

So when you speak about \$500 million for the Indians and the natives, Aleuts and Eskimos in Alaska, speaking of a greatly less number as the gentleman from Pennsylvania has suggested—I think what is bothering some of us is this large figure that the officials of Alaska are apparently holding out to the natives of Alaska when even in the lower 48 with all of the claims that we have down here it more than likely will not exceed \$500 million.

Thank you very much.

Governor HICKEL. I would like to mention that we specifically stated here, as you notice, that half of this money should go back to capital investment in the areas involved. I sincerely believe it when I say that that is the most underdeveloped area under the American flag and possibly in the world. It has been the lack of capital investment; it has been the lack of, really, public responsibility, to bring up the barest necessities, necessities of life.

What we are really doing for the benefit of all the Americans is taking half of this money we are requesting—we are requesting that half of this half a billion dollars go back into public improvements. There are areas there that haven't water; they have no sewer; they don't have electricity. There are many of these things that have been neglected. I think it would be of benefit not only to them, but to all the people of America, to bring this thing somewhat up to date.

Mr. SAYLOR. Governor, on page 10 you say the judicial basis for the taking of land is its fair market value. I concede this point, but what is the date when you are going to fix the value?

Governor HICKEL. I think that is very argumentative but if you have 360 million acres, \$1.50 an acre would be about half a billion dollars.

Mr. SAYLOR. We got this land for 2 cents an acre.

Governor HICKEL. That is right.

Mr. SAYLOR. One hundred and two years ago we bought it for 2 cents an acre. Now the treaties we have entered into with the Indians in this country use the date which the Indian Claims Commission has used. One of the really difficult problems has been to try and arrive at the value of land back at the dates of these treaties.

Governor HICKEL. I understand that, Congressman.

Mr. SAYLOR. Now, the criteria which you have given to us fixes the value as of today.

Governor HICKEL. It is worth more than \$1.50 today.

Mr. SAYLOR. It is worth more than \$1.50 today?

Governor HICKEL. Oh, yes. I think it will be between 1.5 and 5 billion barrels of oil on the north slope alone at \$3 a barrel. Figure it out.

Mr. ASPINALL. I can't help but interrupt here. It is not worth anything in the ground. The development cost of taking it out of the ground will eat up a good part of the value. This is the same kind of an argument that people make about oil shale values in my district. A trillion dollars worth, when anybody who knows anything about it knows that it will take at least eight-tenths of that and perhaps 85 percent in order to get it out of the ground.

Governor HICKEL. I would like to comment on that, Mr. Chairman. The discovery has been made. The offset of 7 miles away has been made. They are both productive and they could use a billion barrels. I know