Please include this letter in the hearing record on considering the Nunivak Refuge for study for being included as a Wilderness area and my indication and urging that it be so included.

We are now recognizing that the loss of habitat, more than any other single item, is responsible for the loss of wildlife of all species. Apparently, the Nunivak Refuge is a breeding ground and breeding waters and nesting for many types of wildlife, including a variety of seals, birds and a species of salmon.

Also, it appears that natives have lived on the Island for thousands of years and are continuing their culture, undisturbed, and influenced by a few modern conveniences for sustaining their traditional way of life. I certainly think that there should be someplace left in this world for aboriginal people to live according to their customs and traditions and desires.

Accordingly, I endorse the conservationists' proposal to include the Nunivak Refuge for a study area and eventual inclusion in the

National Wilderness Preservation System, subject to such exclusions as may be necessary for an airplane landing strip, an existing lighthouse and whatever may be necessary for a highway, and subject also to the right of the natives to use snowmobiles as a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act.

Very truly yours,

Heister H. Drum

HEISTER H. DRUM

HHD/hl

119

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
Office of the Director
Washington, D.C.

November 5, 1973

Dear Sirs

Having read all the facts and would-like-to's of the BSFW I strongly feel that their position is both indefensible and unrealistic. The entire Nunivak National Wildlife Refuse should be placed in the Wilderness System. The Natives rightfully should be able to select specific areas and their use of snowmobiles is also very rightful for it is not an idle amusement practice but an already existing substanial key to their very subsistence way of life.

Respectfully

W. Ira. P. Lucey
31815 Hossusai Dr.
Fremont, CA. 94536

3 November 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Alaska Area Office
813 D street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

Please include these comments into the record of hearings by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife hearings being held this month on potential Wilderness designation for Nunivak Island.

I urge you to designate the Island as suitable for inclusion in the National Wildlifess Preservation System, all 3,500,000 acres with the exception only of the village, airstrip and land to selected by the Esquimaux under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

My primary reason for so urging is that the combination of our increase of population with our truly phenomenal development rate has consumed the natural resources of the United States so fast that much of what was thought inexhaustable is now coming to an end. With the strong business tendency of corporations to maintain themselves and to make a profit, we often sacrifice long range benefit to humans for short range profit. An example is the stripping of our forests in the Northwest for export rather than our own use in this country. We have had exceedingly strong pressures to consume, rather than maintain for continuous use, much of our areas with wilderness character. We must attain a sense of stewardship, and find ways of extracting benefit from these areas without destroying them in the process. Preserving them as wilderness for a while is one way of giving us time to learn to use them without destroying them, and without increasing general pollution.

The Bureau's reasons for not designating the Island eligible for wilderness status are not so strong that the weight of values to humanity prevail. We do not need a road around the island; the natives have made a good living without it, and do not want it, I believe. Such a road would encourage commercial exploitation at general taxpayers expense.

As for military use, perhaps we could preserve the military privilege as one of pre-emption in case of grave need. Such privilege already exists anyway, anywhere in case of sufficient cause.

It would seem that the Natives can gain a suitable living, maintaining their reindeer and way of life much more assuredly with the Island as a wilderness, thus being somewhat protected from outside commercial exploitation. The taxpayers of the United States will all gain in the long run by having such an area "in the bank".

Thank you for listening. Yours truly,

C. Duncan

C. .E Duncan
865 Thornwood Drive
Palo Alto, California 94303

Copies to:
Alan Cranston
Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.
John V. Tunney

236

14 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

Will you please place the request of this letter in the hearing record regarding the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

I am requesting that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System - to exclude the lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. There is an approximate 3,500,000 acres of land involved, according to the acreage conservationists are recommending to be included in the Wilderness System. I support this.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a right permitted under the Wilderness Act, so I see no objections to setting aside the acreage for Wilderness. As a matter of fact, this action should give additional assistance to the Natives to permit them to continue their way of life, as well as to protect the wildlife resources.

Sincerely,

(Miss)R. Lucile Dunham
6441 Valley View Road
Oakland, California 94611

Lucile Dunham

536

Rural Route 5
Box 5665
Juneau, Alaska 99801
November 19, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Croxton:

I don't understand the Bureau's blanket recommendation against wilderness designation for Nunivak Island. Since the national and international significance of the island's wildlife resources is made very clear in the Wilderness Study Summary, this concluding recommendation is not just unsatisfactory, it is unbelievable.

The reasons given against wilderness status do not stand up under close examination. Indeed, the Department of Highways' projected road around the island is one of the most compelling reasons for wilderness designation. No effort is made to document the major reason offered, the use of snowmachines. Exactly how many machines are we talking about? How intense is their use? Where do they go? Can't their use be controlled, channeled, limited so as to protect both the Natives' needs and the essentially wilderness nature of the island? The Bureau has provided no information.

Surely large portions of the present refuge could qualify for snowmachine-free wilderness status. I cannot imagine the people of Nunivak opposing the kind of protection wilderness status would give the island and its wildlife. I would expect them to want such protection given, at the very least, to such key habitat and scenic areas as the dunes, the rookery cliffs, the submerged lands and offshore islands and rocks, the crater lakes, and the major estuaries.

For my part, I see no reason to change my view that all of the present refuge, excepting Native land selections, be placed within the Wilderness System. This is far too beautiful and valuable a wilderness and wildlife area to be let go, either all at once or piecemeal. On the contrary, it most decidedly deserves the added protection wilderness status will give it.

Sincerely yours,

William Philip Dunn II

William Philip Dunn II

cc: Senators Gravel and Stevens; Representative Young

WILLIAM T. DUNN . . . RETIRED Registered Investment Adviser

Registered with
Securities and Exchange Commission
under Investment Advisers Act of 1940
INACTIVE

Rt 5 Box 5665
BOX 22222
JUNEAU, ALASKA

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage

November 11, 1973

Regional Director,
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Region,
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Mr. Croxton:

Thank you very much for your kindness in sending me the excellent brochure on Nunivak, with the invitation to comment on the proposal to make all or part of this National Wildlife Refuge a part of the National Wilderness System.

I have read your brochure carefully and with great interest. I think the brochure presents an excellent case for wilderness classification for most of this Refuge. This makes the tentative conclusion of the Bureau very hard to understand. The reasons given by your Bureau for not including it seem to me very good reasons for putting Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge and the surrounding tidal and submerged area under the protection of the Wilderness Preservation System, and as quickly as possible. There is no reason why the Village of Mekoryuk, and the Native lands entitlement can not be excluded from the wilderness classification, and I can think of no better protection for the Native peoples, their industry and their way of life than to have this protection. None of the prior, present, or even potential future uses and practices conflict in any way with classifying most of this unique and valuable area as Wilderness. As we all know, the military in time of need can use anything in the national domain, or outside of it for that matter. As for the Alaska Highway Departments reported plan to build a highway around the Island, all I can say here is why on earth would any individual or any department in its right mind want to spend that kind of millions to put a highway where there is no possible need or economic justification for one?

May I urge your Bureau to reconsider the fine material you have accumulated, and change your recommendation to "YES"

Kind Regards,

Sincerely,

William T. Dunn

263

1247 Cowper
Palo Alto, Ca, 94301

Regional Direcotr
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St
Achorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing ths letter for inclusion in the public hearing record with reference to the classification of Nunivak Island as wilderness.

I understand that the Bureau is recommending against the inclusion of any part of this vast reguge as Wilderness udder the law -- for the reason that native land claims and prior existing rights make the designation unclear and hard to administer.

I disagree, and strongly urge that as much of the island be legally classified as wilderness as possible, once the legitimate native claims have been honored. I believe that over 3 million acres would remain for such classification, and that the area is very rich in wildlife.

I may never have the chance to visit this remote part of our natural wild heritage. However, I am a strong believer that future generations are going to need as much of the present de-facto wilderness as possible for their esthetic, scientific, and spiritual welfare.

And I would stress that the survival of a truly healthy balanced wildlife community is possible only if large parcels like this are maintained essentially wild. There are so many larger animals which will not flourish or even survive unless they have plenty of room, and a complete ecological community in which to live.

I have no patience at all with the assertion that the military have a claim here. They think they have a claim on everything! They should be forced to yield these claims where the welfare of the nation is concerned. Same for the highway department: if wilderness is maintained there will be no need for any periferal highway.

Sincerely yours,

John S Duryea
Chaplain, at Stanford University

Nov 7 1973

cc to Paul McCloskey, representative in Congress

Dear Regional Director: (515) Nov 18, 1973

I support the Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that all of Minnesota National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Please place this card in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Betty E. Dzendolet

RD 2
Amherst, MA 01002

Bureau of Sport Fisheries
RECEIVED
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Auburn, Calif.
Nov. 6, 1973

156

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813-D St., Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I wish to state that I am very much in favor of the stand taken by Alaskan conservationists to have all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge placed in the Wilderness System, except for the lands to be selected by the Natives through their Native Claims. The wonderful scenic and wildlife resources of Nunivak make it imperative that the area be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Sincerely yours,
J.W. Elder

For the Hearing Record

J.W. Elder
170 Center St.
Auburn, Calif.
95603

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

225

Miss Virginia Elliott
2870 Cedar St.
San Diego, Calif. 92102

Nov. 9, 1973.

To Whom It May Concern:

I wish to express my support for all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge being placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Since the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act I believe the best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

Kindly place this statement in the hearing record.

(Miss) Virginia L. Elliott
2870 Cedar St.
San Diego, Ca. 92102

509

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

3794 Dana Street
Bakersfield, California
93306

19 Nov 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am writing today to support proposals to place the Kunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System with the exception of lands to be selected by native residents under the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Only in this way will the refuge be afforded the full protection it deserves. Possible future pressures for roads and other non-compatible developments will be prevented.

I hope that the Bureau will not, as have other Federal land management agencies, interpret the Wilderness Act so narrowly as to exclude many areas from consideration. I understand that reindeer grazing and use of snowmobiles have been used as arguments for not establishing wilderness status; however, the Wilderness Act allows both these uses if established prior to wilderness designation.

Please place these comments in the official hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Claus L. Engelhardt

Claus L. Engelhardt

5 Nov. 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 7 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

60

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

In accord with the Alaska Conservationist I recommend that all of Kuiuvak Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, Except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Kindly place this request in the hearing record.

Thank You -

Sincerely,
Perle Epstein
(Member: Wilderness Soc'ty.)

7 [illegible]
NYC, N.Y.
10021

393

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1103 S. Atlantic
Dillon, Montana 59725
8 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I strongly urge that the Bureua of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife retain Nunivak Island as a national wildlife refuge and that all of this refuge, excluding land to be selected by the Natives under ANCSA, be placed in the wilderness system.

I understand that snowmobile use for subsistence is a prior existing right permitted by the Wilderness Act.

Most important, only with wilderness classification will this great national refuge be perpetuated and the Natives guaranteed protection of their way of life.

Please include my statement in the public record.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann Eriksen

Mary Ann Eriksen

11/12

370

Mrs. Ruth S. Ernst
12 Old Lyme Road, Scarsdale, New York 10583

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director

Dear Sir -

I add my voice to those of the many conservationists who wish to place the Nunivak Nat'l. Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, plus tidal + submerged lands in the refuge. Please place this request in the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely

Mrs. Ruth Ernst

9 Nov 73 (376)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

Please place this letter in the hearing record of the hearing to consider Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge (Nunivak Island, Alaska) for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation system.

Nunivak National Wildlife Refuse, except for the lands to be claimed by Natives under the Native Claims Act, should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System

This will maximally protect the plant and animal communities on which the Natives depend for subsistence, while in no way infringing on their right to use vehicles for subsistence purposes.

Its present physical condition as a natural wilderness makes it appropriate for inclusion.

The exploitation of whatever resources would be available were it not included in the National Wilderness Preservation System, is not vital to our National well being, or national defense. Military use of the island, although authorized in the past, has not been made.

Wilderness is a National asset. I am proud of my country when it recognizes opportunities, such as

that presented by Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, to nurture the continuance of rare and even unique habitats of exceptional interest and beauty.

The cultural significance of wilderness, and of the rich diversity of plant and animal life that flourishes there, is, and should be, of primary national concern. As a monument to the history of the human animal on earth, as well as an invaluable resource for the study and better understanding of our environment and the balance of life in it, the inclusion of National wilderness areas, such as Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, in the National Wildlife Preservation System, strengthens our Nation.

Thank you for your attention to my remarks

George F. Estabrook

G. F. Estabrook
1009 Granger Ave
Ann Arbor Mi
48104

270

MISS C. S. EVANS
501 PORTOLA ROAD
PORTOLA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA 94025

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 6, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
8130 third Anchorage, Alaska

My dear Sir:

Because of my good fortune in having ~~taken a trip~~ to Alaska many years ago, I continue to take an interest in what is now our 50th state. I believe that because of the reserves of Kuiukuk Island [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(56)

Dear Sir:

I wish this letter to be placed in the hearing record of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. We feel this refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System. We feel that so much of Alaska has already been placed at the mercy of reckless exploitation. This area must not be denied wilderness protection.

Sincerely,

Mr. Mrs. Abe Evenich
1454 Grand Ave.
Pacifica, Calif. 94044

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 7 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

562

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director,
Anchorage, Alaska

ALBERT J. EVERS
ARCHITECT

Nov. 16-1973.

A. J. EVERS
2500 STEINER ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CA
95114

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area - 813 "D" St - Anchorage - Alaska

Dear Sir:

Please record my support of Alaska Conservationists who recommend that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the "Wilderness System", except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the "Native Claims Act".

From all accounts and from study of the implications it seems highly desirable that this unique Refuge with the irreplaceable wildlife and scenic resources be kept for posterity in the "National Wildlife Refuge System" and not given up by the "Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife".

Will you please be so kind as to place my letter in the Hearing Record?

Sincerely Yours
Albert J. Evers F.A.I.A.

405

Sport Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

CALVIN M. FAIR, D.D.S.
P.O. BOX 369
SOLDATNA, ALASKA 99669

November 20, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Fair and I would like to be put on record as favoring wilderness status for the major portion of the Nunivak Island Refuge. We would support as wilderness under the National Wilderness Preservation System, all of the Refuge except those lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act; those lands already developed; and those lands presently being used for military purposes.

We would also include as Wilderness all the tidal and submerged lands within the refuge boundaries.

Sincerely,

Calvin M. Fair
Martha J. Fair
Martha Jane Fair
Calvin M. Fair, D.D.S.

447

10220 Glen Road
Potomac, Md. 20854
November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I recommend that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska be placed in the Wilderness System, excepting the lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act.

The use of snowmobiles by the Natives of this island for subsitence purposes is a prior existing right under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that these Natives can continue their subsistence methods is to place the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness system.

This wildlife refuge which harbors many beautiful and some rare species of wildlife should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquinshed by the Eureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely yours,

Jean S. Fallow

Jean S. Fallow

thevillage VOICE
New York's
Weekly Newspaper
80 University Place
New York, N.Y.
10003
WA 4-4669

188

RECEIVED
1973

November 7, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I would like to strongly go on record in supporting Alaskan conservationists who recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

As a former resident of Alaska I feel particularly strongly about protecting such wildlife areas for future generations.

Sincerely,

Edwin Fancher

Edwin Fancher
Publisher

EF:ln
cc: Sen. Jacob Javits
Sen. James Buckley
Cong. Edward I. Koch

121

SERVICES FOR YOUTH

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Mailing Address: P.O. Box 10, Burien, Washington 98166
Telephone: 242-1698 243-5321

Mrs. Gilbert Oswald
President

Dorothy G. Farley
Executive Director

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
RECEIVED
NOV 6 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 6, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

I support the Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acreas.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please have this letter placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Dorothy G. Farley

Dorothy G. Farley, A.C.S.W. mj
Executive Director

DF/mj

A Service Of: United Way Of King County

OFFICERS: 1st Vice-President, Rev. James Stockdale; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Alan Gunsul; 3rd Vice-President, Mr. Kirik Pirigoff; Treasurer, Mr. Albert Moss; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. D. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Duane Bennett.

TRUSTEES: Mrs. Dudley Beck - Miss Geretha Colston - Mr. Gilbert Duffy - Mrs. John J. Gayton - Mrs. Ben Hikogawa - Mr. N. P. Ingersoll - Mrs. Gordon Logan - Mr. Harold Newsom - Mrs. Lawrence Pierce - Mrs. Anthony Maurel.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Mr. Leonard Hitchman, Mr. Russell Kelleran, Mr. Hugh E. Pickel, Mr. Harold Rogers.

(451) Nov 13, 1983

Dear Sir,

I write to ask that all of Nunivak Natl Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except the Native Claims lands. I someday hope to visit this area and it seems the inexorable pressures of "progress" may have irreversibly altered the area if it is not preserved. The tentative plan for a circumferential road is such a ludicrous example. Please include my comment in the official hearing record.

485 NW Skyline Blvd
Portland, OR 97229

Fred Felts MD

585

GERTRUDE B. FIERTZ
107 VANDERBILT AVENUE
MANHASSET, NEW YORK 11030

November 12,1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office,813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I should like to state that my conviction is that a major part of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, on Nunivak Island, off the west coast of Alaska, should be placed in the Wilderness System, with the exception of lands to be selected by the Natives under the Natives Claims Act.

I recommend for inclusion in " wilderness", all tidal and submerged lands within the Refuge.

The total acreage recommended for the Wilderness System should be about 3,500,000 acres.

I hope that this letter will be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Gertrude B. Fiertz

1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

571

ALBERT FINK, M.D.
16550 VENTURA BLVD.
ENCINO, CALIF. 91316

STATE 8-7730

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 9 1973
Anchorage, Alaska

November 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I strongly urge that you place all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. As one more citizen greatly interested in conserving our rapidly dwindling areas of pristine beauty, I feel that this is the best way to protect the Nunivak area.

With kind regards,

Albert Fink, M.D.

AF/ja

cc James C. Corman
Alan Cranston
John V. Tunney

616

Lillian S. Fisher
Attorney at Law

5610 East 22nd Street - Tucson, Arizona 85711
602 ~~298-7061~~ 790-7337

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973

November 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please put me on record as recommending that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed into the wilderness system except for the lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. I understand that the total acreage involved in this would be approximately 3,500,000 acres.

It is myfurther understanding that the natives will be able to continue to use the snowmobiles if such are necessary for their subsistence.

I hope that the unique wilderness of the area can be preserved and that it remains as a refuge for the biome that exists there now.

Very truly yours,

Lillian S. Fisher

Lillian S. Fisher

LSF/cb

Copy to
The Hon. Barry Goldwater
The Hon. Paul Fannin

45

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

341 7th. Avenue
San Francisco 94118
November 2, 1973

Gentlemen:

I am writing to ask that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for the lands to be selected by the natives under the Natives Claims Act.

Please keep this unique area as a part of our National Wilderness. Would you please place this letter in the hearing record.

Very truly yours,

Katherine G. Flynn

Katherine G. Flynn

229

60 West 13 Street
New York, N.Y., 10011
November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to request your help in realtion to the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge. It is my understanding that an official hearing is scheduled and that the official record is still open. Please place my records there.

The wilderness is a unique refuge containing valuable scenic and wildlife resources. It is an important factor in maintaining native life in that area.

Your help in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Howard H. Fogel

Howard H. Fogel

579

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

11/14/73

Dear Sir:

I would like to put myself on record as being adamantly opposed to the Bureau's intention to not include the Nunivak Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Please put this letter in the hearing record and put me down as one who favors that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System.

Thank you,

Respectfully,
N. S. Forte
1005 Central Ave
Newport Ky
41071

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 9 1973

327

November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Having recently spent two years working and traveling in Alaska, I feel that it is important to protect some of the natural wilderness areas that I've seen there.

I believe that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be classified as part of our wilderness system. This designation not only benefits those living on Nunivak and in Alaska, but in many ways benefits all of us.

We certainly need to protect the resourses we have left, not only for ourselves, but for generations to come. That is reason enough for placing the Nunivak Refuge under the protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Please place my letter in the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A.T. Fraass

A.T. Fraass
Box 790
Missoula, Mt 59801

55

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 31 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Box 403
Eagle River, AK 99577
October 29, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage 99501

To whom it may concern

Re: Nunivak Island Wilderness proposal. I strongly recommend designating part of the Refuge as Wilderness. Included in the Nunivak Island Wilderness Area should be, 1)the 2.5 million acres of submerged land, 2)the 50 some offshore rocks and islets, 3)the western sea bird rookeries and musk ox winter range, and 4)the southern sand dune area and craters. These areas should be true Wilderness Areas governed by specifications set forth in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

It would seem better to have some true Wilderness Area than to delineate all of the Refuge as Wilderness, but allowing snowmobile use for the Natives, which would not give any true Wilderness at all. It would also seem better to have some true Wilderness Area than to leave it all National Refuge where it would not/could not be assured protection from motorized vehicles and short-sighted progress.

In light of proposed progress on the Island(i.e. road around entire Island) and increased utilization of motorized vehicles I velieve that it is imperative to protect these special, unique areas by placing them under the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Most sincerely

J. Dee Frankfourth

J. Dee Frankfourth (Ms)

427

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Nov. 17, 1973

Peter M. Friesen
140 Cedar Ave.
Atwater, Calif.
95301

Dear Sir,

I am writing with concern for the fate of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. I understand that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has concluded that no part of the Nunivak Refuge should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I have read the arguments given for this decision, and I believe the Bureau is wrong.

The Nunivak Refuge must be protected to insure the future of this important and unique area of wilderness and rare wildlife. The Nunivak Refuge must be protected to insure that the Native Eskimos will be allowed to live their subsistence way of life as they choose.

Please place this letter in the record of the official hearing with my support for those conservationists who are recommending that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System, except for the lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The Nunivak Refuge should not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,

Peter M. Friesen

Nov. 8-1973

246

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area, office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is about 3,500,000 acres.

Sincerely yours,

Gene K. Trinkle
903 Clintonville St.
Whitestone, NY 11357

Nov. 5, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

186

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Alaska Area Office.

We ask that our letter be placed in the hearing record: We are in support of Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that: All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistance purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistance way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significanse should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely

Virginia L. Fretz Harold M. Fretz

1400 W. Woodcrest Ave. Fullerton, California 92633

185

MISS JO ELLEN GARDNER
14634 LARK STREET
SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA 94578

November 5, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Gentlemen:

This letter is to ask you to please put all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

I believe this is the only way we can really protect the way of life for both the people and animals. We need to preserve more of this scenic land - not less.

Would you please include this letter in the hearing. Thanks

Sincerely
Jo Ellen Gardner

428

1215 Mound St.
Madison, Wisc. 53715
Nov. 17, 1975

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Having studied the findings of the BSFW concerning Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, I must protest the recommendation against establishing a wilderness area in the Refuge.

The Wilderness Study Summary repeatedly points out the many characteristics of the Refuge that make it perfect for a wilderness area: remote location, abundant wildlife habitat, lack of roads or other evidence of the hand of man, and lack of mineral or timber resources needed by the nation. Indeed, Nunivak Island seems to be one of the best potential wilderness areas I have learned of.

I would like to emphasize that the conflicting interests cited by the Summary do not really constitute any threats to the wilderness quality of the Refuge. The Native inhabitants are an integral part of the island ecosystem, and have been for 2,000 years: they live on the land and with the land in a balance that has been changed only recently with the introduction of modern machines. If they and their way of life are to be protected, the Refuge should be preserved as a wilderness. Wilderness Status need not preclude or be incompatible with Native land selections. However, wilderness status certainly would preclude the highway corridor planned by the Alaska Highway Department (why should there be a highway around an island that has had fewer than 25 visitors in the last ten years?). Protection as a wilderness area would also preclude destruction of the island by incursions from the military. These "conflicting interests" are reasons for the establishment of a wilderness area. If the aims of the BSFW are, as stated in the Summary, to maintain "the ecological integrity of the natural environment", then the most logical move would be inclusion of the Refuge in the wilderness system.

But perhaps the best reason for protection of Nunivak Island is its rarity: wilderness is an endangered species in the United States, and we can no longer afford to throw it away or use it up. Alaska is the last great wilderness frontier left to us, and it is suffering from the demands of the ravenous appetite of modern culture for oil and timber. But you have the opportunity now to protect some of our Alaskan wilderness forever.

In conclusion, I hope you will reconsider the decision against wilderness for Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. Thank you for your time and effort in this matter.

Sincerely,

Victoria Gaydosik

Victoria Gaydosik

(536)

Dr. U. GEHRING
Dr. R. GEHRING
7615 Leviston Ave.
EL CERRITO, CAL. 94530

November 6, 1973

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
ALASKA AREA OFFICE
813 D Street
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

Dear Sir,

When touring Alaska last Fall we saw an abundance of wildlife in the protected areas we visited and we were horrified by the depletion of wildlife in the unprotected areas. We urge you to protect Nunivak Island as a whole as National Wildlife Refuge (except for the lands to be selected by the Eskimos under the Native Claims Act).
Nunivak Island would best be protected by including it in the Wilderness System which assures the Natives a continued way of life as they had it so far and which at the same time would not upset the fragile ecological balance of this area.

We request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely Yours,

Renate Gehring

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director

To the Regional Director, Nov 10, 1973

383

I have just read a newspaper letter concerning the Alaskan island, NUNIVAK. It is presently a NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. In my opinion, it is a valuable refuge and should be placed in the National Wilderness PRESERVATION SYSTEM!

It will be lost if it is not so protected. I don't see any conflict or incompatible use of the area - the Natives can have their village & others lands they so select. The Refuge must be protected and including it in the National Wilderness System will accomplish this!

Sincerely,
Dorothy Geisler

DOROTHY GEISLER
2010 JUNIPERO AV
LONG BEACH CA 90806

(313)

Virginia George
1045 S.E. 122 Ave
Portland, Ore. 97233

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov 13. 1973

Regional Director
Bu. of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska. 99501

Dear Sir:

I would like to urge support in behalf of Alaskan Conservationists recommending all of Nunivak National Wildlife be placed in the Wilderness System with exception of lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

The total acreage recommended should comprise about 3,500,000 acres.

With so much wilderness

vanishing why sacrifice more of our scenic and wildlife resources of national and international importance? I support the recommendation it be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Yours truly,
Virginia D. George

236

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. and Mrs. Braeme E. Gigas
1149 SKYCREST DRIVE NO. 4
WALNUT CREEK, CALIFORNIA 94595

Regional Director
Bureau of Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

November 10, 1973

Dear Sir:

As a citizen and tax payer I urge that all of the Nuniyak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for the lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. This unique area should not be relinquished by the Bureau. It should forever be protected under the Wilderness System the better to save its scenic and wildlife resources.

I request that this letter be placed in the official hearing record.

Very truly yours,

Braeme E. Gigas

Braeme E Gigas

Nov 13 1973

619

Regional Director,

I wish to express my support to save Nunivak by Alaskan conservationists and to place all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the wilderness system. Please enter my letter into the hearing record.

Thankyou,

Peter Gillo & family
114 Atterbury Rd.
Mamaroneck, New York
11565

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 16 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(55)

1573½ Scott Road
Burbank, California 91504
November 4, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected under the Native Claims Act. The great variety of wildlife inhabiting Nunivak Refuge and its offshore waters is of both national and international significance. Its seabird rookeries are among the world's largest and should be fully protected to insure the survival of these birds.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Yours truly,
Jean Parker Koebel

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

116

Mrs. T. Hunter Golay
995-B South Orange Grove Boulevard
Pasadena, California 91105

November 6-1973

Regional Director
Bureau Sport Fisheries & Wild Life
Anchorage.

Dear Sir: Please use any influence possible to place 3,500,000 acres of the Nunivak National Wild Life Refuge in the Wilderness System to preserve its beauty and wild life resources and to assure a proper way of life to the Natives. I trust I understand the problem

Mrs. T. Hunter Golay
995-B South Orange Grove Boulevard
Pasadena, California 91105

on to come up before the
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
Wild Life; at any cost we
must work to preserve the
ast disappearing natural
reasures of our country.

Sincerely,
Marie J. Golay
(Mrs T. Hunter Gola

David Goldberg
29 Moore St
Bklyn NY 11206

385

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sportfisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St
Anchorage Alaska

A statement for the record, Re Nunivak Wildlife Refuge.

I believe that 3,500,000 acres should be set aside as Nunivak Wildlife Refuge on Nunivak Island.

The use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing ~~right~~ right permitted under the Wilderness act. The best way to assure that the natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Island in the wilderness system.

This unique wilderness refuge with its scenic and wild life resources should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge system.

Sincerely
David Goldberg

Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

120 Tulare Ave
Richmond, Calif
Nov 2, 1973

176

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St
Anchorage Alaska - 99501

Dear Sir
I hope that you will recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands natives will need. This will assure the continuance of the [illegible] by natives. The use of snowmobiles should not influence the decision. Snowmobiles are not [illegible] of these people.
Thank you. Sincerely
Leighton B Goodsell

MAGAZINE
MANAGEMENT CO., INC.

204

Martin Goodman
Chairman of the Board

November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please place this letter with my recommendations as follows in the hearing record:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage to be approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Thank you for your kind attention to my request.

Sincerely,

Martin Goodman
Chairman of the Board

MG:cem

Magazine Management Co., Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022
(212) 838-7900

CADENCE
Publishing &
Publishing Services

264

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

11-7-73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska area Office
813 D St
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Re: NUNIVAK Nat. Wildlife Refuge

Gentlemen:

I believe it urgent and necessary that NUNIVAK Nat W.R. be placed in the Wilderness System (excluding land selected under the Natives Claim Act. The natives should be permitted to use snow-mobiles for subsistence purposes as a prior existing right.

This absolutely unique wilderness refuge must be kept in the National Wildlife system. Let's not be shortsighted!!

I request that this letter be placed in the hearing record. Copies of this letter are being sent to my Senators and my Congressman.

Very truly yours

JOSEPH GOODWIN

Joseph Goodwin
2989 MARION Ave
Bronx NYC, N.Y. 10458

626

DR. HERBERT J. GORDON
5251 NO. HARLEM AVE.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
60656

TELEPHONE NE 1-8034

11/19/73

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir

I would like to urge that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for land to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Please help to preserve this unique wilderness refuge

Thank you

Dr Herbert Gordon & Staff

Re: NUNIVAK WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

Box 1512
Juneau, Alaska 99801
November 21, 1973

658

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. Lynn Greenwalt, Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
U. S. Dept. of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Greenwalt:

Please enter this statement into the wilderness hearing record. My purpose in sending this to you is (1) to express my concern at the apparent direction of Bureau refuge policy, and (2) to be sure that this statement does indeed beat the November 23rd deadline. I am sending Gordy Watson a similar statement.

My recommendation is that:

1. First and foremost, that all present uses by Mekoryuk village residents, both for subsistence and for reindeer use purposes, continue without disturbance.
2. That the request of the village for 2 townships on the island in addition to the three which they are normally allotted, be granted, i. e. a total of 5 townships on the island.
3. That all remaining federal lands on Nunivak be placed under the Wilderness Act by your proposal to the Secretary, i. e. a complete revision of the draft proposal.
4. That all lagoons, tideflats, and open sea waters to a distance of one-quarter mile offshore be designated similarly, as Wilderness.
5. That a survey of the offshore boundary be carried out, and a definite legal boundary be determined.
6. That prompt communication be carried out with the Department of Defense (as has been done on the Aleutian refuge) to determine if DOD has any definite military needs on the island.

In my opinion, the current study is THE MOST IMPORTANT wilderness study the Bureau has thus far carried out anywhere. With ANCSA and with changing policies by the Bureau regarding refuge, wilderness, and other matters, the precedent set by this proposal will probably have great weight in the making of many other similar determinations.

As Alternative 1 of the Wilderness Study Report (p. 82) indicates, this wilderness alternative "will allow a time-and-use zoning of snowmachines and still provide wilderness protection to the refuge, yet will not cause a hardship on the residents who depend on such vehicles for subsistence activities."

Assistant Secretary Reed's recent wilderness policy [illegible], "Subject to final determination by the Congress, the landing of aircraft, [illegible] use of [illegible] utilized as means of access to designated [illegible] units [illegible] activities deemed necessary by the Secretary. Use [illegible] authorized, [illegible] for subsistence purposes may be permitted [illegible] basis. When such uses are recommended for [illegible] consideration [illegible] the levels of use and types of [illegible] utilized ... will be permitted to continue for subsistence purposes. Should such uses be shown as adversely affecting the plant and animal resources in a progressive and depleting manner, additional restrictions may be promulgated by the Secretary after consultation with representatives of subsistence users."

The many values of this vast refuge are extraordinarily well stated in the study document, including the fact that it is "in most respects a de facto wilderness," (p. 79). Primary are:

1. It is the only large Bering Sea island, with its combination of coastal maritime and arctic flora and terrestrial and marine fauna which is available for preservation by any agency.
2. It has an excellent diversity of terrestrial features, including a very notable area of craters and lava formations, dry, moist, and wet tundra, and interesting sand dunes and related vegetation.
3. It has one of the few muskox populations existing in the United States.
4. It has a noteworthy variety and abundance of nesting bird life, with an Asiatic influence, including McKay's Snow Bunting.
5. It has a superb array of estuarine, tidal, and marine life, including one of the finest stretches of seabird colonies in North America. AND this marine area is in Federal ownership, thus available for protection, which is not true of nearly all other nature reserves in Alaska.
6. It has very little if any potential for extractive resources.

I have been on nearby and similar St. Lawrence Island, so I can speak from personal experience in stating the unique characteristics of these Bering Sea islands, quite different in character of landscape, vegetation, and terrestrial and freshwater bird life from the Aleutian Islands (where I have also been).

Since brant use the lagoons, geese molt in the interior lakes, and the potholes provide nesting and resting habitat for many waterbirds, this refuge also possesses the classic waterfowl-related values which the Bureau most highly values.

I am confident Mr. Campbell's highway department and the Mekoryuk villagers can survive without a new highway. Also that the military have no legitimate need for lands other than Coast Guard facilities on the island.

Related to the implications of this proposal:

1. The Secretary has reversed the Bureau's original proposal for a large Wilderness on Izembek. While Native claims certainly will alter federal ownership to some degree, there is no excuse for deleting this splendid proposal. I fear it indicates an anti-wilderness bias in the ascendency in the Bureau. While I am in full sympathy with the need to manipulate waterfowl habitat on many stateside refuges, such a circumstance does not pertain in Alaska, and most Alaskan refuge lands should be in Wilderness, under Sec. Reed's excellent and flexible policy.

2. The present proposal adds to my fears that the Bureau is preparing to quietly ditch some of its upland refuges in Alaska and elsewhere. I have read the recent Bureau policy statement on that matter, which on its surface says you won't and can't do any such thing - but I still fear such moves will eventually come. Keep in mind that the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, however capable it is, can NOT own land; therefore, it will be up to the Bureau, along with other Federal agencies, to protect upland wildlife HABITAT in Alaska (and elsewhere) - the Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources has no interest in such protective function. In this regard, I strongly urge that the Bureau hang on to the 22(c) lands scattered along the Alaska Peninsula, and following the ANCSA land and mineral distribution, create a great Brown Bear Refuge on the Alaska Peninsula, including surface management of lands whose subsurface rights go to Koniag.

Please consider this letter in its entirety, and not simply bury it in the Nunivak testimony files. Thank you.

Sincerely, Richard J. Gordon

117

BONJOUR, GOUGH & STONE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

JULES FREDERICK BONJOUR, JR.
KERRY M. GOUGH
RICHARD C. STONE

3410 LAKESHORE AVENUE
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA 94610
(415) 834-6890

24301 SOUTHLAND DRIVE, SUITE 208
HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA 94545
(415) 783-5100

1973

PLEASE REPLY TO Oakland Office

November 5, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 "D" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Nunivak Island Wilderness

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter as a former Alaskan, having lived in Alaska from the age of seven through graduation from high school at Anchorage High School and thereafter for four or five Summers, in support of Alaskan conservationists and their desire that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the wilderness system, save and except for those lands to be selected by natives under the Natives' Claims Act.

I have familiarized myself with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife's position that this is an inappropriate wilderness area because of the use of the snowmobile by the natives, reindeer herding, pending native land selection, the imprecise refuge boundary and the argument that there is a need for a road around the entire island. It appears to me that a solid analysis of these arguments indicates that they are not valid in light of the overriding need to preserve a unique wilderness refuge within which the native Alaskans can continue their way of life. Indeed, it appears that failure to place this area in the wilderness System will ultimately lead to a relinquishment of the area in the future and, with such relinquishment, gradual loss of the natural resources of this island to the immediate detriment of Alaskans and the ultimate detriment of all citizens.

Having grown up in Alaska and having had the benefit of exploring wilderness areas as a youth there, it is my desire that there be places preserved in the world for my children to perhaps have this same opportunity.

Please place this letter in the official hearing record.

Very truly yours,

KMG

KERRY M. GOUGH

KMG:bh

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 0 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

3B

November 11, 1973
1031 Alice Street
Davis, CA 95616

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing in regard to the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. Please place my letter in the hearing record.

Except for the areas to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, I urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System. To protect the marine mammals inhabiting the island's offshore waters, the seabird nesting places, and to protect the ecological integrity of the area, the island must remain unspoiled.

The Eskimo's use of snowmobiles in utilizing the island's resources is minimal and should not prevent the maintainence of the island in an essentially natural state.

The Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, in short, should be placed in the Wilderness System and maintained in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Paul W. Grant

Paul W. Grant

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 3 1973
Office of the Director
Anchorage

341

1745 N. Gramercy Pl.,
Los Angeles, Calif. 90028
Nov. 11, 1973.

Regional Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
Alaska Area Office,
813 D Street,
Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

Dear Sir:

I support the position of Alaskan conservationists , that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the National Wilderness System, except the village of Mekoryuk and areas to be selected by the natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and and Wildlife.

The use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act.

The best way to assure that the natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

I request that my letter be placed in the hearing record.

Yours truly,

Juliet Green

(611)

John P. Greenspan

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 15, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I wish to advise you of my belief that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System with the exception of those lands to be selected by Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Based on what I have read about the island, it appears that it should be classified as a wilderness.

Kindly place this letter in the hearing record.

Thank you.

John P. Greenspan
2324 Micarac Rd.
Balto, MD 21209

347

ISIDOR GREENWALD
127 WEST 79 STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10024

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 10, 1973

Regional Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife

Dear Sir:

Permit me to urge upon you the incorporation of Nunivak Island except the village of Mekoryuk and such other lands as may be claimed by the Eskimos under the Native Claims Act, into the Wilderness System.

Only in that manner can the Eskimo mode of life - and their ability to sustain themselves be preserved. Otherwise, others will come + the native society will disintegrate - That has happened elsewhere - in much of the Canadian Arctic -

Yours sincerely
Isidor Greenwald

Please have this placed in the hearing record -

San Leandro, Calif 94578

November 15, 1973

468

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Conservationists are often accused of making efforts only in behalf of animals. I am appealing to you to help people. The only way to assure the native people of the Nunivak area that they xxx can continue their way of life, is to place the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. I understand that these people would be permitted to use snowmobiles for subsistence under the Wilderness System. History demonstrates that under any other system, their way of life would be ruthlessly destroyed.

Yours truly

Mrs. Doris E. Griffin

Doris E Griffin
2085 150 Ave
San Leandro, Calif 94578

(540)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

MAITLAND LEE GRIGGS
ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON
NEW YORK 10503

Nov. 18, 1973

Regional Director
Bur. of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

The writer feels strongly that your Bureau should place all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System with the exception of such lands as are selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

By so doing the Natives subsistence way of life is best assured and the wildlife + scenery [illegible]

[illegible]

Kindly [illegible]

hearing record of this [illegible]

Sincerely + respectfully yours,

Maitland L. Griggs

525

HOWARD A. GROSS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
230-06 STRONGHURST AVENUE
BELLEROSE, N. Y. 11427
HOLLIS 4-4413

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov.19,1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813D Street
Anchorage,Alaska 99501

Dear sir, re: Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

It is requested that this letter be placed in subject hearing record.

I am in favor of placing all of subject area in the National Wilderness Preservation System except for those lands to be selected by the natives under the Native claims act.

I feel that the natives should be permitted to use snowmobiles in assisting them to obtain subsistence and I am opposed to the perimeter road as being destructive of the ecological integrity of the area.

While it may be desirable to determine more clearly the Refuge boundary, lack of such definition should not be used adversely in granting wilderness designation for this area.

I believe that the reindeer herding practiced by the natives has no detrimental effect on the wilderness and is of substantial benefit to both the residents of the Yukon Delta and the citizens of Nunivak.

In addition to the foregoing I feel that all tidal and submerged lands of Nunivak Refuge be included in the Wilderness designation as being of vital importance to the maintenance of their pelagic inhabitants.

Please bear in mind that once any area is removed from the "wilderness" it will never be returned and all of us will be so much the poorer.

Sincerely,

Howard A. Gross

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

NOV 23 1973

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

485

Mrs. B. Thurber Guild
Three Barkers Point Rd., Sands Point
P. O. Port Washington, N. Y. 11050

Nov. 18. 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Dear Sir—

Please protect this tract of our shrinking heritage and support the Alaskan Conservationists' recommendation that the Yukon Wildlife Refuge be kept as the wilderness it is now and place my request in the official hearing record.

Sincerely
Helen B. Guild
(Mrs B. Thurber Guild)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 21 1978
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

418

Dear Sir:

I am writing to support the various wilderness proposals concerning the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. I would like this letter to be placed in the record.

It is important that the Refuge be placed in the wilderness system except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native claims act. The unique wilderness qualities of the Refuge should be preserved & the Refuge should not relinquish the lands.

I urge you to consider these seriously & place these lands in the wilderness system.

Sincerely

Stephen Powell
Box 82
Conway, Mass.
01341

November 11, 1973

P.O. Box 249
Venice, California 90291

349

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 3 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please include the following remarks as part of the official hearing record for Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge:

* * * * * * *

We are greatly concerned with the future of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. It is our understanding that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife has recommended that none of this vast, unique, and beautiful wilderness island, with its rich wildlife resource of international significance, be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This shortsightedness should be corrected at the Nunivak hearings.

We have heard and seen much of the natural values of this unspoiled wilderness, but are also concerned with the traditional way of life of the Eskimos living on Nunivak. We feel that great care should be taken to insure that future bureaucratic decisions do not forever alter the wilderness character of the island, and the way of life of its native peoples. We feel that wilderness protection under the Wilderness Act would not only preserve the refuge's natural values, but would ensure by the best means that Nunivak's peoples could continue their subsistence way of life.

We specifically feel that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the National [illegible] for lands to be selected by the [illegible] This inclusion would be approximately [illegible] and submerged lands.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing [illegible] permitted under the Wilderness Act. This use, as well as reindeer herding, should be permitted to continue for subsistence purposes [illegible] within the Nunivak Island Wilderness.

The Nunivak Island Wilderness, with its rich scenic and wildlife resources, should remain in the National Wildlife Refuge System under the care of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife. We feel that this agency would be best able to appreciate the national and international significance of Nunivak, and act accordingly for its protection.

Thank you.

Yours most sincerely,

Ronald L. Guenther

Kathryn R. Mafu

60 Plaza Sq. Apt 1105
St. Louis Mo - 63103
Nov 6. 1973.

250

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir -

Having visited Eskimo villages in Alaska where our culture and standards are being imposed on the Native Eskimos, and feeling that they are leading a miserable existence as a result, I feel strongly that we have no right to remove them from their way of life and land by developing the Nunivak Island Wilderness in any way. By placing Nunivak Island under the Wilderness System (excepting the land which are selected by the natives) we insure their way of life and wildlife resources, then I am heartily in favor of this move. I hope you will include this letter in the record -

Yours very sincerely

Gladys Gunness

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
DEC 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

663

Rt. 3, Box 27
Moscow, Idaho
83843

Nov. 21, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please enter this letter in the record of public hearings held concerning the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Study.

I favor including all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. I have seen many pictures of Nunivak [illegible] about it and have a [illegible] [illegible] can also visit there, and see it unchanged.

Very truly yours,

Everett R. Hagen

270

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1860

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. 57102

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

November 14, 1973

RECEIVED

1973

Office of the Area Director

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

In recognition of the wilderness qualities on Nunivah Island I ask you to designate the Refuge as wilderness, minus those lands to be selected by the nativesunder the Native Claims Act.

Your earlier decision to not designate any land a wilderness on the island will be regarded as a sad mistake in the future. The existing use of the area by natives for subsistence living may continue under the provisions of the Wilderness Act, therefore it is not a pertinent point against wilderness classification.

Thank you for your attention. Please place this in the official hearing record.

Yours truly,

Brent M. Haglund

Brent M. Haglund

(31)

RECEIVED
Anchorage, Alaska

3419 Yeamack Ave.
Charlotte, N.C. 28211

Oct. 25, 1973

Mr. Loren W. Croxton
U.S. Fish & Game
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am in agreement with the proposal that ~~the proposed state~~ the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge remain in said Refuge system rather than being designated a Wilderness Area. While I am not familiar with the specific references defining Wilderness Areas in Alaska, I believe the Native people have devised their way of life through long experience and since it seems to be a satisfactory way, that they should be allowed to continue it.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Florence M. Hogan

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

102

Mrs. Thomas Halliday
~~8000 Selma~~ ~~90046~~ 6009 Melrose
Hollywood, California ~~90016~~ 90038

Nov. 6, 1973

Dear Sir;

Do help save Kanivak. We need a few spots that are really wilderness - ?

It's sad about the snowmobiles - with less gas maybe they too will disappear, but anyway the Wilderness act allows them.

Surely the military can find another spot - Lighthouses could only help.

Please save Kanivak while we can.

Sincerely Yours
Ruth Scott Halliday

(162)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Box 37 - ETFB
Anchorage, Alaska
99506

Nov. 7, 1973.

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I recently read your report on Nunivak Island. After reading it, I came to the conclusion that Nunivak should be made a national wildlife refuge. I would like to see all areas, other than those claimed by native rights, included in the wildlife refuge. I would not be against the use of snow machines for the natives, as this is essential to their economy; and in this case, it would not conflict with wildlife status.

I would be very much against

putting a road into this area unless there were great need to do so, and it does not seem to be the case. Just as interstates are built and end up attracting more traffic than was anticipated, so also with lesser roads. Undoubtedly, a road on Nunivak would cause more vehicles on the island, whether they were necessary or not. It seems as if the natives move around the island adequately with alternate modes of transportation & have done so for centuries. And a road for non-natives is not justified.

I would like this letter to be entered in the hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Elizabeth Halloway

353

RECEIVED

6337 Southwood
St. Louis, Mo. 63105
November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

As a citizen concerned with our fast-disappearing natural heritage, I urge you to include all of the Nunivak Island Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, with the exception of lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

This unspoiled, unique wilderness area deserves to be protected from undue exploitation and destruction. What better way to assure its preservation than to entrust its stewardship to the Natives who have learned to live in harmony with the land over the centuries and whose survival depends on the survival of their balanced ecological habitat. What better way to destroy the soul, if not the substance, of a people than to leave open the way for destruction of the land with which they are inextricably woven.

I respectfully request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Eric Hamburg

Eric Hamburg

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

628

November 15, 1973

Regional Director
BFSW
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

I am in favor of wilderness designation for for all lands within the Nunivak Refuge, except for those lands selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Sincerely,

Bruno Hanneman

Bruno Hanneman
1840 Alvarado NE
Albq, NM 87110

(501)

2670 San Antonio Drive
Walnut Creek, Cal. 94598

November 18, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I would like to state for the BSFW hearing record support for placement of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. Concern for both Native needs and land protection would indicate the correctness of such a move. Native use of snowmobiles is for subsistence purposes and so must be considered as a prior existing right allowed under the Wilderness Act, since they have replaced the use of dog sleds. A region which has no such

unique wildlife resources, especially a variety of animals placed now on the endangered species list should be preserved in its natural state, except for the village of Mekoryuk and such areas selected by the natives. Native herding of reindeer is vital to them, but does not substantially alter the wilderness state of the area to prevent it from being placed in the wilderness system.

I hope you will consider these issues carefully and put Nunivak in the Wilderness System.

Sincerely,

Margaret M. Harrell

244

MRS. LUCETTA M. K. HARKNESS
157-40 - 12 AVENUE
WHITESTONE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 11357

November 5, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I wish you would support Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes [illegible] existing right permitted under the

Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wild-life Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

I request that my letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Lucette M. K. Harkness

129

555 Peru Rd.
Sonoma, CA 95476
Nov. 8, 1973

Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I've been reading and hearing about the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge off the Alaskan coast, and strongly recommend that it be put in the Wilderness System---all of it except what lands the Alaskan Natives choose under the Native Claims Act. I understand this would make the total roughly 3½ million acres.

I don't feel that the fact that snowmobiles are now used by the Natives instead of dog teams is a valid argument against this area being designated wilderness, for this is a prior existing right that's permitted under the Wilderness Act. Moreover, it helps the Natives in their subsistence living. Also, their reindeer herding assists them in maintaining their subsistence pattern--this is no real hindrance to a wilderness refuge system.

As to suggested possibilities that a road be built around the entire island or that the military might want it, these are strong arguments for saving the priceless natural values of Nunivak Refuge by including it in the Wilderness System.

Please make this letter a part of the official hearing record.

Again, I urge that, except for the lands selected by the Natives, all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be given the protection of the Wilderness System as soon as possible.

Sincerely

B. R. Harms

B. R. Harms

cc: Congressman Don Clausen

91

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

67 Estelle Court
Arcata, California 95521
November 3, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Thanks to an alert from The Wilderness Society, I became aware this week of the debate over wilderness status for Nunivak Island in the Bering Sea. There are many such alerts in these days of concentration upon wilderness classification of undesignated public lands, keeping pace with the time schedule imposed by the Wilderness Act. As a college professor who never seems to have sufficient time for anything but the academic demands, I seldom can respond to these alerts.

Occasionally, the plight of a region with which I am personally familiar is to be decided, and a response is imperative. Such is the case with regard to Nunivak Island. In 1957, before Alaska statehood, I served in the territory as a Naval Aviator stationed at Kodiak. One of my squadron's assignments was to fly a daily "ice patrol" from the time of spring break-up of the pack in the Bering Sea until the pack began to reform in the fall. Enroute to and from such places as St. Lawrence Island, Cape Prince of Wales, and Nome we always flew over Nunivak, and frequently deviated from course somewhat to look at some different part of the island.

I recall marvelling at the apparent pristine quality of landscape over the great bulk of the island, south of the village of Mekoryuk. It indeed was "an island in time", deserving of every ounce of protection that could be afforded it. There were no roads of consequence, and evidently there still are none. There was no technological intrusion such as the large radar sites on St. Lawrence Island and Cape Newenham. There was no reason to believe then, and moreover none exists today, that this out-of-the-way island need suffer the infringements of civilization, so long as the needs of the residents of Mekoryuk are respected.

For the sake of wild Alaska, at a time when exploration and exploitation of the State proceeds at a keener pace than ever, I urge you to formally dedicate as wilderness as much of Nunivak Island as possible. Remember, once wilderness is forsaken, it can never be replaced; conversely, wildlands officially designated by Congress can always be de-classified by Congress, should a national emergency so dictate. Please place my letter in the record of hearing. Thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

John L. Harper

John L. Harper
Assistant Professor, Geography
Humboldt State University

Photo: Early evening, Wornerspitze, Karwendel Chain
by GERHARD KLAMMET from Friends of the Earth

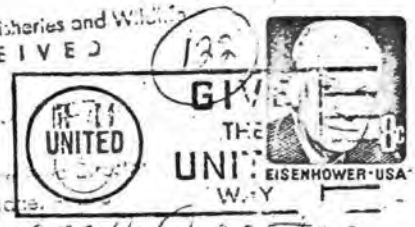
Dear Sir,
Please include
of Nunivak Nat'l Wildlife
Refuge within the
Wilderness System.
Your agency has a
responsibility to the American
people to retain + maintain
the refuge. A road
should not be built on
the island as it would
serve no useful purpose

57801

Rod Harrison
520 W. Greenough
Missoula, Montana

MISSOULA
EM
NOV 5
1973
MONT

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED



Office of the
Assistant Secretary

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport
Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

MADE IN U.S.A. MONTAG, ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30307

481

#11 [illegible] ST
Juneau, AK
21 Nov. 1973

[illegible] Fisheries and
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

This is in support of recommending that all of Yukon National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage recommended is some 3.5 million acres.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Jola Hansen

327

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 13 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Box 4181
San Rafael Calif. 94903
Nov. 11, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

This is written to support maximum wilderness classification on Nunivak NWR.

In the Bureau's proposal brochure, the most substantial reason for recommending against a Nunivak wilderness seems to be the fact that snowmobiles are used by the Natives for subsistence. While this use certainly reduces the purity of wilderness to a degree, there is room for such a pre-existing use under the terms of the Wilderness Act.

Boundary difficulties are not good reasons for rejecting wilderness. The water boundary of Nunivak should be exactly defined, but this need not happen before a wilderness proposal is drafted. Native claims on the island under the Alaska Native Claims settlement will shortly be complete, leaving no further uncertainty.

The Alaska State Highway Department's proposal for a possible loop road around Nunivak should not be carried out. Wilderness classification would be an excellent way to counter this threat.

Military claims for the use of Nunivak, like the boundary problem, should be settled in Congress, perhaps as part of a Wilderness bill; but they need not impede a wilderness proposal.

As for the positive wildlife values of Nunivak, no one doubts them. This is not only wilderness, but prime wilderness: it should be given formal classification to match.

I would appreciate your enclosing this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

John Hart

John Hart

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

301 Arbor Rd
Menlo Park, Ca
94025

Nov 3, 1973

(34)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

As a recent visitor to Alaska I was impressed by the opportunities to preserve some of the most fantastic wilderness areas I've ever visited. In particular I agree with the Wilderness Society that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System some for those lands claimed by the natives. The reasons given by the BSFW (for not doing so) just don't stand up to close inspection, especially when considering what could be lost to both the natives & all of us if wilderness status is not granted to this unique area.

Please include my comments as part of the official hearing record on this issue.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Peter Hart

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

NOV 14 1973

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 11, 1973

391

Dear Sir:

Please place my letter in the hearing record as supporting the placing of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unspoiled wilderness needs to be protected in order that the wilderness character of the island be preserved. Natural values are important to many of us and we want our few remaining wilderness areas protected for future generations.

Sincerely yours
Mary F Hartman

MARY F. HARTMAN
~~8541 JE~~NNY DR.
ST LOUIS, MO.
63121

148

207 East 15th Street
New York, N. Y. 10003

November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

I strongly urge you to place the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System with the exception of certain lands which are to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

We must take every step to insure that lands of this nature remain in the National Wildlife Refuge System with as little encroachment as possible.

Very truly yours,

Melvin C. Hartman

MCH:sr

cc: Congressman Edward I. Koch
26 Federal Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10007

317

ELINOR B. HARVEY, M.D.
BOX 1427
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 0 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 13, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please enter this letter as part of the official record in relation to the Nunivak Island Wilderness proposal.

I strongly urge and recommend the inclusion in the Wilderness area all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, except for lands to be selected by the Native people under the Native Claims Settlement Act.

The use of snowmobiles by the Native people for subsistence purposes is permitted under the Wilderness act and, therefore, is not a deterrent to the establishment of the Wilderness Area.

The State Highway Department's proposal to build a road around Nunivak Island speaks for the greater urgency in declaring this a Wilderness area. Nor does the possibility of use by the military pose an argument against Wilderness.

Sincerely yours,

Elinor B. Harvey

Elinor B. Harvey, M.D.

EBH:sm
Air Mail

cc: Honorable Mike Gravel
Honorable Ted Stevens
Honorable Don Young

291

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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NOV 1
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Fort Collins, Colorado
November, 14, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I have studied the Wilderness Societies proposal and reasoning that most of Nunivak Island should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation system.

I find I must disagree with the Wilderness Society in this case. If the Island and its "submerged lands" are as important for wildlife as the Wilderness Society says, I believe it should be managed for wildlife and the two introduced species of semi-wildlife. Certainly the Island should be devoted to wildlife and the native inhabitants, but I believe wilderness classification would put too many restrictions on management, or, wilderness precepts may be violated.

We need a certain amount of wilderness. But when it comes to the preservation and welfare of wildlife, I believe informed management is better.

Yours truly,

G. Lloyd Hayes

G. Lloyd Hayes
105 Palmer Drive
Ft.Collins, Colo. 80521

566

Bureau of ... RECEIVED
NOV 1973
Office of the Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

East Shore Road
Polson, Montana. 59860
November 16, 1973

Regional Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska. 99501.

Gentlemen:

This letter is written to support Nunivak Island wilderness in Alaska. My recommendations are as follows:

1. All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the wilderness system, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

2. Use of snowmobiles for subsistance purposes is is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistance way of life is to place Nunivak Refuge in the Wilderness System.

3. This Unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

I respectfully request that my letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely -
Ben M. Hazeltine

RECEIVED
1973

192

Nov.9,1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage,Alaska 99501

Sirs:

Pertinent to the hearing on Nunivak,this is to request that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System,with final total acreage of 3,500,000 acres. This should then include all tidal and submerged lands. The exception should be only the choice of lands by the natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act,permitting the Natives the use of Snowmobiles to aid in their subsistance way of life.

In the National Interest,this entire area should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the ~~Bure~~ Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please include this in the hearing record.

Kindest Regards

Lawrence Heisinger

Lawrence Heisinger
180 Amador Ave.
San Bruno,Calif. 94066

216 22 130 Ave
Jamaica, NY 11413

Nov. 19-1973

493

Dear Sir:

Please place in the hearing record my request that all of Nassau's National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the State under the Act.

Subject of the Refuge Natural & Historic Resources of this Refuge Sincerely, Walter Hellinger

226

CLARENCE E. HELLER
98 FAXON ROAD
ATHERTON, CALIFORNIA 94025

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I strongly urge that all of the NUNIVAK National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except of course for those lands selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

This most special wilderness area, with its great scenic and wildlife resources of worldwide significance should, without question, be kept in the Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished to any one.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Clarence E. Heller

CLARENCE HELLER

475

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov 19

DEAR PEOPLE

I HERE VOICE TOTAL SUPPORT FOR THE CONSERVATIONIST PROPOSAL FOR A 3.5 MILLION ACRE NUNIVAK WILDERNESS.

NUNIVAK ISLAND SHOULD REMAIN AS IT WAS. ONLY WITH WILDERNESS DESIGNATION WILL IT REMAIN SO.

NUNIVAK ISLAND, EXCEPT FOR THE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK AND THAT LAND ASSIGNED UNDER THE NATIVE CLAIMS ACT, SHOULD BE PART OF OUR NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM. I TRUST YOU WILL MAKE THIS YOUR DECISION ALSO.

PLEASE INCLUDE IN THE HEARING RECORD.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Sincerely

Harris Heller
Box 162
Boulder, Co
80302

600

November 16, 1973

RECEIVED
1973

Dear Sirs

As one of many concerned human beings wishing to conserve remaining lands of wilderness under protection of the Wilderness System, I ask of you to be in favor of designating all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge to the Wilderness System in the upcoming hearing. please include this letter in the hearing record

Sincerely,

Jane Hellman

11744 Altoona Dr.
El Cajon, CA. 92020

365

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 13 1973
Office of the Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1164 Sherwood Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland - 21212
November 11, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska - 99501

Dear Sir:

Please enter my name on the record of the hearing in support of placing the Nunivak Refuge in the National Preservation Systems. If you wish a detailing of my reasons I should be happy to send these to you; however, if you do not think this necessary at this time, just see that my "vote" is counted in support.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,
Gladys C. Hendrickson
(Mrs. H. Robert ~~Hendrickson~~)

575

HAL W. HEPLER, PH.D
536 DIVISION ST.
EAST LANSING, MICH. 48823

517-332-2935

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 16, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I support the proposal that all of the Ninivak Wildlife Refuge be included in the Wilderness System. Surely here is an opportunity to preserve and protect not only the land but the way of life of the indigenous population.

Please make my letter part of the official hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Hal Hepler

Hal Hepler

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

90

HENRY J. HERMAN
5 BAYBERRY ROAD
ARMONK, NEW YORK 10504

November 7,1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 - D Street
Anchorage,Alaska 99501.

Gentlemen,

I recommend, that the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System,except for lands selected by the Native Eskimos, and should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and should not be relinquished by you.

Sincerely

HENRY J.HERMAN

615

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 3 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 13, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Director:

I wish you to include my letter for the hearing record in support of Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, be placed in the Wilderness System.

I am very interested in wilderness preservation and feel that we must act now to give our remaining wilderness complete protection.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Roy H. Herter

Mrs. Roy H. Herter
1033 Bompart Ave.
St. Louis, Missouri 63119

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

325

The Mount Sinai Hospital
100th STREET AND FIFTH AVE. • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10029

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

11/8/73

Dear Sir,

I request this letter be put on the hearing record in regard to the Nunivak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge. This unique refuge with its scenic & wildlife resources of great national significance should be kept in the Nat'l. Wild'l. Refuge System & not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries &

501 Doheny Road
Beverly Hills, California 90210
Telephone 213-278-8777

207

The American Film Institute

...ry of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
Office ... Anchorage, Alaska

Charlton Heston
Chairman, Board of Trustees

November 7, 1973

Dear Sir:

I am adding my voice to those citizens asking for your consideration of the proposal to place the Univak National Wildlife Refuse in the Wilderness System. I am aware of the contrary arguments you must take into account but earnestly urge your decision that this land be maintained in a primitive state.

I flew out of the Alutians with the 11th Air Force in World War II and have seen Univak. It's a unique part of our wilderness heritage and seems to me irreplaceable. I hope your office will agree with me.

Sincerely,

Charlton Heston

Charlton Heston

558

P. O. Box 1092
Lakeview, Oregon 97630
November 19 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

It has come to my attention that all or part of Nunivak Island off the western coast of Alaska is being considered for wilderness status under the Wilderness Act of 1964. I understand that this large island, its 50 small offshore islands and the surrounding submerged lands have a striking variety of wildlife of both national and international significance with some species, such as the ribbon seal, the bowhead and gray whales being rare. I also understand that there are 250 Eskimos depending on the islands wildlife for their subsistence living and carry on traditions that are 2000 years old. And, except for a few modern day intrusions, live in harmony with the primitive character of the island.

In light of these facts, I urge you to consider all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for the lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. This would be an area of approximately 3,500,000 acres. I urge you to consider the use of snowmobiles by the Natives for subsistence purposes as an existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act and that the best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. In addition, this unique wilderness refuge, which for [illegible] years has served as a wildlife resource of both national and [illegible] significance should be kept in the [illegible] Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by them [illegible] for other than maintaining the island in its natural state.

Thank you for taking my wishes into consideration and I wish to have this letter as a part of the official hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Dennis H. Hill

Dennis H. Hill

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 8 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

75

MRS. H. ALEXANDER HILL
~~1627 BATH STREET, APT. 5~~
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93101
223 W. Victoria St. #11

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife.
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage, Alaska

I sincerely hope that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge will be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Natives Claims Act, to insure that Natives can continue their subsistence way of life.

This area should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Yours Sincerely,
Marguerite C. Hill.
(Mrs. H. A. Hill)

-400

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Alaska

MRS. ERNEST L. HIRST
118-09 83 AVE.
KEW GARDENS, N. Y. 11415
212-441-2922

November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Off.
813 D. St.
Anchorage, Al. 99501

Dear Sir:

Please use your best efforts that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System.

Opening this territory for commercial development would mean destruction of its natural beauty and the right of its natives.

Sincerely yours,

Charlotte Hirst

Charlotte Hirst

Dear Sir — Nov. 4, '73.

We are in complete accord to place all of Nunivak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System — as specified by enclosure —

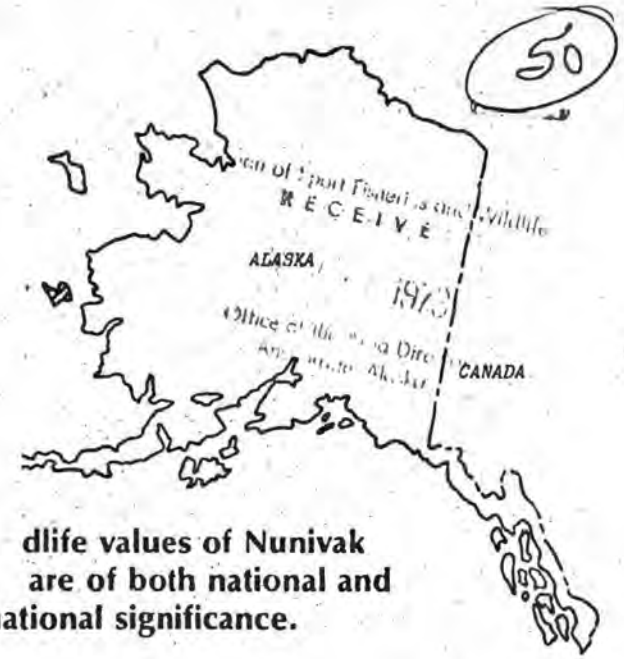
Sincerely

Mr. & Mrs. Wm. M. Hedges

1314 - W. 159 St.

Gardena - Ca. 90247 -

50



dlife values of Nunivak are of both national and international significance.

at stake in Bureau of Sport Fisheries and [illegible] hearings this month. Please submit a letter for the hearing record before November 23. Letters for the record are critical in determining the outcome of a wilderness proposal. They are vital in this instance because the Bureau has concluded that no part of the Nunivak Refuge should be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Conservationists are urging, on the contrary, that some 3.5 million acres of Nunivak Refuge be classified as wilderness.

At stake here are not only the natural values of this scenic and unspoiled wilderness with its rich wildlife resources, but also the way of life of the 250 Eskimos living on Nunivak Island. These gentle people love the land and live in harmony with it, as their forefathers have done for over 2,000 years. Their livelihood depends on Nunivak's wildlife resources—hunting, fishing, trapping and reindeer herding. Wilderness protection under the Wilderness Act will therefore not only preserve the refuge's natural values, but it will also ensure—by the best means—that Nunivak's citizens can continue their subsistence way of life. Without the Wilderness Act's legal protection, bureaucratic decisions could alter the wilderness character of the island.

which search for food in estuarine areas during migration, and other migratory birds which nest in the varied subarctic habitats. Marine mammals inhabit the island's offshore waters and every species of Pacific salmon spawns in its streams. A large reindeer herd roams the uplands, tended by Eskimo herdsmen.

The wildlife values of Nunivak Refuge are of both national and international significance. The refuge's seabird rookeries number among the world's largest, containing millions of blacklegged kittiwakes and common murres, as well as large numbers of pelagic cormorants, horned and tufted puffins, parakeet and crested auklets and pigeon guillemots. Nesting in mixed colonies on the spectacular, precipitous cliffs, the birds primarily frequent the Cape Mohican, Ingri Butte and Datheekook Point areas. The survival of these birds—important components of the ocean ecosystem—depends on the protection of their nesting colonies and offshore feeding grounds. Emperor geese and black brant are particularly numerous in the fall when they make wide use of eelgrass in lagoons and bays along the island's southern and western

565

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 15, '73

Dear Sir,

It is crucial that the Nunivak Refuge be designated as wilderness. Under the Alaska National Claims Settlement Act, the village of Merkoryuk and other selected lands should be obtained by the Eskimos living in Nunivak. The rest of the land should be placed on the Wilderness System.

Sincerely,

Robert Holzapfel

Robert Holzapfel
2409 Hannett NE
Albuq, NM 87110

(42)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

October 31, 1973

Vikki A. Honkala
2115 McKay St.
Falls Church, Va.
22043

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am sending this letter so that it may be placed in the record of hearings concerning the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife's proposal to deny wilderness classification to this island refuge must be re-examined, and hopefully, discarded in favor of one more closely aligned with the character and needs of not only the island itself, but of its Eskimo inhabitants.

The Alaskan conservationists who recommend that the refuge be placed in the Wilderness System have carefully investigated and documented all the conflicts cited by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife, and have found them to be unfounded and inconclusive. To apply wilderness designation to a major part of Nunivak Refuge would preserve the values inherent in the area and also the way of life as practiced by a people for over two thousand years. Surely reasons such as these deserve action. However, the actions proposed and supported by the Bureau of SF & W do not take into account the major concerns at hand. Therefore, they should be actively opposed, and eventually, disregarded.

Sincerely,

Vikki A Honkala

(248)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

3-18 142 Plan
Whit-estone
N.Y. 11357

Nov 5. 73

Dear Sir,

All of the Nunivak Natt. Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands ~~to~~ be selected by the Natives under the natives under the Native Claims Act, The total acreage conservationists are recommending is about 3,500,000 acres

Sincerely yours

Grace Wilson

Hume

573

4000 4th Ave., North
Great Falls, Montana
50401

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

November 15, 1973

Dear Sir;

I am writing to request that all lands included in the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be included into the Wilderness Preservation System. Surely, a bureau such as yours established to protect wildlife species can be so short-sighted as to allow such a tremendous opportunity for wildlife to be comoromised becoause of negligence.

Sincerely,

Thomas E. Horobik

Thomas E. Horobik

624

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 21. 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage.Alaska 99501

Re:Nunivak Wilderness,Alaska

Dear Sir:

Please register my name as a supporter of the proposal of the Wilderness Society of which I am a member.

As you are well aware of the specific arguments of the Society I do not have to repeat these.

At present with the scarcity of fuel another argument is added against the use of snowmobiles. The Alaskan pipe line is already an enormous dent in the preservation of nature and wildlife, so please save this island.

Sincerely

Maria Horst

Dr. Maria Horst
Carol Drive.R.R. 4 Box 518
Hopewell Junction.N.Y. 12533

89

RECEIVED

November 4, 1973
Robert Hosler
7657 Coldwater Cyn. Ave.
No. Hollywood, Calif. 91605

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

You are urged to place (or recommend placement) of all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Natives Claims Act. The total area recommended is approximately 3,500,000 acres; however, this Wilderness Refuge should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Please place this letter in the official hearing record relative to this matter.

Sincerely,

Robert Hosler

Robert Hosler

cc: Senator Cranston
Senator Tunney
Representative Corman

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

559

180 Highland Ave
Ridgewood, N.J.
November 15, 1973

09450

Dear Sir,

May I urge your support for the Alaskan conservationists who are attempting to save the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge by having it placed in the Wilderness System.

Cordially
Caroline Hessmer (Mrs)

June 8, 1973

251

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

All of Kenai National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The ~~totality~~ total acreage Conservationists are recommending is about 3,500,000 acres.

Sincerely yours,

Selma Hough
(Mrs James Hough)

707 College Pl.
College Pt, NY 11356

300

464 Vassar Ave.,
Berkeley, California 94708
November 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office,
812 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir, This letter is being written to urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System with the exception of lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claim Act. They have been living there peacefully for hundreds of years without disturbing the ecology of the area with their reindeer herd. The fact that they now use snowmachines instead of dogs for such a purpose is a prior existing right under the Wilderness Act.

For the B.S.F.W. to relinquish Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge and not place it in the Wilderness System would be a tragedy for these native Eskimos and the rich wildlife of marine life abounding in its surrounding waters, the vast bird populations and the varied forms of animal life in this Refuge.

It would be a disaster for a potential road corridor to be built around the entire island for it would mean easier access to sports hunters and vacationists. As for the military [illegible] the island, they have made it hard than they have not [illegible] and it would be the "last straw" in disturbing this vast, unique and beautiful wilderness island.

Therefore, I plead with the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife to please keep Nunivak Wilderness Refuge in the Wilderness System. I respectfully request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs.) Ernestine Hauser

599

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 14, 1973

Regiojal Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife,
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sires,

Having Just returned from a trip from my home to Victoria, B.C., and having seen in shocked dismay the waste of the natural beauty and resources of our country, I urge you to sppport all efforts of Alaska conservationists to preserve all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

We have already preserved too little. From now one, we must preserve the maximum, no matter what the cost, if there is to be any future. I request that this appeal be placed in the hearing record.

Yours truly,

William E. Hoyston

William E. Hoyston
702 - 16th St.
Santa Monica, Calif. 90402

661

1522 Stanford NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106
November 14, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 29 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs;

This letter is a statement of opinion regarding the designation of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge as a Wilderness Area. Please place this letter in the hearing record.

We fully support the position that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, including all tidal and submerged lands in the refuge but excluding the village of Mekoryuk and areas to be selected by the Natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, should become a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

We feel that the preservation of Nunivak Island in its natural state is essential because of the abundance of wildlife species which depend upon the island and the waters surrounding it. As development of Alaska continues in the decades to come there will undoubtedly be increasing pressure to do other things with the island rather than leaving it as it is, with only the influence of the native citizens.

We know of many other instances in the Wilderness System where preexisting uses, particularly grazing, have not deterred the establishment of a Wilderness Area. Activities such as conservative use of snowmobiles by the local residents and reindeer grazing certainly should not be used as an excuse to deprive future generations of the preservation of this valuable island. We further agree with those who argue that there are obvious solutions to the problems posed by the Bureau, such as imprecise boundaries of the refuge, the possible use of the island by the military, and the possibility of a road around the island. The tremendous value of the island in its natural state far overshadows these small problems.

Please assure that Nunivak Island will preserved in its present state for future generations.

Sincerely,

Phillenore D. Howard

Phillenore D. Howard, Ph.D.

Robert E. Howard M.D., Ph.D.

Robert E. Howard, M.D., Ph.D.

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Attn: Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I favor the designation of the 3.6 million acre Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge as a Wilderness area in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

While it is true the use of snow machines is incompatible with wilderness areas, it is also true that snow machines are a recent introduction; the native population survived for centuries without snow machines.

At the present time there appears to be a favorable balance between nature and man in the de facto wilderness of Nunivak.

If Nunivak is not designated a Wilderness area how long will it be before this balance between nature and man is destroyed?

The hundreds of thousands birds and other forms of life the topography, the natives themselves offer indisputable testimony as to the Wilderness character of the entire island.

The rights of the natives to select certain relatively small tracts of land does not dispute the characteristics of the remainder of the area.

Sincerely Yours,

Jimmy Howe

412 S. Genesee
Los Angeles
Calif. 90036

Thanking you for submitting my letter for official record re. Munizak Wilderness hearing.

J.H.

(636)

HENRY E. HOWLAND
99 MARSHALL RIDGE ROAD
NEW CANAAN, CONN. 06840

November 18, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Sir:

Please place this letter in the official hearing record of Nunivak Island.

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Natives Claims Act.

Though the refuge boundary is imprecise, that fact need not prevent ~~the~~ a definite wilderness designation for Nunivak. A projected road by the Alaska State Highway Department exemplifies the need for protection under the Wilderness Act.

The reindeer herding enterprise still is
Nunivak substantially primitive, while at the same
time it provides and contributes toward the needs
of the citizens of Nunivak.

The military's only use of the island is to
date the maintenance of a Coast Guard lighthouse
not a valid reason to deny wilderness protection
nor is there any conflict with the military.

The use of snow-mobiles for subsistence
purposes is a prior existing right permitted
under the Wilderness Act.

Help conserve Alaska's land and
wildlife.

Thank you
Henry E. Howland

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

309

11/12/73

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES + WILDLIFE
ALASKA AREA OFFICE
813 D ST.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

SIR:

I SUPPORT THE RECOMMENDATION THAT ALL OF NUNIVAK NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGE BE PLACED IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM EXCEPT FOR NATIVE CLAIMS ACT LANDS. THIS ISLAND IS TO SIGNIFICANT IN SCENIC AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES TO NOT BE INCLUDED IN TOTO. THIS IS THE TIME TO DO WHAT HAS TO BE DONE. DO IT.

W W Huffman

W W HUFFMAN
48 E ST
CHULA VISTA CA 92010

150-12 12th Ave.
Whitestone, N.Y. 11357
November 5, 1973

252

Dear Sirs:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Natives Land Claim Act. The total average conservationists are recommending is about 3,500,000 acres.

Sincerely,
Linda Hughes

Dear Sir: (601) Nov. 13, 1973

Please record my findings in the public record of the hearing to be held on or about November 23, 1973.

I urge that the proposal to include about 3.5 million acres of Nunivak Refuge be classified as wilderness. This area is scenic and unspoiled wilderness and is rich in wildlife and human resources.

Thank you. Dr. Kenneth F. Huddleston

645 Emerson St
Ripon, WI
54971

2226 Patrello Road
Rolling Hills Estates
Calif. 90274
Nov. 16th 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife,
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska,

Dear Sir,

My husband and I wish you to know that we wholeheartedly support the Alaskan conservationists who recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives.

As members of the Wilderness Society (and several other societies devoted to the cause of wilderness and wildlife) we support them in their efforts to see that these beautiful sanctuaries and their wild creature inhabitants do not perish from this earth.

Sincerely,
Dorothy C. Hull
(Mrs. Henry F. Hull)

Nov. 10, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
912 D Street, Anchorage, Alaska

340

Dear Sir:

I had the enjoyable privilege of being on some of the islands off the west coast of Alaska in August this year for a week or so. I did not get to Nunivak, but I was in the Bering Sea and I thought this was [illegible] place I visited during a week [illegible] the [illegible] islands. The [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] time to see it [illegible] year. There are not many [illegible] left [illegible].

It has come to my attention that in the [illegible] future there

ll be hearings to consider a proposal
at none of the Nunivak National Wildlife
efuge be placed in the Wilderness System.

I have seen some examples of how
such beautiful areas have been ruined for
ack of protection. I therefore implore
you to do all you can to see that
all of the Nunivak National Wildlife
Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System.
This thing into consideration, of course,
that the native Eskimo people on Nunivak
be given their full rights to select all
the lands that are due them. This is
their home - [illegible] the same
part of it.

them with intoxicants [illegible]
[illegible]
Please!!

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible], Calif. 90[illegible]

221

William M.Hunt
315 Shore Rd.
Burlington Vt.
05401

Regional Director;

I request that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except those lands cosen by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. I believe that the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is an existing right under the Wilderness Act. So that the natives can continue their present way of life, with protection from change, Nunivak Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System.

This area should be retained in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not be put under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

I request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,
William M. Hunt
William M. Hunt

(241)

Long Beach Calif
11 Nov 1973

Dear Sir:

I am writing you concerning the status of the Nunivak Island wilderness.

I am certain that this island should be placed in the Nat wilderness preservation system.

Cont lands not protected by this status have been very poorly treated, and of this I have seen with my own eyes. In Colo, Oregon, Calif and Mont.

Roads being built are the "kiss of death" for natural wilderness areas.

As for "sportsmen" I have seen them in operation

too. Their motto is "if it moves shoot it." So I can see the extinction of the rare Musk ox and also the Reindeer and also all other animal life.

Please use your influence to see that this special island does not become a desolation area. Place it in the Wilderness status

Sincerely yours

Carl Husemoller

CARL HUSEMOLLER
6830 East 11th Street
Long Beach, Calif. 90815

645

KENNETH H. HUSMANN
P. O. BOX 37
BROOKINGS, S. DAK. 57006

November 22, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Will you please place this letter in the hearing record.

I am writing to support Wilderness designation for some 3.5 million acres of Nunivak Island and to urge that the Bureau not relinquish the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge.

The best way to assure the continuation of native culture and subsistence patterns is in a wilderness wildlife refuge. Use of snowmobiles is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. Reindeer herding will not damage the wilderness and should be continued for the good of the native population.

The Village of Mekoryuk and those areas to be selected by the natives, can and should be excluded from the wilderness.

Boundary definitions for the Refuge and the Wilderness should be no deterrent to Wilderness classification.

Wilderness protection is needed to prevent the building of roads etc. . This is in line with The Bureau's statement that "Current management is directed primarily at protecting the ecological integrity of the natural environment. This is a pre-requisite to maintaining populations of muskox and reindeer at levels of maximum sustained yield, protecting habitats of sea birds and other native wildlife and providing opportunities for subsistence and recreational hunting and fishing in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations."

The island has not yet been used for military purposes even though this has been permitted under the Executive Order, this Order should be changed to prevent the island being used by the military.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kenneth H. Husmann

Kenneth H. Husmann

C C to Congressmen Abnor and Denholm and Senators Abourezk and McGovern.

(433)

NICK JACOBSON

REALTOR

"40 Years in Alhambra"

2644 W. VALLEY BLVD. • ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA

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RECEIVED

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wild Life
Alaska Area Office
813 D st.

Dear sir,-

All of the Nunivak National Wild Life Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System - in the approximate area of 3,500,000 acres.

Let this action be taken now - let us save something from the treasures Mother Nature has so plentifully provided us.

Nick Jacobson

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(651)

Sir

Please, this letter in the hearing record of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife concerning Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Bureau position is short sighted. It thinks only of immediate gratification of contemporary needs without regard to the needs of future generations. This is bound to be destructive as no-one understands adequately the interdependence of all known ecological factors let alone those not yet recognized.

Our Morgolthian self-indulgence must cease if the human species are to have a future

Jack Jarvick, M.D.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(657)

501 West 123 St. Apt. 13 E
New York, N.Y.
10027
Nov. 19, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please place all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, except for lands selected by Natives, under the Native Claims Act. With use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes only.

Yours sincerely,

Phoebe Jefferson

Phoebe Jefferson

564

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 15, 1973

Dear Sir,

I firmly believe that the Nuvnivak Refuge must be classified as wilderness.

The wilderness should be designated for all the lands within Nunivak, except the village of Mekoryuk and land selected under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Most Sincerely,

Robert Jespersen

Robert Jespersen
~~1713~~ Wellesley NE
1317
Albuquerque NM 87106

461

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

NOV 19 1973

67 Loma Vista
Orinda, Ca. 94563
15 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please save Nunivak Island and its surrounding waters (about 3.5 million acres) by inclusion in the Wilderness System. Mekoryuk and lands in the Native Claims Act should be excluded.

The use of snowmobiles is not a valid deterrent as it is a prior existing right allowed for in the Wilderness Act.

The many scenic and wildlife resources need wilderness protection---not a road around the island as suggested by the Alaska State Highway Department.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Jewell

(Mrs.) Elizabeth W. Jewell

430

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

185-05 Ilion Ave
St Albans, N.Y. 11412
November 17, 1973

Dear Sirs,

I have read about the controversy dealing with the Nunivak Island wilderness and I urge you to preserve it. Please designate it as a permenant wilderness area.

Thank you
Sincerely,
Diane H Johnson

Horton Johnson
225 26 Guadalupe
Saugus, Calif.
91350

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

136

Dear Sir:

Please place all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the wilderness system except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims act. Please place this letter in the Hearing Records.

Thank You

Horton Johnson

Sir: Re your hearing of 11/23 con- (140) 11/6/73
cerning Nunivak: we have never been
to Alaska, but feel the Wilderness Society
& other such groups seek to keep
Alaska from the destruction our
own state has undergone. Therefore
please record us at the hearing as
favoring the retaining of Nunivak as part
of the Nat'l Wildlife Refuge System and
eventually part of the Nat'l Wilderness
Preservation System. Sincerely

Phillip & June Johnson

P[redacted] JOHNSON
5947 Jumilla Avenue
Woodland Hills, California
91364

612

November 13, 1973

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to inform you of my support of Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System. This excludes to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. Total acreage of my recommendation is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

According to my understanding of the Wilderness Act the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right of the natives. I believe the BSFW is erroneous in its argument that snowmobiles would be in conflict with the Wilderness Act. The BSFW's other reasons for concluding that none of the refuge should be designated as wilderness are also not in conflict with the Wilderness Act, or in my opinion are far outweighed by the value of establishing the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge as part of the Wilderness System. This area should not be relenquished by the BSFW and should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

I genuinely hope that you consider my opinion and others similar to mine. Will you please include this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Steven R. Johnson

Steven R. Johnson
220 Fourth St.#1
Ashland, Ore. 97520

P.S. I am a Wilderness Society member, seven year employee of the U.S. Forest Service, and have presently returned to school at Southern Oregon College in Ashland.

331

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 9 1973
Office of the Director

43-21 220 Place.
Bayside, N.Y.
11361

12 Nov. 73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please place this letter into the hearing re the Nunivak Island Wilderness.

I favor putting all of Nunivak National Windlife Refuge, except for the few square miles required by the natives, into the Wilderness System.

The use of snowmobiles by the natives should not become a problem in this regard.

I fail to see any necessity for a road around the island for many yearss to come.

Sincerely,

W.W.Johnston

cc. Seantors, Javist & Buckley.

494

53 WALL STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10005

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 20, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to express my support for the inclusion of all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. As a frequent visitor to the wildlife areas in the Continental United States, I am very conscious of the pressure that our increasing population is putting on these areas. I think it important that we plan now for the future by including as much land as possible in the Wilderness System.

Please include my letter in the official record of the hearings which you are conducting with regard to Nunivak.

Very truly yours,

Thomas Joyce

mmc

2402 E. Strathmore Avenue
Baltimore, Md. - 21214
November 15, 1973

58

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska - 99501

Dear Sir:

I should like to have placed in the record my letter of opposition to any action that would preclude consideration of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Because of wide range of wildlife indigenous to this area, because of the protection needed for the wide variety of sea life and to insure the uninterrupted way of life of the Eskimos residing on Nunivak, the vast majority of the acreage there should have the on-going type of seclusion that would result from inclusion in the Wilderness System.

Sincerely yours,

Abner J. Kaplan

Abner J. Kaplan

1714 Burnett Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11229
November15, 1973

593

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We urge support of Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge to be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

The wilderness refuge with its great scenic and wildlife resources should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Yours truly,

Doris and George Kapp

324

GERTRUDE KECK
225 HUNGRY HOLLOW ROAD
SPRING VALLEY, NEW YORK 10977
(914) 356-1965

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 0 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 10, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office - 813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I urge that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely yours,

Gertrude Keck

CC - Senator Jacob Javits
- Senator James Buckley
- Congressman Benjamin A. Gilman

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1973
Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

104

Mrs. Horace T. Keeler
2830 Hacienda St.
San Mateo, Calif. 94403

11/13/73

Reginnal Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife,
Alaska Area Office, 813 D Street,
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Dear Sir:

This is written to support the pleas of the conservationists of Alaska that Nunivak Island and Wildlife area all be placed under the Wilderness System. This unique wilderness refuge with all it's potential, should not be relinquished, to be ruined in the future. It is now that wonderful areas such as Nunivak must be saved from road building, landing strips and the like.

The peoples who inhabit the area, likewise need protection from commercalizm and provided a means for continuing their way of life as a unique people, with rights to protection, in their own unique environment. All areas of the refuge lands with the exception of the village of Mekoryuk, should be included in the Wilderness area.

It becomes more and more difficult to find areaswhich qualify for wilderness, and at the time when this can be best done, it seems imperative that the Nanivak area be placed before the Congress as a most desirable area for Wilderness status.

Do by all means, follow the recommendation of conservationists in adding this wonderful area to The Wilderness, in order to protect, man, beasts, fish and fowl, and assure them and future citizens an area like this one.

Sincerely,

Lauretta B. Keeler

381

2241 Hanover St.
Palo Alto, Calif. 94306
November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

For the record on
Nunivak National Wildlife
Refuge

Dear sir:

I write to urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. This is a recommendation of the inclusion of some 3.5 million acres.

I feel concerned about the fate of Nunivak Island because, as a professor at Stanford University, I was involved for some years in teaching a course on Biological Oceanography. In this I became more and more aware of the importance of maintaining the islands of the North Pacific in their pristine condition. They are nurturing grounds not only for land mammals such as the imported reindeer but also for native or endemic marine mammals and birds, many species of which are already in precarious condition, some even now on the endangered species list. I urge therefore that this area be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,

Myra Keen

Myra Keen
Professor, Emeritus,
Stanford University

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Rt. 1, Bx. 22
Thermal, Calif.
Nov. 7, 1973

277

72274

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

We should like to urge strongly that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

We recommend also that the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes be assured the Natives, as would be the case under the Wilderness Act.

We believe that the scenic and wildlife resources of Nunivak be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Yours sincerely,

Richard M. Keller
Eva L. Keller

P.S.: We request that this letter be placed in the hearing record on this matter.

361

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

7 Surrey Lane
Canton, Massachusetts 02021
November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please place this letter in the hearing record of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

I write in support of the Alaskan conservationists who recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Natives Claims Act.

The use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Eskimos can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Yours truly,

Mrs Irene Kelley

Mrs. Irene Kelley

McElmo Rt. Cortez, Colo. Nov. 12, '73.

(613)

Regional Director,
Bureau Sport Fisheries & Wildlife,
Alaska Area Office,
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska. 99501

George & Sue Kelly
McElmo Route
Cortez, Colorado 81321

Sir,

I have studied carefully both the brochure sent out from your office and the bulletin of the Wilderness Society, concerning the advisability of including a major portion of Nunivak Island in the National Wilderness System.

I am very much in favor of including all of Nunivak Islands in the Wilderness System, except for those lands to be selected by the natives and lands now used for their village. This would amount to about 3½ million acres.

The arguments against the inclusion of this area in wilderness do not seem to me to be valid. It is and should be essentially without evidence of use by man, and I do not believe that the uses made of the land by the natives would make it ineligible.

Please include this statement with the report of the official hearings held in October.

George N. Kelly

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Director
Anchorage, Alaska

366

% Prairie Stage, Box 68.
Prairie, Id. 83647.

Nov. 9. 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office, 813 D. St.
Anchorage, Alaska. 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

The wilderness refuge on the island of Nunivak, Alaska should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and I request that it not be relinquished by the ~~National~~ Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please accept this letter for the record in support of the Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that all of the Nunivak Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs) Ethel D. Kimberly

DONALD KINDSCHI, M.D.
PRAIRIE du SAC, WIS. 53578

(556)

16 Nov. 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RE: NUNIVAK ISLAND WILDERNESS.

RECEIVED
NOV 2 1973

Dear Sir:

I support the Alaska Conservationists position to place the greater part of Nunivak Wildlife Refuge and surrounding waters into the National Wilderness Preservation System. But do it in a manner to facilitate (and not disjoint) the native Eskimos.

Please make my letter part of the Hearing Record on this matter.

Thank you.

Donald Kindschi, M.D.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wi
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 19, 197

466

Dear Sir -

My wife and I feel that all of Nunivak National Wil Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Natives Claims Act.

In the months and years to come, especially in view of the passage of the oil pipeline bill, we hope that those in decision-making positions, as far as Alaska is concerned, will be duely cautious in deciding the most worthwhile and rational use of the land.

It seems to She and me that the natural interaction between wildlife and land ~~is too critical not to in the~~ in the Nunivak Refuge is too critical not to place it in the Wilderness System.

Very truly Yours,
Bob and Sue Kinsley.

514-17th 'A'
Huntington Beach, California
92648

For the record:
As a member of the Wilderness Society I'd like to see the Nunivak Refuge placed in the National Wilderness ~~Preservation~~ System.

Melba Kissell

(497)

post card

Regional Director
Bur. of Sport Fisheries
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage,
Alaska

AIR

99501

Miss Melba Kissell
~~[illegible]~~ Manzanita Street 1212
Los Angeles, Calif. 90029

CALIFORNIA
Golden State
CAPITAL: Sacramento. AREA: 158,693 sq. mi. POPULATION: 19,953,134. MOTTO: Eureka, I Have Found It. FLOWER: Golden Poppy. BIRD: Valley Quail. TREE: Redwood. 31st State admitted to the Union.

dp

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U.S. Dept. of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 3 1971
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

540

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 3 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

220 Park Avenue
Merrick, New York 11566
November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

Please keep the Nunivak Refuge within the National Wildlife Refuge System. Historically, land developers and industrialists have flagrantly violated wilderness areas in their quest for the almighty dollar.

By keeping Nunivak within the Wilderness System, the Natives would still be allowed to continue their subsistence way of life and snowmobiles would still be permitted. Also, keeping Nunivak wild,would not interfere with the military's use of the land. The beacon of Cape Mohican can still operate if the Nunivak Island Wilderness remains as is.

Keep Nunivak wild, free and pure - the way God created it. The motives of conservationists are unselfish and noble, that is self-evident. However, land developers (including road builders of the State of Alaska) are looking to make money and win political power and favors.

The amount of wilderness area left in the United States of America is pitifully small. Can we not even defend tiny Nunivak against road builders and land developers? Please save Nunivak.

Sincerely yours,
Robert J. Kline
Robert J. Kline

533

Jill Knutson
4112 N. 27th St.
Arlington, Va. 22207
17 November 73

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Regional Director:

Having recently become aware of the situation with respect to Nunivak wilderness, I, too, urge that it (all of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge) be accepted into the Wilderness System excepting native selected areas.

Certainly such an opportunity to maintain the diversity of wildlife should not be overlooked.

Sincerely,

Jill Knutson

Jill Knutson

304

November 8, 1973

Att: Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

To whom it may concern,

It has come to my attention that the area known as Nunivak Island contains large populations of birds and that its surrounding waters harbour many seals and sea lions. Though the area is now a national wildlife refuge, I would strongy recommend that it be designated as part of the national Wilderness system. This would include all of ~~those~~ THe land of Nunivak except that to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. The use of snowmobiles by the natives for their own subsistence would not conflict with the Wilderness Act, since the use of these vehicles is an existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act.

Therefore I submit that this unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international signifigance be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System, or even better, be made part of the national Wilderness System. I would favor either of these two propositions rather than have the area re inquished ~~to~~ By the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,

Andrew F. Kobel

Andrew F. Kobel

I request that this letter be placed in the hearing record

Andrew Kobel
81-30 Dongan Ave.
Elmhurst,N.Y., NYC,11373

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

NOV 23 1973

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

395 N. Daisy Ave.
Pasadena, Cal. 91107
Nov. 20, 1973

502

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I urge you to see that all the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed under the Wilderness System except the village of Mekoryuk and what areas the Natives may choose under the Native Claims Act.

As the Wilderness Act permits use of the snowmobile, I see no reason why the Natives should be deprived of its use, so essential for their subsistence. If a future road around the island is contemplated, protection of natural resources is all the more essential. Solution to all other objections raised by the BSFW should certainly not be too difficult to find.

I strongly urge, therefore, that you will protect this area by placing it in the Wilderness System.

Very truly yours,

M. J. Kohr (KOHR)

(Copies sent to my Congressman and Senators.)

455

Arie Korporaal
9426 E. Lemon Ave.
Temple City, Calif. 91780

November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I strongly recommend that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage recommended is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Further, the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,

A Korporaal

Arie Korporaal

recycled paper!

(410)

Andrew Kouns
Rt. 1 Box 148
Stockdale Texas
78160

Nov. , 19, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street.
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am a member of the Wilderness Society. I ~~am~~ want the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be put in the Wilderness preserve as the Society wants it.

Yours Truly

Andrew Kouns

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 20 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 16, 1973.

425

Dear Sir:

Wilderness Society has askedme and others to write a letter pertaining to saving Nunivak. Put us d own in the books as going along with the idea. I must quote now..

"All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be place in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The to tal acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing rigt permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best wasy to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunuvak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and inter= national significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished bythe Bureau of Sport Fisneries and Wildlife."

Thank you for listening and wishing you and yours the best of everything, I remain

Yours truly,

CHARLES KOZLER
9 1ST ST
SPRING VALLEY NY 10977

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

93

November 6, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

I should like to go on record in support of the Alaska conservationists who are recommending that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

As I understand it, the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. This unique wilderness refuge should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and should not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,

Eugene M. Krader

Eugene M. Krader

15 Charles Street
New York, N.Y. 10014

cc: Sen. Jacob Javits
Sen. James Buckley
Rep. John Murphy

Nov. 19, 1973 (510)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

We support conservationists in urging that all of Alaska's Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. This should include all tidal and submerged lands in the refuge.

Helen Sandra Krause
728 Pinewoods Av
Troy, NY 12180

Gina Krause

P.S. Please place this letter in the hearing record

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

545

Route 2 Box 259C
Newport, NC 28570
November 17, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I would like express my support for the placement of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge under the National Wilderness Preservation System. Although your Bureau's reasoning would be valid for not placing some refuges under wilderness status, I think Nunivak Refuge should be made into a Refuge Wilderness to protect the natives way-of-life as well as the wildlife.

Please place my letter in the official hearing records.

Sincerely,

Richard L. Kroger

SHAMROCK MOTOR LODGE
Route 540 Cypress Gardens Road
Winter Haven, Florida
Near Cypress Gardens — Restaurant — Telephone — Television — Swimming Pool — Shuffleboard — Air-Conditioning — Electric Heat — Carpeted Floors — Tub & Showers — Golf and Country Club privileges. Shopping Center across Street. American Express Credit Cards
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Address

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

Dear Mr. Directs,

I'd like to support the Wilderness Society's recommendation that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System — I cannot imagine why the Alaska State Highway Dept. wants to build a road around it! Insanity?!

Kit Kreke 4421 Sunset Tampa Fla 33611

B. Amadeus Rubel, North Miami, Fla.

11-11-73 (351)

Heads and tails

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 10 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

13704 Tierra
Bonita Rd
Poway, CA 92064

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear sirs:

I am writing in regards to the Nunivak Island Wilderness and request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Alaska has been called many times our last frontier in the United States. This includes the some 3.5 million acres of the Nunivak Refuge. By looking back at how our country has grown, it is most obvious that it hasn't always been in the best interest to the environment and our heritage of natural beauty. We must learn from this and save pieces of our last frontier.

The wildlife values of Nunivak Refuge are both of National and International significance. The seabird rookeries there number among the world's largest containing blacklegged kittiwakes, pelagic cormorants, both horned and tufted puffins and parakeets. The survival of these birds depends on the protection of their

nesting colonies and the offshore feeding grounds. (2)

Large populations of waterfowl seeking food n estuarine areas during migration and nesting so make the Nunivak Refuge a stopping place. Emperor geese and the black brant are particially numerous in the fall where they make their nests out of the eelgrass in the lagoons and bays along the island's southern and western coasts. Most important is the fact that this is a rare opportunity o establish a wilderness area in Alaska containing eltwater lagoons and estuaries.

On the island itself is a herd of 500 muskox ranging widely in population distribution. Also reindeer, uch were introduced in 1920, number 4,000. Some D Eskimo natives own this herd and their livelihood pends on Nunivak's wildlife resources. We are w not only concerned about wildlife but peoples es and how they have successfully lived with ture as their forefathers did some 2,000 years o.

Wilderness protection under the Wilderness ct would not only preserve the refuge's natural values but insure their way of life.

The water harbors surrounding Nunivak ontains sealions, four species of seals, including he ribbon seal which is considered a rare pecies.

Whales are in the neighboring Bering Sea nd at times are seen in refuge waters. These include the gray, blue, sei, bowhead, humpback fin backed, sperm and beluga. The gray and bowhead are rare species and very important the blue and humpbacked are endangered.

I am mostly concerned about the

unique wilderness refuge
with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources
by staying in the National Wildlife Refuge
System and not relinquished by the Bureau
of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

So I am writing in support of the
Alaskan conservationists who recommend that
all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge
be placed in the Wilderness System, except for
the lands to be selected by the Natives under
the Native Claims Act. Conservationists
approximate 3,500,000 acres, for under the
Claims Settlement Act of 1971 it entitles
the Natives to select and obtain fee title
to three townships of land contigious to
their village. It is only obvious that the
best way to assure that the Natives can
continue their subsistence way of life is
to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in
the Wilderness System.

Sincerely,
Miss LuAnn Kuentzel

I member of: National Wildlife Federation
National Parks and Conservation Assoc
Wilderness Society

(527)

November 20, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am writing in support of the Alaska conservationists to recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage recommended is about 3,500,000 acres.

I would like my letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,
Jeanne Lackmann

(Mrs. F. G. Lackmann)
3795 N.E. 97
Seattle, Washington
98115

132

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

624 South Mariposa Street
Burbank, California 91506
November 7, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to support the inclusion of all Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. I feel this island should be preserved in its natural state and I do not believe that the use of snowmobiles by the Natives, nor the reindeer heerding, are justification for not designating this area as "wilderness". Further, wilderness designation should not be withheld because of the pending Native land selections. All areas, other than those selected by the natives, deserve to be protected under the designation of wilderness.

I'm requesting that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Judith Lamb

Xerox copies: Senators Cranston and Tunney
Representative Rees

Robert G. Lamb
804 Yale Street
Santa Monica, California 90403

Nov. 3, 1973

153

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs:

We urge you to insure the future protection of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge by placing within the Wilderness System all parts of the Refuge except those to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. We have never seen Nunivak Island and may never see it during our lifetimes. Thus, our interest in preserving and protecting that area is motivated not by selfishness but rather by the desire to protect the beautiful harmony which we have been told exists there among the island's Eskimos and its flora and fauna.

Thank you.

Most sincerely,
Robert & Vivian Lamb

P.S. Please place this letter in the hearing record.

630

MRS. WALTER G. LARKIN

box 571, no. lake shore dr., lake geneva, wisconsin 53147

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 18, 1973

Dear Sir,

This is to urge you to place all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness system - excepting the lands to be chosen by the Natives. This unique wilderness refuge with its scenic and wildlife resources should be kept by the National Wildlife Refuge System.

[illegible] in the [illegible] area.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Walter G. Larkin

(51)

TERRY LASH

November 4, 1973

...s and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 7 1973
Office of the Area Director

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I strongly urge you to include all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, except lands to be selected by the Natives under the Natives Claim Act, in the National Wilderness Preservation System. At a time of expanding population and industrialization it would be impossible to preserve too much land for future generations.

Please make this letter an official part of the record on this matter. And please inform me of your final decision.

Sincerely,

Terry R. Lash
3860 Park Blvd Apt 9B
Palo Alto, CA 94306

Howard Lawrence
400 East 50 Street
New York 22, New York

HSL

(61)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 7 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 3, 1973

Dear Sir,

Please leave Nunivak to the Wilderness System. By relinquishing this land to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & wildlife's jurisdiction you will destroy this land &

damage the people & animals that live there. This land should be placed under the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Thank you for your humane interest

Sincerely,

Howard Lawrence

paul lazzar

Interior Design

71-820 HIGHWAY 111, RANCHO MIRAGE, CALIFORNIA 92270 • PHONES: STUDIO 714-346-6434
HOME 714—328-3919

(432)

Nov 1 0 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

NOVEMBER 6, 1973

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF SPROT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
ALASKA AREA OFFICE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

DEAR SIR;

PLEASE PLACE THIS LETTER IN THE B.S.F.W. HEARING RECORD REGARDING THE NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

WE DISAGREE WITH THE BUREAU'S NON-WILDERNESS PROPOSAL AND FEEL STRONGLY THAT ALL OF THE NUNIVAK REFUGE SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM EXCEPT FOR LANDS TO BE SELECTED BY THE NATIVES UNDER THE NATIONAL CLAIMS ACT.

THE USE OF SNOWMOBILES FOR SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES IS A PRIOR EXISTING RIGHT PERMITTED UNDER THE WILDERNESS ACT. THE BEST WAY TO ASSURE THAT THE NATIVES CAN CONTINUE THEIR SUBSISTENCE WAY OF LIFE IS TO PLACE NUNIVAK WILDLIFE REFUGE IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM.

THIS UNIQUE WILDERNESS REFUGE WITH ITS TREMENDOUS SCENIC AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES OF BOTH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE MUST BE KEPT IN THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM AND NOT RELINQUISHED TO THE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE.

YOURS TRULY,

Paul Lazzar
Belina Lazzar
PAUL AND BELINA LAZZAR

P&BL/ML

Nov. 15, 1973
Nashville, Tenn.

597

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I wish to urge you to include appropriate areas of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in Wilderness under the 1964 Act. It appears to me that the 3,500,000 acres of this Island are suitable and no valid reasons for their exclusion from wilderness have, as yet, been set forth.

In this enlightened age of fuel shortages as well as tremendous demands on other resources, there are still those who are striving for a harmonious and self-renewing environment. I fail to see the need for more roads on Nunivak. I do see a great need for the wildlife, the open natural areas, and great values to be preserved in this area being protected as wilderness.

Please include this statement in the hearing record.

CARL R LEATHERS
107 S BELLEVUE DR
NASHVILLE TN 37205

Yours truly,
Carl R. Leathers

(38)

October 25, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 2 1973
Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. H. D. Lee
P. O. Box 2380
Anchorage, AK 99510

United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 "D" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Attention Mr. Loren W. Croxton, Acting Area Director

Gentlemen:

Re: Nunivak Proposed Wilderness Study

Review of the brochure transmitted by the Department of Interior concerning the Nunivak Wilderness Area Study indicates to this interested party that the Nunivak Island should not be approved as a Wilderness Area. The justification for this request, that the island not be considered for a Wilderness Area, is based on the following interpretation and personal feeling.

The Native population would not be able to fully exploit their potential to be self-sufficient and develop their herding industry to the fullest under a wilderness program. The Native people have existed on the island for a considerable period of time without detrimental influence to the eco-system of the island. It is self-evident that they can continue to govern and develop the island's facility to the benefit of the Native people.

Supervision of the resources by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, would enable mineral extractive industries to explore and develop for the good of our nation, any potential mineral development. The containment of tidal limits within the twelve mile limit should be considered, or the limit of the continental shelf. This would enable industry to explore the shelf areas for potential mineral provinces.

Public use of the island for tourism and recreational purposes can best be exploited by the Native people who know the physical requirements for existence on the island and have proven their ability to cope with that environment.

There are sufficient wilderness areas now without creating additional areas to preserve the natural resources of both Alaska and the continental USA for public use.

It would be an injustice to the people to establish the wilderness in which the people would be denied their privilege and use of the snow machines on the island. It has apparently been proven that the snow machine or off-road vehicle does not conflict with the island's eco-system, and therefore would force the Native people to use dog teams in the areas other than those adjacent to their villages.

United States Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

October 25, 1973

It is my firm belief that the entire island should be transmitted in title to the Native village or villages on the island, and that the special rules and regulations set forth by the United States Government Bureau of Sport Fisheries and forced upon these people should not continue. I believe that it would be beneficial for the Native people to govern their own island and its development, which in turn would eliminate jurisdiction by both the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and the National Wildlife Service over the island.

Respectfully,

H. D. Lee

(401)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

85-25 Aspen Place
Jamaica, New York 11432
November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Dear Sir:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists recommend is approx. 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance

should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely yours,
Gloria C. Lempke

125

Nov. 9, 1973

Director
Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska area

Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

I would like to put my name on record as favoring the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge - be placed in the Wilderness System. Of course this would

except lands to be selected by the natives under Native Claims Act.

This area should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife.

I have been in the far north in several areas near this place & have very strong feelings about this.

Sincerely,

Helen M. Leonard
1528 Maple Apt 104W
Longview,
Wash.

Please include this in hearing statements.

58

THE CONSERVATION LAW SOCIETY OF AMERICA

15TH FLOOR-MILLS TOWER - 220 BUSH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104
TELEPHONE AREA CODE 415 - 981-7800

DIRECTORS
STUART R. DOLE
DAVID C. DUNLAP
ARTHUR FORMICHELLI
RICHARD M. LEONARD

ROBERT W. JASPERSON
GENERAL COUNSEL

November 4, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 7 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Nunivak Wilderness

Dear Sir:

I am well acquainted with the coast of northwestern Alaska from Point Barrow thru Cape Thomson to Cape Newenham, and out to the Pribilofs. I have studied carefully your report on Nunivak.

I strongly recommend Wilderness protection for the entire island, except for Mekoryuk Village and native land selections.

Wilderness status for all the rest of the island will provide maximum protection for wildlife, and for the primitive way of life of the native people.

Mechanized subsistence hunting, and herding of reindeer are a pre-existing right expressly authorized under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Please make this a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Richard M. Leonard

Richard M. Leonard
President

128

FREDERIC LEOPOLD
111 CLAY STREET
BURLINGTON, IOWA 52601

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 13 1973
Office of the Regional Director
Albuquerque, N.M. 87103

Nov. 9, 1973.

Dear Regional Director,

I write to you requesting that Kunivak National Wildlife Refuge be added to the Wilderness System excepting for certain lands selected by the Natives under Native Claims Act. This island seems [illegible] to be included in the Wilderness System to protect the area as well as to protect the natives who have lived there for centuries.

Yours truly
Frederic Leopold

CROSS RIVER, N. Y. 10518
SO. SALEM 3-3718
FAIR HILL

Nov. 15, 1973

295

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 0 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir: —

I feel strongly that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should become a part of the Wilderness System except areas for the Natives, as should be designated under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The Refuge serves, as its name implies, as a refuge

for many seabirds of international importance and their nesting sites should be protected. Also the muskox and caribou in this area are of great importance.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Yours sincerely

Mary Le Roy

521

The University of North Dakota

GRAND FORKS 58201

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 19, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I have been reading about the proposal to place the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, and I write in support of that proposal. I would like to see the maximum area of 3.5 million acres put into the Wilderness System.

Sincerely yours,

Robert W. Lewis

Robert W. Lewis
Chairman

RWL:bp

150

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

22 8th St
Petaluma, CA 94952

Nov. 8-1973

Dear Sirs:

Recently it has come to my attention that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife want to un classify the Nunivak Refuge as a Wilderness area. I am against this move. Why, change the way of life of the native Eskimo there and disturb the wildlife. So, many of our wilderness areas are disappearing as it is. Please re-consider it carefully. Thank you

— Mrs Adelia C. Lichau

BOB LINCOLN, INC.
2807 Fowler At Canal, P.O. Box 7047 Telephone 332-1101
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA 33901

603

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Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

11-15-73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office 813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

I wholeheartedly go on record approving the move that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for select native claims as allowed by the act.

Common sense dictates this should be done whenever opportunity exists. Common sense also dictates that if the day ever comes the need to change for all of mans benefit all will clamor to do so. To postpone that day if now must be set aside

BL LEASING 332-1101

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(281)

11/8/73

ERIC LINDROTH, M.D.
MEMBER LOS ANGELES COUNTY MED. ASSOC.
2133-C VIA PUERTA
LAGUNA HILLS, CALIF. 92653

The Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fish. & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office, 813 "D" Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

After reading your highly prejudiced "Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary" that you kindly sent me in Sept. this year, thank you, I was not surprised about your negative reaction towards the inclusion of Nunivak Refuge in the National Wilderness System. —

This still relatively unspoiled island refuge is reportedly the largest in the U.S. and internationally known for its herd of 500 musk ox and thousands of reindeer, all herded by the native Eskimos living here on a low subsistence level since prehistoric time. —

The 250 natives all live in the single village of Mekoryuk in the North. —

The harsh Aleutian "Willies" blow throughout the year, making the Refuge barely accessible by any kind of outside transportation. —

I appreciate that the Bureau is maintaining the Refuge in a natural condition, therefore few developments are needed except for a small landing field, a short dirtroad to Mekoryuk and a small headquarter building. —

The island by executive Order has a lighthouse and the Coast Guard maintains a marine beacon. — there are no regular military uses and no reportedly planned. — the only factor in doubt is the pending land selection under the Alaska Native Settlement Act. —

The united Conservationists therefore agree that Mekoryuk Village and areas to be selected by the Natives, not be included in the Wilderness. — We conservationists therefore recommend:

① that a total of 3,500,000 acres be placed in the Wilderness System. this should assure that the Natives can continue their traditional way of life — Recreational hunting and fishing, very expensive at its best, may continue, but no extended air landings or road building allowed. — Use of snowmobiles by Natives and for Bureau management should be considered "existing rights" and may be continued. —

② This splendid Wilderness should be kept in the Nat. Wilderness System and not relinquised by the Bureau of Sport Fish. & Wildlife.

Please make this letter a legal part of the public hearings conducted in Mekoryuk and Anchorage, Oct. 17th–24th 1973.

Sincerely,

Eric Lindroth for ERIC & MARGARETTA L-th.

cc. to U.S. Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney, Wash., D.C. 20510, with notes

(kp)

64

ROBERT H. LINNELL
23212 Audrey Avenue
Torrance, Calif. 90505

11/3/73

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 6 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I want to go on record as strongly favoring the following:

"All Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness system, except for lands selected by the Natives as provided under the Native Claims Act."

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Linnell

(168)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
MAY 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

May 7, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

I would like to add my voice to those who are urging that all of Denali National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for the lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. This would help maintain their way of life as the Natives wish as well as to preserve the refuge of many birds and animals.

I realize that some Alaskans would like those of us in the lower 48 to let them do as they like with their property [illegible] who has lived spent and [illegible] I can't help but express my opinions. We have lost too much of our wilderness area to concrete and machines, and I hope Alaska can learn from us while there is still time.

Sincerely yours,
Elizabeth Linscott

Elizabeth Linscott
961 Hyland Dr.
Santa Rosa, Ca. 95404

470

RUSS LINTON
2524 44th ST.
SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92105

18 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

Please enter this request as part of the record on the matter of the island of Nunivak.

Please place all 3.5 million acres of Nunivak, excepting lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, in the Wilderness System. Many rare and important species, otherwise threatened with extinction would thus be offered a chance of survival, not to mention the colony of human beings, so far managing to adhere to a relatively stable relationship with the ecology there. Their extant methods of survival such as use of snowmobiles and reindeer herding do not threaten the otherwise wilderness nature of ~~of~~ the Wildlife Refuge System

Keep it all.

Thank you,

Russ Linton

506

Richard G Little
19922 Dahlquist Rd.
Santa Ana Irvine, Calif
92705

Dear Sirs & Regional Director Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska

I request that this letter be placed in the public hearing record concerning the Nuniuak Island (wilderness) in Alaska.

I strongly wish the Nuniuak Island area to be declared a wilderness area. Also that all due respect given to an wilderness area be given to the Nuniuak Island.

Thank you.

Forever free
Richard G. Little

Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 4 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(345)

830 Sycamore Drive
Palo Alto, California
November 12, 1973

9453

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

The Esquimos living on Nunivak Isalnd certainly have a right to their way of life, improved by whatever modern inventions can be introduced without interfering with the wild life of the island, upon which the Esquimos depend for livelihood.

Therefore as many acres of Nunivak as possible should be classified as Wilderness and placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System. 3.5 million acres would seem to be the advisable amount.

The Natives have possessed Nunivak for at least 2000 years. Let the United States government not repeat, in its disposition of Nunivak, the mistakes which were made in the treatment of other American Natives.

The areas comprised in the village of Mekoryuk and those to be selected by Natives of Nunivak under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act should not, of course, be included in the NWPS. These areas would be, however, a small part of the island.

I urge that 3.5 million acres of Nunivak Island be classified as Wilderness and be placed in the NWP System; and I also request that this letter be placed in the records of the Hearing concerning the classification of Nunivak Island.

Very truly, Ryan E. Lebner

PLEASE PUT IN HEARING RECORD

NOV 9TH 1973

3506 WILD CHERRY RD.
BALTO., MD. 21207

398

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES & WILDLIFE
ALASKA AREA OFFICE
813 D STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

DEAR SIR,

I URGE THAT NUNIVAK ISLAND BE INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LANDS SET ASIDE FOR NATIVES UNDER THE NATIVE CLAIMS ACT.

IF YOU ARE SINCERE IN MAINTAINING THE NATIVES CULTURE AND PRESERVING THIS UNIQUE AREA YOU WILL INCLUDE THIS ISLAND INTO THE WILDERNESS CLASSIFICATION, DESPITE THE FACT THAT SNOWMOBILES AND REINDEER EXIST ON THIS ISLAND. EVEN IN WILDERNESS CHANGE OCCURS, THUS THE CHANGE OF TRANSPORTATION AND THE INTRODUCTION OF REINDEER DO NOT NECESSARILY DETRACT FROM MAKING NUNIVAK A "WILDERNESS AREA".

PLEASE CONSIDER WHAT WILL BE WHEN ALL

(442)

RECEIVED

279 Kirby Road
Lebanon, Ohio 45036
November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

As an interested conservationist, I am requesting that you accept and include this letter in the hearing record for the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge.

I would urge that 3.5 million acres of Nunivak Refuge be classified as Wilderness. This area contains so many unique features - tundra, craters, lava flows, lagoons, sea cliffs, sand dunes, caves and bays, mountains and buttes. Unusual and varied wild land and sea animals inhabit this area. To native Eskimos, this has been home for at least 2000 years and they have a right to expect to continue occupying it in the same manner (in harmony with the land) indefinitely without interference.

Let us leave some of this earth untrammelled by the destructive and defacing hand of modern man. The arguments of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife are not valid and do not show conflict with the Wilderness Act. It is <u>imperative</u> that we set aside undisturbed areas for the earth's wildlife that is so rapidly and in frighteningly increasing numbers facing extinction. I fear it is already later than we think. A stroke to save wilderness areas is a stroke to save ourselves. Let us put real human need ahead of greed.

Sincerely yours,

Miriam H. Lukens

(Mrs.) Miriam H. Lukens

217

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 10, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:
Please support the Alaskan conservationists in their efforts to keep Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge as a wilderness and place it in the Wilderness System.

Please place my request in the hearing record regarding this important matter.

I am sending copies of this letter to several Congressmen and to some Senators.

The use of snowmobiles in wilderness areas is a distressing idea to me, but I suppose that to the people living in the area, it is easier than the older methods of transportation. Is it not also destructive to flora and fauna and, ultimately, to human beings?

Sincerely,

Evelyn C. Lundstrom

Evelyn C. Lundstrom
1656 Edmonton Ave.
Sunnyvale, CA 94087

(215)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office, 813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

1973
Office of the Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 11, 1973
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

I recommend that all of Nunivak Island National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, including all tidal and submerged lands be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System with the exception of the village of Mekoryuk and lands selected by the natives under the Native Land Claims settlement act.

Under wilderness designation the natives of Nunivak Island would be protected from the ever changing whims of the white mans way of doing things. The natives would still be able to maintain their culture and way of life.

Wilderness is part of our american heritage and should be protected now for present and future generations.

Sincerely,

Vernon A. Luthman
Box 4-1118
Anchorage, Alaska 99509

P.S.
Please enter this letter in the hearings record.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

NOV 23 1973

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mrs. Margaret MacBride
1581 La Casita Drive
San Marcos, California
92069

Nov. 19, 1973

483

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife -
Alaska area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska - 99501

Dear Sir:—

I urge that the Munirak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System — with the exception of Mekoryuk & lands to be selected under the Native Claims Act, by the Natives —

I offer my opposition to the Alaska State Highway Dept's plans to build a road around Munirak.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record —

Yours Truly,

Margaret MacBride

223

1144 N Central Ave
Glendale Calif. 91202
Nov. 7 '73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife,
Alaska Area Office

Dear Sir;
May I urge that all
of Nunivak National Wild Life
Refuge be placed on the
Wilderness system except
for lands to be selected
by the Natives under
the Native Claims Act.

Sincerely
Camille McAshan

Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 7 1973

MRS C MC ASHAN
1144 N CENTRAL AV
GLENDALE CA 91202

659

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

David McCargo Jr.
3300 So. Washington St.
Englewood, Colorado 80110
16 November 1973

Mr. Gordon Watson, Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

SUBJECT: Nunivak Wilderness Proposal

Dear Mr. Watson,

I was extremely surprised and disappointed to learn that the Bureau is not recommending any part of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge for Wilderness status. It appears that your office is taking a more cautious approach to Wilderness matters in Alaska.

The arguments which the Bureau forwards for not recommending Wilderness status for any part of the Refuge focus on the Natives' use of snowmachines, "... the commercial reindeer herding enterprise, pending Native land selections, imprecise refuge boundary, the proposed road corridor around the entire island, and the military's entitlement to use the refuge."

1) The Wilderness Study Summary states that "... the most serious conflict with wilderness appears to be the use of snowmachines by Native residents for both subsistence and recreational purposes." The authors of this argument assume that the Wilderness Act and its supporters are too inflexible to accommodate special situations when and where they clearly can be justified.

Since snowmachines are essential for the livelihood of the Nunivak islanders, their continued use by the Natives can and should be permitted under the prior rights provision of the Wilderness Act. If necessary, this could be clarified in the special legislation which establishes the Wilderness Area. Unless otherwise provided for in the Wilderness Act, the Nunivak Natives should be the only ones permitted to use snowmachines. This would minimize the impact of off-road vehicles on the island's wilderness environment and protect the Natives' established way of life.

2) Likewise, the island's reindeer herd does not present a significant problem. It also represents a prior right; and, properly managed, there is no reason to anticipate that it will detract from or destroy wilderness values.

3) The Bureau has taken the position that potential Native allotment sites and selection lands around Mekoryuk disqualify the remainder of the Refuge from being protected under the Wilderness Act. If this questionable reasoning was applied to every refuge in Alaska, there would be few that would be suitable for Wilderness protection so long as Native land selections are pending. The Bureau is establishing a bad precedent which could make many future Wilderness withdrawals almost impossible.

In the case of Nunivak, there is no reason why Wilderness status should not be recommended for the major part of the Refuge which is unavailable for Native selections. The appropriate Wilderness legislation also could stipulate that those lands which are not selected automatically would be given Wilderness status when the Native land selections are made final.

4) Although the offshore boundaries are imprecise and eventually will have to be defined, preliminary Wilderness Area boundaries could be established immediately. For example, a ten mile zone around the entire island would encompass most of the existing Refuge including Nunivak's estuaries, bays, lagoons, and offshore islands and rocks. Contiguous offshore submerged lands could be properly identified at a later date by the appropriate authorities.

5) The Alaska State Highway Department's scheme to construct a road around the entire island is reason enough to protect the Refuge under the Wilderness Act. Such a road and the development it would stimulate would disrupt both important wilderness values and the Natives' existing way of life. If it is correct that there only is one truck on the island, there certainly is no urgent need to build a road, much less one that will encircle the entire island. If this road is to serve the same functions as the one that is being completed around the northern end of St. Paul Island in the Pribilofs, then it is guaranteed to be useless.

6) Finally, military use of the island appears to be unlikely in the foreseeable future. Unless the Department of Defense adequately can demonstrate that its continued right to use the Refuge is essential for the national defense, its entitlement to do so should be abolished.

The Wilderness Study Summary fails to address itself to the sound arguments for Wilderness designation. In my judgment, these far outweigh the stated counterarguments.

1) Inclusion of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge within the National Wilderness Preservation System would give it needed statutory protection. Executive Orders lend themselves to impermanence, and what one President giveth another can taketh away under the right political conditions. As pressure continues to mount to violate the National Wildlife Refuge System, so does the need to give it statutory protection. The Wilderness Act is the most effective and the only established means for doing so.

the Bureau is unrealistic if it thinks that it can maintain the integrity of the Refuge System without giving it statutory protection now.

2) Permanent protection of the island's wilderness values under the Wilderness Act is the best guarantee that the islanders could have that their traditional way of life will be safeguarded. Many of the Alaska Natives with whom I have talked to in the remoter areas genuinely fear the encroachment of the white man ways. The basis for their fears certainly has been borne out in numerous places in the North. I do not subscribe to the prevailing Alaskan philosophy that the Natives should and will be "civilized" whether they like it or note. We forget that their social and cultural heritage is in many respects superior to our own. By protecting their wilderness environment, we will be benefitting both them and ourselves.

3) The obvious reason for designating the Refuge as a Wilderness Area is to permanently protect the island's numerous wilderness values. These would include the rich variety of flora and fauna, magnificent coastal scenery, interior crater lakes, archeological sites, and the solitude traditionally associated with wilderness.

Much of Nunivak's wildlife have a low tolerance to man-caused intrusions. This particularly is true for some species of avifauna. For example, I contend that the haphazard construction of a road around the island will permanently disrupt some of its pelagic bird colonies. Such things have happened elsewhere, and it is not unreasonable to speculate that they will happen on Nunivak unless as much of it as possible can be given Wilderness protection. Furthermore, it is a matter of conjecture how much of the Refuge's ecosystem is unique; however, it is probably safe to say that there are endemic species and subspecies of flora and fauna that are found nowhere else. In an era when we are blindly destroying our natural world, it makes good sense to preserve what we can.

In light of the arguments that have been presented by myself and others, I hope that the Bureau will change its mind and recommend the major part of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge for Wilderness status. In conformity with the Bureau's outstanding reputation as one of the nation's leading conservation agencies, this would be the appropriate and farsighted thing to do.

I shall conclude by reminding you of a relevant Biblical passage. "Woe to them that join house to house and that lay field to field until there be no place that they may be placed alone in the middle of the earth." Isaiah 5:8.

Please enter my comments into the hearing record. No reply is necessary.

Sincerely,

David McCargo Jr.

David McCargo Jr.

cc: Senator Floyd Haskell
Senator Peter Dominick
Representative Pat Schroeder
Representative William Armstrong
Representative Donald Brotzman
Representative James Johnson
Representative Frank Evans
The Honorable Nathaniel Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks
Yupigtak Pista
Mekoryuk Town Council

266

P. O. Box 539
Oakhurst, Ca. 93644
November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We are writing to urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for such lands as are selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, the sum total of which should be approximately 3,500,000 acres.

In these days, snowmobiles used for subsistence purposes by the Natives should in no way challenge the rightness of this act.

We feel that this unusual area should be retained under your Bureau because of its great scenic and wildlife resources, and for the protection of the Natives there.

Please include these statements in your hearing record.

Thank you kindly.

Respectfully yours,

J. D. and H. P. McClymonds

230

Charles J. McCorkell
336 E 5th st.
New York N.Y. 10003
Nov. 9, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. street
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Dear Sir.

Subject Nunivak Island Wilderness

I request that this letter be placed into the hearing record.

I am in favor of placing the 3.5 million acres of the Nunivak wildlife refuge into the Wilderness System. The only exception to this are the acres claimed by the natives for there continuing living needs. The use of snowmobiles by the natives will not change the spirit of this wilderness but the proposed road around the island could do irreparable ecological ~~balance~~ damage especially during its construction stage and as it changes the tempo of life on the island.

yours truly
Charles J. McCorkell

C.C. Sen Javitts
Buckley

Congressman: Koch

Nov 8 1973 (277)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir

All of Murrow's natural wildlife should be placed in the wilderness system except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claim Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is about 3,520,000 acres

Sincerely yours
Evelyn K. McCarey
1537 150 Place
Whitestone, NY 11357

2607 Arlington Blvd.
Arlington, Va. 22201

November 9, 1973

Regional Director, BSFW
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 0 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

334

Dear sir:

I feel very strongly that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, except for lands that are to be selected out under the Native Claims Act, should be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. While I am familiar with the scenic beauty and natural landscape of Nunivak Island, I would like to know more about it's wildlife. Do you have any literature you could send me describing the significant wildlife in the Refuge?

I would appreciate your making this letter a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,
James J. McFarlane

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(296)

1104 Kevin Rd
Knoxville, TN 37917
Nov. 14, 1973

Dear Sir:

I urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. This would come to about 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and ~~[illegible]~~ wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please include the foregoing in the hearing record of the hearing held concerning the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

Yours truly,
E. Kenneth McDonald

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 3 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

5-73

357

To whom It May Concern —

I am in favor of keeping the Nuiyak Wilderness Refuge System, just as it is. And I am not in favor of Bureau of Sport Fisheries and wild life re-arranging any thing in their favor.

It seems to me the human race must be very unhappy - if they are not tearing things up - cutting trees down, re-routing rivers, flooding canyons, cutting the skins off of baby seals, using the dangerous snares to run to death animals, and still trapping and killing - bears, mink, fox etc. for a fur piece for some human female animal to wear. Not to keep warm but so that she can shake her ego in the face of others - so what - and for the shame of a death of a beautiful animal for a

it human —

I think instead of sending all of these bulletins around DO SOMETHING, why you can keep - if you are getting a salary for your job DO IT

Arthur Jones

1406 Hepner
LA, CA 90041

RECEIVED

Nov 4, 1973

(191)

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Please do your best to ensure all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except that to be selected by Natives. The public, as well as the animals, need this wilderness today & more so even in the future. Please place this in the hearing record

Mr. & Mrs. Robert L. McDonnell
1301 E. Meda Ave.
Glendora, Cal. 91740

(597)

November 15, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Gentlemen,

I am writing to urge that all of Innoko National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except selections under the Native Claims Act.

For five summers commencing in 1933 I worked in a salmon cannery in Alaska and became acquainted with several Alaska Indians. They deserve the right to continue their traditional way of life in preference to the white man's style. Anything we can do in this direction is certainly worth while. Preserving Innoko as Wilderness will help.

Sincerely,

S. P. McElhany

1009 Laguna Ave
Burlingame, CA 94010

610 W. Third St.
Cheney, Wa. 99004
November 10, 1973

356

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RECEIVED
NOV 13 1973

Dear Sir;

My husband and I wish to support the recommendation of Alaskan conservationists, that approximately 3,500,000 acres of Nunivak Wildlife Refuge be placed under the Wilderness System. This would include all of Nunivak Wildlife Refuge, except the village of Mekoryuk and the areas selected by the Natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. We believe all tidal and submerged Refuge lands should be included. This may necessitate the establishment of newer, clearer Refuge boundaries. With so few wilderness areas remaining we need to change our priorities in regard to lighthouse, military, and naval use of the island.

We are opposed to the Alaska State Highway Department's proposed road around Nunivak Island. In our own minds there is a conflict between the use of snowmobiles and a wilderness environment. However, we do believe the native Eskimos need the use of these vehicles for reindeer herding purposes. We feel the snowmobiles should be used only by the native Eskimos. The reindeer herding has not yet interfered with the wilderness character of the Refuge, and it is a necessity of the native Eskimos. Therefore the enterprise should be allowed to continue at its present level.

Please enter this letter in the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

James E. McFarling
James E. McFarling

Pamela M. McFarling
Pamela M. McFarling

127 W. 79th St.
NYC 10024
Nov 17th 73

527

Dear Sir,

Please be advised that it is my considered & informed opinion that all of Nunivak Natl. Wildlife Refuge be placed in the wilderness system, except for those lands to be selected by Native Americans under the Native claims Act. I request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Yours etc.,

Peter Mc Gilligan

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

PLEASE INCLUDE THIS LETTER IN THE HEARING RECORD

467

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir;

I am writing this letter to urge that the Nunivak Island Wildlife Refuge be put into the Wilderness Preservatin System. This area is of world renown for it's large herds of musk ox and varieties of birds and water fowl. The best and only way to protect the existing values in this area is to include the land in the Wilderness System.

I fully support the proposal for a Nunivak Island Wilerness Area of 3,500,000 acreas. This should include all of the island and the adjoining coastal areas minus the village of Mekoryuk and the land withdrawn under the Alaska Native Claims Act.

The arguements against the establishment of a Wilderness Wildlife Area are very weak. The use of snowmobiles and the herding of reindeer still leave the area in a "substantially untrammeled condition". This is the primary criteria of the Wilderness System. The establishment of the Wilderness Area would allow these activities to continue as valid prior uses. The pending withdrawals of the Eskimos under the Native Claims Act should have no effect on the decision for a wilderness. Assuming they do withdraw certain of the lands, a Wilderness Area for all of the remaining lands would be the best method of protecting the Natives use of all of the island.

This unique area should by no means be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife but, on the contrary, it it should be preserved together with it's well known scenery and wildlife in the Wilderness System.. I enthusiastically support a proposal for a 3,500,000 acre Area.

Sincerely
Patrick McGinnis

Patrick McGinnis
4415 East Sunset Dr., Phoenix Arizona

85715

HUGH B. McINTYRE, M.D., PH.D.
NEUROLOGY AND ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY
UCLA
HARBOR GENERAL HOSPITAL
1000 W. CARSON STREET
TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA 90509

PHONES: 328-2380 328-3570

November 7, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

This letter is written in support of Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that the Nunivak National Wild Life Refuge be placed in the wilderness system, with the exception for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. I concur with the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes and understand that this may be considered a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act.

Would you please place this letter in the hearing record.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

HBMcIntyre

Hugh B. McIntyre, M.D., Ph.D.

HBM/bf

RECEIVED

1010 Aston Ave
Santa Rosa, Calif
95404

(560)

Regional Director, Bureau of Wild life - Fisheries, Sports
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Please use your influence to help place Nunivak National Wildlife refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for the lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims act. The total acreage we are recommending to approximatly 3,500,000 acres.

This wilderness refuge, with its scenic and wild life resources should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife - Sincerely

Mrs C. McKee

134

November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 13 1973

Dear Sir,

It is with extreme urgency that I write this letter to register my approval and support for the Alaskan conservationists in their fight to place the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, approximating some 3,500,000 acres. The inhabitants should have the right to choose the necessary lands under the Native Claims Act as well as use Snowmobiles for subsistence and survival.

We must conserve whatever possible when such necessary and telling arguments are consistently presented.

Please consider the proposal with all thoughtfulness especially in regard to the continuance of the Eskimo culture existence as well as the non-human inhabitants of the land.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Doris McKenzie
109 So. St. Andrews Place
Los Angeles
California 90004

167 EAST 67TH STREET, 14A, NEW YORK CITY 10021

570

November 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I urge that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs. Char les M. McLane)

(482)

November 20, 1973

Regional Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife,
Alaska Area Office,
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Please protect and preserve the wilderness status of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge by keeping it in the National Wildlife Refuge System. I speak for the seabirds that nest on the cliffs, the waterfowl that feed in the estuaries and lagoons and the marine mammals that inhabit its offshore waters. Their survival depends on Nunivak's coastal and tidal areas being undisturbed by road building or other development.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Yours very truly,
W. S. Maloney
member, Audubon Society
2018 Glendon Ave.,
Los Angeles, Calif. 90025

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

Nov. 13, 1973

Dear Sir:

I am writing to express my opinion that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

As you know, the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is already provided for under the Wilderness Act, and such designation will not interfere with reindeer herding.

This area is valuable ecologically, and archeologically as well as assuring a subsistence living for Eskimos in the future.

I request that my letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Miss Gail Mark
Star Rt. Box 887
Chuniak, Al

Woman's Day

A FAWCETT PUBLICATION 1515 BROADWAY NEW YORK 10036 TELEPHONE 212 869-3000

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1 1973
Anchorage, Alaska

November 9, 1973

233

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I should like to express my support for the placing of all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, except for lands selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. Nunivak's resources are unique and of international significance and must be preserved.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Marcia B. Marks

Marcia B. Marks
Writer-Editor

11 Pine St. Stoneham
Mass 02180

Nov. 13, 1973

(443)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I appeal to you to save all of Nunivak Island for the Wilderness System. Here is a chance to make small amends for our forefathers' dispossession on this continent of the native Americans, both human and animal. Let the whole island be left to the Eskimos, the reindeer, the muskox, the marine mammals and the seabirds.

This is in harmony with the aims of your bureau which is "directed primarily at protecting the ecological integrity of the natural environment."

Respectfully yours,

Miriam Mass

Fish and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

311

Box 1753
Vail, Colorado
Nov 13, 1973
81657

Regional Director
BSFW
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Resultant from the past two summers spent in different areas and mountain ranges throughout the entirety of Alaska, I've come to realize the extreme necessity of preserving as much as is possible of its fast-vanishing wilderness and game and bird sanctuaries.

In line with these thoughts I feel very strongly about the preservation of Nunivak Island, and its inclusion to the extent of 3.5 million acres in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

This is a highly unique wilderness region, with unequalled marine and bird life. The scenic and wildlife resources it provides are [illegible] a nation and [illegible] Wildlife Refuge [illegible]

Thank you for including this testimony in your records of hearings on Nunivak, as a YES for wilderness.

Respectfully,

[illegible]

Nov 18, 1973

469

Regional Director
Bureau of Alaskan Wildlife
Anchorage

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

It is strongly urged you place all Kept the Natives land into a Nunivak Wilderness system. The arguments about a few natives and their limited motor vehicles abrogating a wilderness area is a foolish one. The indians are part of wilderness area and fit right into such a designation.

The Nunivak is [illegible] area — a magnificent [illegible] be kept that way forever. We have enough roads, lumbered out wild areas, and ripped out mine-dug areas. We desperately need wild areas for both the wild life and ourselves.

Sincerely
Evelyn G Marth

V. G. MARTH
3197 CAPE VERDE
COSTA MESA, CALIF
92626

Nov. 8, 1973

200

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area, Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
Director
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Sir;

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims act. The total acreage conservationist are recommending is about 3,500,000 acres.

Sincerely yours
Loretta Martin
149-50 Cross Island Pkwy
Whitestone, NY 11357

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 8 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(77)

1109 Amherst Ave
Modesto, Calif 95350

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen,

I have spent much time in Alaska and know something of its assets for wildlife.

I urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Yours truly,

Robert W Martin

173

13254 Calle Colina
Poway, Calif. 92064
November 5, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 13 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Gentlemen:

With regard to the current discussion over the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, I respectfully request that my letter be placed in the hearing record, as favoring the placement of the Refuge within the National Wilderness System.

Inclusion of the entire 3,500,000 acre area will insure both preservation of the many unique natural features and continuation of the Native way of life. In fact, there are no valid arguments against preservation of this area other than masked desires for its eventual development.

Please help us save this area forever.

Very Truly Yours,

T.A. Martinez

MASTERSON
70 EL CERRITO
SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Nov 3 1973

(54)

Dear Sir

I urge that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for native claims.

Thank you

Sincerely

Mrs T. H. Masterson
70 El Cerrito
San Mateo 94402

P.S.
I enjoyed the beauty of Alaska on our recent trip & plan to return soon.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 7 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 8 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(72)

Nov. 3, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

The wilderness values of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge need to be preserved and I recommend that approximately 3½ million acres of the Refuge be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System, with the exception of lands to be selected by the Native [illegible] Act.

The people of this area have lived there for several thousand years and should be given the opportunity to continue to do so. Without the protection of

the Wilderness Act, future decisions could alter the character of the island to the extent that the Natives could no longer live there, nor could the millions of birds or mammals which feed and rest there.

Reindeer herding has altered the island's ecology negligibly, and is necessary for these people to continue to live on even their current subsistence level. The use of the ~~snow~~-mobile is needed for the same purpose, and is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. Lack of a precise boundary can be remedied, but is nevertheless, no reason for excluding the area from wilderness designation. Nunivak should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System. Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Truly Yours,

Mrs. Betty D. Matyas

1 Pageant Dr.
Sacramento, Calif. 95826

(627)

Brooke Maxwell
111 Sumner Road Brookline, Mass. 02146

November 21, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to express my opposition to the Bureau's of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife conclusions that the Nunivak Refuge should not be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I must recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage is approximately 3,500,000 acres. Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife

resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please include this letter in the hearing record. And please do everything in your power to assure placement of the Nunivak Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Brooke Maxwell

Brooke Maxwell

cc: Senator Edward Kennedy

Senator Edward Brooke

Representative Robert F. Drinan

537

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 21 ...

40 Corte Cordova
Greenbrae, CA 94904
November 20, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 21 1973
Western Alaska River Basin Studies
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Western Alaska River Basin Studies
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I would like to voice my support for giving the island and waters of Nunivak long-term legal protection under the Wilderness Act of 1964. I feel wilderness classification is appropriate for approximately 3.5 million acres of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge (all the refuge except the village of Mekoryuk and the lands to be selected by the Natives under P.L. 92-203) for the following reasons: 1) the area is basically wild; 2) such classification offers the best protection for wildlife, and thus, 3) the greatest security for the Natives' culture and subsistence way of life; 4) as a measure to prevent ecologically harmful projects such as the State Highway Department's road proposed to ring the island; and 5) as a mandate from the American people to the Bureau that Nunivak remain in the National Wildlife Refuge System as a natural treasure. Please include this letter in the wilderness hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

(413)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

332 N.E. Plymouth Circle
Corvallis, Oregon 97330
November 19, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

To Whom It May Concern:

Regarding the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, along with Alaskan conservationists I recommend that the Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System. Total area set aside as wilderness would be approximately 3.5 million acres, excluding land selected by the Eskimos under the Native Claims Act.

Such a decision would assure that the Eskimos could continue their harmonious existence on the island without beauracratic interference. Regarding their use of snowmobiles, my understanding is that because of their use for subsistence purposes, continued use would be permitted under wilderness classification.

The refuge is a unique wilderness and key ecological area. Such areas need to be protected for nature's sake and from man's "improvements" such as the proposed road around the entire island.

As John Muir said, "Wilderness is a necessity... as a foundation for life." Strengthen that foundation on Nunivak! Place the Refuge in the Wilderness System.

I request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Leo Mellon

Leo Mellon

380

MRS. GERALD F. MELNICK
2715 LA CUESTA DRIVE, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90046

November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

This letter is written to request that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife recourses must not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please place this letter in the hearing record, and take heed to this request. Thank you for your time.

Most sincerely,

Mrs. Gerald Melnick

Mrs. Gerald Melnick
2715 La Cuesta Drive
Los Angeles, California
90046

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

435

THOMAS MENAKER, PH.D.
5 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10023
787-0557

Nov. 14, '73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to express my opinion that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

This unique wilderness refuge should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not given up by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

I would also like to request that this letter be placed in the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Thomas Menaker

379

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

P.O. Box 118
Haines, Alaska 99827
November 10, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I have the United States Department of the Interior's study of Nunivak Island and it seems to me that the whole island should be placed in the Wilderness System. I think all elements of our white culture should be removed, particularly the church, the National Guard Armory and the school teacher if she or he is white. A native teacher who uses the native language should be the instructor. I have been teaching since 1947 and have seen our white culture, white foods and white habits ruin too many native children who become less than successful adults.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

Vivian

644

KARL MENNINGER, M.D.
TOPEKA, KANSAS
66601
1819 Westwood Circle

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 19, 1973

Mr. Loren W. Croxton, Acting Area Director
Alaska Area Office
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Croxton:

I have received your notice about the public hearing regarding Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska. I want to oppose vigorously the proposal that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge not be designated a wilderness area. This double-negative statement means that I positively favor the continuation of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,

Karl Menninger, M.D.

KM:mh

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

11-73

373

Dear Regional Director

I am writing this letter to you in support of Alaskan conservationists in the matter of the Nunivak Natl. Wildlife Refuge; and heartily agree that the Refuge must be placed in the Wilderness System, and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife. I also request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Gene Merlino

GENE MERLINO
16615 PARK LANE PLACE
BEL AIR, CALIF. 90049

(32)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 2 - 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

31 West Poplar
Helena, Montana 59601

October 23, 1973

Mr. Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Croxton:

I strongly support the proposal to give wilderness status to the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska, consisting of a combined acreage of approximately 3,656,387 acres. I am sure that no area offshore from Alaska with all of its wild life, including the scarce muskox, is more suited for wilderness status.

I trust that you will give this action your full support; and I request that my letter be made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Don Merritt

Don Merritt

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 7 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(62)

Nov. 3, 1973

NANCY D. MERRYMAN
835 PINE HILL ROAD
STANFORD, CAL.
94305

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs.,

I am writing to urge you to support the placement of the Nunivak Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

This is to preserve the extraordinary variety of wildlife which exist there and of course the livelihood of the Eskimo inhabitants.

Please have my letter placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Nancy D. Merryman
835 Pine Hill Rd.
Stanford, Calif. 94305

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

254

November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I would like for you to consider this letter in support of the very valid contention of the Wilderness Society that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act.

I may never get to visit the Nunivak Island but knowing it will have a natural evolution, rather than one imposed on it, will be a source of enjoyment to me

Sincerely
Clifton H Meyer
1106 South Elm
Webster Groves, MO. 63119

137

PETER A. MICELI, M. D., F. A. C. S.
28 HEWLETT DRIVE
EAST WILLISTON, NEW YORK 11596
PIONEER 6-2880

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 8 73

M. Director:

Please note that the bureau's "no wilderness" stand in reference to Nunivak Island is quite foolish and short-sighted,

"Seward's folly" has in historical retrospect become a god send. Let us treat it as such and preserve the land for future generations.

please accept the following recomendations:

(1) all of Nunivak Wildlife Refuge be placed in the wilderness system except for lands to be selected by the natives under Natives Claim Act.

(2) Use of snow mobiles on a limited basis for the natives for subsistence as provided under the Wilderness Act.

∴ (3) The bureau SHOULD NOT relinquish The Nunivak Wildlife REFUGE and SHOULD REMAIN in the wildlife system for preservation and protection....

Thank you for your fullest attention,

Sincerely,

Peter A. MIceli M.D.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

507

— Mickle

November I7, I973
I707 West Silverlake dr
Los Angeles, Calif. 90026

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
8I3 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 9950I

Dear Sir;

I am writing about the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. I request this letter be placed in the official hearing record.

I would like to see all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act.

The use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistance way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerly,

68

Nov 3, 1973
Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 6 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Please note my desire that,

"all of Nunivak National Wildlife ~~Refuge~~ be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act", as recommended by Alaskan Conservationists.

Thank you

C M Miller
777 Armada Ter
San Diego, CA 92106

(139)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs,

I concur with those who recommend wilderness designation for all lands within the Nunivak Refuge (except the village of Mekoryuk and areas to be selected by the natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.) The total acreage should approximate 3.5 million acreas and include all tidal and submerged lands in the Refuge.

It seems to me that the natives who prefer to continue their way of life begun perhaps 2000 years ago, would do much better without a road "around their island" - surely they are eager and hopeful for securing their way of life within the Wilderness System!

Sincerely

Mr. & Mrs. David R. Miller
1646 Rathford Dr.
St. Louis 63141

(Please include this letter in the hearing record - Thank-you!)

John A. Miller
4015 N.E. 87th Street
Seattle, Washington 98115

November 18, 1973

550

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I write this letter to strongly recommend that some 3.5 million acres of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and register my support of Alaskan conservationists who are recommending ~~that~~:

1) All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for those lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

2) Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act, and should be protected by placing the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

3) The Nunivak Wildlife Refuge should not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife -- its priceless scenic and wildlife resources have both national and international significance and should remain as wilderness.

I request that this letter be placed in the official hearing ~~record~~. Thank you.

Sincerely,

John A. Miller

603

Box 308,
Silver City, New Mexico 88061
November 15, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

As a conservationist and one who has been on portions of Nunivak Island and its surroundings more than forty years ago, I am deeply interested in the Nunivak Wilderness Study of the approximate 3,656,387-acre Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska. It is very fortunate and commendable that this refuge was established in 1929, and also,except for the influence of introduced reindeer and muskox, that the main 1,109,387-acre island and its 50 associated offshore islands and rocks have remained essentially in a natural state possessing wilderness qualities.

Since wilderness designation does not remove or alter an area's status as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System and also that it shall be administered to preserve its wilderness character I therefore favor wilderness designation wherever it can be feasible and practicable.

I feel concern and apprehension regarding the ultimate future well-being of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. A case in point is the sinister idea of the Alaska Department of Highways envisioning construction of a road corridor around the entire island of Nunivak. This would be detrimental to the refuge, a vicious encroachment of this best cradle area for wildlife, and destructive of the ecosystem.

Since snowmobile use by the Natives for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted to continue by the Wilderness Act, I strongly believe wilderness designation of the refuge will be best in the long run to insure the Natives of continuing their mode of living and subsistence. I believe wilderness designation will aid in the management to protect the ecological integrity of the natural environment.

I believe every effort should be made to place the major portion, approximately 3,500,000 acres of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This to include all area within the Nunivak Refuge except the village of Mekoryuk including three townships and any additional lands which might be transferred to Native ownership, bring the total Native ownership to perhaps 150,000 acres.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Respectfully yours,

W B Miller

W. B. Miller
Box 308,
Silver City, New Mexico 88061

280

CAROLYN MINSKOFF
700 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10021

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 6, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing in support of Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act.

I strongly urge that this System not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please place my letter in the hearing record.

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Carolyn Minskoff

Carolyn Minskoff

CC: Congressman Edward Koch
Senator William Buckley
Senator Jacob Javits

444

JOHN D. R. MITCHELL
BRYN. ATHYN, PA. 19009

RECEIVED
1 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to state the fact that I am in full support of the proposal that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

I sincerely believe this unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

Sincerely,

John D. R. Mitchell

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage Alaska 99501

11 13 73
Hollister Co
80521

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of ... Anchorage, Alaska

434

Dear Sir:

Please make this statement part of the Official Hearing Record on the Nunivak Wilderness Proposal.

After studying the Nunivak Wilderness Proposal I am in favor of granting Wilderness status to the approx. 3,500,000 acres in the Nunivak National [illegible] lands selected under the Native Claims Act.

Yesterday Representative Rifalo Bill authorizing construction of the Alaska Pipeline was passed by the House. Today, it is hard to get a few acres protected.

Times change. Ten years ago in our state, land management supported Wilderness was classed as a "Rock" by our prestigious politicians. Last year [illegible] an anti-Conservationist Mr. Elliott +

Mr. Aspinall (both of whom led the fight against Wildcness were eliminated and both in one campaign. The silent majority certainly learned how to operate the voting machines.

Thankyou

Ted Mitchell

421 Buckeye St

Hollister Calif

8-5-74

BOB MOELLER WRITER/PHOTOGRAPHER
21 LINCOLN PLACE
OSSINING, NEW YORK 10562

387

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, with the exception of lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

I also consider that use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

I further request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Bob Moeller

Bob Moeller

Regional Director
Bureau Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
813 D St, Anchorage

11/13/73

(413)

RECEIVED

Dear Sir,

Please place these remarks in the hearing record on Nunivak Island.

We request that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, except lands selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, be placed in the National Wilderness System; about 3,500,000 acres, including tidal & submerged lands.

Under the Wilderness Act, Summer hunting may be continued as a proper exercising right. (With food & habitat, return to the daytime will probably resume anyway.)

Objections include the possibility of a road, questionable military use, etc, which must be considered in comparison to the need to preserve the unique sea and land ecology, and the opportunity for Native subsistence.

It is our hope that Nunivak on these reasons, at least the National Wilderness System portion of the National Wildlife Refuge System will continue under your management as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Sincerely yours;

Thomas J. Moylan Mod.

Mary G. Moylan
for Lorraine

5955
Littleton Colo 80120

cc: Sen. Packwood
Sen. Dominick
Rep. Armstrong

426

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Rt. 3, Box 115
Bozeman, Mt. 59715
16 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs,

I wish to request that this letter be made part of the hearing record for the Nunivak Island Wilderness. Although Nunivak Island is far from us here in Montana, and we know little of its geographical and biological relations, we still maintain a strong interest in saving in its near natural state as much of the sub-Arctic lands as possible. They are vital refuges for an all too limited littoral fauna at a time when the rest of the nation's coastlines are beginning to become sterile through various man-made influences and developments. It would appear that Nunivak houses also a valuable inland tundra fauna, and provides a holding ground where rare things these days can continue to survive in some semblance of ecological balance. We feel that the Eskimo is part of this scene, and as men using wilderness, they are part of the natural ecology. This relationship alone is unique now and important to preserve in spite of any extra-curricular devices in use, such as snowmobiles.

In view of the potential for carrying on Nunivak in its present state, we recommend its classification as a Wilderness under the Wilderness Act, with the exception of those parts of the island which are under private ownership or townsites.

Yours very truly,
John Montagne
John Montagne, and family

505

of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

103 Doncaster Rd.
Malverne, New York 11565
Nov. 18, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
812 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing in support of Alaskan conservationists who recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The best way to insure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. Nunivak Refuge's scenic and wildlife resources are of both national and international significance and should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please place my letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Mavis G. Moore

589

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

P. O. Box 117
Gardiner, New York 12525
November 15,1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

re: Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

Dear Sir:

Please insert my brief comments into the official hearing record on the subject of wilderness designation for Nunivak Island.

I must differ with the Bureau on its opinion that Nunivak Island does not qualify for wilderness designation, and therefore can not be recommended for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I believe that Nunivak Island fulfills the spirit and purpose of the Wilderness Act, and certainly deserves protection under the canopy of law.

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge (with the exception of land appropriated to residents under the Native Claims Act) should be placed in the Wilderness System.

This precious wilderness, relatively unspoiled by the white man, is rich in scenic, spiritual, and wildlife resources of both national and international significance. It must be preserved.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Michael J. Moran

MICHAEL J. MORAN

166 11-6-73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

In your decision on ~~placing~~ recommending the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in or not in the National Wilderness Preservation System, I hope that have and will carefully consider the long range effects to our nations heritage. Thank you.

Carl Morig

CARL MORIG
PO BOX 932
PALO ALTO, CA
94302

180

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

4721 Choctaw Dr.
San Diego 92115
Nov. 6, 1973

Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Office
813 D St., Anchorage, Alaska 99501

DearSir:

We are disappointed to learn that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is not recommending for inclusion in the National Wilderness System the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, largest island refuge under BSF&W, having many wilderness qualities, and recognized as very important to the survival of many pelagic birds and animals.

We should like to speak to two of these. Each year many thousands of people in San Diego (tourists and residents) watch the gray whale migration. We understand that this endangered species uses the Nunivak Refuge. Also in San Diego, during winter months, are the Black Brant, a species which we understand feeds during migration in the saltwater lagoons of the Nunivak Refuge. So although the refuge is faraway, its continuance affects us; and we feel wilderness designation is the best way to preserve the habitat and wildlife which the BSF&W has been protecting for many years.

We recommend that all the refuge be designated as wilderness -- except the currently occupied native village and the areas to be selected by the natives under the Alaska Native Slaims Settlement Act. The wilderness should include tidal and submerged lands. Total approximately 3.5 million acres.

We understand there are some administrative reasons for your agency's non-recommendation. Imprecise boundaries? Make some new ones Native snowmobiles? Wilderness Act allows continuance of prior existing rights such as this use. Military use? None established. State road around perimeter? None yet; would be needed only if area developed; and if road put in, wilderness (the values we think important) would be lost.

In summary, we strongly urge that Nunivak National Refuge be kept within the refuge system (not relinquished by BSF&W), and that most of it be further protected by inclusion in the national wilderness system.

Please make our views part of the Nov. 23 hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Morley Jean Morley

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Morley

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

63

Nov. 1, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I urge that all lands in Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge other than those to be selected by Natives under the Native Claims Act be placed in wilderness, under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

This outstanding piece of legislation allows the use of motor vehicles where prior existing rights exist. It would be contrary to the purposes of the act and the good will and flexibility of the authors to exclude this marvelous area from the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I urge you to recommend the inclusion of approximately 3,500,000 acres of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I respectfully request that this letter be made part of the November 23,1973 hearing record.

Sincerely,

Donald Morrill

Donald Morrill
208 E. Windsor Ave. #5
Alexandria, Va. 22301

126

Lucie Morris
664 1/2 So St Andrews Pl
Los Angeles, Ca 90005
Nov 8, 1973

RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
813 DSF
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I don't live in Alaska but I've visited your country, and so I'm interested in preserving its beauty for posterity.

For this reason, I'd like to see all of Nanivak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge placed in the Wilderness System.

If everyone interested doesn't act now for preserving our native land as God made it, it will be too late.

I'll count on you.

Sincerely,
L. Morris

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Kendric Bradford Morrish
3224 Tice Creek Drive, Apartment 11
Walnut Creek, California 94595

711

Nov.5,1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Dear Sir;

As an annual fall visitor to Alaska, I urge that ALL of that beautiful Nunivak Island be placed under the Wilderness system except for the Native Claims lands. It grows more important every year to preserve the beautiful lands we possess, and Alaska is one of the few remaining areas that we may save. I will watch your action with great interset, you may be sure.

Sincer ly

PS over the past years I have brought over twenty of my friends to Alaska for fishing trout

11-8-73

265

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir —

I would like to have this letter placed in the hearing record. I wanted to express my support of the Alaskan conservationist position to you and have also sent copies of this to my Congressmen & Senators. Specifically I agree that

1. all of Nunivak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge be placed in Wilderness system with exception of lands selected by natives under Native Claim Act (total of approx 3.5 million acres to go into Wilderness system)
2. Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior right permitted by Wilderness act
3. This is a vital resource and must not be relinquished by Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife

We have so few true wilderness areas left we must use great care to retain those remaining for the heritage of the future

Sincerely
Eric Morrow

Eric R Morrow
1036 Park Ave
NY NY 10028

cc. Representative Koch
Senator Javits
Senator Buckley

179

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 6, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you as regards the wilderness hearings for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. I ask that my letter be made part of the hearing record.

I ask that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, except for the lands to be selected by the Natives under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Act, be placed in the Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness designation should include approximately 1,000,000 acres on the main Nunivak Island and the 50 small offshore islands and stacks and also include approximately 2,547,000 of surrounding tide and submerged lands.

As you should be aware, the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes by the natives is a prior existing right which is permitted under the Wilderness Act. Wilderness designation will provide the maximum protection for the resources upon which the natives depend.

I am most disturbed by the rumor I have heard that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is considering the relinquishment of this refuge. I feel very strongly that this unique wilderness refuge with its magnificent scenic and wildlife resources should be maintained in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Sincerely,

Larry E. Moss

Larry E. Moss
15201 De Pauw
Pacific Palisades, CA. 90272

441

CLAYTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS • CLAYTON • MISSOURI

DR. EDGAR H. MUELLER
PRINCIPAL

THE MARYLAND SCHOOL
7501 MARYLAND AVENUE
CLAYTON, MISSOURI 63105

RECEIVED
1 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 13, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

I request that this letter be placed in the hearing record as evidence of my support that: "All of Nunivak National Wildlife refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act."

I feel this area should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. By doing so the Natives can continue their subsistance way of life.

Thank you for your attention to my request.

Sincerely,

Edgar H. Mueller

Edgar H. Mueller

Copies to United States Senators from Missouri
Stuart Symington and Thomas Eagleton

213

7004 Dolphin Road
Lanham Maryland 20801
Nov 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I wish to most enthusiastically support the concept of wilderness designation of the Nunivak Island Wildlife Refuge. Neither subsistence use nor reindeer herding is incompatible with wilderness. Certainly the boundaries could be straightened out so there appears to be no conflict with the military use.

The proposal to construct a road around the island is insane - but then the State of Alaska is not known for its logical decisions and I urge that they be kept out.

In summary, I urge you to support wilderness on Nunivak!

Sincerely yours,
Robert F. Mueller
Robert F. Mueller

635

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

6 Barkalow Avenue,
Freehold, N.J. 07728

November 20, 1973

U. S. Dept. of the Interior
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office,
813 D Street,
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Your recommendations for non-wilderness status for Nunivak National Wildlife Preserve appears entirely unjustified.

Here is an island harboring unique and rare animal life in the pelagic waters and a haven for birdlife on land. To build a road around the island would be the beginning of the end for wildlife values.

We can understand your recommended needs for non-wilderness in some of our refuge areas in order to permit habitat adjustment for certain species but Nunivak, by your own statement: "---- Management is directed primarily at maintaining the refuge in a natural state ----", and so emphasizing the need for wilderness status.

It would appear that the snow machines, indefinite boundaries to submerged lands, native claims and military use, and above all road construction, can and should be overcome in time for wilderness status of most of the island and surrounding waters. To do otherwise would surely tragically erode the qualities of this refuge.

We wish this letter to be included in the hearing record.

Sincerely,
Neal & Elsie Munch

Neal & Elsie Munch

cc: Senator Clifford P. Case
Senator Harrison A. Williams
Representative James J. Howard

650

KURT H. MUNCHHEIMER, M. D.
405 WILDWOOD AVENUE
RIO DELL, CALIFORNIA 95562
ROckwell 4-3323

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 20, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Nunivak hearing

Dear Sir:

I am writing to recommend the placement of substantially all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the National Wilderness System.

Only lands selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act is to be excepted.

Please include this expression in the record of the hearing.

Yours truly,

K.H. Munchheimer, M.D.

RAYMOND MUNDT M.D.
2495 ARMSTRONG PLACE
SANTA CLARA, CALIF. 95050

11 - 3 - 73

(98)

Dear Sir: I request that all of Nunivak Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness system except selected Native Lands: approximately 3,500,000 acres should be placed in Wilderness status.

Thanks

Raymond Mundt

Resident of Alaska 1940 - 1944

SANTA MONICA, CA
PM
21 NOV
1973

MUSC
SU

633

11/20/73

Strongly request you consider placing the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System excepting lands affected by the Native Claims Act.

The animal life & scenery is superb.

Respectfully, Michael Murphy, 1411 Sunset Ave 90405 Santa Monica, CA

12 Nov. 73
DAO-AC9AF-E-96620-FPO-SF
(SAIGON - S. Vietnam)
(Excuse writing, typewriters are not very common here).

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
2 . 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

541

Regional Director
B.S.F. & W.L., Alaska Office
813-D St
Anchorage Ala 99501

Dear Sirs:
Please include this statement in the record for the Nunivak Wilderness hearing:

Although I have not been on Nunivak, I have a strong feeling that the great majority of the island should be set aside in the wilderness system.

Over 32 years ago I had the pleasure of staying on the lower Kuskokwim river, which in Alaska, is not too far away, and has similar features that should be preserved. I was on a Reindeer round up at that time!

Nearly all of the Bureau's statements can be offset or shown to not be valid reasons for wilderness protection. The natives need the area as is, and to be protected. Their hunting, use of snow mobiles was a prior condition and certainly is not so extensive as to be a problem. Neither is the raising and taking of Reindeer or Musk Ox. The fishing and bird-life area also need protection. Saying that a proposed road is reason to not have wilderness protection can better be restated to say that the suggestion of a proposed road is a very sound reason to have Wilderness protection.

The Wilderness area should be the entire island and adjacent waters, except for present and future Native claims, about 3,500,000 acres.

J. Sutton Myers

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 8 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

75

P.O. Box 336
Sun City, CA
11/5/73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage
Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

This letter is in support of Alaskan and other conservationists asking that the Kunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, with the exception of lands to be selected by the Natives under the Natives Claims Act. There are, we understand, about 3.5 million acres which will come under this request.

Under the Wilderness Act use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right. Therefore the best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Kunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. And it should not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

We are sending copies of this letter to our Congressman, Victor Veysey and our Senator, Alan Cranston so they may know our views when this question is considered by Congress. Please give this your careful consideration. We need to do all we can to help the Natives preserve their way of life.

Sincerely,

Swain K. Myrdal.

cc to Representative Veysey
and Senator Cranston

Box 191, Auke Bay, Alaska 99821

632

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 21, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

It has been called to my attention again that the Wilderness Act designation of a wilderness type region will exclude certain types of grandfather type uses which will work an injustice or hardship upon those who are able to practice such uses. This philosophy has apparently been applied to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife proposal for Nunivak Island, Alaska. I wish your Bureau would reconsider its position and propose that the area be designated as a wilderness under the Act with the provision that native use of snow machines to manage their reindeer heards be permitted as in the past.

The importance of maintance of such regions as the Nunivak Island in a natural state cannot be underestimated in these times of massive assuait upon the Alaskan tradition, way of life and her native and non-native residents by essentially self interest miniority groups holding enormous economic power. With luck the passing of these interests from the face of Alaska some day may leave Alaska unaffected and healthy in those regions where sufficient foresight was excercized that the natural productivity and the people were protected.

Sincerly,

Richard T. Allen

289

Regional Director
Dept of Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.

14 Nov 1973

Dear Sir

Please place in the records my recommendation that the Alaska Conservationists plan for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be adopted.

Thank You

Howard F. Naeve D.D.S.
Chief, dental Service
Veterans Hospital
Albuquerq e New Mexico 87108

HOWARD F. NAEVE, D. D. S.
2100 Ridgecrest Dr. SE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108

Nov. 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 3 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Gentlemen -

This note is to put us on record as recommending that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act.

We request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Dr. & Mrs. G. P. Nagel
2332 Bella Vista
Santa Barbara, California
93108

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

11/10/73

368

Dear Sir:

We are writing to you concerning the proposed wilderness designation for Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. We strongly support the proposal that 3.5 million acres of the refuge be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System. We feel that wilderness designation is the best way to preserve the valuable wildlife values of the island as well as the subsistence way of life for Nunivak's residents.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Neal
Rt. 1 Box 107
Mt. Crawford, Virginia
22841

76

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
N 8 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 2, 1973
204 W. Simpson #3
Eureka, California 95501

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear sir:

We recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

We feel that the Refuge has many important wilderness values that must be protected. Not the least of these is the Natives living on the island. While it is unfortunate and sad that these natives have succumbed to outside influences and traded their dogsleds for snowmobiles, this is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act.

Management of the Refuge should remain in the hands of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

The reasons given by the Bureau for not designating the area as wilderness are the very reasons why it should be.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Dennis M. Neal

Dennis M. Neal

Linda A. Neal

Linda A. Neal

411

11117 Welcome Ave. N.
Champlin, Minnesota 55316
November 18, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I would like to have the following included in the hearing record relative to the wilderness status of Nunivak Island.

I strongly disagree with the conclusion of the Bureau that Nunivak should not be added to the Wilderness System.

I feel that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge except for the land that is chosen by the Native Peoples be given full Wilderness status and protection under the Wilderness Act.

I strongly disagree with the Bureau's position that the present activities of the Native Peoples constitute grounds for the exclusion of the island from Wilderness designation. On the contrary, I feel that such activities are allowed to continue under the prior existing rights of the Wilderness Act and that Wilderness designation for Nunivak would be the best way to guarantee that the resource base of the Native Peoples would remain undisturbed from outside exploitation and would therefore remain compatible with the long term survival of the present Native culture on the island.

I urge you to reconsider your recommendation and recommend Wilderness designation for those parts of the Refuge that are not chosen by the Native People under the Native Claims Act.

Sincerely,
Darby Nelson
Darby Nelson

Belmont, California
November 9, 1973

193

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We wish to go on record as strongly in favor of inclusion of all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System except for that part which would deprive the people of Mekoryuk a livlihood.

It is imperative that the integrity of this area be preserved.

Yours truly,

Mr. and Mrs L. O. Nelson
1035 Lassen Drive
Belmont, California 94002

667

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 29 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1641 Grand View Drive
Berkeley, Calif. 94705

15 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

May I urge that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be place in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act.

Very truly yours,

Lucretia Nelson

Lucretia Nelson

cc: Representative Ron Dellums

201

STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
ONEONTA, NEW YORK 13820

Biology Department

November 9, 1973

RECEIVED
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I have read the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife publication on Nunivak Island in which it is proposed that the refuge not be included in the Wilderness System.

I have given this matter careful thought and cannot support the Bureau's view. I urge instead that Nunivak Island Wildlife Refuge be included as part of the Wilderness System.

There is no reason why the entire refuge can't be included with the exception of the native community and the lands that will be selected by them under the Natives Claims Act. There certainly is nothing incompatible with subsistence use of a wilderness area and even though the natives use snowmobiles, this would represent a prior use permitted under the Wilderness Act.

The wildlife values are fantastic for this refuge and it is my belief that they should be given maximum protection. Reindeer herding provides subsistence needs for the natives and I can't see where this use is incompatible with the ultimate objectives of the Wilderness Act.

I don't really understand why a road is needed around the island and, in fact, such proposals suggest that wilderness values already present might be destroyed or compromised and made more available for exploitation.

Yours truly,

John G. New, Chairman
Biology Department

JGN:ww

FREE LANCE PHOTOGRAPHY COLUMNIST—OUT DOORS WITH DOC SPECIALIZING IN OUT DOOR FEATURES FREE LANCE WRITING

DR. H. W. C. NEWBERRY
151 HIGHWAY 2 EAST
PHONE 756-6766
KALISPELL, MONTANA 59901

272

November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

I am writing to you in support of the wilderness proposal for Nunivak Island and surrounding area. It is important that this very unique and relatively preserved land become a part of the wilderness system so that future generations can look at it, study it, enjoy it, and know just what our great land once was before "progress" destroyed its greatest assets.

I fully recognize that reasons for not including Nunivak in the wilderness system can be found concerning several items-among these the snowmobile use (by native Eskimos only) and the resident reindeer herd. Close analysis shows these to be really alibis rather than valid reasons.

The Wilderness Preservation Act of 1964 is sufficiently all inclusive to legally and comfortably include Nunivak within its protective clauses. No doubt "progress" will continue in our land until there is only a tiny bit of wilderness left. The "development" of this wilderness would postpone the inevitable only a few days or weeks or at most months. The only way to prevent this greatest of all catastrophes is to act now to preserve such areas as Nunivak and to take action to make "progress" more in harmony with the resource.

Please include this communication in the official record of hearings on this most important proposal.

Sincerely,

H. W. C. Newberry

MEMBER
OUTDOOR WRITERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

3 Nov 73

92

Mrs. C. R. Nicewonger • 80 Cedarnice Road • Berkeley, California 94708

1 Nov 73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St., Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

I have read & marked the attached statement of the Wilderness Society with the greatest care, & agree completely with it. As a student of the Alaska scene I see the real need for preserving the wilderness of Nunivak Island.

Please place this letter & attachment to your hearing record.

Yours sincerely

Mrs. C. R. Nicewonger

RECEIVED

Nunivak Island Wilderness

numerous in the fall when they make wide use of eelgrass in lagoons and bays along the island's southern and western coasts. This is one of the very few opportunities to establish

A Wilderness of Wildlife

RECEIVED

294

WILLIAM F. NICKEL JR., M. D., P.C.

Office of the Area Director
Fish and Wildlife Service SUITE DE 10

TELEPHONE
REGENT 7-8110

449 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021

November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please place this letter in the "hearing record" concerning the Nunivak National Refuge, Nunivak Island, Alaska.

I am strongly in favor of placing all of the Nunivak National Refuge on Nunivak Island, Alaska - in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act.

This wilderness refuge should be kept in the Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife. I hope that it will be placed permanently in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. F. Nickel

WILLIAM F. NICKEL, M. D., P. C.

WFN/s

123

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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NOV 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Nielsen
5876 Sawmill Road
Paradise, CA 95969

Nov. 6. 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Dear Sir:
I hereby strongly urge that the Kenai Wildlife Refuge be placed under the Wildlife Service Sportsmen's fund & to be excluded by the Native under the Native Claims Act.

Sincerely yours,
C.H. Nielsen

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1 OV 9 1972
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

108

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear sir:

I am writing to you regarding the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge -- I strongly believe that it should be placed in the Wilderness System, and encourage you to make such a decision. Please realize that there are many of us who have lived and worked in Alaska who desire the preservation of this area and others like it.

Sincerely,

Tor H. Nilsen

TOR H. NILSEN

TOR NILSEN
751 CANYON RD.
REDWOOD CITY, CAL.
94062

158

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
ALASKA AREA OFFICE
813 D STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

Seattle, WA 98107
Nov 7 1973
2035 N.W. 58 th ST.

dear Gentlemen:

as a native of alaska I'd like to point out that its more favorable to place all of NINIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE into the WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM. 3½ MILLION acres.

yours very truly
William T Northrop

Prompt and please place this letter in the hearing record.

257

CAROLYN BERRY NUETZEL INTERIOR DESIGN 4661 MARYLAND ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63108 314/361-8234

November 6, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

This letter is in support of Alaskan conservationists, who are recommending that:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,

Carolyn B. Nuetzel

Mrs. Carolyn B. Nuetzel

(760)

GARY S. NYE, M.D.
12 CAMINO ENCINAS
ORINDA, CALIFORNIA 94563
TELEPHONE 254-3222

Bureau of Sport Fisheries
RECEIVED
NOV 1 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

11/4/73

Regional Director
BSFW
Alaska Area Office
813 D. St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:
I urgently support the inclusion of all the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System

Please make this letter a matter of record.

Respectfully,
Gary S Nye MD

648

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1336 La Porte #10
Fort Collins, Colorado
80521

November 20, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter in support of placement of all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, except for native selection land.

Thank you,

Janet R. O'Brien

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
2 1973
Office of the Area Director

431-14TH AVENUE EAST
APARTMENT 108
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98102
NOVEMBER 18, 1973

419

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
ALASKA AREA OFFICE
813 D STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

Dear Sir:

I am requesting that your agency reconsider its position concerning the Peninsula Wildlife Refuge. I understand that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife will not recommend the inclusion of any part of the refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The idea of refuges is to protect wildlife from the harmful activities of man. The pipeline construction and movement of oil will now draw many other business ventures to Alaska. These activities will make maintaining the integrity of the refuge difficult. The inclusion of the refuge into the Wilderness System will do much to lessen the impact of human activity upon the Alaskan coast wildlife.

I recommend that all 3.5 million acres of refuge, except lands related under

the Native Claims Act, be placed in the Wilderness System. The use of snowmobiles by natives for subsistence be permit to continue after the area has been classified a wilderness and that the National Wildlife Refuge System be made responsible for the control of the refuge.

Please place this letter in the hearing record. Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely Yours,

James E. O'Connell

595

307 Scott Dr.
Colesville, Md
20904

Nov 15, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

I am writing to request that all of the Kanuyak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System. Excepting of course the land selected under the Native Claims act. I feel this is the only way to protect the ecological integrity of the land.

Please place my views in the hearing record.

Yours
Mrs. Marilyn Olive

477

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office, 813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

This letter is in relation to the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. I believe that all of the Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands that are selected by the natives ~~by~~ under the natives claims act.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Peter D. Orchard
5500 Foothill Garden Ct. #30
Sacramento, Ca. 95841

203

CHAMINADE HIGH SCHOOL

MINEOLA, NEW YORK 11501 · 742-5555

November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I would like to take a moment of your time to make some supportive remarks on the Nunivak question.

All of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage would be in the neighborhood of three and a half million areas.

Since it seems to be advantageous for the Natives to continue their subsistence way of life, this goal can be best achieved by placing the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. I hope that we can come to some agreement on this matter.

I appreciate it if you would be so kind as to include this note in the hearing record.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Yours,

Mark Ormond

Mark Ormond, S.M.

Nov. 7, 1973
N.Y.C.

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(237)

Sir:

I am herewith requesting that you place all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, approximately 3,500,000 acres, in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. Keep this valuable land in the System: do not, repeat, do not sign away our and our children's heritage.

Please be kind enough to place my letter of request in the hearing record, and do not [illegible] bees of cupidity take any more wildlands

[illegible]

"Diana I. Orr
Teacher, P.S. 48 Bronx, N.Y.

MRS. JOSEPH R. OSHERENKO • 1138 DULZURA DR. • SANTA BARBARA, CA. 93108

RECEIVED
NOV 1 2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(282)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Dear Sir:

I do hope all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge will be preserved and kept in the Wilderness System except the lands to be selected by the Natives.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

sincerely

Margo Osherenko

Nov 8, 1973

Nov. 17, 1973

508

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I request this letter be put in the hearing record that: (November 23, 1973)

All of Nunivak National Wildlife refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic & wildlife resources of both national & international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System & not relinquished by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth M. Csuna

ELIZABETH M CSUNA
9230 PINKARD LN
EL CAJON CA 92021

November 12, 1973

389

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 "D" Street
Anchorage, Alaska. 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Please add to the records, the following:-

It is my urgent recommendation as an independent conservationist that all of Univak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the National Wilderness Refuge System except for any lands to be selected by the natives under the Natives claims Settlement Act. It should not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The natives and animals live in harmony with the land as they have for centuries. Do not destroy their rights to the preservation of the 3.5 million acres including all tidal and submerged lands in the refuge.

A beart must be called on roads, highways and other forms of improvement upon the land, people and animals. Do not destroy irreplaceable resources and wildlife resources of both national and international significance.

This fine Wildlife Refuge must be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Wm. George H. Oswald
463 Cherry Drive
Pasadena, Calif., 91105

(554)

200 Riverside Dr.
7-F
New York, N.Y. 10024
18 November 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir

I am taking this opportunity to strongly urge to do everything within your power to see to it that all of the Yukon National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System Save for those lands selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. It is imperative that this refuge should be kept as the National [illegible]

[illegible]

Please be so kind as to include this in your hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Victor Robert Quimet

459

LETTER FOR THE RECORD

543 Glenwood Avenue
Prescott, Arizona
November 12, 1973

86501

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wild Life
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I earnestly request that all the Nunivah National Wildlife Refuge be placed in theWilderness System, except for the village of Mekoryuk and the land to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act.

This unique wilderness refuge with its rich scenic and wild life resources(of both national and international significance) must not be desecrated and destroyed, as has been so thoughtlessly done to most of the one-time wilderness areas. We owe it to future generations to keep this area unspoiled by ugly developments.

Moreover, the way of life of the Eskimos living on Nuivak Island should not be disturbed or despoiled. The world needs people living in harmony with the land rather than destroying it. People who love the land are happy and gentle. Let us not destroy their happiness, nor the animal life of the region.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Overton

C. M. Overton

114

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 6, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please include this letter in the official hearing record in support of Alaskan Conservationists, who are recommending that:

> "All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. This refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife."

Thank you for making this letter a part of the official hearing record.

Sincerely,

Robert H. Oyler

Robert H. Oyler, Ph.D.

1265 W. 33rd St.
Upland, Ca. 91786

RHO/gl

November 21, 1973

(640)

Dear Sir:

I believe the Nunivak Is. Refuge should be placed in the National wilderness preservation system so that it's future states will be guaranteed. Please place this letter in the offical record.

Your truly,

Sophie Pabian
137 Pemberton St
Phila. Pa. 19147

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
2 - 973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

529

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 19, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

I urge you to reverse your stance of denying Nunivak Refuge placement on the National Wilderness Preservation System. The wildlife resources of Nunivak stand to be lost for the Eskimo people, if this area is not given wilderness protection.

Sincerely,

Peter Pabisch

Peter Pabisch
901 Dartmouth NE
Albuquerque, NM
87106

453

A

2835 Miradero Drive
Santa Barbara, California 93105
November 13, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

The unique and beautiful Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge must be preserved, not only for the striking variety of wildlife that inhabits the Refuge, but for the natives of this little island that depend upon it for their livelihood. The white man has all but demolished the North American Indians' way of life; we must not do this to the Eskimos who do not destroy but live in harmony with their environment.

Concerned citizens feel it is imperative that approximately 3.5 million acres of Nunivak Refuge be classified as wilderness and placed under the National Wilderness Preservation System. Wilderness designation should be made for all lands except the village of Mekoryuk and those areas which will be selected by the Natives.

The best possible means of perpetuating the Native culture is in a wilderness wildlife refuge. All Americans have a stake in your decision.

Please place this letter in the hearing record. Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

Dorothy C. Page

(Mrs.) Dorothy C. Page

(182)

Dear ~~Sir:~~

~~Please~~ place ~~this~~ request on Hearing record:
TUNIVAK NAT'L. WILDLIFE REFUGE to be placed on Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by natives under NATIVE CLAIMS ACT.
3,500,000 acrea.

Thank you.

DINA PAISNER
119 Bank St.
NYC 10014
USA

Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(617)

BENJ. D. BARTLETT & CO.
120 EAST FOURTH STREET
CINCINNATI, OHIO 45202

AREA CODE 513
621-4612

MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
CINCINNATI STOCK EXCHANGE
MIDWEST STOCK EXCHANGE
AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE
(ASSOCIATE)

Nov 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

"Wilderness" has many dimensions! Primitive man is certainly contained within them. I strongly urge that all of Nunivak Island be declared a wilderness — and by all I mean the land, the reefs, and the sea necessary to support both men, animals, + birds upon the island.

Sincerely,
Neal G. Park
26 Observatory Hill
Cincinnati, Ohio 45208

PS: Please enter this letter in the hearing record. NGP

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 16, 1973
1605 1/2 Lomita Bl. #3
Harbor City, California
90710

471

Mr. Regional Director,

It is my opinion that the best interests of the natives of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, and hence the best interests of preservation of the area as it has been for ages, would be served most judiciously if the entire Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge was to be placed in the Wilderness System.

The preservation of the irreplacable scenic and wildlife resources of this region is most necessary for the natives of the area as well as all citizens of the United States of America.

I believe that the best care can be given the area if it is placed under the auspices of the National Wildlife Refuge System and not the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife because of the significant differences in policy used by these agencies.

Sincerely.

Douglas A. Parker

(83)

Nov. 6, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir;

I am writing to request the the Bureau of Sport Fisheries reconsider its stand regarding the wilderness status of Nunivak Island. I urge that you support the inclusion of all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the W ilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Please place my letter in the heraring record.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Sincerely,

Patricia A. Farmelee

carbon copy to:
Sen. Javits, NY
Hon. Joseph Reilley NY

Patricia A. Farmelee
32 Franklin Ave.
Sea Cliff, N.Y. 11579

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

660

Mrs. Hugh Peterson
16 Red Rock Way
San Rafael, California 94903

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 17, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

May I urge you to carefully consider the recommendations of Alaskan conservationists that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for the lands selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act?

We in the 48 States shall be forever ashamed of the fact that there isn't one area that has been preserved for our Indians where they can hunt, fish, farm, and live on their land as they once did, and as we promised them they could. Let us not be further ashamed and make the same mistake in Alaska that we made here.

Unless this island is protected by the Wilderness Act, there is no guarantee that its natural values will be preserved and that the Eskimos can forever have the opportunity to continue their way of life if they so desire.

Yours truly,

(Mrs. Hugh) Adele M. Peterson

298

Nov. 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 - 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Gentlemen:

We urge you with all our hearts to place all of the Nunivak Natl Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. To protect this area completely for America - & for the world - we feel is a moral obligation. In years to come perhaps Alaska will be the only place on earth of such [illegible] wilderness [illegible]

[illegible] 100% against your [illegible] part of the Nunivak Refuge be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation

System! It seems totally wrong + unjustified and perverse. What is it but a magnificent piece of utter wilderness - to be classified as such + given every protection?

We beg of you to reconsider this in the light of what it can be to all future generations of our poor abused world. Our children + our children's children, as well as the parents of today - are watching - and hoping.

Sincerely

Mr + Mrs. Stanley Paterson
3242 San Lucas, Rt. 3
Carmel, Calif 93921

530

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 19, 1973

Regional Director
B. S. F. W.
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

I strongly oppose the decision by the B. S. F. W. that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be omitted from the National Wildlife Preservation System. The reason for this decision are not valid.

Sincerely,

George F. Peters

George Peters
906 11th. N.W.
Alburquerque, NM 87102

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

181

November 8
1973

Sirs -

I concur with the findings that the Nuniuak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska should not be designated a wilderness area in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I believe the survial economically of the Natives is of paramount importance - as much as I deplore the present explotation of snowmobiles - it seems obvious the Natives should not be deprived of theirs, much less should the Natives be deprived of their ancestral lands

Yrs

Mrs. Robert L. Petersen
1419 Fairfax Road
Bellevue, Nebraska 68005

Nov. 10, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

363

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Will you please make this letter a part of the Hearing record of Nov. 23rd?

Mr Peterson and I request that Our Wilderness System include the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge all area except that to be taken by Natives according to the Native Claims Act. This would amount to about 3,500,000 acres.

This worthy area with its wildlife and unique beauty of landscape which has national and international significance should be preserved in our wilderness system.

Very truly yours,

Mr and Mrs. Wilmar Peterson
4 Ward Drive
Angola, New York 14006

Will you please include this letter as part of the Hearing on Nov. 23rd?

(657) Nov. 21, 73

Gentlemen —

Please put us on record as being most interested in having Nuniwak preserved as much as possible, in a wilderness condition —

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. + Mrs. Dene Petrik
678 Taylor, C. City Cal.
Crescent
95531

+ our Greener,
Forest Service, Oroquet Ca

Mary on letterhead
English Dept HS.
C. City

337

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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NOV 1 0 1973

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

P.O. Box 543
Kelseyville, California
95451

November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I wish to submit for the hearing record my support that all the refuge lands except the village of Mekoryuk and those areas to be selected by the natives of Nunivak, presently known as the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This will amount to some 3.5 million acres recommended for wilderness classification after conditions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act are met.

My opposition to your Bureau's reasons for non-wilderness proposal can be summed up briefly: That under the intent of the Wilderness Act it has been determined that prior existing rights (i.e. snowmobile use by Natives) are permitted; reindeer herding is not incompatible with a wilderness concept; and road building can be of questionable value in management of an area to protect the ecological integrity of the natural environment.

From what I have studied about Nunivak I and, with its resources of wildlife values maintained in a natural state, it would be sad and a sorry reflection to commit it to the [illegible] of bureaucratic personnel. It must have the legal criteria as provided under the Wilderness Act.

Again, for the hearing record, Nunivak should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System until placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Petterson

Canton, N. Y.
November 12, 1973

388

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

C A PETTY
RD 4
CANTON NY
13617

Dear Sir:

I support the Alaskan Conservationists who are recommending all of Kenai National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

I support that be placed in the [illegible]

Steve Petty

350

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

69-83 180 st.
Fresh Meadows, N.Y. 11365
Nov. 10, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Sir,

I am writing this letter in support of the plan to place all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge (except native lands yet to be selected) in the Wilderness System.

I wish to request that this letter be placed [illegible]

207 11/9/73

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

4 Hawthorne Rd.
Gibbsboro, N.J.
08026

Dear Sir.

I am writing this letter to be placed in the official hearing record in support of alaskan conservationists who are recommending:

all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. - Total acreage recommended is approx. 3 500 000 acres

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act.

I further state that this unique wilderness refuge be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely

Judy Pizarro

(39)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

3823 Valley Lane
El Sobrante, Ca.
94803

11-1-73

Dear Sir,

We favor inclusion of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System (except for lands chosen by the Natives under the Native Claims Act). We believe it is important to preserve parts of Alaska now in this manner.

The Eskimoes use of snowmobiles, and their herding of reindeer, [illegible] such prior existing rights are permitted under the Wilderness Act.

The scenic and wildlife resources of that area will be invaluable assets for future generations of Americans.

Sincerely;
Steven Platt
Barbara L. Platt

Fish and Wildlife
RECEIVED
2 - 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

408

3942 Hughes Court
San Diego, Ca. 92115
18 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Please enter in hearing record, and axknowledge

Dear Sir:

The persons listed separately join me in making the following statement.

For several years, a number of us have worked with, and tried to help the Bureau with its studies and Wilderness Proposals. In my case, this has been mostly in the Southwest, although I have tried to follow, be informed, and usually, offer comment on the Proposals. This year, I worked with Senator Tunney's local staff in helping prepare a bill designed to expedite the Lower Colorado River Wildlife Refuges Proposals into law. The Bureau's record, has in the main been much better than that of the other agencies affected by the Wilderness Act.

However, this group is greatly disappointed in the Nunivak Island NWR proposal of "no wilderness." Particularly because investigation and study has revealed that apparently a number of NWRS in various parts of the country will be subject to reducing of staff and maintenance, and others may be closed entirely. A "no wilderness" for Nunivak would seem to indicate such a closed, or relingquished, fate for the island.

We urgently request that all of Nunivak Island, except Mekoryuk village, and whatever lands the Eskimos may select under the Native Claims Act. We urge that the wilderness boundary be such that no road will be constructed round the island, and that the tidal and submerged lands in the Refuge also be included in the wilderness. We do not find any of the reasons given for non-wilderness as valid. and request that current management be continued as protecting the ecological integrity of the island environment.

We also realize the Bureau is underfunded and undermanned, and have already advised our legislators in the several states shown, that we desire that it be properly funded.

Sincerely,

Roscoe A. Poland
Co-ordinator

Names follow

cc: Senators Cranston and Tunney
Congressman Lionel Van Deerlin

Persons endorsing foregoing statement

Harriet M. Andreos, 2520 Majella Road, Vista, Ca. 92083
Mrs. Alfred Alexander, 4865 Winona Avenue, San Diego, Ca. 92115
Mr. Edward L. Anderson, 8366 Calle del Cielo, La Jolla, Ca. 92037
Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Bear, 841 Cherry Avenue, Beaumont, Ca. 92223
Dr. and Mrs. John S. Bradshaw, 12901 Via Latina Street, Del Mar, Ca. 92014
Mr. Phil Benge, 10039 Terrier Way, Sacramento, Ca. 95827
Miss Agnes Behrens, 4183 Idaho Street, #A, San Diego, Ca. 92104
Miss Celia Brink, 1134 Devonshire Drive, Encinitas, Ca. 92024
Miss Merrie Barber, Rt. 1, Box 5, Jamul, Ca. 92035
Mr. and Mrs. Wolfgang H. Berger, 725 Granados, Solana Beach, Ca. 92075
Mrs. Betty Barham, 6868 50th Street, San Diego, Ca. 92120
Mr. Gary S. Bloom, 707 North Sycamore, Fullerton, Ca. 92631
Mrs. Mary Beerkle, Box 526, Rancho Santa Fe, Ca. 92067
Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Cross, 29619 Pebble Beach Drive, Sun City, Ca. 92381
Mrs. Irene S. Crouch, 10401 Del Rio Road, Spring Valley, Ca. 92077
Mr. Jeffrey L. Clark, Dpt. Physical Chem., College of Medicine, Univ. of Ca. at Irvine, Ca. 92664
Mr. Thurlow E. Coon, Box 929, La Jolla, Ca. 92037
Miss Elizabeth Cameron, 3530 Crown Point Drive, San Diego, Ca. 92109
Mrs. J. L. Carey, 2762 Mission Blvd., San Diego, Ca. 92109
Miss Edith Curry, 430 East. Lexington, #B, El Cajon, Ca. 92020
Gilbert L. Chamberlain, Jr., M.D., 6082 Lomond Drive, San Diego, Ca. 92120
Mr. William Denneen, Hancock College, Santa Maria, Ca. 93454
Mr. W. G. Duncan, 519 Ridgewood Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40207
Mrs. Byron Edwards, 847 South Cedarwood, Orange, Ca. 92669
Miss Virginia Elliott, 2870 Cedar Street, San Diego, Ca. 92102
Dr. Albert E. J. Engel, 688 Solana Circle West, Solana Beach, Ca. 92075
Mr. and Mrs. David Fritz, 6591 Bose Lane, San Jose, Ca. 95120
Mr. and Mrs. David Fletcher, 6469 Crystalaire Drive, San Diego, Ca. 92120
Mr. and Mrs. Julian Grafa, 5811 Soledad Mt. Road, La Jolla, Ca. 92037
Mrs. June Ginger, 4807 San Jacinto Circle, Fallbrook, Ca. 92028
Mr. Richard E. Goodman, 758 West Virginia Street, San Bernardino, Ca. 92405
Mr. Frank J. Gilloon, RFD 1, Box 150, Del Mar, Ca. 92014
Miss Virginia Gilloon, 4219 Haines Street, San Diego, Ca. 92109
Rear-Admiral Felix Gygax, (USN, ret.) 3200 Sixth Avenue Apartments, #3-H, San Diego, Ca. 92103
Miss Lucile R. Grunewald, 2855 Carlsbad Blvd., Carlsbad, Ca. 92008
Mrs. Ellen S. Haskell, Box 777, Mecca, Ca. 92254
Mrs. Harry Himelblau, Jr., 14206 Mulholland Drive, Los Angeles, Ca. 90024
Dr. Robert Hanson, 5436 Hewlett Drive, San Diego, Ca. 92115
Thomas R. Howell, Zoology Dpt., Univ. of Ca. at Los Angeles, Ca. 90024
Mr. and Mrs. Steven Hillyard, 2722 Glenwick Place, La Jolla, Ca. 92037
Mrs. George Heyneman, 4261 Randolph Terrace, San Diego, Ca. 92103
Miss Lurilla Harris, P.O. Box 5947, San Francisco, Ca. 94101
Mr. Louis V. Hoeniger, 5003 Rodman Avenue, San Diego, Ca. 92120
Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Hoadley, 932 W. 2nd Avenue, Escondido, Ca. 92025
Mr. and Mrs. Jed Hirota, 4767 Lotus Street, San Diego, Ca. 92107
Mrs. Alice B. Hoskins, 4052 Brant Street, San Diego, Ca. 92103
Mrs. Mary Hermansen, 2110 Crest Drive, Encinitas, Ca. 92024
Mrs. Emil Hrubik, P.O. Box 306, Vista, Ca. 92083
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Henderson, 4872 Arlington Avenue, Riverside, Ca. 92504
Mr. and Mrs. James Hubbell, Star Route 1, Santa Ysabel, Ca. 92070
Mr. Alfred B. Hughes, 221 Ebony Avenue, Imperial Beach, Ca. 92032
Miss Heidi A. Haid, 1801 Benson Avenue, #6, Prosser, Washington, 99350
Dr. Robert C. Hird, 5511 Yerba Anita Drive, San Diego, Ca. 92115
Mr. Al Klingenberg, 5444 Waverly Avenue, La Jolla, Ca. 92037
Mrs. Muriel Knight, 12740 Via Grimaldi, Del Mar, 92014
Mr. and Mrs. Mark J. Klein, 852 Cordova Street, San Diego, Ca. 92107
Robion C. Kirby, (TEMPORARILY) 37 Earl Street, Cambridge, England

Persons endorsing foregoing statement/2

. and Mrs. Irwin J. Kelly, 4867 El Camino Real, Carlsbad, Ca. 92008
Mr. Gene Kennedy, P.O. Box 74, La Mesa, Ca. 92047
. and Mrs. Lester Kanter, 4221 Isabella Street, Riverside, Ca. 92501
. and Mrs. Howard C. Keck, 4979 Lucille Drive, San Diego, Ca. 92115
Miss Gladys B. Larsen, 28151 Portsmouth Drive, Sun City, Ca. 92381
Mr. Victor J. Lab, Box 522, Del Mar, Ca. 92014
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Mr. E. W. Larisch, 1298 East Grand Avenue, Escondido, Ca. 92025
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Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Leavitt, 4050 Cortes-Way, SpringgValley, Ca. 92077
Mrs. Wilhelmina Leach, 7450 Olivetas Avenue, #317, La Jolla, Ca. 92037
Mr. Frederick M. Lang, Box 227, South Laguna, Ca. 92677
Mr. Roger Martin, 7535 Tweed Street, Lemon Grove, Ca. 92045
Dr. and Mrs. Terry L. Maul, Box 290, Crestline, Ca. 92325
Mrs. Muriel McFarland, 346 North Oakhurst Drive, Beverly Hills, Ca. 90210
Mr. Joyce McKinney, 5163 34th Street, San Diego, Ca. 92116
Mr. John Macadam, 226 Country Club Drive, Wilmington, Del. 19803
Miss Victoria Morris, 3048 Jefferson Street, Carlsbad, Ca. 92008
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Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Miller, 4612 Coronado Avenue, San Diego, Ca. 92107
Mr. and Mrs. Bernard McCoy, 3566 Ethan Allen Avenue, San Diego, Ca. 92117
Professor Mary F. De Mourol, 3435 Shawnee Road, San Diego, Ca. 92117
Mr. William J. Minarik, 224 East 3rd Street, Los Angeles, Ca. 90013
Mr. Douglas L. McMillan, 38050 Orchard Street, Cherry Valley, Ca. 92223
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Nelson, 630 North Crescent Street, San Diego, Ca. 92103
Mrs. Esther W. Nesbin, Box 102, San Marcos, Ca. 92069
Mr. William C. Nagy, 3749 Antiem Street, San Diego, Ca. 92111
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Orr, 19533 Symeron Road, Apple Valley, Ca. 92307
Mr. Gilbert W. Opdycke, 129 Shasta Street, Cula Vista, Ca. 92010
Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Peers, P. O. Box 92, Encinitas, Ca. 92024
Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Palmer, 555 Fern Lane, Sierra Madre, Ca. 91024
Mrs. Beatrice Prothero, 3004 Park Avenue, San Bernardino, Ca. 92404
Miss Mildred Phillips, Box 6602, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Az. 86001
Mrs. Helena Pini, 3535 Hagen Road, Napa, Ca. 94558
Mrs. Dorothy G. Peterson, P.O. Box 479, La Jolla, Ca. 92037
Mrs. Dora Petzold, 311 Sanford Street, Encinitas, Ca. 92024
Mr. Fletcher G. Palmer, P.O. Box 1087, Las Vegas, New Mexico 87701
Mr. Robert Reilly, 4356 Summit Drive, La Mesa, Ca. 92041
Miss Margaret K. Rocle, Rt. 1, Box 455, Ramona, Ca. 92065
Mrs. Jeanie Rogers, P.O. Box 111, El Cajon, Ca. 92022
Dr. S. A. Switzer, 28160 Pebble Beach Drive, Sun City, Ca. 92381
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Miss Marion Sierts, 3821 Bernice Drive, San Diego, Ca. 92107
Miss Clara Strong, 2024 Sixth Avenue, San Diego, Ca. 92101
Mrs. Ruth T. Stanton, 3156 Harding Street, Carlsbad, Ca. 92008
Mr. and Mrs. John Shrawder, P.O. Box 175, Bowman, Ca. 95707
Mrs. Alice Shader, P.O. Box 278, Pine Valley, Ca. 92062
Mr. John A. Spangler, 4959 Cactoctin Drive, San Diego, Ca. 92115
Mr. Ronald Sinnen, 739 Island Court, San Diego, Ca. 92109
Miss Lois A. Snedden, Box 53, Rancho Santa Fe, 92067
Mrs. Charlotte P. Smith, 707 Marigold, Corona del Mar, Ca. 92625
Miss Beulah M. Seder, 6222 Stanley Avenue, San Diego, Ca. 92115
Mr. Peter Sam, P. o. Box 16177, San Diego, Ca. 92116
Mrs. Louise Sampson, 1137 Sutter Street, San Diego, Ca. 92103
Mr. Dean W. Slaughter, 463 Paulette Place, La Canada, Ca. 91011
Mrs. Richard Stephenson, Rt. 1, Box 184-C, Del Mar, Ca. 92014
Mr. and Mrs. Ed Simpson, 2038 Milan, S. Pasadena, Ca. 91030

Persons endorsing foregoing statement/3

Stella Simmons, 1544 Granada Avenue, San Diego, Ca. 92102
Miss Kathleen Steffen, 4363 Clairemont Mesa Bld., San Diego, Ca. 92117
Miss Teresa A. Spencer, Founders Hall, Redlands, Ca. 92373
Mr. and Mrs. Gunther K. Schmitz, 2541 Via Pisa, Del Mar, Ca. 92014
Mr. Lee C. Shea, 633 Victor Drive, Santa Rosa, Ca. 95401
Mr. Jason Tong, P. O. Box 4737, La Jolla, Ca. 92037
Mrs. Mary Jeanne Terrazas, 2684 Canyon Crest Drive, Escondido, Ca. 92025
Miss Ethel Thorniley, 757 Drexel, Detroit, Mich. 48215
Miss Jean Tschogl, 4935 Niagara Street, #15, San Diego, Ca. 92107
Mrs. R. E. Vivian, 862 Victoria Avenue, Los Angeles, Ca. 90005
Mr. Richard Woodard, 5931 La Jolla Scenic Drive, La Jolla, Ca. 92037
Mr. Ralph Allen Wyman, 1320 North Placentia, Fullerton, Ca. 92631
Mrs. Carolyn Woodbury, P. O. Box 400, Solana Beach, Ca. 92075
Mr. James Yamamoto, 3610 Victoria Avenue, Los Angles, Ca. 90016
Mr. Roland Wilhelmy, 3867 F Miramar Street, La Jolla, Ca. 92037
Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Wallace, 3506 Carleton Street, San Diego, Ca. 92106
Mr. O. B. Wetzell, 7755 Ivanhoe Avenue, La Jolla, Ca. 92037
Mrs. Herbert Weston, 904 N. 7 Street, Beatrice, Nebraska 68310
Mrs. Bernis Wall, 5595 University Avenue, San Diego, Ca. 92105
Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wiggers, 96-045 Ala Ike, Pearl City, Hawaii 96782

Nov. 10, 1973

399

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

I have read about the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge and think that it should be added to our National Wilderness System.

The native Alaskan's living on their land as they are would keep it much as it has been with alaskans, animals + nature.

Some of my family + myself have vacationed in alaskan primitive areas such as Mt Kinley + Glacier + Katmai, and I would like to see Nunivak also preserved for the future to know.

Sincerely
Betty Pollock

Betty Pollock
1500 Corondado #407
Daly City, Calif. 94015

November 19, 1973

480

Regional Director
Bureau Sport Fish. + Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

For the record please put in it our recommendation that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be included in the wilderness system, except for the area to be chosen by natives under Native Claims Act.

We have lost far too much of our lovely lands; this must be kept as wilderness. Once gone it can never be reproduced, we must preserve it.

Howard and Mary Poore
Middle Road
West Newbury
Mass. 01985

492

Dorothy C. Poster, Ph.D.
Certified Psychologist
515 West End Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10024
724-1503

Nov. 20, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

In our fast diminishing world of wildlife and natural resources, foresight is of the essence. Every bit of destruction approaches the convergence of destruction in all areas.

For our times, for our children's sake — for the life of the Earth — please do your part in placing Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

Sincerely and hopefully,
Dorothy C. Poster

503

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

2249 S 3rd W #1
Missoula, Montana 59801

November 20, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Hearing Record
Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge
wilderness proposal

Dear Sir:

The bureau's statement against inclusion of any island or associated lands and waters in the National Wilderness Preservation System seems shortsighted.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act indeed should permit islanders to select lands, but others could well become designated wilderness.

Use of the island for military installations would certainly have been undertaken by now if truly necessary. The use of a circumferential road around ~~and~~ an island area in light of existing uses seems

completely unnecessary.

Reindeer are much like caribou I suppose. That they are herded by subsistence economy islanders doesn't deter the idea or practice of wilderness.

Certainly wild lands in our country that contain mineral and timber reserves need careful examination before inclusion in the wilderness system. However, Nunivak refuge lands would seem to be essentially wild and of suitable economic importance for wilderness. Of course, somebody or a highway department or developer always wishes to build something. Wilderness designation is designed to preserve lands without roads where they do exist.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

David S. Potter

Nov 8 - 1973 (20)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
Wild Life
Alaska Area Office
813 E Street
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:
All of Nunivak National Wild Life Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness system, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims act. The total average conservationist are recommending is about 3,500,00 acres

Sincerely Yours
Gertrude Powell
166-27-21 Ave.
Whitestone, NY 11357

305

MRS. LAWRENCE M. POWERS
4 EAST 95TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10028

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
812 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We have made two long trips to Alaska and plan another visit next summer. We think your state is the most prescious and beautiful area on earth! Therefore we are very much interested in current proposals to place the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. Certainly this area must be designated as wilderness including all tidal lands. -- Hopefully the children of our son(now ten years of age)will see this unique refuge. We urge you to help preserve it by giving it wilderness designation.

Very sincerely

Mrs. Lawrence M. Powers

Mrs. Lawrence M. Powers

November 12 1973

(71)

245 PARK AVENUE
36TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

RECEIVED
NOV 8 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 5, 1973

Dear Sir:

I would like to go on record that I strongly urge you to consider placing the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. It would be wicked not to do so. The refuge is a tremendous scenic-wildlife resource of both national

287

11-17-73

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES & WILDLIFE
ALASKA AREA OFFICE - 813 D STREET
ANCHORAGE ALA. 99501

DEAR SIR:

AS ONE WHO KNOWS - AND - LOVES NUNIVAK ISLAND - AND WANTS IT LEFT A WILDERNESS FOR POSTERITY -, ALL 3½ MILLION ACRES OF IT, - WILL YOU PLEASE MAKE THIS LETTER A PART OF THE HEARING RECORD, AS A PLEA FROM AN OLD COLORADOAN, AN AMERICAN, A VETERAN, A CONSERVATIONIST AND A SPORTSMAN, TO LET NUNIVAK ISLAND "WILDERNESS" ALONE, AS IS, PERIOD.

SINCERELY
PATRICK PRICE
9067 W. WOODARD DR.
DENVER CO. 80227

Patrick Price

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

11/3/73

(67)

Regional Director
BSFW
Anchorage

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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NOV 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

This letter is to support placing all of Nunivak, except land selected under Native Claims Act, in the Wilderness System.

This unique and unspoiled island should remain that way - if only for the people who chose to live there in harmony with the land. Put a road on the mainland where they are [illegible]

[illegible] this within the hearing area.

Pat Pope
1168 Hess Ave
Fairbanks AK 99701

456

November 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please send me an acknowledgement of this letter and also IT IS REQUESTED THAT THIS LETTER BE PLACED IN THE HEARING RECORD.

It is requested and insisted that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. Total acreage recommended is approximately 3,500,000 acres. This Refuge should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

John Pyner

John & Maureen Pyner
44934 Kingtree
Lancaster, California 93534

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

NOV 14 1973

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

360 East 55th St.
New York, N.Y. 10022
November 11, 1973

386

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Nunivak

Copies to — Sen. Jackson, Sen. Buckley, Cong. Koch

Dear Sir:

I urgently request that you support the Alaskan Conservations Recommendations re Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

(1) All of Nunivak Natl Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System — except for certain lands to be selected for Natives under Native Claims Act.

(2) Use of Snowmobiles OK — for assistance purposes. It's a prior right under the Wilderness Act

Thank you,

Sincerely —
Josephine L. Simon

116

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wil
RECEIVE
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 3, 1973
413 E. Fairview
Inglewood, Calif. 90302

Reginal Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.,
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

The wild life values of Nunivak Island Refuge are of both national and international significance. On account of this unspoiled wilderness with its rich wild life resources, and also its way of life of the 250 Eskimos living on Nunivak Island, the Wilderness Act will preserve this Island's natural values but also that Nunivak citizen's can continue their subsistence way of life.

Without the Wilderness Act's legal protection, bureaucratic decisions could alter the wilderness character of this island.

Sincerely

Laura Randell

Nov 2/73 (175)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage, 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Sir:

Re: Nunivak Island

This is in support of the recommendation to place all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge into the Wilderness System, except for lands belonging to the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

It seems so obvious that such an area, with its resources of wild life + scenery, should be so labeled, that it continues me to have to write

stop further mindless + boorish encroachments of the remaining wild areas of our Country, + that putting such an area as the one under discussion into the Wilderness System would have been done automatically, as a matter of top priority

Such areas these days are like rare jewels, + should be preserved safely + in a guaranteed fashion, promptly + without fail.

I request this letter be placed in the hearing record. I also request acknowledgment of receipt of this letter.

Just a poor overburdened tax-payer who would like to see the government he supports do something right for a change.

Yours

Alfred S. Rotz

Dr. Alfred S. Rotz
18182 Allegheny Dr.
FOUNTAIN VALLEY
CALIF 92705

82

MR. S. E. RAYMOND
604 11TH AVE. E.
SEATTLE, WASH.
98102

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
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NOV 8 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov.6,1973

Regional Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage ,Alaska,99501

Dear Sirs;-

I agree with you that the Bureau's Stance is Indefensible..

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in The Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total area would be apporoximately 3,500.000 acres

Respectfully

S. E. Raymond

1125 Pajaro Street
Salinas, Ca. 93901

539

November 20, 1973

Regional Director,
Bureau of Fisheries/Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage

Dear Mr. Director,

May my views herein be placed in the hearing record of the Nunivak Island Wilderness proposal?

In everything I read, I see no reason why the Island should not be placed in the Wilderness System, so that the Wildlife Refuge should remain as it is, with the Eskimos hunting, even with a few snowmobiles, and the environmental conditions supporting musk ox, reindeer, tidal areas, sea and bird life. As in Yellowstone, the best management is to leave an area undisturbed - not to begin doing things to it!

"At this point in time," it is never a mistake to put an area into Wilderness classification! I am so suspicious of any agency taking over Alaska; I had such high hopes when the Christian Science Monitor ran its series of articles showing possible new National Parks.

I would like to see Nunivak Island retained by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System - the Wilderness System.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs.) Albert W. Redcraft

John F. Redican
3119 Hiawatha Avenue
Pt. Pleasant, NJ 08742

(486)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 18th 1973
3119 Hiawatha Ave.
Point Pleasant, N.J. 08742

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

As a Conservationist from away off I am asking that all of the Yukon National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Please do not relinquish this area. From what I have read and have seen in pictures it is very unique and scenic.

Only this past Saturday, I visited the Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge. And I am sure that as long as it remains the Wildlife have a chance to survive the Asphalt Civilization.

So why not extend the Wildlife of the Yukon Refuge the same opportunity. Thank you.

Respectfully yours,
John F. Redican

320

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 10 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

7201 Radnor Road
Bethesda, Md. 20034
November 10, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

For the hearing record

Dear Sir:

I urge you to place all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, except for lands chosen by Natives under the Natives Claim Act. This totals approximately 3,500,000 acres.

This would also be the best way to assure that the Natives can continue to use snowmobiles for their life subsistence.

The Refuge has tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of national and international significance and therefore should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not given up to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,

Evelyn R. Refshauge
(Mrs. W. Stuart Refshauge)

For the hearing record

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973

November 13, 1973

Regional Director
BSFW
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

This is a note in support of wilderness designation for the Nunivak Island in Alaska. Please see that it is placed in the hearing record.

I believe that the fine wilderness qualities of the island -- its bird, animal and plant life -- argue strongly for wilderness designation, and I wish to see all the refuge acreage except the village and the acreage to be selected by the natives included in the wilderness area.

The possible future use of the island by the military will not be precluded by wilderness designation since by the terms of the wilderness act, such areas can come into use if such use is in the national interest. The State Highway Department's projected road should be prevented, and wilderness designation would accomplish this. While the native's use of the snowmobile and the presence of introduced species of animals are not especially desirable in themselves, they are established facts, "a prior existing right." An imprecise boundary is no reason for not giving wilderness designation. Such boundaries can after all be established.

I strongly support the inclusion of the island in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Yours,

David A. Remley

David A. Remley
2904 Blake Road, S. W.
Albuquerque, N. M., 87105

5-Nov '73

Please place this card in the hearing record for the making of Nunivak Natl Wildlife Refuge into a part of the Wilderness system. The U.S. needs to make as much of our land wilderness as possible for our grandchildren + the future generation.

Brenda Wheeler
Box 1754
Newport Beach, Ca
92663

Regional Director
Alaska Area
Anchorage, Alaska 9950

Seattle, Wash
Nov. 6, 1973

260

Dear Sir:

We urge you to place all of Innoko National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness system, except for the area under the Native Claims Act.

We feel that this uniquely beautiful Refuge can not be preserved except in and under the protection of the National Wildlife Refuge system.

We see the world change for the worse, given over to machines, military uses and destructive uses that destroy

the natural and beautiful areas such as the Minirak.

Our descendants will need such quiet areas to survive in an overcrowded, over-mechanized world. They will value it as we valued our National Parks.

Yours truly,
M.E. Reynolds
and family.
5512 - 36th N.E.
Seattle, Wash. 98105

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

NOV 1 1973

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

CC

Rosemary Reynolds
255 E. 23 Street
New York, New York 10010

November 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I wish to urge you to preserve all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge placed within the Wilderness System. Naturally this would not include lands selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

I do not believe that it would be in the best interest of our Nation to have this area relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Rosemary Reynolds

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

534

P.O.Box 578
Duncan, British Columbia
Canada V9L3X9

November 18, 1973

United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs:

I am an American citizen teaching in Canada for this year. I am a member of the Wilderness Society and the Audubon Society. I would like to express my feelings concerning the Nunivak Wilderness Study and its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and to have these feelings recorded in the official hearing records.

I thank the United States Department of the Interior for mailing me their Nunivak wilderness study brochure. Well prepared, it was highly welcome as an informative study with which to compare my personal knowledge of one friend who knows the area.

The Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge is an ecosystem of value, to be preserved in its natural state, if possible. Introduction of reindeer and muskox in the 20th Century were for the purpose of restoration of the latter animal, and should remain (although that end has been met). The area's seabirds, songbirds, fish, and other native animals have achieved some measure of subsistence, and that accomplishment should be protected by man.

The presence of resident Eskimos alters the consideration of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness, remarkably. These natives derive sustenance and income from reindeer herding, hold rights to land via the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. These rights should not be violated by any law.. The presence of these Eskimos, and their activities towards self-provision, eliminates the possibility of this wildlife refuge being classified as wilderness.

I do not recommend the classification of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness. I would like the hearing to record me in favor of consideration of the refuge as retaining that status.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Rhodes

Richard A. Rhodes

(154)

3771 San Ysidro Way
Sacramento Calif 95825
Nov. 7, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage Alaska

Dear sir:

Please add my support to those of Alaskan Conservationists in recommending that:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Natives Claim Act. The total acreage Conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can [illegible] in the [illegible] National. [illegible] Refuge in the [illegible] system. [illegible] international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

I respectfully request that this letter be placed in the hearing record on Nov. 23 1973.

Yours very truly,

Charlotte B. Rice

171

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

P.O. Box 552
Moscow, Idaho 83843
November 3, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We are writing to request that our names be entered on the record in support of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge's entrance into the national Wilderness System in its entirity, excepting those lands selected under the Natives Claims Act. Please place this letter in the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Cynthia P. Rice
Stephen T. Rice
Cynthia P. Rice
Stephen T. Rice

371

2 MIDDLE LANE
WESTBURY, NEW YORK
11590

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

My Dear Sir:

Although we are located thousands of miles away, Mr. Rice and I feel that "no man is an island," and what affects one portion of our wilderness ultimately may set a pattern for depredations much closer to home.

With this in mind and with the preservation of a native way of life, we urge strongly that:

1. All of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, exept for the portions selected under the Native Claims Act.

2. The use of snowmobiles be restricted to subsistence purposes.

3. The control of this vast territory remain vested in National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished to the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.

Please add our letter and its sentiments to the many on this subject which you have already received in this connection.

Most sincerely yours,

Elizabeth P. Rice

Elizabeth P. Rice

E. Gordon Rice

E. Gordon Rice

Copy to: Congressman
John W. Wydler

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Robert A. Rice
146 Willow St.
Brooklyn, New York

642

Dear Sir;

I am in favor of placing all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge into the Wilderness system, except for lands to be selected by the native units, the natives claims it.

I think it more important now that the law makers should be picked in the future in that

[illegible] in the future.

Sincerely

9 Mile Chena Hot Springs
Fairbanks, Alaska
99701

Statement on Wilderness Designation

Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife

546

submitted by Pamela Rich, Fairbanks, Alaska
November 19, 1973

My name is Pamela Rich. I am a resident of Fairbanks, Alaska where I have built my own home. I am working this winter in Wyoming, but will be returning to Alaska. It is as a concerned Alaskan that I express my views here, and I request that my statement be included in the hearing record.

I firmly believe that all lands in the Nunivak Refuge, exclusive of Mekoryuk and pending Native selections, should be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Both the natural values of this wilderness island and the subsistence patterns of the Native residents should be given statutory protection under the Wilderness Act. Subsistence hunting and fishing and the populations of sea mammals, birds, and island wildlife have coexisted in delicate balance for generations; only if the natural character and resources of the island are legally protected can this way of life continue.

The natural values of the island include many unusual habitats and wildlife populations which deserve protection. Typical to Nunivak are the estuarine areas and saltwater lagoons which support a wide variety of both breeding and migrating waterfowl. This is one of the few opportunities in Alaska to give wilderness protection to saltwater habitats. The large seabird rookeries on the island are major breeding areas for birds important to the ocean ecosystem. The waters surrounding the island contain both rare and endangered species of whale (including the gray and bowhead, blue and humpbacked), as well as numerous other species of seals and sea lions. The natural environment also ensures healthy and productive populations of musk ox and reindeer.

Therefore, at a time when Alaska is experiencing such tremendous change disruptive of traditional lifestyles of both man and wildlife, those areas which support subsistence life styles and diverse wildlife populations should be given this legal protection against unnecessary intrusions of the industrial world. The BSFW has this opportunity to continue protecting a unique subarctic ecosystem and I fear without wilderness designation this authority might be relinquished. I believe the continued existence of this ecosystem, including both human and animal life, is more valuable to the island's inhabitants than either roads or expanded military establishements.

Wilderness designation should not preclude snowmachine use by the Natives, nor should it (or need it) hamper the Native selection of three townships contiguous to Mekoryuk. BSFW management of the Wildlife Refuge as Wilderness is the only way to guarantee the island's ecological integrity which includes man as an integral part of the natural environment.

Thank you for this opportunity to have my views included in the hearing record.

Respectfully submitted,

112

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

NOV 9 1973

Office of the Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mrs. Beverly D. Riddell
4955 Wolf St. N.
Salem, Oregon 97303

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen,

I would like it entered on the official hearing record that I support a wilderness system designation for all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge (except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native claims Act.)

From the descriptions I've read of the unique features of this island, it would seem a valuable addition to our national Wilderness System - and a way in which the Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife can answer the mandate handed it by the Wilderness Act of 1968.

Sincerely,

Beverly D. Riddell

(Graduate Student
Outdoor Recreation)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 11

297

To whom it may concern

I am writing in support of Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. We Americans must make every effort to preserve as much of our forest and wildlife resources as possible. This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely —
Don Riepe

DONALD RIEPE
132-21 114TH PLACE
OZONE PARK, N.Y.
11420

Mrs. Neil A. Riley
908 East Shady Lane
Wayzata, Minnesota 55391

224

Nov. 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RECEIVED
Office of Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

I haven't been up in Alaska for 10 years, but I have always wanted to return and once more enjoy its beauty and wildlife. I am sure I wouldn't recognize Anshorage or Fairbanks.

The purpose of my letter is to request that Nunivak Island be placed in the Wilderness System in order to protect its wildlife and the native population's way of life. It is unique and should be saved for future generations to enjoy as an evidence of our conscientious stewardship.

Sincerely, Toni Riley

Mrs. Neil A. Riley

465

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 20 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

2021 12th Street
Bedford, IN 47421
November 17, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

I and several others in this area urge inclusion of the Nunivak Island Wilderness area into the national wilderness system. I support the 3.5 million acre inclusions.

The wildlife resources here appear to be of such value as to protect and should be kept in the Wildlife Refuge System. I believe that the reindeer herding will affect very little overall of the natural ecosystem of the island. Although the present refuge boundary has not been finalized this need not keep one from prohibiting wilderness designation. A clearly defined boundary should be drawn up. The protection afforded by wilderness designation also will complement the Highway Department's projected road plan. Both can and should work together to ensure protection of the area.

I urge inclusion of the proposed area into the Wilderness System.

Respectfully,

C. D. Ritter

C.D. Ritter

cc Stevens

164

NORMAN C. ROBERTS
BUSINESS CONSULTANT
530 SILVERGATE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92106 (714) 224-8258

November 6, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing in support of Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.

Thank you for your attention to my comments. I would appreciate having my letter placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Norman C. Roberts

Norman C. Roberts

NCR/sw

165

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director

November 7, 1973

451 17 Mile Drive
Pacific Grove, CA
93950

Dear Sir:

The entire area of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, except for those lands which are to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The use by the natives for subsistence of snowmobiles - which is permitted under the provisions of the Wilderness Act - would assure the continued ability of these people pursue their subsistence way of life.

The uniqueness and quality of the area's natural resources make it very desirable to retain Nunivak within the National Wildlife Refuge System.

I would like to request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

S. B. Robeson

Stacy B. Robeson

474

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1641 Grand View Drive
Berkeley, Calif. 94705

15 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

May I urge that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act.

Very truly yours,

Laurel Robinson

cc: Representative Ron Dellums

524

LAURANCE ROCKEFELLER
57 EAST 73 STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10021

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 16, 1973

Gentlemen:

As a citizen, I would like to urge that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife (BSFW) place all of Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. Surely this unique wilderness refuge, with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance, could be saved for the future.

Please place my letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Laurance Rockefeller

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

~~424~~

Margaret K. Rocle
Rt. 1, Box 455
Ramona, Calif. 92065

Nov. 15, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife.

Dear Sir:

The Wilderness Society has asked me to add my voice in support of the Alaska conservationists - to place all of Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

Now that the oil pipeline is to be put across Alaska, it is even more urgent that this unique wilderness range should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Sincerely
(Mrs.) Margaret K. Rocle

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

124

614 Willow Street
Cranford, New Jersey 07016

November 7, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge
National Wilderness Preservation
System

Dear Sir:

It has recently come to my attention that the Bureau is recommending against a wilderness designation for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. I request that this letter and my opposition to the Bureau's position be entered in the Hearing Record. I think it important that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System under the Wilderness Act.

This summer my wife and I spent a great deal of time in Alaska, especially in the Bethel area and are convinced from our observations and discussions that placing the Nunivak N.W.R. under the protection of the Wilderness Act would be the appropriate and right thing to do. Being Easterners, we have been appalled at the shortsightedness which has existed in our part of the country in not preserving sufficient wilderness over the years and hope that the same fate does not befall Alaska. The people of the United States will be the ultimate losers if the fullest possible protection is not given to Nunivak.

Again might we reiterate our support for the inclusion of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

Sincerely yours,

William G. Roe

cc: Hon. Matthew J. Rinaldo
Hon. Harrison A. Williams, Jr.
Hon. Clifford Case

422

Mr. & Mrs. Wilson Roessler
12732 Orizaba Ave.
Lynwood, Calif. 90242
Nov. 16, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

As a former resident of Anchorage, Alaska, and having had the privilege of visiting Nunivak Island many times in our airplane, and becoming very familiar with the island and its' residents, we are quite concerned that this area be retained in its' natural state.

This is a very beautiful, productive and unspoiled area, on which many many forms of wildlife depend for their home and reproduction, and the natives that live there, live in complete harmony with them. This type of arrangement is very hard to find any more, and is only that way because of its' remoteness as an island of the far north.

There is talk about some development on this island, such as a road contemplated completely around it, by the Alaska Highway Dept., and this always leads to other types of development.

It is for this reason, for its' uniqueness with everything, the natives and wildlife living in complete harmony with one another, that we think that this island, with the exception of the village of Mekoryuk and the native lands nearby should be given Wilderness Wildlife Refuge status. If this is not done, we fear that this beautiful and unique island will become overdeveloped like so many other places we have seen.

We would like to request that this letter be placed in the official hearing record which we understand remains open until November 23, 1973.

Yours truly,
Mr. & Mrs. Wilson Roessler

561

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91109

DIVISION OF BIOLOGY

11/7/73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in support of the plan to place all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System excepting lands to be selected by the native eskimo population under the Native Claims Act. It is my opinion that de facto island wilderness - or wild lands such as those already in the refuge which could easily be returned to wilderness status - provide a unique opportunity for wilderness preservation due to the natural isolation and natural and obvious boundaries of an island sanctuary. The need for such classification has already been mandated by the Alaska State Highway Department's interest in building a road around the island and the uncertainties concerning the Naval interest in the islands. In conclusion let me remind you that it is our responsibility to preserve for future generations to enjoy equally what little remains of the wilderness heritage that has made this nation great and which still does give your state much of its unique appeal to adventurous people throughout the country.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Rohwer

Robert G. Rohwer

292

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973

Gary L. Rosentrater
Attorney at Law
810 South 11th Street
Montrose, Colorado 81401
November 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Nunivak Wilderness

Dear Sir:

Although I am not personally familiar with Nunivak Island, I had read of the abundant wildlife and beauty that I am sure exists there. This island would seem to be an ideal wildlife refuge to be placed in the wilderness system. Your conclusion that the area should not be designated as wilderness does not seem supportable to me based on the information of which I am aware.

The Alaskan natives would be able to continue using snow mobiles under the wilderness act, and the village of Mekoryuk and other areas selected by the natives can be excluded from wilderness designation.

In the long run, I feel that it is clearly within the national interest that Nunivak Island be designated as wilderness.

Very truly yours,

GARY L. ROSENTRATER

GLR:hw

Mar. 8, 1973

253

Bureau of Land Management
RECEIVED
MAR 12 1973
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

The total acreage conservationists are recommending is about 3,500,000 acres.

Sincerely yours,

Lyman Philip Rott
146-11 15th Ave
Whitestone, NY 11357

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

652

November 16, 1973

To Whom it may concern,

I am a concerned student in support of Alaskan conservationists. All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System. It would be wise to think about this old Indian proverb:

The frog does not
Drink up
The pond in which
He lives.

I hope this will be placed in the hearing record.

Lynn Rothstein
137 Beach 138 ST
Belle Harbor, NY
11694

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

OCT 2 0 1979

Office of the Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 17, 1979
1073 Buena Vista
Carlsbad, Calif.
92008

417

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen,

I suggest that [illegible]
the recommended [illegible]
[illegible]

1073 Buena Vista Way
Carlsbad, CA 92008

(94)

RECEIVED
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 6, 1973

Dear Sir,

As a N.Y. citizen I want to express my interest in what is going on in Alaska — particularly in regard to preservation of the natural life of Minivak. Please recommend the National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System — and protected for the future. Do not let Alaska be spoiled and ruined by greedy money interests.

Sincerely Hazel Roy

29 West 74th St
New York N.Y.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 6 1973
Office of the Area Director
Pacific Area

Radnor Apartments, H-19
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, 19010
November 11, 1973

322

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear sir:

I would like my letter to be placed on record when the official hearing on the Nunivak Wilderness Area comes upon late November or December

I believe all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness system. The native claims and the use of snowmobiles by natives should be respected as it does not conflict with the Wilderness Act. I believe the tidal and submerged lands should also be included. They are an important part of the system relating to Nunivak.

Respectfully,
(Mrs.) Martha K. Rudnick

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

513

W. Donald Rugg
92 Overbrook Drive
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

November 18, 1973

Dear Sir:

I am writing to urge that all of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands that may be selected by natives under the Native Claims Act.

I believe that the wildlife values are such that the area deserves wilderness classification and that the Bureau's objections to such classification are not sufficient to justify denying it.

Please include this letter

(over)

(498)

November 23, 1973
Georgetown, Colo.
1720 Sunburst Circle
80444

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D ST.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I sincerely hope the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge will be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. I understand the total acreage will amount to approximately 3,500,000 acres. In the Wilderness System the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life

People come before profits. Keep the big developers out of Alaska!

Very sincerely yours,

Blanche Burney

152

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 3, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

We support the Wilderness Society's effort to place all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

Please place our letter on record.

Sincerely,

D. E. Ruse

Mr. & Mrs. Dale E. Ruse
6 Skyline Crest
Monterey, Calif. 93940

cc: Wilderness Society
Cranston
Talcott

65

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV - 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 1, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am sending this letter so that it may be placed in the record of hearings concerning the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife's proposal to deny wilderness classification to this island refuge must be re-examined, and hopefully, discarded in favor of one more closely aligned with the character and needs of not only the island itself, but of its Eskimo inhabitants.

The Alaskan conservationists who recommend that the refuge be placed in the Wilderness System have carefully investigated and documented all the conflicts cited by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife, and have found them to be unfounded and inconclusive. To apply wilderness designation to a major part of Nunivak Refuge would preserve the values inherent in the area and also the way of life as practiced by a people for over two thousand years. Surely reasons such as these deserve action. However, the actions proposed and supported by the Bureau of SF & W do not take into account the major concerns at hand. Therefore, they should be actively opposed, and eventually, disregarded.

Sincerely yours,
Mildred E. Russell

242

JOHN RUST

November 7, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I urge that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the National Claims Act.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,

John Rust

John Rust
5033 Biloxi Avenue
North Hollywood
California 91601

cc: Rep. Thomas M. Rees
Sen. Alan B. Cranston
Sen. John Tunney

402

~~Dear~~ Sir:

Just a short note to inform you that I strongly support the position of Alaskan conservationists that all of Nunivak Natl. Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System. My opinion is shared by many friends + associates in the business community. I strongly urge you to include these lands in our Wilderness system and thus insure their continued natural state.

Very truly yours,
Joseph Saccardi

NO. 141.73

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

JOSEPH SACCARDI
70-07 69 ST.
GLENDALE, N.Y. 11227

11-5-73

172

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

Our family thoroughly agrees with and supports the following position of Alaskan conservationists:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,
Diane J. Sage
& Family

Copies to:
Sen. Alan Cranston
Sen. John V. Tunney
Rep. Bob Wilson
Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin

Mr. & Mrs. Lowell J. Sage
4353 Mt. Herry Ave.
San Diego, CA 92117

231

120 W. Maple Ave.
Langhorne, PA 19047
November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir:

This letter is in support of Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that:

> All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. Total acreage recommended is 3,500,000.
>
> Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes, a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act, as the best way to assure that the Natives can continue their way of life.
>
> This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

I request that this letter be placed in the hearing record. Copies of this letter have been sent to my Congressmen, listed below, to show them my continuing concern for support of the cause of wilderness preservation.

Sincerely yours in helping to preserve our invironment,

Damona Sain

Damona Sain, Registered Voter

cc: Senator Hugh Scott
Senator Richard Schweiker

517

435 West 119 Street
New York, N.Y. 10027

19 NOV. 73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter in the hope that that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge will get be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Natives Claims Act (1971). According to the literature of the Wilderness Society about Nunivak, the use of snowmobiles ~~is~~ for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act, & the best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is for Nunivak to become part of the Wilderness System.

The wilderness refuge, which includes an incredible variety of sea birds as well as species of whales already listed as rare or endangered, should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System & not relinquished by the Bureau of ~~Sport~~ Sport Fisheries & Wildlife. I request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,
Ellia Sarot
(Ellia SAROT)

329

November 10, 1973.
Fish Camp, Calif. 93623

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office, 813 D. Street
Abchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

From all we know about the Nunivak island we are surprised to hear that you do not intend to make it a Wilderness area.

We are writing to urge you to reconsider and support that all of Nunivak National Wildlife refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for such lands as are selcted by the Natives under the Native Claim Act. that should be approximately 3, 500,000 acres.

We think that this unusual area should be retained under your Bureau because of its great wildlife and scenic resources and also for the protection of the resident natives.

Please include this statement in your hearing record.

Thanking you in advance,

Sincerely yours,

Angiola Sartorio

Angiola Sartorio

460

4050 Poplar Ave
Concord, California 94521
November 12, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System, except for lands to be selected by Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Nunivak Island is a scenic and unspoiled wilderness with rich wildlife resources. The Eskimos living on the island love the land and live in harmony with it. Wilderness protection under the Wilderness Act would preserve the refuge's natural values and ensure that the citizens continue their subsistence way of life. The natural state of the Refuge must be maintained with no habitat manipulation.

The wildlife values of Nunivak Refuge are of both national and international significance. The seabird rookeries here number among the world's largest. Protection of their nesting colonies and off-shore feeding grounds is essential to the survival of these birds. The waters surrounding the refuge contain sea lions, walrus, seals, and whales, including rare species.

We feel that the Eskimos' use of the snowmobile does not preclude wilderness status, as the snowmobile has replaced the dog team and it is used for subsistence purposes. The reindeer herding does not destroy the wilderness values. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

We request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Yours truly,

c.c.: Senator Alan Cranston
Senator John V. Tunney
Congressman Jerome R. Waldie

293

November 11, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I want to urge that you reconsider your stand on the Nunwah National Wildlife Refuge. I believe that all of the Refuge should be included in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, apporximately 3,500,000 acres.

This is a unique refuge in the whole world and should be zealously guarded and protected with your Bureau retaining control over it.

Very sincerely,

Charlotte F. Saunders
30 Saltus Drive
Old Saybrook, Ct. 06475

cc: Robert Steele, Representative from Connecticut
Ella Grasso, Representative from Connecticut
Abraham Ribicoff, Senator from Connecticut
Lowell Weicker. Senator from Connecticut

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

MRS. ALICE E. SAVAGE
492 VALLEY ROAD
BROOKTONDALE, N. Y. 14817

478

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 19, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street, Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Dear Sir,

Please have the following letter placed in the hearing record on the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge:

I believe that this wildlife refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System. The native Eskimos need the full protection of their natural environment if they are to continue their subsistence culture. Their uses of the Wildlife Refuge are not inconsistent with the wilderness character of the refuge. We have no right to force our destructive civilization on anyone who can live in his own environment without ruining it.

Wilderness designation of the entire refuge, except lands chosen under the Native Claims Act, would seem to be a necessity also to protect it from proposed highway development.

We still have much to learn about the natural environment; it is important to preserve all areas such as this before they lose their natural character and their value.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Alice Savage

Telephone 444-3414

THE REV. CARLETON SCHALLER JR.
16 SCHOOL STREET
LITTLETON, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03561

All Saints' Episcopal Church
16 School Street
Littleton, New Hamphsire

The Church of the Messiah
North Woodstock
New Hampshire

644

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 23, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

This letter will be postmarked on this date so as to permit it to be included in the official hearing record on the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. Long a supporter of Wilderness status for those areas of substantial ecological significance, I strongly urge that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be included in the National Wilderness System. Surely the Village of Mekoryuk could be excluded, as a village obviously does not meet the criteria for Wilderness status. Similarly, lands which may be selected by the Alaska Natives can also be excluded without disallowing Wilderness protection for the balance of the Refuge.

Because of the certain population and development changes which will occur in the State of Alaska (witness, for example, the building of the Pipeline with all its attendant personnel and facilities), I believe that it becomes especially important to give legislative protection to critical environmental areas. One such area, in my judgment, is the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge.

Sincerely,

Carleton Schaller Jr.

Carleton Schaller Jr.

457

3848 W. 226 Street
Apt. 208
Torrance, Calif. 90505

November 10, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sportfisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

It is my opinion that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System.

The quantity of land in a natural state is fast diminishing as a result of accelerated industrializtion and development of natural resources. Every effort should be made to preserve as much of the remaining open space as possible for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

Please include this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,

Arno G. Schefiel

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

359

2070 JACKSON STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94109

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries/Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
Anchorage.

November 10-1973

Dear Sir:

I write to add my voice to those of other conservationists, who feel strongly that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be kept in the National Wildlife System.

I urge the Bureau not to relinquish this Refuge. and ask that this letter be placed in the hearing record —

Yours truly

Elizabeth W. Schilling

352

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

8515 Avenue N
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11236
11/9/73

Gentilmen, Regional Director,
May I request that this letter be placed in the hearing record. Thank you.

I would like 1st to say that I strongly feel that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. I feel that the proposed 3,500,000 acres would be wisely used if this were to happen.

I find that the Bureau of Sport, Fisheries and Wildlife has no defense in saying that none of the refuge should be designated as wilderness.

Please consider all the facts and make a decision carefully. Do not sell out the American People. I firmly believe it is the will of the people to see this unique area saved forever.

Yours Truly
Ricky Schlanger
Ricky Schlanger

Box 130
Mt. Edgecumbe, Alaska 99835
October 30, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(48)

Gentlemen:

I would like to testify on the Nunivak Island Wilderness Proposal, by means of this written statement.

I am familiar with Nunivak Island, having visited it five times over a period of three years. I have been there at all seasons, including the reindeer harvest. I know the Eskimo people of Mekoryuk well through my medical visits. They are good people who enjoy and use their land.

I was impressed with the Wilderness Study that your agency prepared.

I strongly recommend that Nunivak be designated a Wilderness Area; the information which you provided and my own experiences permit no other conclusion. I am not impressed with the conflicts which your study cites. Snow machine use would be limited to native residents on a permit/subsistence basis; this is a relatively small number of machines, which if controlled, will not nullify the wilderness quality. I would think this could qualify under Section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 – which, as you are aware, permits certain "non conforming" wilderness uses, so that motorboat and airplane use may continue where "already established."

I have comments on the other areas of conflict you cite. Native land claims and an imprecise refuge boundary can be delineated and excluded. There is certainly no need for a road corridor

ound Naniwah – as those who are familiar with the island can attest. The "winder herding enterprise" sounds impressive with the word commercial in front of it, but realistically this is more a subsistence feat; the "commercialism" occurs within the village of Mekoryuk, which qualifies for an exclusion.

This big big island is a natural wilderness. Why be afraid to designate it as such now – to prevent exploitation later.

Thank you for accepting my testimony and including it in the public hearing.

Yours truly,
Lee M. Schmidt M.D.

518

SCHOENER
ROBINHOOD, STAR ROUTE 2
BATH, MAINE 04530

18 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I strongly urge you to place all of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness system, excepting those lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. This would be the total 3,500,000 acres being recommended by the Conservationists.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of important significance both nationally and internationally should be retained in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not [illegible] by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

[illegible] Conservation.

Jason E. Schoener

Old Lake View Ave.
Hamburg, N.Y.
14075

362

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Because the Nunivak Island Wilderness contains great rookeries of black legged kittiwakes and common murres as well as tufted puffins, parakeet and crested auklets besides so many more, I feel strongly that this island should be included in the Wilderness System. The island is internationally known for its herd of 500 muskox and is the home of caribou.

The island shore is rich in marine mammals and salmon spawns in its streams. Migratory birds find this a valuable stop off, finding food here. The scenic beauty is unparalleled and this is the home of the gentle Eskimos who love the island. It would be a grave mistake not to have this island included in our Wilderness System.

Respectfully yours,

11/10/73 Katherine W. Schulz

(107)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 6 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1901 Ninth Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95818
November 5, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please place this letter in the official hearing record.

I recommend the following:

1. That all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except the lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

2. The use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. I believe that the best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wilderness Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

3. The unique wilderness refuge with its scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Schwartz

Elizabeth Schwartz

538

1901 Ninth Avenue
Sacramento, Ca 95818
November 16, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

I am writing about the present situation concerning the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge and the Natives whose hope for existence lies in the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge being placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. Please do all you can to keep this wilderness refuge in the National Wildlife Refuge System. I respectfully request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Victoria E. Schwartz

Victoria E. Schwartz

Please place my request in the hearing record re the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge being placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. Total acreage 3,500,000.

(64)

Sherlen Schwartzberg
2827 Prince St.
Berkeley, Ca. 94705

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

423

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 2 0 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Box 120
Mt. Edgecumbe
Alaska 99835

Regional Director
Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
8130 Street
Anchorage
Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

In regard to the proposal for Nunivak Island's being made a Wilderness area, I support its inclusion in the National Wilderness system.

After reservation of native land, the remainder could best be managed by use as a wilderness area.

Please include my comment in the public record.

Sincerely
Brent Scott

(40)

October 31-73

United States Dept of the Interior
Alaska Area office
813 D. St
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Gentlemen:

I have read the booklet concerning Nunivak wilderness study. I believe it should be preserved - not encroached upon by business interests unless fully managed to benefit the wildlife such as tourists to see them and the area - no wild harvesting of the animals - too much of that has been done in the past 300 - 400 years - [illegible]. It should be preserved in the wild and if feed isn't enough for the animals it should be provided by planting whatever they need. I sure do hope this killing of the baby seals (clubbing them) isn't allowed here or anymore wherever it is or has been done. Are they going to ever protect the endangered species of whales - maybe people should become extinct or endangered for a change unless of all

the other animals - birds and fishes of the earth.

If tourists come here - its important not to have it disturb or upset or both - the birds and animals - nesting - breeding and ordinary living from day to day - people must take a backseat sometime and let nature do as intended.

Yours truly,

Mrs Irene Lodskore
3911 Lakewood ave
White Bear Lake
Minn 55110

284

Telephone: Area Code 516 - LYnbrook 3-5400

FAIRWAY ELECTRIC CORP.

456 MERRICK ROAD • LYNBROOK, NEW YORK 11563

Wholesale Distributors

November 13, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 16 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

Please place my name in support of the Alaskan conservationists and their recommendations on Nunivak Island wilderness.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

Martin Senft

Fairway Electric Corp.

MS/e

November 11, 1973

BSFW
Alaska Area Office
812 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

of Spo Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 0 1973
Office of A ea Director
Anchorage, Alaska

228

Sirs:

Please reconsider inclusion of the Bering Sea island, Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Being eskimo does not give anyone a right to destroy the fauna & flora resources any more than anyone else. Allowing snow-mobiles to trip up the island should be condemned at once.

I strongly urge inclusion of all available land into wilderness protection as soon as possible.

Thank you

C. M. Senske
279 Cecilia Way
Tiburon, Calif. 94920

C. M. SENSKE
279 CECILIA WAY
BLVDR TIBURON, CA
94920

258

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alas.

RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 6 '73

Dear Sir —

I am writing to you concerning the Nunivak Island Refuge and the current hearings being held by your office. I would request that my letter be made a part of the official hearing record.

Your office has before it a proposal for a Wilderness Area on the Nunivak Refuge. I wish to endorse this proposal and urge your office to act

favorably on wilderness classification for this important area of wild and pristine land.

All of the refuge should be placed in the Wilderness system except lands to be selected by the natives of the island under the Native Claims Act. This represents an acreage of about 3.5 million.

The use of snowmobiles on the island is in some senses a conflicting activity. But the natives' use of these machines for survival represents

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a prior use and right — permitted under the Wilderness Act. The use of these machines for survival by natives is no cause for preempting protection in a vast area of Wilderness. The area is still essentially "untrammeled by man", vastly more than most other areas of these United States.

Nunivak Island has wildlife values and scenic resources of great importance for not only the U.S. but for this world. It should, must, be kept under the protection of government to insure its continued value. The best

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way to do this is within the Wilderness system. In no event should the land and water of this area be passed away from protection of its wildlife and natural state.

I urge you to further the protection of this unique area in which man and wildlife have lived harmoniously for 2000 years. Wilderness classification is more than appropriate, it is surely needed now

Sincerely,

Gregory Seymour

Forester

Gregory Seymour
~~3422 Ridge Rd.~~
~~Berkeley, Ca.~~
WHITE MTN DIST 94709 USFS
BISHOP, CA. 93514

REC

Office of th
Anchorage

Stephen & Elizabeth Shafer

145

Nov 7, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area office
813 D Street
Anchorage 99501

Dear Sir:

We strongly support efforts to place all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the wilderness system, except for lands to be put under the Native Claims Act. Please enter our stand in the hearing record.

Sincerely

Dr and Mrs Stephen Shafer
285 Riverside Dr.
New York City
10025

314

JOAN H. SHALACK, M.D.
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
360 NORTH BEDFORD DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA 90210
TELEPHONE 273-5510

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 16 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Nunivak Island Wilderness

Dear Sir:

As a doctor and a humanist concerned with the preservation of our environment, Joan H. Shalack, M.D. supports Alaskan conservationists who recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. By placing the Refuge in the Wilderness System, the Natives will be able to preserve their culture and to continue their life style (a style that depends upon the snowmobile--a prior existing right under the Wilderness Act.)

The doctor considers the Wildlife Refuge to be a unique resource of national and international significance and urges its preservation in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

She courteously requests this letter be placed in the official hearing record and awaits your polite reply of the hearing outcome.

Most cordially,

Frances Schwartz

(Mrs.) Frances Schwartz
Secretary to Joan H. Shalack, M.D.

CC: Senator Alan Cranston
Senator John Tunney
Congressman Thomas Rees

November 17th 73

551

MRS. REGINALD C. SHAND
RANCHO BAJADA DEL SOL 6183 BALCOLM CANYON ROAD
MOORPARK, CALIFORNIA 93021

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office - 813 D Street
Anchorage - Alaska 99501

Dear Sir -

I am writing you in support of Alaskan conservationists ~~who wish that~~ Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, which are approximately 3,500,000 acres -

The natives use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes

November 5, 1975.

To the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife,

We personally feel, as registered voters and concerned constituents of the United States, that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

We feel that the use of the snowmobile for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The snowmobile has only replaced the dogsled for the Eskimos of Nunivak and is necessary for their very survival. And the best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

We feel that it is in the best interest of our country that we preserve this area under the Wilderness System.

Can we risk not protecting this land?

Can America take the risk of possibly defiling one of its most pristine areas, one of the most pristine areas yet existing in the entire world?

The natural landscape of Nunivak Island itself [illegible] peaceful pure saltwater lagoons which support luxuriant growths of eelgrass.

The Nunivak Refuge and its offshore

waters are rich with wildlife. The wildlife value of Nunivak ~~are~~ is indeed, reason enough alone to place it under the Wilderness System. The area abounds in muskox, every species of Pacific salmon, vast seabird nesting colonies, sealions, the rare ribbon seal, and twelve species of whales including the rare gray and bowhead species and the endangered blue and humpbacked species.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and internal significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. We urge you to please put the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

We also request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely

Ronald L. Sharp
Deborah L. Pretiz
Thomas E. Vollum
Manuel Esquivel
Catherine Carrico
Evelyn R. Proctor

from: R.L. Sharp
230 E. Whiting
Fullerton, CA 92632

RECEIVED
Anchorage, Alaska

596

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

2210 West 35th Street
San Pedro, Calif. 90732
November 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

I sincerely urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Thank you.

William H. Sheridan

William H. Sheridan

Mrs. N. S. Sherman
East Lakeshore
Whitefish, Montana
59937

Nov. 7,1973

169

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

We feel that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System. The Natives can select land to be excepted under the Native Claims Act. This area is so unique it must be left undisturbed for men and beasts now and in the future.

Please place this letter in the record.

Sincerely

Virginia T. Sherman
Nathaniel S. Sherman

(504)

MRS. NELSON TURNER SHIELDS III
GREENVILLE, DELAWARE 19807

11/17/73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Gentlemen:

I am writing to ask & urge that you see to it that all the Nunwak System Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System - except for the lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Please act on this -

Sincerely -

Frances C. Shields
(Mrs. N.T. Shields III)

(439) Nov. 10, 1973

Subject - Placement of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System - (except lands selected by Natives under Native Claims Act)

We support the Alaska Conservationists recommendation on this involving about 3,500,000 acres - including all tidal & submerged lands in the refuge.

Very truly yours

Jamie H. Shields
Diane H. Shields
Carolyn J. Ramm
Stella H. Shields
1115 Hillcrest Dr
Lafayette, CA 94549

Los Gatos Calif.
Nov 5 1973

(177)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

I wish to go on record in support of Alaska conservationists who are recommending that all of Noatak National Wildlife Range be placed in the Wilderness System except for the lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

This unique wilderness range should not be relinquished by your Bureau.

Yours very truly

Avery H. Shuey

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. & Mrs. Avery H. Shuey
24780 Adams Road
Los Gatos, Calif. 95030

78

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 8 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

JACOB SIGG
338 ORTEGA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94122

November 4, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs:

I ask that you place this letter in the hearing record regarding placing Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

I am in favor of placing all of Nunivak Island in the Wilderness System, with the exception of that portion selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. This is in line with my philosophy of minimizing man's impact on the earth and setting aside lands which have no direct economic importance. I would like to see more lands set aside as nearly as possible in their natural state.

Very Truly Yours,

Jacob Sigg

cc: Senator Alan Cranston
Senator John Tunney
Congressman William S. Mailliard
Congressman Phillip S. Burton

(641)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1022 Green Street
Allentown, Penna. 18102

November 19, 1973

Dear Sirs,

I wish to offer my support for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

Because of it's wide variety of wildlife and scenic beauty it should be placed under the Wilderness System.

Only the natives should be allowed to use snowmobiles and only for subsistence purposes.

Regulations regarding the natives use of snowmobiles should be strictly enforced.

I don't think highways should be built in the future.

The muskox breeding interests should be carefully managed so that it does not interfere with the natural growth of the herd.

It is my hope that the use of snowmobiles and the practice of hunting by the natives will not be a loophole for outside interests. This goes not only for Nunivak but all lands considered for the Wilderness System.

Sincerely yours,
Linda L. Signarovitz

205

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mrs. Simmons
1384 N. Hollister Street
Pasadena,
California 91104
November 4, 1973

Dear Regional Director,

I am concerned that Nunivak Refuge be kept natural by placing it in the National Wilderness Preservation System. As a conservationist I recommend that all the refuge lands except the village of Mekoryuk and those areas to be selected by the Natives be included in wilderness. Measures should be included to protect the habitats of seabirds, reindeer, muskox and other native wildlife.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Simmons

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

(656)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

4-B2 Copeley Hill
Charlottesville, Va. 22903
20 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We are writing in support of Wilderness designation under the Wilderness Act of 1964 for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, excluding only areas selected by the local people under the Native Claims Act. It is evident that the subsistence-type activities practiced by the native people are not in conflict with the terms of the Wildneress Act, being in part "prior existing rights" and in part nonconflicting uses. The threat of future road-building is reason enough to protect this refuge with Wilderness status.

Alaska is not only the last great wilderness preserve of today, but an even greater wilderness resource for tomorrow. We hope that Nunivak will continue to be a part of that splendid resource.

Please enter this letter in the hearing record.

Yours very truly,

Robert M. Simms
Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Simms

RECEIVED

Miss Hilary Simons
4020 Stone Canyon Ave.
Sherman Oaks, Calif. 91403
November 3, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am a high school student and am very interested in ecology. I belong to the Wilderness Society, and, through one of their newsletters, learned of the hearings being held this month on the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The newsletter gives information regarding the wildlife, the land, and the natives that live on Nunivak Island. I feel, in accordance with the Wilderness Society and other conservationists, that the best way to preserve and save the Refuge, is to place it in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I urge strongly that this be done. Conservationists are recommending a total acreage of 3,500,000 to be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Please place this letter in the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Hilary Simons

To be made part of the Hearing.

211

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
Office of the Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir;

The Nunivak Island Wilderness must be put into the Wilderness System because quite vast unusual scenic areas and its great wildlife resources. Of course, this excludes lands to be selected by the Native under the Native Claims Act. One 3 million acres should definitely become a part of Wilderness System.

Respectfully

Mr. and Mrs. Frances Simonsen
Schultz Road, Lake View, New York
14085

155

2769 University Ave.,
Bronx, N.Y. 10468
November 7, 1973

144

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries
and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

The Ho
U.S. &

Dear

In Gentlemen:

send
pres
our
as i

I pray that, excepting the lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act, all the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge including the tidal and submerged lands will be placed in the National Wildlife Refuge System

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Cordially,

(Mrs.) Velma M Skinner

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Mr. & Mrs.
STANLEY SKINNER
214 N AVENICA MAJORCA
LAGUNA HILLS, CALIF. 92653

95

November 6, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau or Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office 813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Friends:

We are interested in saving "NUNIVAK."

We are in accord with Alaska conservationists who are recommending that:

All of Nunivak Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Adt. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wilderness Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both animal and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Widdlife.

We sincerely hope all of this will be accomplished for most assuredly we are in favor of the preservation of our wildlife places of refuge.

Sincerely,

Stanley Skinner
for Mr. and Mrs.

s/d

Copies to The Wilderness Society Washington, D.C.
Alan Cranston-Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

My dear Senator: Thanks for your interest in other matters and we do hope you'll agree with this matter of interest, too.

S.

212

3135 Johnson Avenue
Bronx, New York 10463
Nov. 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate your putting this letter into the hearing record concerning the Nunivak Island Wilderness of Alaska.

As you are undoubtedly aware, wilderness areas in the United States, and indeed in the entire world, are becoming increasingly rare. Wilderness areas are an important, unreplaceable resource for scientists and for the general public. As each piece of land falls into the hands of developers and lumbermen, the wilderness areas that remain become even more precious. Therefore, I call on you to support Alaskan conservationists and their friends all over the United States in their recommendation that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage called for in this proposal is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Although it is true that the Native residents of Nunivak use snowmobiles, this is a prior existing right which is permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

The Nunivak area's seabird rookeries number among the world's largest, and the survival of the birds in these rookeries depends upon the protection of their nesting areas. The waters around Nunivak are the home of sea lions, walruses, seals--in particular the ribbon seal which is considered a rare species--whales, and many other endangered animals. In addition, Nunivak is internationally known for its herd of 500 muskox, and the Natives own a marvelous herd of 4,000 reindeer. The Natives, in contrast to the population that would move in should the Nunivak area not come under the protection of the Wilderness Act, live in harmony with the land.

For all these reasons and for many more enumerated by Alaskan conservationists it is essential that Nunivak be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Burea of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Thank you for your attention to this letter.

Sincerely,

Livia Sklar

Livia Sklar

Nov.8th 1973

384

Dear sirs,

Enact legislation that will ensure the harmoniuous growth and development of Nunivak Island and its inhabitants. Enact legislation which will open up Nunivak Island to give to it not take from it. Let the inhabitants of Nunivak Island decide the future of the Island. If it is placement in the wilderness system they want, then it is how they as a community want to grow. Enact legislation that will permit them to grow steadily and govern themselfes steadily at their own pace. The way they want to develop must be respected.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

sincerely,

Dave Slusser

Dave Slusser
826 "A" Street
Springfield Oregon.
97477

CARRIE E SMITH
226 NORWOOD ST
REDLANDS CA 92373

226 Norwood St.
Redlands, Calif.
Nov. 11, 1973.

452

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. St.
Anchorage, Alaska. 99501

Dear Sir,

It is my opinion that the Minnesota Wildlife Refuge should all be made a part of the Wilderness System, with the exception of the area to be selected by the Natives of the region.

Let us save what is left of the Earth as Nature made it.

Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Yours truly,

Carrie E. Smith

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

522

Irene M. Smith
424 Pleasant St.
Leominster, Ma. 01453

November 19, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Regional Director,

I am writing in support of placing the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Bureau apparently feels that the use of snowmobiles by the Alaskan natives and reindeer herding preclude wilderness system designation. Even with these, the main criterion of wilderness classification is fulfilled--"the imprint of man's work (is) substantially unnoticeable". Indded, in spite of the natives' necessary reliance on the above-mentioned activities for their subsistence, they still exist in harmony with the environment. Obviously, the village of Mekoryuk and areas selected by the natives would not be granted wilderness classification.

The possibility that the Alaska State Highway Department may construct a road around the island of Nunivak is a stronger, rather than lesser reason to grant wilderness status, since the Bureau itself stated that its intention was to protect the ecological integrity of the natural environment.

A more clearly defined refuge boundary should be drawn, but need not stand in the way of wilderness classification. The same applies to the conflict with the military entitlement to the refuge, which should be changed to reflect current use.

I trust you will seriously consider these comments and consecuently, recommend incorporation of Nunivak into the Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,
Irene M. Smith
Irene M. Smith

11/8/73

283

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am writing as a concerned citizen over the future use of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

I support the stand taken by various conservationists that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for land to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

I do not pretend to speak on this matter as an expert, however I spent 3 years in Montana and about 5-6 months in Colorado, where I made many trips into and near Wilderness areas. These areas are the greatest gifts we can give our children.

[illegible] designated wilderness at this time and we are [illegible]

Please include my letter in the hearing record as ~~supping~~ supporting the above proposal.

Thank you,
Larry W. Smith
5196 Dawn St.
[illegible]

544

MARY THORNTON SMITH
192 EAST 75TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10021

November 18, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to urge that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, with the exception of the land to be chosen by the natives under the Natives Claims Act.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary Thornton Smith

496

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

68 West 83rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10024
November 13, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 "D" Street
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

To whom it may concern:

For the record, I would like to include my support of the Wilderness Society's recommendations that:

> ALL of NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE be placed in the Wilderness System, except for those lands to be selected by the natives, under the Native Claims Act...

It is my observation that wilderness areas are the most highly valued of any of the so-called restful, or recuperative vacation areas or "experiences" chosen by individual human beings.

I hope that you will not take for granted the luxurious wilderness surroundings in which you are able to find work. Most citizens cannot afford to live in the areas which they would choose--but they (I) cling tightly to the hope of visiting these unspoiled places at least one time, and preferably more frequently, in our lives. Please make sure that there is some untouched-by-human-hands land left for those who are saving for this kind of a soul-resting experience.

Sincerely,

Sally O. Smyth

Sally O. Smyth

cc: to congresswoman Bella Abzug

440

CHEMICALBANK
20 Pine Street
New York, NY 10015

November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am writing to urge you to place all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wildnerness System (except for lands to be selected by native Alaskans under the Native Claims Act) and that this beautiful, as-of-yet unspoiled area not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Furthermore, I am requesting that this letter be placed in the hearings record.

As a wildnerness lover and a New York City resident, I cannot voice my opinion strong enough to preserve what little is left of this country's wilderness areas. I hope to visit Alaska soon and photograph its wildlife and people. But, if I should not be that fortunate, at least give me and others like me who live in over populated, polluted urban areas, the peace of mind to know that there are some areas left in the U.S. that are still in their natural state.

Again, I urge you to make Nunivak part of the National Wildnerness Preservation System. I am sending a copy of this letter to my Congressman, Ed Koch.

Sincerely,

Lynn E. Snoddon

Lynn E. Snoddon

41

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 5 1973
Office of the Regional Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1133 24th St.,NW
Washington, D.C. 20037
October 31,1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
8]3 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 9950]

Dear Sir:

I am sending this letter so that it may be placed in the record of hearings concerning the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife's proposal to deny wilderness classification to this island refuge must be re-examined, and hopefully, discarded in favor of one more closely aligned with the character and needs of not only the island itself, but of its Eskimo inhabitants.

The Alaskan conservationists who recommend that the refuge be placed in the Wilderness System have carefully investigated and documented all the conflicts cited by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife, and have found them to be unfounded and inconclusive. To apply wilderness designation to a major part of Nunivak Refuge would preserve the values inherent in the area and also the way of life as practiced by a people for over two thousand years. Surely reasons such as these deserve action. However, the actions proposed and supported by the Bureau of SF & W do not take into account the major concerns at hand. Therefore, they should be actively opposed, and eventually, disregarded.

Sincerely,

Rachel Snyder

4001 Mt. Bazard Ave.,
San Diego, Ca. 92111
November 1973

407

The Regional Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am greatly concerned to note from the brochure you sent me some time ago that you do not propose to recommend Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

After reading the Study Summary and considering the spirit and intent of the Wilderness Act I am convinced that a substantial portion of Nunivak does qualify for wilderness designation. The values to be preserved here demand I believe that we recognize that the Wilderness Act does allow us the latitude to permit present activities by the natives to continue there even with Wilderness status. The snow-machines simply have replaced the dog teams and this reality should be accepted. Remember there are native people who have been there 2000 years. The refuge boundary, potential road corridor, military entitlement are indefensible reasons I think for exclusion.

Wilderness designation should be given to all lands within Nunivak Refuge except the village of Mekoryuk and areas to be selected by the Natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. All tidal and submerged land in the refuge should be included.

This is my opinion and I urge you to reconsider your proposal.

Please include this in the hearing record.

Yours respectfully,

A. D. Sorenson

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

SAUL SOLOMON, M.D., F.A.C.P.
755 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021
REGENT 7-3601

102

November 5, 1973

The Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs:

I wish you would place myletter on the hearing record of Nunivak Island Wilderness in Alaska. This island is unique in its wildlife, both birds and mammals. If not protected, the ecologic integrity of the island will be endangered. I hope that the Island will not be managed to death as has been done with some other wilderness areas.

Very truly yours,

Saul Solomon

Saul Solomon, M. D.

SS/ama

101

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

NOVEMBER 3, 1973

REGIONAL DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
ALASKA AREA OFFICE

DEAR SIR -

I WOULD LIKE TO JOIN ALASKAN CONSERVATIONISTS WHO ARE RECOMMENDING THAT ALL OF NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE BE PLACED IN THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM, EXCEPT FOR LANDS TO BE SELECTED BY THE NATIVES UNDER THE NATIVE CLAIMS ACT.

I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT THIS LETTER BE PLACED IN THE HEARING RECORD.

SINCERELY YOURS,

M. Speiser

M. SPEISER
4220 E. SPRINGFIELD ST.
SIMI VALLEY, CA 93063

of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

495

385 N. Westwind Drive
El Cajon, Ca. 92020
Nov. 19, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

I wish to go on record for placing all of Kunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

Apparently lands selected under the Native Claims Act, only, would have to be exempted.

However, my friends living in Alaska tell me that, on every hand, that new and delicate land is being despoiled and appears to be up for grabs on every pretext, which means the most beautiful area remaining to the U.S.A. will be destroyed forever. I have much Indian ancestry, and have every sympathy with the native peoples of Alaska, as of the rest of this country, but there seem to be tendencies to equate "native land claims" and "wilderness," thus satisfying two claims at once. Clearly, native peoples in today's world will not, forever, keep their lands as wilderness. Their lands will have to be developed. Native claims and wilderness claims cannot be synonymous.

Sincerely,

Virginia I. Spiller

cc: John Tunney
Alan Cranston
Lionel Van Deerlin
Bob Wilson

454

November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street,
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Director:

Please strongly support the proposal by Alaskan conservationists to include virtually all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The total acreage of such a Wilderness Area should be roughly 3,500,000 acres which would not include about 69,000 acres which local natives should be allowed to own.

This unique wilderness area should be protected against any future destructive development, and its precious wildlife conserved for the enjoyment and appreciation of future generations.

Hopefully this island will always remain a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System, fully protected as an official Wilderness Area.

Please include this letter in your official hearing record on this matter. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Richard Spotts

Richard Spotts

300 Eula Drive,
Montebello, Calif.
90640

360

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

MRS. PAUL SQUIBB
BOX 331
CAMBRIA, CALIFORNIA 93428

November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir: (for hearing record)

I hope that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge (about 3.5 million acres) will be placed in the Wilderness System, except lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Very truly yours,

Louise Groves Squibb

Louise Groves Squibb

Copies to:
Senator Alan Cranston
Senator John Tunney
Representative Burt L. Talcott

235

HENRY C. STAEHLE · HUNTINGTON HILLS ROCHESTER, N. Y. 14622

November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

Having had somewhat more than passing contact with both the Alaskan wilderness and the Eskimo, I am moved to write to you requesting that Wilderness status be conferred upon the Nunivak Refuge Area in accordance with the Alaskan Conservationist's recommendations.

Yours truly,

Henry C Staehle

cc. Frank Horton
Barber B. Conable Jr.
Jacob K. Javits
James W. Buckley

Kindly place this letter in the hearing record.

THAD C. STANFORD M.D., F.A.C.S., P.C.
Physician & Surgeon
Orthopedic Surgery
873 Medical Center Dr. N.E.
Salem, Oregon 97301

631

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 13, 1973

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and
Wildlife 813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am asking that this letter be placed in the hearing record on the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

I feel that the Nunivak area should be placed in the wilderness system. This would be except for any land selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. I disagree very much with the bureau's stand that the area should not be placed in the wilderness system.

Sincerely yours,

Thad C. Stanford, M. D.
TCS:cll

610

RECEIVED
NOV 1 2 1973

402 West Forest Street
Roswell, New Mexico 88201
November 12, 1 9 7 3

Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and
and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

After concluding the second reading of the NUNIVAK WILDERNESS STUDY SUMMARY today, which was sent to me in September, 1973, I am writing to say that I agree with the proposal that NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE not be designateda wilderness area in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

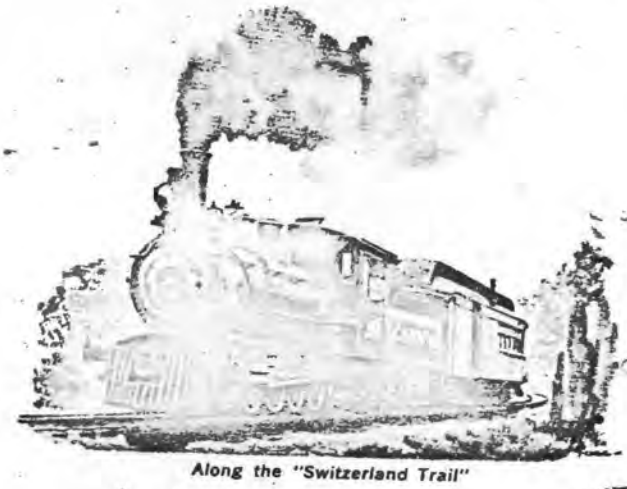
Kindly make this letter a part of the official hearing record. Thank you.

Yours very truly,

MBS

Mrs. Marian Stansell
402 West Forest Street
Roswell, New Mexico 88201

(448)



Along the "Switzerland Trail"

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

516 Evergreen Dr.,
Mira Loma,
California 91752,
November 12, 1973.

Regional Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife,
Alaska Area Office,
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

Dear Sir:

I respectfully request that you do fall in your power to give wilderness status to Kanuyak National Wildlife Refuge.

Thank you, most kindly.

Sincerely,
David J. Stearns

127

Regional Director 10 Nov 73
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
12 1973
Office of the Area Director

Sir:

I am writing to you in regard to the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

I would like to add my support to conservationist's efforts to have this area included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I believe that all the land within this area, with the exception of lands selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, should be classified as wilderness.

Please include this letter as part of the hearing record. Thank You

Joe Stevens

Joe Stevens
408 Ash St
Leavenworth, Wa, 98826

44

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1973
Office of the Director
Anchorage, Alaska

244 SW 191st St.
Seattle, Wash. 98166
November 1, 1973

U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs;

While unable to attend the Public Hearings on the Wilderness study of Nunivak Island with reference to the Wilderness act, Public Law 88-577 I would like to comment. I have been actively flying in Alaska since July of 1946 and am currently on the Seattle-Anchorage run for Western Airlines. I have visited Nunivak Island many times for extended periods at all seasons, the most recent being a ten day period in August of 1973 which I spent on the West side of the island between the bird cliffs and Duchikthluk Bay. I traveled completely around the island by skiff on this trip.

I have carefully read the study summary of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge by the Fish and Wildlife Service and find it factual and fairly complete. I concur with their conclusion that it <u>not</u> be designated a Wilderness Area in the National Wildlife Preservation System.

Many of the factors which lead to the necessity for designating wilderness areas are not present here and some are actually decreasing. Fewer men are trapping on the island now due to the availability of other work in recent years. Since they take mink and fox, this may have some impact on reindeer production as fox are known to take new-born reindeer calves. Also seal hunting will decrease due to lack of a market for the skins following implementation

of the Marine Mammal Protection act.

One of the main points of conflict with designation of a Wilderness Area would be the use of snowmachines on the island. I have never witnessed any damage to the surface by these machines except in the close vicinity of the village where it is unavoidable. The interior of the island being an upland plateau of 500 to 800 feet above sea level remains considerably colder than the surrounding coastal perimeters and retains its protective snow cover long after the snow has melted in the village area. The residents have stored their snowmachines for the summer and turned to water transportation by skiff before the snow cover on the major portion of the island melts. Therefore, the bulk of the terrain does not suffer damage from snowmachine travel.

There is considerable difficulty in establishing a Wilderness Area on Nunivak enclosing a population with traditional legal and moral rights to use of their environment. Seldom has increased restrictions benefited mankind where the need is not indicated.

Whereas the bulk of the evidence from knowledgeable parties supports no need for the establishment of a Wilderness Area on Nunivak Island, I reccommend that it not be designated as such under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Robert W. Stevens

Robert W. Stevens

Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 13 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 9, 1973

210

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Please make this part of the Hearing!

Dear Sir,

We favor the inclusion of Nunivak Island Wilderness (in Alaska) into the Wilderness System.

This area has unique wilderness refuge with great scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance. We can not ignore this.

Even though a limited use of snowmobiles would be used by the Natives, it still has great merit as a wilderness.

We request that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. We recommend approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Stevenson
9211 Lakeside Ave. S.

79

ROBERT F. STEWART 332 SOUTH LORRAINE BOULEVARD · LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90020

November 5, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 8 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

I recommend that:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

I request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Stewart

Robert F. Stewart

RFS:kat

(81)

WILLIAM A. STIVERS
4107 NORTH STAR STREET
SPENARD, ALASKA 99503

5 November 1973

RECEIVED
NOV 8 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Loren W. Croxton
Acting Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Croxton:

I have reviewed your "Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary," and disagree with the Bureau's recommendation that none of the refuge should be designated as wilderness.

I recommend that all of Nunivak Nationas Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

The best assurance that Natives can retain their subsistance way of life would be to include the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. Use of Snowmobiles for subsistance purposes would be permitted under the Wilderness Act as a prior existing right.

Sincerely,

William A. Stivers

William A. Stivers

616 Moraga St #4
San Francisco Ca 94122
[illegible] 1973

218

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
[illegible] 1973
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Please place in the hearing record my request to place in the Wilderness System all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge except for lands claimed by Natives. With the imminent construction of the Alaskan pipeline it is imperative that as much as possible of the remaining Alaskan wilderness be preserved.

Sincerely

Valerie Hurst Stevison

(36) 10/29/73

Loren W. Crafton,

I give my full support in having the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska changed into the Nunivak Wilderness Area.

Sincerely,
Kris Stone
Rt. 3 Box 534
Woodland, Calif
95695

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 2 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

147

PHONE 648-2809

DAVID N. GREY, M.D.
JOHN P. BURNHAM, M.D.
HENRY L. STOUTZ, M.D.

UROLOGY

3003 LOMA VISTA ROAD, SUITE F
VENTURA, CALIFORNIA
93003

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 7, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in regards the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. I would strongly urge that the island be considered as qualifying for wilderness protection under the Wilderness Act. I think an island lends itself to such a designation since there is little likelihood of intrusion over its boundaries. Particularly in this case, everything possible should be done to preserve the wilderness nature of the island and the way of life of the inhabitants. This could best be accomplished by placing it in the National Wilderness System. I do not feel that the presence of the raindeer herd or the use of snowmobiles by the inhabitants is a contraindication, since these are now a part of their "way of life" and not comparable to recreational use of snowmobiles in other parts of the United States. I therefore recommendthat all of the island except for the village of Mekoryuk ~~in~~ and the areas to be selected by the natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act be included in the Wilderness Preserve.

Sincerely yours,

Henry L. Stoutz

Henry L. Stoutz, M. D.

HLS:qb
cc: Representative Charles Teague
U. S. Senator Alan Cranston

653

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

138 Lathrop Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53705
November 19, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I support the designation of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, including the submerged lands, as wilderness. Only those lands selected by the Alaska Natives for their own use should be excluded. The remainder of Nunivak Island should remain under the administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and not be turned over to anyone else.

The right of the Native inhabitants of Mekoryuk to hunt and fish for their own purposes in the National Wildlife Refuge should be recognized, although non-Natives should not be permitted to hunt on the island. Rare and endangered species, such as whales and ribbon seals, should be protected completely.

The Alaska Highway Department's proposal for a scenic drive around Nunivak Island strikes me as one of the most ridiculous ideas I have heard in a long time. I hope the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife will vigorously oppose this plan, as well as any plans which may exist for a military base on the island. The legislation designating the Nunivak Wilderness should remove the current privilege to establish military or naval bases on Nunivak Island.

Sincerely yours,

John B. Sutherland

John B. Sutherland

(647)

63 Dana St
Cambridge Mas
02138

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 20,

I am writing in favor of Wilderness status for Nunivak Refuge, with the exception of what land may be claimed in the native land settlement.

I donot think that the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes disqualifie the area for the protection of the Wilderness Act

since snowmobiles do not change the land, as a road does. The raising of reindeer also seems compatible with Wilderness designation.

The area is especially valuable for sea bird colonies and populations of marine mammals + deserves maximum protection

Ellen L. Sutton

JOHN R. SWANSON
P. O. Box 922
Berkeley, California 94701

November 11, 1973.

490

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Please add my statement, as follows, to your Official Hearing Records concerning Nunivak Island Wilderness in the State of Alaska.

I wish to go on record as substantially favoring Wilderness status for Nunivak Island and adding this Island and its surrounding waters to our National Wilderness Preservation System, as this entire area now contains outstanding Wilderness resources fully worthy of preservation.

The Wildlife of Nunivak Island and surrounding waters are of International importance and the best way to preserve such wildlife is within a wilderness environment.

I am certainly opposed to any road system, or any roads, within this Island and feel my opposition to the Alaska State Highway Department road proposal around the Island is fully justified. It will simply destroy Wildlife, Wilderness and Scenic Values.

I propose, then, a Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness of some 3,600,000 acres, an area fully worthy of National Wilderness status and unless this entire area is afforded National Park or Monument status, I urge that this Refuge remain in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

In conclusion the area has unique Internationally significant Wildlife, Wilderness and Scenic Resources that will be best served if within Wilderness Preservation

Sincerely,

John R. Swanson

NOV 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 1, 1973

(46)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my support for the proposal by the Alaska Conservationists that many miles of wilderness, large be placed in an Wilderness System, excepting lands to be selected by Natives under the Native Claims Act.

I see no way in which this legislation injures the Natives of the area. On the contrary, if the land is relinquished, as the BSFW proposes, the way of life of the Eskimos and Indians, impoverished out of America, is doomed to inevitable exploitation.

It is way past time for us to clean up our act and recognize the land from which we have already driven the Native - human beings and animals - has reached the bottom in the barrel.

Respectfully,

Rebecca Lenn Byers

66

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 6 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

862-A Yak Estates
Fairbanks, Ak. 99701
November 5, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Sir:

I wish to go on record as favoring the inclusion of large portions of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I believe that the Bureau, in its wilderness study is being extremely narrow in its interpretation of the Wilderness Act. The reasons cited for recommending against wilderness desigantion are unconvincing.

Sincerely yours,

Russell Tabbert

Russell Tabbert

15 Oct. 73

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(581)

Mr. Croxton:

Please consider the following for submittal into the official hearing record on the inclusion of Nunivak Island into the National Wilderness Preservation system.

Upon reading the study summary, it is reasonable to assume the Eskimo managed for many years without the use of snow machines for commercial and recreational purposes. While we do not propose

this issue to be inconsequential, it is extremely disheartening that such a reason can be considered adequate to exclude uniwak as a wilderness area. If areas such as these have not already been exploited for commercial and industrial purposes it appears inevitable that they will ultimely be unless provisions can be made otherwise.

We expressly believe there are ways to resolve such issues while preserving these unique areas under the statutes of the National Wildlife Refuge Act.

Sincerely

Mr + Mrs. W. H. Talley
(Jackie Talley)
9028 Ridgecrest Dr
Alamogordo, NM
88310

3301 HELENA DR. N.W.
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35810
November 7,1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

105

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D.Street
Anchorage,Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are my comments with respect to the prosed wilderness for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the state of Alaska.

The proposal provides the rare opportunity of preserving wilderness for all in addition to best insuring that those values essential to protection of the option for the natives to continue to pursue a subsistence mode of existence if they so elect. Only the wises foresaw this unique opportunity when the 1964 wilderness systems act was passed but it is a tribute to the farsightedness of the acts supporters.

Accordingly inclusion of over 3.5 million acres of the refuge(excluding Nekoryuk and lands to be selected by the natives under the Alaska native claims act) are recommended for wilderness status.

Please include the above comments in the hearing record.

Sincerely
Lyle A. Taylor

CC:Honorable Mike Gravel
Honorable John Sparkman

To: Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office, 813 D Street, Anchorage Alaska 99501

(484)

For Hearing Record: Nunivak Island

RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Sir:

I wish to offer my feeling that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should become part of the Wilderness system, except for the parts selected by the natives. About five years ago we were privileged to visit the area, and surely from an Easterner's viewpoint this is nothing but magnificent wilderness. You may well take all your magnificent open land as a matter of course, but surely it needs protection by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife - from the military and from any indiscriminate exploitation. The pipeline will bring enough disturbance to Alaska for centuries to come. Please help keep our land under protection

Sincerely
Sally L. Taylor
Asst Prof. Botany
Connecticut College
New London, Conn.

DR. IRWIN N. TEKULSKY
ORTHODONTIST
105 EAST 85TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10028
ENRIGHT 9-8013

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

103

5 Nov. 1973

Regional Director
B. S. P. and W.
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Dear Sir,

May I join with other conservationists and ask you to place in the record my objections to the release of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge by the Bureau rather than placing it in or making it a Wilderness Area to be placed in the National Wilderness System.

All the Nunivak Refuge except such lands to be claimed by the Natives under the Native Claim Act of 1971 should be so included. The uniqueness of this wilderness refuge should be kept in the Wilderness System.

I hope at the hearings that my voice may be heard to safeguard these natural resources.

Yours truly,
Irwin N. Tekulsky

568

MRS. JOHN T. TERRY
200 EAST 66TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director - Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife

Dear Sir:-

I am writing to recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. I join the conservationists in recommending that the total acreage be about 3,500000.

This is a unique wilderness refuge which should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System & not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife.

Sincerely yours
Constance W. Terry

Nov. 16 '73

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

178

ELIZABETH THACHER
4831 Thacher Road
Ojai, California 93023

October 7, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please place this letter from me in the hearing record on Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

I write to support the plan to place the above named refuge ~~be placed~~ in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

I am very much interested in conservation and in preserving as much wilderness areas as we can in the U S A.

Yours very sincerely

Elizabeth Thacher

Elizabeth Thacher
member of THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Copies to
Senators Alan Cranston and John Tunney
Congressman Charles Teague

414

6609 Arroyo del Oso, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109
November 13, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We wish to express our support for including in the National Wilderness Preservation System those parts of Nunivak Island not selected by the villagers of Mekoryuk as well as the very important natural resources represented in tidal regions and submerged areas. Please make our request part of your official hearing record on the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

We feel that the importance of wilderness on Nunivak should preclude military use or road building and should be used as arguments to halt such activities. Boundaries are perhaps a problem, but surely it is only a minor one. The management difficulties of incorporating Eskimo activities within a Wilderness are just that, difficulties. Most activities would appear to be legal under the Wilderness Act.

Sincerely yours,

Philip D. Thacher
Aija Thacher

Philip D. Thacher
Aija Thacher

(151)

Chapman College ORANGE, CALIFORNIA 92666 • (714) 633-8821

November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Person:

This is a letter in support of the position that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for land to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act.

With this action, this unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources can be preserved for future generations. More importantly and humanistically, this action would be the best way to assure that the 250 Eskimos living on Nunivak can continue their subsistence way of life and therefore hold on to their unique cultural integrity.

We believe that Americans have reached new levels of ecological awareness and preserving the integrity of native cultures. Therefore, we believe an assessment of public sentiments would indicate wide public support and interest in the cause of wilderness preservation.

We respectfully request that this letter be placed in the hearing record.

Yours truly,

Gil Thibault

Gilbert Thibault
Assistant Professor of Sociology

Henry C. Koerper

Henry Koerper
Assistant Professor of Anthropology

cc: Senator Alan Cranston
Senator John Tunney
Congressman Andrew J. Hinshaw

842 E. Valley St.
Pasadena, Calif.
Nov. 8, 1973

(149)

Regional Director
Bureau of Wildlife, Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska

RECEIVED

Dear Sir,

Please place this letter in the hearing record ~~below~~ about the subject of making a large part of Nunivak Island a Wilderness. I believe this to be the best way of preserving this valuable part of our scenic and natural resources features in this island. The village of Mekoryuk and those areas selected by its Natives could be excluded from the Wilderness designation.

The muskox, the reindeer, the birds and the fish as well as the approximately 260 inhabitants of Nunivak Island will benefit by this Wilderness designation. In their names I thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

M. L. Thorne

(606)

9798 East LaMar Street
Spring Valley, California 92077
November 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We are writing to urge that Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System---except for the village of Mekoryuk and those lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. This would mean that a major part, about 3,500,000 acres, would thus be placed in the Wilderness System.

We feel that it is very important that the Natives should be able to continue their subsistence way of life there---and the best possible way to insure this is the designating of a Wilderness Wildlife Refuge. We have seen first hand, during time spent in Nome, what happens to Eskimo populations that are displaced and are forced by present circumstances to fit into an alien situation. It is a sad and seemingly hopeless predicament. We have done the Native people a great deal of harm. Past injustices to Eskimos should not be compounded. The providing of welfare funds is a poor and degrading substitute for the opportunity to live in the cultural subsistence patterns native to them.

The Natives' use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a "prior existing right" which is thus permitted to continue by the Wilderness Act.

We object to the Alaska State Highway Department's future plans to build a road around Nunivak. This goes against your Bureau's own policy of protecting the ecological integrity of the natural environment. This projected, possible road is a strong argument for designating the Refuge as a Wilderness Area. Nunivak Island needs protection from such road building.

The reindeer herding has not affected the Wilderness quality of the area. It has left the Refuge substantially "untrammeled" and is important to the subsistence needs of the Island's Native people.

We ask that you please make this letter a part of the hearing record. Nunivak Island is a great asset, both scenically and in wildlife, for Alaska and thus for the country. It should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System. We urge that the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife not relinquish it.

Thank you for your careful consideration of this important decision.

Yours truly,

Max H. Thornburgh D.D.S.
Margaret Thornburgh

Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Thornburgh

(472)

November 17, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage AK 99501

Dear Sir:

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record.

We wish to have three and a half acres of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge classed as wilderness in order to permanently protect the wildlife. Only the village of Mekoryuk and areas to be selected by the Natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act should be excluded. It is a sad commentary that while the native peoples owned the land it remained in a veautiful state with abundant plant and animal life but the whiteman has too often driven out plants and animals for his "progress" and development.

The use of the snowmobile by the Natives for subsistence is a prior existing right as it merely replaces the dogteam and so is permitted by the Wilderness Act.

Boundary problems are no argument against Wilderness-it merely means that clear cut boundaries may be needed.

It is odd that your booklet should claim that current management is directed "primarily at protecting the ecological integrity of the natural environment" and the wildlife and yet do not protest a proposed road corridor around the entire island! This is a prime reason for granting wilderness status to Nunivaki as such a road would lead to people pressures(litter etc. also) which would be harmful to wildlife andwould destroy many natural values.

The remarks about confilicts with military seem fallacious as to date military use has been confined to a Coast Guard-maintained lighthouse. The military is notorious for keeping land idle because "it might possibly need it some day". Often that day never comes but the status of the land is that it cannot be used for wilderness or anything else. This is a good example and wilderness is appropriate here.

Yours truly

757 Dexel, Detroit, MI 48215

Mr. & Mrs. R. Poland, Mr. & Mrs. C. Butcher, Mr. & Mrs. J. LaBerbe, Mrs. R. Roberts, Mr. & Mrs. C. Wilkins, Mr. & Mrs. A. Morency, Mr. & Mrs. J. Rakovan, Mrs. K. Knight

PHILLIPS THYGESON, M. D.
P. O. BOX 622
LOS ALTOS, CALIF. 94022

259

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 5, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing, as a frequent visitor to Alaska and as a hopeling conservationist, to urge that all of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, except native lands, be placed in the Wilderness System. I am writing my Congressman & the President

to this effect. I feel strongly the importance of this legislative measure

Yours sincerely

P. Thygesen M

547

7039 East Katchina Court
Tucson, Arizona 85715
18 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir: Re; Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

This letter is intended to emphasize our belief that, except for lands to be selected under the Native Claims Act, the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be included in the Wilderness System.

We must say that the objections of your Bureau hardly seem cogent. It is our understanding that use of snowmobiles for subsistence purpose by the Natives is a Wilderness Act prior existing right. The plan to build a highway around the island is certainly an additional reason for Wilderness protection, rather than against such inclusion, since we understand you are dedicated to protection of the natural environment and its ecological integrity. It has been pointed out that this is "one of the very few opportunities to establish a wilderness area in Alaska containing saltwater lagoons and estuaries".

For the sake of the Eskimos who live on the island and its internationally recognized importance for fisheries and wildlife, we again state our conviction that Nunivak Island National Wildlife Refuge should have Wilderness status.

Kindly include this statement in the hearing record.

Very sincerely,
Ernest H. Tilford
Frank Tilford
Margaret Tilford
Ernest H. Tilford
Margaret Tilford
Frank Tilford

(580)

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973

November 16, 1973

411 Cameron Place
Glendale, CA 91207

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Nunivak Island Wilderness

Gentlemen:

This letter is submitted for the hearing record in connection with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife proposal that no part of the Nunivak Refuge should be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

My thought is that the Nunivak Refuge must be classified as wilderness. It is important that some areas in the world remain unpolluted and untrammeled by man's thoughtlessness.

It is obvious that the BSFW plans to relinquish the area in future, either to the military or to private interests, and thus opposes a wilderness designation.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret L. Tirko

Margaret L. Tirko

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 10 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

11-15-73

463

Dear Sir:

I am writing you to recommend that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness system, subject to exceptions created by the Native Claims Act of 1971. I believe this is necessary for several reasons (1) The best way to be certain that Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Refuge in the Wilderness System. They would thus be permitted to continue use of their snowmobiles for subsistence purposes. (2) This unique wilderness, which I hope to some day visit and explore, should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge system and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife (3) Conflicting uses, such as those proposed by the Alaska Highway Department and the military's potential use, are not significant enough to justify allowing this beautiful natural area to be destroyed. Please preserve Nunivak for myself, my children, and my grandchildren.

I request that my letter be placed in the hearing record

Sincerely yours,

Ron Tipton

1004 22nd St. NW
Washington D.C.
20037

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

511

945 Matadero Ave.
Palo Alto, Calif. 94306
November 19, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We realize this letter may not arrive by November 23--with Thanksgiving holiday in the middle. Would you please place it anyway in your hearing record? Thank you.

We support Alaska conservationists who recommend the following:

1. All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The Total acreage conservationists are recommending is about 3,500,000 acres.

2. Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior right permitted under the Wilderness Act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

3. This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely yours,

John E Todd

John E. Todd

Joyce T. Todd

Nov. 14, 1973

431

Regional Director
BSFW
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska

MR ALAN R TOKUNAGA
BOX 945
WAILUKU, HAW.
96793

Dear Sir:

Please have this letter placed in the November 23 Hearing Record on the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge.

I am not an active member of any Conservation group but I support them in their quest to preserve areas for purposes other than commercial. It disturbs me greatly to read about how man has desecrated so many areas to the detriment of future generations. It must surely be possible to set aside some areas to preserve wildlife and I am of the opinion that, at this point in time, whatever can be saved should be.

Personally, extinction as related to any wildlife is a dirty word. How can man, a rational animal, be so selfish as to allow this to happen?

If placing Nunivak in the Wilderness System will be advantageous to conservation, then I'm all for it and I want to be on record supporting their efforts.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Alan Tokunaga

523

11408 Golden Gate Ave. N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111

November 20, 1973

U.S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am convinced that the proper management guidelines will be provided by Wilderness designation. The Natives may still be permitted the use of their snowmobiles under the prior use clause of the Wilderness Act and Wilderness protection will help insure a continuing subsistence for the Natives. Please adopt the conservationists proposal for the Nunivak Island Wilderness.

Sincerely,

Phil Tollefsrud

Phil Tollefsrud

"What We Need More Than A New Courthouse Are New People In The Courthouse"

TUTEUR FOR SUPERVISOR

338

FIFTH DISTRICT

PHONE — 255-2182
(CALL COLLECT FROM AMERICAN CAYON AREA)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 5 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1393 Green Valley Rd.
Napa, CA 94558
10 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Please excuse my delay in not acknowledging the copy of the Nunivak Wilderness Study Summary sent to me earlier this year. Having had the opportunity to spend some time in the Central Brooks Range, I am very interested in the entire Alaskan future.

I am also interested in Alaska as a local politician; because even though Alaska seems remote from Napa County it is a symbol of the recreational opportunities that my constituents so vocally wish to protect.

I was amazed at the conclusions drawn by your study, that Nunivak Island not be proposed as wilderness, and I hope that you will change your recommendation when you forward the proposal to the Congress. None of the drawbacks you mention in the Summary appear to be of any significance especially when weighed against the potential harm that could come to Nunivak Island without wilderness protection or should the Bureau's excellent management for any reason terminate.

I urge you to preserve this important part of our National heritage- first for its own inhabitants, secondly for the rest of the American people.

Sincerely,

John Tuteur
5th District Supervisor

(PRINTED ON 100% RECYCLE WASTE)

489

1421 S.W. 13th Ave., Gainesville, Fla.
Nov. 19, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Director;

The Nunivak Refuge off the west coast of Alaska should be placed in our National Wilderness Preservation System, with the exception of the village of Mekoryuk and those areas to be selected by the natives by Dec. 18, 1974.

This is an area of delicate beauty which should be protected from the trampling hordes of travelling Americans. It is an important area for the preservation of many types of whales, including the rare Gray and Bowhead and the ENDANGERED Blue and humpback whales.. Also there is the Ribbon Seal, a rare species.

The preservation of a diversity of life forms enriches and insures the continuation of the quality of present and future existence on this unique Planet.

The less road-building done in the wilds the better. Mankind must learn that responsible citizenship sometimes involves staying home more and respecting the rights of creatures other than American Homo Stupidus.

Almost everywhere we go we pollute, exploit, and eventually destroy. Please keep me and everybody possible out of Nunivak as long as possible. Give the natives there a better deal than we did with the Indians. Put these 3.5 mil. acres into preservation for posterity, and please include my letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely yours, Mrs. Mack Tyner, Jr.
Mrs. Mack Tyner, Jr.

P.S. I support 125 organizations. Twenty-five of these are [illegible] in controlling the cancerous human growth in numbers and in protecting the legacy of our only habitable Planet.

The other hundred are [illegible] the educational, political, and [illegible] 78 mil. in '[illegible], 74 mil. in '70-'71, and 76 mil. in '71-'72. [illegible] per HOUR and rising.

EVERY BUREAU in our governmental system must study the human population problem as relevant to its own specific endeavors and become a part of the solution. The answer is not to put 70 people on every square mile of the earth's land surface and then double in 35 years. We must keep people out of the wilderness areas and harness the stork in the next six years. It will require only half the money we squandered in Viet Nam. ([illegible] bil. in 11 years !) As yet, we don't even invest 1 bil. per year in controlling the world's birthrate of 33 per 1000 per year.

Apt. 21 A
560 Riverside Drive
NYC, NY, ~~10027~~

Bureau of Sport Fish and Wildlife
RECEIVED

November 14, 1973

Columbia University in the City of New York

Office of Director
Anthropology
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

613 Philosophy Hall
New York, N.Y. 10027

412

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I have recieved and read the Wilderness Study Summary concerning Nunivak Island.

After reading it, I was startled to ~~[illegible]~~ discover that because Nunivak was a de facto wilderness the recommendation went against the wilderness proposal. Since then, I've learned that the excuses given for for that recommendation (snowmobiles and Native Claims) were totally unfounded, since snowmobiles for subsistence purposes are in fact permitted in the Wilderness System. So far as I can see, the only reason for not making ~~the~~ Nunivak a wilderness area is that some men--not natives--hope to make a profit in totally destructive and unnecessary road building.

I strongly urge full Wilderness designation be given both Nunivak and the tidal and submerged lands adjascent to it. Native rights can in this way be best protected against the greed of commercial interests ~~who~~ who might otherwise ~~[illegible]~~ 'develop' ~~a~~ Nunivak Refuge and so destroy wildlife, Native ways of life, and one of the really great wilderness areas left in America. Please enter this note in the record.

I strongly oppose the Bureau position. I strongly support conservationist and native claims stands that the entire area--except that assigned ~~the~~ native village--be given full wilderness designation. Sincerely, John Zentzecker

MRS. CHARLES A. VAILE
P. O. BOX 626
CORONA, CALIFORNIA 91720

262

November 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

We recently received information regarding the Nunivak Island Wilderness Preservation System. We visited Alaska two years ago and drove in our Wagoneer on all the main highways as well as flying to Glacier Bay and Barrow as we had a fairly good overview of the state. We found it a fascinating and a truly frontier country, probably the last in the United States. We would like to see it kept that way.

Since the special interest groups are rapidly nibbling away at the wilderness areas in the "Lower Forty Eight" we fear the same may happen in Alaska. If this is allowed to continue and to be extended into such remote places as Nunivak Island by the building of a road around it, that too, could be spoiled as are Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

Surely the native Eskinos who have lived here for over 2000 years, have their rights also as well as the many species of wildlife which abound on the Island and in its waters. We hope our government will not again make the grevious mistakes with the Alaskan natives which it has made with our native Indians.

We strongly urge that all of Nunivak National

Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System except for the lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. This unique wilderness refuge should be kept in the National Refuge System and NOT relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

We request that our letter be placed in the hearing record on this subject.

Yours very truly,

C. A. Vaile

C. A. Vaile

Dorothy M. Vaile

Dorothy M. Vaile

Copies to:
Senator Alan Cranston
Senator John Tunney
Representative Victor Veysey

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 11 1973

456

The Plaza
FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK
10019

The Regional Director
Bureau of Sport and Fisheries
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street,
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir.

Exclusive of McKarynk and areas to be selected by the natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, all of Kanuyak Refuge should be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation system. This unique wilderness refuge has natural scenic and wildlife resources that should be preserved and protected in the wilderness system

Will you please [illegible] in the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely

Edith Van Cleve.

555

2175 Bryant St.
Palo Alto, Ca. 94301
Nov. 18, 1973.

Office of the
Anchorage, Alaska

Gentlemen:

I am writing this letter, which I wish to be put in the record, to recommend that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. I am asking inclusion in wilderness of all tidal and submerged lands in the refuge.

I ask for use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes.

Thank you for your consideration. My husband and I visited Alaska th

(Mrs Robert A. Van Dercoer)

100% RECYCLED PAPER

301

311 Franklin Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801

November 13, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Nunivak Island Wilderness

Dear Sir:

I would like that my recommendation that approximately three million five hundred thousand acres on Nunivak Island be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System, be entered as a part of the official hearing record in this matter.

Very truly yours,

J. Van Dort

Jan Van Dort
Attorney at Law

JVD:vh
cc: Ted Stevens
Mike Gravel
Don Young

588

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
Nov 1 1973
Anchorage, Alaska

Beatrice Van Horne
112 Scenic St.
Santa Cruz, Calif 95060
November 15th, 1970

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I would like to see Nunavak Island placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System. I spent the whole of last summer kayaking and traveling in Alaska in connection with research on transportation systems. I interviewed many public officials, and became aquainted with many Alaskans. I spent time in several Native villages. During this time I feel I became well aquainted with some of the problems of Alaska, and came to somewhat understand the sentiment against "those people from California trying to lock up our resources ". Alaska is badly in need of a comprehensive system of land use and transportation planning so that its unique values will not be lost in the blind attempts for economic gain by Alaskans and by developers from the "lower 48".

In the face of the lack of such planning, one must rely on one's assessment of individual cases. I think Nunavak has so much to offer Alaskans and visitors that it should be put to its best possible use, namely, as part of the wilderness system.

Please include the above comments as part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Beatrice Van Horne

277

RECEIVED
Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1520 S. Oak Knoll Ave.
Pasadena, Calif.
Nov. 7th, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I hereby request that this letter be placed before the hearing board regarding the Nunivak Refuge. I believe that this area should be set aside in its entirity as a part of the Wilderness System. There is too much natural setting thereto allow it to fall prey to commercialism and polution.

Very truly yours,

Gordon D. ViGario

Gordon D. ViGario

(629)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

1865 211th Street
Bayside, New York
November 20, 1973

11360

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I agree and support the Alaskan conservationists in their recommendation that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System.

Truly yours,
Bernard Dillemaire

(416)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
2 1973
Office of the Director
Anchorage, Alaska

CINDY VOORSPUY
153 Bennett Ave.
S. I., N. Y. 10301
447-2841

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501
11/12/73

Dear Sir,

I firmly believe that Nunivak Island must be saved. I support the Alaskan conservationists that recommend all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for land to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationist are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence [illegible]

[illegible] the best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge ~~system and not relinquished by the~~ in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished [illegible]

in the hearing record.

Sincerely
Cindy Vobispey

567

RECEIVED
1973

394 Jackson Avenue
West Hempstead, N. Y.
11552

November 17, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir: Re: Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge

Please place my name with those Alaskan conservationists who are recommending that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge become a part of the Wilderness System. These islands are not only an important wilderness refuge but they are now another instance of a possible elimination of rightful Indian interests.

Because of these two important considerations I wish to object to the Bureau's proposed determination that these areas are not suitable for Wilderness status, and respectfully request that the needs of the Indians and these Wilderness lands be preserved.

Sincerely yours

George S. Vyverberg

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 24 1973
Office of Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

33

23 October 1973

Mr. Loren W. Croxton, Acting Area Director
Alaska Area Office
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U. S. Department of Interior
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Dear Mr. Croxton:

The Nunivak Wilderness study brochure provides what appears to be an excellent summary view of the area and its inhabitants. The fact that the island is the natural home of people who have been able to sustain themselves to satisfaction there argues that they should not be denied a means of livelihood. Yet I find the introduction of the snowmobile, which has replaced the dog-team, an unwelcome intrusion with every possibility of increased use. Therein lies the potential loss and destruction of the Wildlife Refuge.

When the native populace regards the island as 'theirs' it seems to me that many individuals would consider 'wilderness' designation as inappropriate off-limits if it interfered with their economic improvement. Yet some regulation is desirable if there is not be over-exploitation of the island's unique natural resources.

Total self-regulation may be preferable but is probably insufficient to withstand potential invasion by tourism. Hence, a cooperative program with the Department of Interior, established to protect the natural resources but also to permit optimum development of the native inhabitants, may be the best solution.

Sincerely yours,

Alma Toevs Walker

Alma Toevs Walker

1095 Ivywood Drive
Athens, Georgia 30601

H. Walker
1513 - 1st Ave
Yakima, Wa.

Nov. 8, '73.

H E WALKER
1513 S 1ST AVE
YAKIMA WA 98902

Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
NOV 9 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(86)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife

Dear Friends,

I am sorry you are trying to change the nature of native land selections in and around Nunivak, Alaska. Coin is now uncluttered by this and that which can be brought against it such as

Snowmobiling
Reindeer herding
Claims Settlement Act
Imprecise range boundary
Need for a road around Island
Conflicts with military or naval [illegible]

[illegible] ideologies that could [illegible]

I say [illegible] and leave what God has made for wildlife & the native people as it is.

Yours, H. E. & Mrs. H. E. Walker

and leave it a wilderness!

143

1020 Seneca Street
Seattle, Washington, 98101
9 September, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Through The Wilderness Society, of which I am a member, I learn of the desire of conservationists that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for certain lands used for the native village and lands selected by the natives of the Island for their own uses. I most heartily concur in this desire.

We are told of the abundant wild bird and animal life on and around this Island. It would be a tragedy to have this disturbed in any way.

I hope that we can make sure that as much as possible of our wild lands is included in the Wilderness Preservation system during the short time that remains to us to bring this about.

Meanwhile I hope that this area will be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Very truly yours,

Harriet K. Walker

(Miss) Harriet K. Walker

Regional Director Sir

I Am A Californian who is concerned with the Nuniuak Island Wilderness and its future. I am stongly suggesting the this wilderness be protected unde der the Wilderness Act. Which will include 3,500,000 acres.

Do you relize the importance of mataineing as much unmolested wilderness as possible? Alaska the Last Frontier. Where eslse can we go? As a child of God I ve learnd not to put my Hope in mans world because its destiniey has already been determained. Any body liveing in the world can tell you that by looking out your window or news papers.

But thats no excuse for helping it along. Shall we threat this beautiful wilderness which God our creation has made from his unconditionable love? if you [illegible]

I am requesting that my letter be placed in the Hearing Record.

Thanks
And God bless you
Randy Watterson
746 Posada wy
Fremont Calif
(94536)
Phone 792-2238

(458)

486 Ninth Street
Brooklyn NY 11215
November 13 1973

Bureau of
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

I support the recommendation of Alaskan conservationists that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge (exclusive of lands selected under the Native Claims Act) be designated as wilderness and brought into the national Wilderness System. The reasons which you cited in reaching the opposite conclusion (as reported by the Wilderness Society) include several suggestions which seem clearly threatening to the preservation of the wilderness qualities of the Refuge, and therefore suggest additional need for inclusion in, rather than exclusion from, the Wilderness System.

Please place my letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,
Eric Walther
ERIC WALTHER

623

Bolton Landing, N.Y. 12814
Nov. 15, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

As a conservationist interested in the heritage of all young people, I beg you to act to keep the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge (except for Native claims) in the Wilderness System, approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Sincerely,
Caroline Warriner
(Warriner)

No 3. (161)

Dear ~~Sirs~~:

I want to urge that all of Nunivak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge, except for lands selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, be placed in the Wilderness System. The musk ox herd, and the nesting colonies of seabirds, among other things, are of enough value to warrant Wilderness System protection. The use of snowmobiles by the natives can continue under the Wilderness Act, and if current management is in fact primarily to protect the ecology the possible highway is unnecessary. The Wilderness Act would protect the area from this destruction.

Please reconsider your stand & allow this area to be preserved. You'll only lose it by leaving it unprotected.

Billie Warson
1418 10th St
Santa Monica Cal.

RECEIVED

(43)

Patricia Washington
4762 - A South Capitol Terrace
Wash, D.C. 20032

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 6 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am sending this letter so that it may be placed in the record of hearings concerning the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife's proposal to deny wilderness classification to this island refuge must be re-examined, and hopefully, discarded in favor of one more closely aligned with the character and needs of not only the island itself, but of its Eskimo inhabitants.

The Alaskan conservationists who recommend that the refuge be placed in the Wilderness System have carefully investigated and documented all the conflicts cited by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife, and have found them to be unfounded and inconclusive. To apply wilderness designation to a major part of Nunivak Refuge would preserve the values inherent in the area and also the way of life as practiced by a people for over two thousand years. Surely reasons such as these deserve action. However, the actions proposed and supported by the Bureau of SF & W do not take into account the major concerns at hand. Therefore, they should be actively opposed, and eventually, disregarded.

Thank You,
Patricia Washington
Patricia Washington

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

116 Broad Avenue
Leonia, N.J. - 07605
November 11, 1973

377

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska - 99501

In re: Nunivac Island, Alaska, letter for hearing record for placing Nunivac National Wildlife Refuge in the National Wilderness Preservation System

Dear Sir:

I support the conservationists and ecologists of Alaska in their support of the above.

(1) All of the Nunivac National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except lands that the natives of the island may select under the Native Claims Act,

(2) As snowmobiles for subsistence purposes are existing rights permitted under the Wilderness Act, [illegible] that the natives can continue their subsistence way of life by placing the Nunivac National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

(3) This unique wilderness refuge with its ecological system, nesting places for numbers of birds resting place for migratory birds, etc. should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife.

Sincerely Yours
P. Maxwell Weaver, 3rd

(438)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

P.O. Box 164
Hill City, SD.
Nov. 13, 1973

Post Office Box 164
Hill City, South Dakota
57745

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir;

I recommend all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims act. The total acreage, I am recommending, is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

Please enter my letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely Yours,

Lucille Wedge

(34)

P.O. Box 80425
College 99701

October 24, 1973

Dr. Gordon Watson - Area Director
Bureau of Sport Fishery and Wildlife
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
OCT 25 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Dr. Watson:

This letter expresses my response to the Nunivak Island wilderness study. Please include the letter in the public hearing record on the Bureau's wilderness proposal.

In the past I have favored the designation of extensive wilderness areas within Alaskan units of the national refuge system, including Izembek, Kenai, and several island refuges. I expect to favor wilderness designations in units soon to be reviewed. However, I do not favor such action on Nunivak Island at this time.

There are four basic reasons for my position. First, introduced reindeer and muskox have significantly affected terrestrial ecosystems on Nunivak, lessening the naturalness of the area today. Second, intensive management of the reindeer by Mekoryuk residents will, in the foreseeable future, preclude reversion of plant and animal associations to a more natural or undisturbed condition. Third, snowmobiles, presently necessary to the islands people, are not compatible with wilderness maintenance. Fourth, firm land use classifications are somewhat premature at present pending Native land selections and boundary affirmation or modification.

However, I urge the Department of Interior to improve

its knowledge of, and ability to protect, Nunivak's very considerable natural values.

For one thing, I hope the Department will flatly oppose construction of a road around the island. Such a road (could it have been proposed in earnest?) is economically ridiculous and ecologically dangerous.

For another, after refuge boundaries are re-drawn I think it will be absolutely essential for the Bureau to seek cooperative agreements a) with the state on the protection of waters, submerged lands, or tidelands whose joint management is required to maintain sea birds, fish, and marine mammals of the island, and b) with Native corporate or private landowners whose lands are valuable with respect to refuge objectives.

Thirdly, the executive order creating the refuge should be changed to eliminate the pre-emptive position of military agencies. Military or Coast Guard use should be limited to those activities that do not interfere with refuge management objectives. Each activity should be allowed only pursuant to a written agreement with the Secretary of Interior that spells out environmental safeguards.

Fourth, BSFW should undertake a thorough analysis of Nunivak's natural values as a basis for a long range management plan. And, lastly, the Bureau should examine present reindeer herding practices and snowmobile uses to see if they conflict with the enjoyment of other public land resources and experiences.

Sincerely yours,
Robert B. Weeden

Keene Sentinel
ESTABLISHED 1799 60 WEST ST. KEENE, N. H. 03431

604

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 14

Dear Sirs:

I strongly recommend that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be put in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Wildlife and Sport Fisheries.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Albert H. Weeks

Albert H. Weeks

The Daily Newspaper of Southwestern New Hampshire Published by Keene Publishing Corporation

487

BALDWIN ROAD
MT. KISCO
N. Y. 10549

Nov 22, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I would like to go on record in support of the placing of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness system. We have simply got to protect our remaining beautiful lands from the ravages of our own civilization.

Sincerely yours,

Susan F. C. Weil
(Mrs. Peter Weil)

196

Terry Martin Weiler
250 Surfview Dr.
Pacific Palisades, Calif. 90272

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED

November 10, 1973

NOV 12 1973
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing in support of placing approximately 3.5 million acres of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge into the National Wilderness Preservation System. Please add my statement to the hearing record.

After carefully reading about the unique scenic and wildlife values of Nunivak Island, as well as its importance as a great resource to its Natives, I am convinced that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge except for the lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act, be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

I was very astounded by the BSFW decision not to place any of Nunivak Island into the Wilderness System and I was also very displeased with its argument that the use of snowmobiles by the Natives is not compatible with wilderness classification. What the BSFW does not understand is that the use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes by the Natives is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act; and the best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge into the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be placed in the National Wilderness Preservation System and not be relinquished by the BSFW.

Yours Sincerely,

Terry Weiler

(367)

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

3355 Mac's Rd.
Redding, Calif. 96001
Nov. 11, 1973

Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am writing in regard to the hearings for Wilderness status for Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. I have received the Bureau's publication about this with their conclusion that this area should not have wilderness designation. The reasons given--use of snowmobiles, raising of reindeer and use by the military of a lighthouse are all uses included in the original Wilderness Act and not incompatible with the Wilderness designation. I recommend making all of the present Refuge Wilderness except for the area around the village of Mekoryuk and those areas to be selected by the Natives under the Native land claims Act.

The unique wildlife values in this area and the unique way of life of the natives make it important that it be preserved in its present state. The Bureau should not give up control of any of this area, or allow a road to be built, which is not compatible with present uses.

A natural state for Nunivak will be the best means of insuring the continuation of the natives' way of life.

Yours truly,

Muriel Weisberg

Please make this part of the hearing record.

372

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
CENTRE STREET
DOVER, MASSACHUSETTS 02030
ST. 5-0043

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

U.S. Dept Of Interior - Fish + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. St. C
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs,

I wish to give my strong support for the existence of the Kuniwak National Wildlife Refuge. Especially if the Pipe line is built.

Fully yours
Rose Fleeler

654

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

3402 Sirius
El Paso, Texas
21 November, 1973

79904

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

The various factors pro and con regarding Wilderness Status for Nunivak Island have been widely discussed in recent conservation literature. After perusing the arguments I have come to the conclusion that the entirety of Nunivak Island except for Native land selections should be afforded Wilderness Status. This is most compatible with continuance of the Native subsistence way of life. Noting that use of snowmachines by Natives for subsistence purposes is allowed in Wilderness Areas, this does not appear to be an obstacle. The nebulous discussion of a road for some vague purpose seems to be a tenuous argument against protection of this magnificent Wildlife Refuge. It seems obvious that the finest use of Nunivak Island is wilderness. I strongly support the Alaska conservationists' recommendation of a 3.5 million acre Wilderness. Please include my statement in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Ralph A. Wells, M.D.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 8 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

74

926 3rd Avenue East
Kalispell, Montana 59901
November 5, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I take this means of expressing my views regarding the creation of Nunavak Wilderness Area, and request that this note be placed in the hearing record of November 23.

I feel that the National Wildlife Refuge System should be retain retained and that this territory should not be relinquished to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries. The entire area should be included in the Wilderness Act.

Since the snowmobile has been adopted by the natives, I see no reason to deprive the natives of their use, and I see no element of incompatability with wilderness classification.

I would urge that the entire area be placed under wilderness classification except such areas as may be allotted to the natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Very truly yours,
Harry A. Westley
Harry A. Westley

439

Mrs. Winslow Wheeler
Riverview Road
Irvington-on-Hudson, New York 10533

RECEIVED
1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Nov. 12, 1973

Dear Sir -

I heartily support the proposal that Nunivak Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness system, with the exception of lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. Use of snowmobiles by the Eskimos for subsistence purposes is a prior right.

Sincerely,

Harriet Wheeler

RECEIVED
1987
Office of the
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear sir:

Please include this letter in the record of the hearing on wilderness classification for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

I strongly favor the recommendation of Alaska conservationists that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge (except native claims) be placed in the Wilderness System.

Speaking as one who has had some experience of the Alaskan wilds and learned the life of one of its native peoples (having spent a winter at King Cove), I am convinced that wilderness status can be not only compatible with native ways but will serve to ensure the continuance of these ways. F[illegible] [illegible] of the area, I urge you to propose wilderness status for all of Nunivak.

Darrel K. Whipple
Route 1, Box 431
Rainier, Oregon 97048

392

1308 S. E. GERMOND
ROSEBURG, OREGON 97470

November 12, 1973

Regional Director,
Bur. Sport Fisheries & Wildlife,
Alaska Area Office,
813 D St.,
Anchorage, Alaska.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Will you be kind enough to have this letter placed in the Nov. 23 hearing record on the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge.

We in Oregon are proud of what we have recently done in the way of wildlife sanctuaries for sea birds. Good solid protection.

In addition to various TV documentaries on endangered species of wildlife, we now have a new dimension; islands for seabirds. Even to the Falkland Islands. Even in prime time.

It is hoped that you will interpret this group of documentaries as reflecting the wide interest in such areas as Nunivak. Even fifty years from now the inclusion of the Nunivak W.R. in a wilderness system will look better than it may today. I strongly urge you to consider it.

Very truly yours,

Harris Whitaker

Harris Whitaker

390

Box 1132
Kodiak, Alaska
99615

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

11/12/73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

Dear Sir:

I would like this letter to be included in the record on the Nunivak Island Wilderness Proposal. I cannot help but to go along with The Wilderness Society and their beliefs that Nunivak should be designated a Wilderness area.

Sincerely,

Mark White

Mark White

file.

RUSSELL E. WHITING
2 MIDLAND GARDENS
BRONXVILLE, NEW YORK 10708

229

November 9, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir

You are urged to throw your support toward placing all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the National Wilderness System except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

The use of snowmobiles by the Natives is permitted and protected as a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act and so does not vitiate the claims being presented for qualification of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge as a candidate for Wilderness classification.

Now that policies with respect to Alaska are in a formative stage the time is right for protection of this area in perpetuity as Wilderness - before it is too late.

Please place this letter in the hearing record. Thanking you,

Sincerely
R E Whiting

Dear Sir.

263

I request that this letter be placed in the hearing record in support of the Alaska conservationists who urge that all of the Yukon National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System; excluding the lands selected by the Natives under the Natives Claims Act. I am a concerned citizen hoping to see this natural resource conserved for posterity. Thank you

Steven Widrick
230 E. 2 St. Apt. 1C
N.Y.C. 10009

199

David R.A. Wierdsma, art

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

11/6/73

Dear Sirs:
Please place this letter in the hearing record.

As we Americans approach our Bi Centennial Celebration, we also face immediately a pollution problem of our own doing.

The Nunivak Eskimos have maintained a just respect for this Island for over 2,000 years.

We will hopefully clean up our own mess, and only then be justified in tampering with Nunivak Island.

There may be reasons but there are no excuses for not placing Nunivak in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

very truly yours,
David R.A. Wierdsma

205 East 78th Street
New York, N. Y., U.S.A. 10021

212/988-9484
212/988-9707

594

Bureau of ... RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

5307 Nevada Avenue, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20015
November 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing to request the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to reverse its decision and recommend placing all of Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System—except for the village of Mekoryuk and the land that the natives, under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, are allowed to select.

It is almost inconceivable that the BSFW could even think of not including Nunivak in the Wilderness System, considering the facts: Its wildlife values are of both national and international significance. Its sea-bird rookeries are among the world's largest, containing millions of birds, including—black-legged kittiwakes, common murres, pelagic cormorants, horned puffin, tufted puffin, parakeet auklet, crested auklet, pigeon guillemots, etc. Their nesting colonies and offshore feeding grounds must be protected.

Migrating emperor geese and black brant also feed and rest in the island's lagoons and bays.

In its waters, every species of Pacific salmon spawn. It harbors sea lions, walrus, and seals—harbor, ringed, bearded, and the (rare) ribbon seal—and, at times, whales.

The BSFW reasons for excluding Nunivak are not valid: Snowmobiling is a prior right and is permitted to continue under the Wilderness Act. Reindeer herding, also, is in accordance with the spirit as well as the wording of the Wilderness Act. A precise refuge boundary can well be drawn. Military use—so far none except a marine beacon—should not keep the island from Wilderness protection. Proposition for a possible highway all around the island(!). This, in fact, demonstrates the positive need for giving the refuge Wilderness protection.

Please include this letter in the Hearing Record.

Sincerely,

V. Elisabeth Willet

V. Elisabeth (Weggel) Willet
Member,
Sierra Club National Wildlife Committee

528

Camp Kapitachouane

KAPITACHUAN CLUB, P.Q.
via SENNETERRE, P.Q.

Wilderness canoe trips for boys in the Province of Quebec

DIRECTORS AND WINTER ADDRESSES

Roderick Beebe, Jr.
The Gunnery School
Washington, Conn. 06793

Carl H. Williams
Salisbury School
Salisbury, Conn. 06068

Carl Williams
218½ W. Sweet
Missoula Mt. 59801

Fish and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am writing this to urge reconsidering your decision to leave the Rainbow Wildlife Refuge in its unclassified status. This is the time to act and include this area within the National Wilderness system. I hope you will reconsider your recommendation.

Sincerely,
Carl Williams

274

EVAN M. WILSON
3145 O STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007

November 7, 1973

Regional Director,
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife,
Alaska Area Office,
813 D Street,
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Dear Sir:

I am writing in connection with the proposal to place the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge under the Wilderness Sysytem. I understand that your Bureau is opposed to designating any of the Refuge as wilderness, whereas the conservationist groups favor such action. From the information available to me, it would appear that the island is a unique site for certain birds and animals which possesses great scenic and wildlife resources. I therefore am in support of the proposal of the conservationists that all of the Refuge be placed in the Wilderness Sysytem, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

I would appreciate it if my letter is placed in the hearing record.

Very truly yours,

Evan M. Wilson

Evan M. Wilson

531

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 23 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

11-18-73

Dear Sir,

I am writing to say that I support the alaskan conservationists who are recommending that:

all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purpose is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness act. The best way to assure that the Natives can continue their subsistence way of life is to place Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife resources of both national and international significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife.

Please make this letter part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Richard Wilson
2111 Nimitz Drive
Des Plaines, Ill. 60018

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 8 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

83

4242 92nd Ave., S.E.
Mercer Island, Wash. 98040
Nov. 5, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I note by the press that the Bureau has recommended - or are intending to recommend - that the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should not be put in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This letter is written in order to record a voice in opposition to that position, and urging the Bureau to reconsider its stand.

Of course, the land claimed by the Natives should not be included in the Wilderness System, but if the rest of the area is not included as Wilderness the natives' way of life will eventually go down the drain. Haven't we done enough damage to natives in all 50 states already? There is precious little wilderness left anywhere, so let's keep what little there is.

Nunivak is famous for its muskox herd, and for the successful subsistence use of reindeer by the natives. Surely, the best way to preserve these things is to retain Nunivak in approximately its present state.

Very truly yours,

Charles A. Winter

Charles A. Winter

ROBERT A. WITZEMAN, M.D.
4619 EAST ARCADIA LANE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85018

382

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 4 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Nov. 9, 1973

Regional Director
Alaska Area Offfice
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

It is very important that Nunivak Island be included in the U.S. wilderness system. This gem of an island has the true features of wildness. Look at the statement that 25 visitors have visited the island in the last 10 years. Even if this figure is 1000% incorrect it would be an ideal wilderness area by comparison with many of our overused popularized areas.

It would be unfair to deny this island wilderness classification just because the native population of a meagre 250 eskimos is dependent upon snowmobiles. Certainly their annual incomes are not such that they are the irresponsible type of snowmobilers who plague the wildlife and serenity of our 48 contiguous states.

Set this island aside from the threats of future multiple use development. You know what the implications of that word mean and that it would be the end of a pristine ecologically harmonious situation.

The alcids and pelagic avian species of the adjacent islands should be considered as another reason for the inclusion of Nunivak into a wilderness classification. Rookeries which contain pelagic cormorants, horned puffins, parakeet and crested auklets are of particular interest to american citizens who would make special birdwatching and wildlife observing trips to Alaska.

Please include the preceding remarks as part of the hearing record. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert A. Witzeman, M.D.

Robert. A. Witzeman, M.D.
President, Maricopa Audubon Society
Phoenix, Ariz.

11/11/73

374

LLW

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 14 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sirs:

As a member of the Wilderness Society, I feel that the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge should become a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Nunivak Island can only be harmed if it is excluded from the Wilderness System. Its delicate ecological balance will ultimately be destroyed in the name of ~~the~~ progress if the area is relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Please place this letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Bill Wise

1922 ~~G~~ Grace Cove
Hollywood, CA, 90068

306

4010 Hulman Street
Terre Haute, Indiana 47803
November 13, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 3 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Although I am not a resident of Alaska, I am taking the liberty of writing you because I am deeply concerned that our country should preserve as much as possible of the wilderness and near-wilderness areas which still exist. As I understand the situation, there is nothing to impede the fulfillment of governmental obligations to the native Eskimos, if the Nunivak Refuge were placed within the Wilderness System; and there would be a far better chance of retaining the natural environment of this as yet unspoiled land.

Every day brings depressing new evidence of the enormous damage we have done to the planet which must support our life-systems. The task of slowing down and eventually reversing our destructiveness has already assumed appalling proportions. Why should we open up any more territory to the risk? Please listen to the informed conservationists in your state who are asking you to place Nunivak within the Wilderness System, and please add this appeal to the others in your hearing record. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Cynthia N. Wolfe
(Mrs. Robert G. Wolfe)

354

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 0 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 0 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 10, 1973

Harold Wm. Wood, Jr.
1031 Alice St.
Davis, Calif. 95616

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I would like to make a statement to be included in the hearing record for the wilderness study of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge.

I disagree with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife's conclusion that no part of the Refuge should be designated as wilderness. The great majority of Nunivak Island possesses many wilderness qualities, by the Bureau's own admission.

A Wilderness Area of some 3,500,000 acres can be established on Nunivak to better fulfill the purpose of the Wildlife Refuge. The village of Mekoryuk and all lands to be selected by the Natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 should not be classified as wilderness. The remaining area, the greater part of the island, should be designated as wilderness, with the reindeer herding and native's use of snowmobiles recognized as a prior existing right. Such use is permitted by the Wilderness Act, and this type of use still leaves the Refuge with its wilderness quality.

Wilderness designation is necessary in order to protect the unique values of wildlife and also the culture of the native residents. Without such designation, future road systems could be built which would be detrimental to the welfare of both the natives and wildlife of the island.

Any complications in establishing Wilderness protection of Nunivak created by military use should be handled by restricting military use to the existing Coast Guard beacon on Cape Mohican.

The few problems posed by native use and military use are not so great as to deny wilderness [illegible] wilderness [illegible] of high quality wilderness potential, and should be classified [illegible] of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Sincerely,

Harold Wm. Wood, Jr.

Harold Wm. Wood, Jr.

(109) Saturday
11/3/73

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Dir
Bur of Fisheries & Wildlife
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

I am writing in support of conservationists who are requesting that the Nunivak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Nat'l Wilderness Preservation System except for lands to be selected by the Eskimos under the Native Claims Act. Please include my letter in the hearing record.

Sincerely yours,
Albert C. Woodcock
450 E. 20TH ST
New York, NY 10009

November 1973

(84)

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir -

I wish to have this letter included in the hearing record regarding the Nunivak Island Wilderness Area.

I strongly support Alaskan conservationists who ~~support~~ recommend that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness system (except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act). It should not be relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries; instead, under the Wilderness Act we [illegible] Alaskan citizens will continue [illegible] and that the area will remain unspoiled.

Sincerely,

Mrs. L. J. Woodyatt
2850 Rosemary Lane
Falls Church, Virginia

December 4, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 7 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(53)

Nora Workman

I have read over the information given out by the Wilderness Society and for me it isn't enough. What is meant by a "Wilderness"? Does it mean that absolutely no one can touch it, or does it mean that it is open for public traffic? What does the Bureau propose is done with it?

I think that Nunivak ought to be protected from logging, from careless hunts and from anything else that would upset the balance of the island. I think that somehow, the people who care about wildlife should get a chance to see it by hiking, canoeing and roughing it, but not so much that there is more human than animal life. There is very little wilderness left that hasn't felt the touch of man and [illegible] who can keep it from getting mauled by axes, and dams and litter...

Lets preserve the few remaining spots left so that people can be reminded of what a tree is and what fresh air smells like and what unpolluted water tastes like, but most important, that some animals have a chance to live unbothered by the touch of man.

P.S. please make sure that this is placed in the hearing record. Thank-you

—Tina Wickman
1506-11th East
Seattle, Wash 98112

348

Eleanor Roosevelt Wotkyns

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 - 1973

315 East 9th St
Davis, Ca, 95616
November 9, 1973

Dear Sirs:

Will you please place this letter in your hearing record on the subject of the Nunivak Island Wilderness. I propose that some 3.5 million acres of the land that is now classified as Wilalife Refuge be placed in the wilderness system; with the exception of lands to be selected by the natives under the Natives Claims Act.

Sincerely yours

Eleanor R. Wotkyns

RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

(96)

213 Commonwealth Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22301

November 5, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

I have never visited Nunivak Island, although I have visited much of Alaska, but I intend to someday. And when I do, I want it to still be in the national wildlife refuge system. I am a great believer in the refuge system but I am not sure some of your own people are. I keep hearing that some of you would let it slip away, including Nunivak. If you refuge people only knew it and knew how to utilize it to good advantage, you'd find yourselves with a kind of solid public support few federal agencies have ever experienced. Don't let it be said of you that you "blew it."

However, this is being written in behalf of Nunivak Wilderness--about 3,500,000 acres of it. My reasons are as follows:

1. Congressional wilderness designation will prohibit the Bureau from surrendering the refuge if indeed this is what you have in mind;

2. Wilderness will stop the bulldozer mentality of the Alaska State Highway Department which has learned its lessons from 48 other similar mentalities, all subservient to the highway lobby and all largely hostile or at least indifferent, to environmental, ecological and historical values.

3. Wilderness will in no way be harmful to the interests of Nunivak's natives or the land withdrawals they may make under the Native Claims Act. Indeed it will perpetuate the natural values so essential to their well-being. I am sure you people understand that the Wilderness Act, in these circumstances, would not preclude their use of snowmobiles. Why do you take the position that it does? As I understand it, everything that the natives do on the island is subsistence related including the snowmobiles and the reindeer herds.

I can think of no better way to bring real harm to Nunivak's inhabitants than to cause them to lose wildlife refuge status or to otherwise permit destructive developments. Why don't you guys recognize a gem of an opportunity to let something alone for a change? Here apparently is one of the world's rare situations where man and nature can still function in a compatible way in a wilderness setting. And the Bureau comes through with a non-suitable for wilderness recommendation. Thanks for nothing. I hope the Congress overrides you in a big way. I'll sure help.

Sincerely

ATWright

Arthur T. Wright

355

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 15 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

123-25 82nd Avenue
Kew Gardens, New York
11415
November 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

Dear Sir,

I support the recommendation that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Natives Claims Act.

Thank you for permitting me to express my views on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Corbin M. Wright

Corbin M. Wright

232

November 10,1973

The Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear sir:

I am writing to urge that all of the Nunivak Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except those lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. This would approximate 3,500,000 acres added to our Wilderness System. As a patriotic and humane act it would preserve one of our most valuable remaining natural resources, while justly recognising the native peoples' claims to self support by sustaining a natural balance in the areas they occupy.

The ravages brought about by development, such as road building and for military purposes, are irreversible. Our generation has no authority to destroy the heritage of those who come after us.

I have studied advantages and disadvantages of this proposal and am aware that there are problems requiring solutions and in planning details and am convinced they can be solved.

Please heed my plea to save this valuable island as it is, while there is yet time.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Dorothy S. Wright

Dorothy S. Wright, Mrs.
110 Orange Drive
San Luis Obispo, Ca 93401

I request that my letter be placed in the Nov. 23, 1973 Official Hearing Record.

PRESIDENT
Gladys Stone Wright
344 Overlook Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana
47906

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
Nora Arquit
130 Christopher Circle
Ithaca, New York

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
Jean Howard
11642 Gilbert
Garden Grove, California

SECRETARY-TREASURER
Sharon Kisinger
135 Indian Rock Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana

HISTORIAN
Dorothy Stewart
203 E. Taylor
Benton, Illinois

Women Band Directors National Association

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Wisconsin
Donna Wirth
Washington
Sharon Horstman
West Virginia
Linda Ward

*Divisional Chairmen

Nov. 15, 1973

577

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

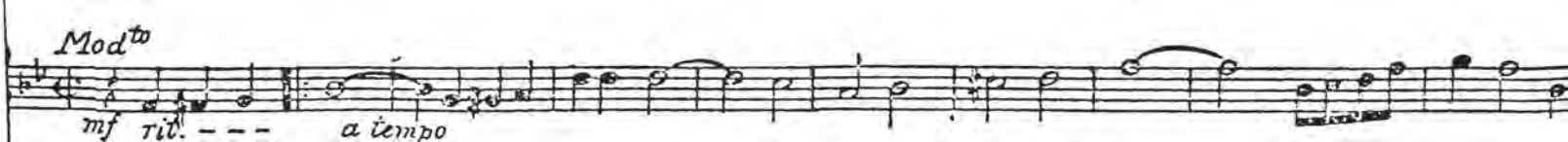
Dear Sir:

All of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The totalacreage conservationists are recommending is approximately 3,500,000 acres.

This unique wilderness refuge with its tremendous scenic and wildlife significance should be kept in the National Wildlife Refuge System and not relinquished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sincerely,

Gladys Wright
Director



202

150-05 12th Ave.
Whitestone, N.Y. 11357
Nov. 8, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries + Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

My husband + I strongly recommend that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. The total acreage conservationists are recommending is about 3,500,000 acres.

Thank you -

Sincerely,
The Rev + Mrs James Wyotzen
United Methodist Ch.

569

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 19 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Sunshine Canyon Rd.
Salina Star Rt.
Boulder, Co. 80302
Nov. 14, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Please include the following statements in the hearing record on Nunivak Wildlife Refuge:

I would like to see the entire refuge placed in the Wildnerness System, excepting for the lands to be selected by the Natives under the Natives Claims Act.

I believe that despite the use of some snowmobiles, the area is still substantially undisturbed.

Alaska and places like Nunivak are one of the last remaining areas of our country where we have the opportunity to add to our Wilderness System.

Thank you.

Michael Yokell

586

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

11/15/73

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office

Sir,

I am writing you in support of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge being placed in the Wilderness Preservation System. I feel with its scenic beauty and plentiful wildlife resources this unique Refuge should be preserved. It possesses many wilderness qualities which could be lost if not designated a wilderness area. With the abundance of wildlife on the Refuge and its offshore waters, this Refuge is important both nationally and internationally. Seabird rookeries number among the world's largest. Important part of the ocean ecosystem, these birds must be given the chance to survive, in peace. Other wildlife habitat the island, including Muskox. The waters surrounding the Refuge harbor many rare species. Here is a chance to establish a wilderness area containing saltwater lagoons and estuaries.

I strongly feel all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System except the village of Mekoryuk and those land selected by the natives under the Native Claims Act. Use of snowmobiles for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act. Lets insure the Natives subsistence way of life and protect the Refuges natural values, by placing Nunivak Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System. I would please like this letter placed in the hearing record. Thank you for your time.

Mr. Steve Zachary
205 E. 14th St.
Chico, Calif
95926

Ed Zahniser
1-E Northway
Greenbelt, Md. 20770

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973
Office of the Director
Anchorage, Alaska

190

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

November 7, 1973

Dear sir:

This letter is to comment on the negative wilderness recommendation your Bureau has published regarding Nunivak Island National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.

This refuge is a national treasure whose wildlife resource is of national and international significance, as you are well aware. I recommend that an approximately 3.5-million-acre wilderness be established there, permitting native snowmobile use for subsistence purposes as a prior existing use permitted by the 1964 Wilderness Act. This 3.5 million acres should not include those lands selected by the natives under the 1971 Native Claims Settlement act before the deadline of December 18, 1974. Nor should that selection in any way preclude a wilderness designation for those lands and surrounding submerged lands of the refuge.

I think it is preposterous and irresponsible that you should suggest that possible future "need" for a road projected by the ~~Alaska~~ Alaska State Highway Department is a viable reason to conclude that no wilderness should be designated at Nunivak. The existence of a marine beacon is likewise spurious reason for such a conclusion. On that point I would simply recommend revision of the Executive Order establishing the refuge to reflect current national values and priorities today.

It is my opinion that a wilderness designation is the only viable means to assure the continued existence of the native lifestyle on Nunivak, including their successful and important reindeer herding.

I can only conclude that your recommendation for no wilderness is a front for a future desire to relinquish the refuge. This would be a near-criminal act. It looks like once again ordinary citizens must look to the responsiveness of Congress for satisfaction in the handling of their public land matters. This is a shame. You all could be such consistent agents of good.

Sincerely,
Ed Zahniser

Please include this letter in the official hearing record.

cc: Maryland Congressional Delegation
Rogers C. B. Morton

576

Mathias Zahniser
November 15, 1973

CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sirs:

I wish to recommend as strongly as I can that you support the inclusion of all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge in the Wilderness System with the exception of those lands selected by the natives of the island under the Natives Claims Act.

As a nation we have wasted much of our resources. We have seen the extinction of many of our native animal species. We have thoughtlessly destroyed much of the exciting culture of our native Americans. We have always done this either in the name of progress or "for their own good."

It seems that Alaska is one of those rare gifts given to a people— a second chance to do over again well what they did so poorly the first time.

Nunivak Refuge is a crucial home for a plethora of wildlife. It has an abundance of wild fish and game enabling the inhabitants to subsist in traditional patterns without destroying the ecological balance and wilderness character of the area.

It would be a CRIME to allow pseudo purist consideration like the presence of snowmobiles (needed by the inhabitants) and the hearding of reindeer to open this area to exploration from an ever-expanding and never satisfied mainland culture. Roads will come, markets will be developed, a way of life will be destroyed.

I am not here advocating a zoological garden of men and animals. Ways should be open for these inhabitants of the island who wish to participate

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN 48859

CENTRAL MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

more fully in the majority of cultures of the United States. But let us not exploit this tiny remnant of wilderness and its way of life for our own ends in the name of concern for the improvement of conditions on this island.

We shall be watching developments in Anchorage on this issue with interest. Let us handle our "second chance" with wisdom and gratitude.

Sincerely yours,

Mathias Zahniser

Mathias Zahniser
Assistant Professor
in Religion Studies

cc/
The Honorable Elford Cederberg
The Honorable Robert Griffin
The Honorable Phillip Hart.

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN 48859

621

Ben Zuckerman
Apt E
1810 Bonita Ave
Berkeley, Calif
94720
Nov 12, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 1 - 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir,

We hope that your Bureau will recommend that all of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the National Wilderness System. The terrible state of American wildlife due to loss of habitat requires that we take immediate measures to protect areas such as Nunivak Island now before paved roads, [illegible] and other monuments of civilization appear in abundance on this island. The area in which the Eskimos now live could be excluded from Wilderness classification & the rest of the island should be protected.

[illegible]

Phyllis Zuckerman

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 12 1973

276
Sat
3 Nov 73

Dear Sir-

I would like to make a few statements concerning the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. I believe all of this Refuge should be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. I would appreciate my letter being placed in the hearing record. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Ralph Zusman

Ralph Zusman
1523 11th St. Apt. H
Santa Monica, Calif. 90401

TELEGRAM

RCA Alaska Communications, Inc.

1973 NOV 24 AM 10 25

Late

O

24003 SITKA ALASKA 12 11-24 1145A PST

PMS REGIONAL DIRECTOR BUR. OF SPORTS FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

02663

ALASKA AREA OFFICE 813 D STREET

ANCHORAGE ALASKA

BT

WE RECOMMEND THAT NUNIVAK WILDLIFE REFUGE BE PLACED IN

THE WILDERNESS SYSTEM.

STEVEN AND JANNET ANDERSEN

Note P/W 12/5

P.O. Box 601
Davis, CA 95616
December 4, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
DEC 11 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

Please include this letter in the public hearing record for the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge wilderness study.

I stroggly object to the conclusion reached by the Bureau in recommending no wilderness for Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge. In reading the Bureau's brochure on the island, I found numerous reasons for designating a substantial acreage of the Refuge as wilderness.

While possibly an unfortunate change in lifestyles for the natives, the use of snowmobiles should be no reason for this land to be open to other abuses. The Wilderness Act was written with exceptions to provide for special cases where non-conforming uses are established and are deemed necessary. Since oil is a finite resource, and since under our President's current course of action we will deplete the world's reserves before the end of the century, the use of snowmobiles can be considered as a temporary use anyway.

I find nothing wrong with allowing the natives to select their lands for their own uses and having the remainder of the Refuge classified as wilderness. There is also nothing wrong with allowing the public lands to be used for the purposes of reindeer grazing by the natives. The Wilderness Act was not passed for the purpose of classifying only "totally pure" wild lands, for there are none. All land on this planet has been tainted by man, but to varying degrees. Therefore the wilderness of California - complete with snow survey devices, water diversion dams, abandoned roads, active mines, and smog - is in our national system because it is the best we can do. The same should hold true for Nunivak.

Finally, the need for another highway in this country, especially one ringing a wildlife refuge, is the dream of engineers past. The world is changing, and changing rapidly. Perhaps this is not seen now in Alaska as it is in the lower forty-nine, but the unlimited growth of the first half of this century is drawing to an end. The new age of quality, not quanity, of life is coming. And one of the most important parts of this quality is the preservation of wilderness.

Sincerely,

Jim Eaton

Jim Eaton

I. N. HAGAN • CHALK HILL, PENNSYLVANIA 15421

Late.
P/M 24

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 27 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 23, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

My attention has been drawn to the destiny that awaits Nunivak Island, Alaska. I hope with the persuasion of conservation-minded citizens you can be induced to create wilderness status to this unique island. This unspoiled area deserves preservation status as an upshot of its rich wildlife resources, the Eskimos and its primitive situation.

Please seriously consider embracing the entire 3.5 million acres as Wilderness. The presence of sea lions, walrus, seals, musk ox and whales commend such status. Additionally, the seabird rookeries and the fish life should be sustained. We feel likewise about the vast and varied fish life.

Wilderness designation is an imperative.

Kindly include my letter in the hearing record.

Yours sincerely,

I. N. Hagan

I. N. Hagan

INH:jyh

Fish and Wildlife
RECEIVED
DEC 3 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

November 20, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife
Alaska Area Off.

Dear Sir:

Here is our urgent request that you do what you can to save Nunivak as a wilderness.

6114 Tampa Ave
Reseda, Calif.
91335

Robert
Katherine
Phyllis
Kemberger

Dec. 8, 1973

late
P/M 12/2

Reg. Director
Bureau of Sports Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska

HENRY M LAGERGREN
208 N 27TH AV
YAKIMA WA 98902

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
DEC 11 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir: My letter is late due to illness. Hope it can be included in the record of those who support Wilderness Status for Nunivak Natl. Wildlife Refuge.

I have been in that area and know of the Nunivak from others. In this area the continuation of its quality as used by the natives would be better safe-guarded.

We have found a Refuge is not safe, as in the Aleutians, testing the atomic charge. There isn't a place that is safe from military installations, etc. unless Wilderness classified.

Sincerely
Carolyn Lagergren

Late P/RA 11/26

The Wilder Society
4260 E. Evans Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80222
Western Regional Office Phone (303) 758-2266

November 23, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 29 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

On behalf of the more than 20,000 members of The Wilderness Society who live in the western states, I urge that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife reverse its recommendation of "no wilderness" for Nunivak Island and propose, instead, a 3.5 million acre wilderness.

The Nunivak Island Wilderness should include the undeveloped part of the island and submerged lands, except for those lands properly claimed by the Alaska natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The use of snowmobiles on the island for native subsistence is no logical reason for excluding this magnificent wild island from wilderness designation. This is a prior existing right allowed under the 1964 Wilderness Act. A clear distinction should be made, however, between subsistence use and recreational use of snowmobiles, and only the former allowed.

Also, reindeer herding on the island is an invalid reason for a non-wilderness recommendation. It does not disqualify the area from being classified as wilderness under the Wilderness Act, just as grazing and herding of livestock on national forest wilderness in the lower 48 states does not preclude a wilderness designation under the same law.

The plan of the Alaska Highway Department to build a road around the island should be dropped, as inimical to the seabird and other native wildlife of the island, as well as to additional natural values, which would be best protected for the natives and the United States as wilderness.

Please make this letter a part of the hearing record on this subject.

Sincerely,

Clifton R. Merritt

Clifton R. Merritt
Director of Field Services

late P/M 12/3

Gallatin Sportsmen's Association

"Protector of Woods, Water and Wild Life"
703 West Mendenhall
Bozeman, Montana 59715

Phone 587-4538

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
DEC 7 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

11/29/1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office, 813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

Our Association recommends that approximately 3½ million acres of Nunivak Island Refuge be retained as a National Wildlife Refuge and included in the Wilderness System.

We do not agree entirely with the BSF&W reasons for not wanting the wilderness designation. In fact we feel that the BSF&W reasons for non-wilderness are largely some weak excuses for not following Secretarial Order No. 2920 and the guidlines for Wilderness Proposals.

Sincerely,

Everett Keyes

1010 E. Babcock

Everett Keyes, President

Perry Nelson

Perry Nelson, Chairman
Natural Resources Committee

cc-Clif Merritt

Mr & Mrs James C Pierce
1704 "S" St.
Springfield, Oregon 97477

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

late
P/m 24

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
813 "D" St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Subject: Wilderness Designation for Nunivak Refuge.

Dear Sir:

Please place the following comments in the Public Hearing Record on Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge:

1) Please assign Wilderness Designation to as much of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge as is possible.

2) Lands selected by the Natives may be withdrawn later as may lands needed for future military installations. The Wilderness designation should apply to these areas until they are needed or claimed.

3) The area should remain in the National Wildlife Refuge System under the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

4) Please seize this opportunity to Preserve this unique Wilderness Area.

Thank-you

Truely Yours,

James C Pierce
Charlene M Pierce

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 26 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Late
P/CA 24

39 Broad Street #7
Freehold, New Jersey 07728
November 20, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Sir:

I wish to strongly urge that all of NUNIVAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE be placed in the Wilderness System, except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

Snowmobiles: their use for subsistence purposes is a prior existing right permitted under the Wilderness Act.

This unique wilderness refuge should be

Late P/M 27

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT

APPOINTED BY CITY COUNCIL

p. o. box 1131 *greeley, colorado 80631*

November 26, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 29 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir:

Our group of citizens would like to see the 3½ million acre Nunivak Area as Wilderness under the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Use of snowmobiles for subsistence is a prior existing right of the natives under the Wilderness Act. Please do not allow this point to blind your agency in recommending against wilderness.

We hope the Bureau is searching as hard for reasons to designate Nunivak as wilderness as for reasons not to. Think of the future generations of all Americans on this issue.

Let these remarks become part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

Paul Richard

Paul W. Richard, Chairman
Greeley Committee on the
Environment

our bit for "ecology" now printed on 100% recycled paper

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
DEC 3 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Late P/M 12/4

DAVID EDWARD STALTER
1235-39TH AVENUE EAST
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98122

Dec 3, 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir: Nunivak N.W.R

I have been involved in preservation of wildlife and Wilderness for some 35 years and in this activity have visited and studied many of our areas of such treasures important both to national survival, vitality and human as well as animal health.

This letter is to urge that all of Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge be placed in the Wilderness System, excepting those lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The unique and virtual wilderness refuge should not be relin

gnished by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife.

Please advise me concerning the final decision respecting the above

Very Truly Yours

David E. Stalter

Flora:

Send copy to:

Senators (Jackson in particular)

Secretary of Interior Morton

Late P/M 11/28

LELAND DOUGLAS STODDARD, M.D.

PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA

SECRETARY-TREASURER
U.S.-CANADIAN DIVISION
INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF PATHOLOGY
(404) 722-1111

26 November 1973

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
NOV 30 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

I am very much in support of the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge being placed in the Wilderness System, except for the lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act. The recommendation of approximately 3,500,000 acres is, in my estimation, a good one.

Since the use of snowmobiles is imperative for subsistence purposes for the Natives, I feel this would be the best possible effort to assure their continued use.

Please place this letter of support from a concerned conservationist in the hearing record.

Yours sincerely,

Leland Stoddard

LDS/jc

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA 30902, (404) 724-7111
619 BOURNE PLACE, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA 30904, (404) 738-2208
THE LAURELWOOD, WEST VILLAGE (ASPEN) COLORADO 81615, (303) 923-3110

late P/M 12/5

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
3653 TANTALUS DRIVE
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96822

RECEIVED
DEC 7 1973

Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Alaska Area Office
813 D Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sir,

What happened on November 29th I have not heard yet. I hope most vigorously that Nunivak Island be placed in the Wilderness System, "except for lands to be selected by the Natives under the Native Claims Act.

The pipeline problem will probably settled to suit the oil interests. Let's hold onto Nunivak and keep it in the Conservation safety area of management. We shall never regret it.

Sincerely yours
Margaret Wemb
Ex-president
Hawaii Audubon Society

December 4, 1973

Nov. 21, 1973

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
RECEIVED
DEC 11 1973
Office of the Area Director
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sirs

The Yamhill county sportsman's club (Oregon) heard about you turning this island into a wilderness area November 13, 1973. We discussed this topic for about 20 min.. We also thought that it was a good idea to write or own letters individually I thought that it was a very good idea to turn this island into a wilderness area.

I don't think that building a road would be of any benefit to this island. And besides it would spoil this beautiful island.

Good Luck,

Andrew

andrew Wood
RT 2 Box 241 J
Dayton, Oregon
97114

Library
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
1011 E. Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503