

there were over 500 villages scattered farther apart because the people lived off subsistence—hunting, fishing, and so on and so forth. They moved into these larger areas because of economics and because of an attempt to change from a subsistence type of living to a wage economy and attempt to get an education. So they moved into areas a little more concentrated.

Mr. EDMONDSON. For identification purposes, may I ask a question here: Are these red areas you designated without exception outside of the areas that have been withdrawn by both the Federal and State Governments?

Mr. WRIGHT. No.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Do they include some withdrawn areas?

Mr. WRIGHT. They include some withdrawn areas. I will go generally into some of the natural resources of Alaska first.

This overlay shows known locatable base nonmetallic minerals. The other lighter shaded areas show oil-gas potential. The known gas fields are the solid circles. You can see that the native population by and large is in some of these fairly good areas for minerals, but there is a vast amount of this mountainous country that the native people do not actually live in which has some mineral wealth. In southeast Alaska the same way.

This map in the shaded areas shows critical big-game areas: goat, sheep, black bear, brown bear, moose.

You can see the locations relative to the villages of the big-game animals. You can see where our population from a subsistence standpoint for big-game animals is located.

You can see the areas of use and occupancy because they followed the game and utilized it.

This map shows the areas of our water fowl—the resting areas, nesting areas, and so on. Again you can see our great concentration of population, if you understand part went for big game and part for other types of game. This also shows the patterns of cold-water fish. Again you can see from a subsistence standpoint the reason why the people are spread fairly even over the whole of Alaska on a subsistence economy type basis.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Which are the fish indicator colors?

Mr. WRIGHT. The fish are in the light-green areas, and all the green lines are actual fishing streams.

This map shows you the forest area, the commercial timber in Alaska. Roughly, in the Yukon River drainages, there is an estimated \$800 billion board feet of usable timber. On a sustaining basis this wealth can continue.

In southeast Alaska, where the Court of Claims recently awarded the Tlingit-Haidas 43 cents an acre, there is an estimated 100 billion board feet of hemlock and Sitka spruce, and other species of commercial timber. That stumpage value would be into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Again, on a sustaining-yield basis, it is perpetual. When they made an award of 43 cents an acre, it is rather unfair. The true value of this particular land is in the neighborhood of \$110 an acre as a base price as it is for the timber alone. Once more I will point out the Federal withdrawn areas, on this map. The Federal reserves are in blue. We are asking in our bill for enough land to bring us through a transition of a subsistence-type living to a wage-economy type of liv-