

Governor HICKEL. I realize that, but the parks there cover such vast areas. I think it is the size of Alaska and the vast withdrawals that make up the real problem.

Take the Kenai Moose Range. One million acres for the Kenai Moose. That is more acres than some of the people have down here. I think it could be smaller.

Mr. SAYLOR. One of the great resources of your State is your great hunting and fishing, which draws a good bit of revenue into your State. Is that not right?

Governor HICKEL. That is true. I can't see any reason why they couldn't have the million acres and have it up on the slopes of the Chookat Mountains or the Kenai Range rather than just have the vast areas of wonderful flatlands that they have now.

Mr. SAYLOR. First, you have to understand what the moose thinks. In other words, it is all right to think like a Governor, but you have to understand how a moose thinks. You can't tell a moose to change his habits which were created as the result of the natural environment in which the moose have been living. I don't know how you can get the moose to live on the slopes or the top of the mountain.

Governor HICKEL. They go there automatically. You don't have to force them up there. They will go up there.

Mr. SAYLOR. Then we have the national forests. We have had quite a number of complaints during this session of Congress about areas that have been in national forests have to stay in national forests. We have had some bills reported out of this committee that met head-on opposition from the Committee on Agriculture who maintain that once you put an acre of land in a national forest it has to remain there forever. Now, are we going to change the policy in Alaska?

Governor HICKEL. We might have to.

Mr. SAYLOR. These are just some of the problems and the basis or reasons I ask these questions.

Governor HICKEL. Mr. Saylor, some of these historic village sites are right in these national forest preserves. I don't know how you are going to solve this problem. You just can't take the village out and move it. I think it is easier to change a manmade law than it is to take people and move them. This is going to be a problem. I think there is going to have to be a look-see and reappraisal of the policy.

Mr. POLLOCK. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. SAYLOR. We are willing to move the moose, but not the people. It is a little more difficult to move a native Alaskan, I realize this.

Mr. POLLOCK. I would just like to make a comment about this. If there are some 103 million acres of land that the State has allocated to be selected over a period of years following statehood and 112 million acres of land which are already in reserves of one kind or another of the Federal Government, we have 375 million acres of land, including our inland waters in Alaska, so there are some 160 million acres left and I think the point primarily that the Governor was trying to make is that if a selection of land or an acreage amount is used to resolve the native land claims there should be an additional amount out of the Federal land—not necessarily national parks or monuments, but out of the remaining lands of Alaska—so that the State of Alaska would not come out on the short end of the stick, it being the determination