

RECREATION AND SCENIC RESOURCES IN ALASKA:



An Annotated Bibliography

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Abstract

This bibliography provides descriptions of material published on recreation and scenic resources in Alaska. Included are publications on research, and supporting material in the form of studies and reports, proposals, plans, historical and cultural references, bibliographic documents, and popular books and articles describing the resources of Alaska and issues relating to their management and use. It contains author and keyword indexes.

KEYWORDS: Recreation (**Alaska**), resources (natural (conservation)) , bibliography.

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RECREATION AND SCENIC RESOURCES IN ALASKA:

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

by

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST ***AND*** RANGE
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INTRODUCTION

Alaska! Even the name evokes a sense of excitement and challenge. From the icefields of the Arctic to the bustling boomtowns of the pipeline, Alaska has a youthful vitality that beckons the adventurous, with its promise of riches, spiritual rejuvenation, the thrill of exploring the unknown and uncharted. To Alaskans as well as other Americans, the State is more than a sprawling land mass; it is a symbol, a new beginning, perhaps another chance at something we thought we'd lost. It's the last frontier, the outpost of the American pioneer dream of infinite resources, limitless freedom, and boundless hope for the future.

This abundance is not infinite, however. Alaska is not only our last frontier, it is our last chance--a final, unique opportunity to develop an effective resource management policy to insure that all this richness is used wisely. Such a policy would achieve a sensitive balance between resource development and protection of the scenic and recreational attractions of the Alaskan landscape.

Alaska's recreational and scenic resources are among her most valuable assets. The opportunity for most kinds of outdoor recreation is greater here than anywhere else in the United States. Tourism is among the four leading industries in the State, and outdoor recreation is an important part of the lives of most Alaska residents. As growth proceeds in Alaska, it is essential to plan for the conservation, protection, and rational development of these vast resources.

A fundamental requirement for the management of any natural resource is accurate information about its current and potential use. For many years the U.S. Forest Service has sought to expand its research program in Alaska to include recreation and scenic resources in order to provide information needed for truly comprehensive management planning. A necessary requirement for this research is easy access by scientists to existing research reports and other relevant literature. Scientists must be familiar with current research about a subject before they can add to it, and managers need easy reference to the latest knowledge as a basis for decisions. Bibliographies play a significant role in achieving these objectives.

This bibliography on recreation and scenic resources in Alaska seeks to fill this need with annotations on previous research-based documents on the subject and references to important related material.

The citations are organized under several categories.

PRIMARY INFORMATION

I. Research-based material, including published and unpublished studies, data-based reports, and journal articles on a variety of topics relating directly and indirectly to Alaska's recreational and scenic resources.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

11. Management and planning material from local, State, and Federal agencies, private consulting firms, and individuals. For clarity and utility we have arranged this material as follows:

- A. Studies, surveys, and reports
- B. Proposals
- C. Plans and programs
- D. Policy documents

111. Historical and cultural material from books, pamphlets, and articles of historical or cultural significance.

IV. Bibliographic material, including bibliographies, indexes, and book catalogs.

V. Popular material including books, articles, and pamphlets on travel and environmental issues, and material describing Alaska's recreation and scenic resources for the general public.

The sections are organized generically rather than topically. Publications on tourism, for example, may appear in the research section, the management and planning section, and so on, depending on whether the publication is a research study, a proposal for increasing tourism, etc. The keyword index provides an index by topic. If the reader wants to examine all the references relating to tourism, the keyword index provides a comprehensive list of citations relating to that topic regardless of type of publication.

We have annotated nearly all of the research-based documents. Many of the references in the other sections also have abstracts. The citations are numbered consecutively throughout the bibliography but are presented alphabetically by author within each section. The two indexes should increase the bibliography's utility:

1. The keyword index, mentioned above, allows readers to locate all materials on a specific topic by referring directly to the references corresponding to the numbers following each keyword in the index.

2. The author index alphabetically lists all senior and junior authors.

Copies of most of the materials included in this bibliography have been placed in the Forest Resources Library at the University of Washington.

We have attempted to cite all available research-based material on recreation and scenic resources in Alaska. The overwhelming impression of this effort is that little research-based information exists--and that much of what does exist is outdated. Most of the material is dated prior to 1974, although a few more recent sources are included. We encourage our readers to inform us of oversights and omissions, and to bring to our attention additional material they feel should be included in updated versions. We hope this bibliography will prove useful to researchers, resource managers, educators, students, planners, public officials, and business leaders concerned with the future of Alaska's recreational and scenic resources.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We appreciate the assistance of Ron Yarnell in identifying, locating, and abstracting many references. Glen Uno and Paul Carroll provided additional assistance at different stages in the completion of this bibliography.

PRIMARY INFORMATION

I. Research-based Material

1. Alaska Department of Economic Development and Planning.
1962. Alaska passenger traffic survey, 1961. 17 p. Alaska Dep.
Econ. Dev. and Plann., Juneau.

Increases in auto, railroad, and steamship travel to and from Alaska and a decline in air travel were reported in 1961. Total passenger movement in 1961 was 377,114, down from 1960. Statistics emphasize the importance of air travel to the total travel picture. The 1961 travel pattern is similar to that of the 1950's. July is the most popular month, and February the least popular, in which to travel. Distribution and seasonality of passenger traffic are discussed. Tables and indepth discussions of various modes of travel are included.

KEYWORDS: Use statistics, use projections, access, highways and roads, research.

2. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division.
1960. Investigations of Alaska's public fishing access requirements.
In Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division,
1959-1960 Dingell-Johnson project report, 1:108-141, illus.
Juneau.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game became a primary agency in assuring anglers access to recreational fishing waters upon Alaska's entry into the Union. The investigation reviewed the activities of a number of other agencies and then incorporated their findings into their report. They studied certain waters to assess potential angler use and to determine means of site acquisition. Five basic criteria were involved in evaluating future potential. The study also reviewed the steps used in establishing the status of proposed public fishing access, sites, and the State and Federal laws pertinent to the acquisition of these sites, and evaluated 763 lakes and streams for access needs. One-hundred and twenty-three sites were requested and are being acquired under the various acquisition methods. Location, acreage, and front footage for the sites are located on maps.

KEYWORDS: Hunting and fishing, sites and facilities, use statistics, access, research.

3. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division.
1961. Investigations of Alaska's public fishing access requirements.
In Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division, 1960-
1961 Dingell-Johnson project report, 2:265-288, illus. Juneau.

Evaluation of 822 lakes and streams for access needs resulted in selection, reservation, and processing of 53 areas encompassing 247.8 acres. The areas of effort were scattered throughout the State. The principal effort of the project centered on rights-of-way leading from existing and proposed roads to suitable recreational fishing areas. Of 53 angler access trails surveyed, 15 were plotted and processed with responsible agencies, 24 were held in abeyance pending further data, and 14 were abandoned when conditions required much action. An additional acquisition of three use-sites and the necessary rights-of-way were a result of negotiations with private individuals. Forty-seven sites were recommended for access acquisition, but processing was delayed until necessary land survey records became available. Location and descriptive data on processed sites are tabulated.

KEYWORDS: Hunting and fishing, sites and facilities, use statistics, access.

4. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division.
1962. Investigations of Alaska's public fishing access requirements.
In Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division, 1961-1962 Dingell-Johnson project report, 3:135-174, illus. Juneau.

Information obtained from the investigation and evaluation of 420 lakes and streams for public access needs resulted in the recommendation and subsequent processing of 79 use-sites in 86 waters. Total acreage of sites was 2,409.82. Need for site acquisition on a given water was based on physical inventory, fishing and angler use data, and information collected in the field from such sources as anglers, lodge owners, local residents, and Eskimo councils. A proposal is submitted recommending that a 10-foot public right-of-way be established on both banks of 48 valuable stream fisheries that pass through State lands. Locational data and other pertinent site information are tabulated and shown in map form.

KEYWORDS: Hunting and fishing, sites and facilities, use statistics, access.

5. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division.
1963. Investigations of Alaska's public fishing access requirements. *In* Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division, 1962-1963 Dingell-Johnson project report, 4:327-390. Juneau.

Evaluation of 1,289 waters for access requirements resulted in recommendations for selection, reservation, and processing of 150 sites encompassing 2,009 acres. The study surveyed 22 rights-of-way comprising 964,848 feet and initiated a new access water status file system--now in effect and covering more than 1,200 waters. There is a description of this system in the text, as well as a sample case history in the appendix.

KEYWORDS: Hunting and fishing, sites and facilities, use statistics, access.

6. Alaska Division of Lands.
1965. Alaska campers, 1964. 26 p. Alaska Div. Lands, Juneau.

Researchers gathered data from 28 campgrounds; they interviewed 1,219 individuals representing 4,884 campground uses. The study focuses on types of people using campgrounds, camping habits, campground activities, campers' opinions of campgrounds, and campers' willingness to pay. Findings include: The typical resident camper is between 20 and 44 years old, travels by car or camper, is married, has two children, lives in Anchorage or Fairbanks, and is most likely "military." The typical nonresident camper is between 45 and 64, travels by camper, and has his wife with him. Nonresident campers account for 33 percent of campground use. The study makes several recommendations for improving camping facilities to meet the desires of the camping population: create developed camping facilities within 100 miles of large centers of population, place more emphasis on picnicking facilities, and provide primitive facilities for hunters and fishermen. Tables are included.

KEYWORDS: Use statistics, sites and facilities, access, camping, research.

7. Alaska Division of Lands, Branch of Parks and Recreation.
1967. Alaska resident recreation demand survey. 24 p. Alaska
Div. Lands, Branch Parks and Recreation, Anchorage.

The survey includes analyses of: (1) the favorite seasonal activities of residents, (2) activities residents do not engage in and the reasons they don't, (3) a recreation travel profile, (4) modes of recreational travel, and (5) the number of residents who engage in each recreational activity.

KEYWORDS: Use statistics, research.

8. Alaska Resource Development Board.
1956. Alaska passenger traffic survey, 1955. 13 p., illus. Alaska
Resour. Dev. Board, Juneau.

The total passenger movement (entering and leaving Alaska) for 1955 was 245,590, down from the 1954 high of 256,027. The relationship of arrivals to Alaska to departures from Alaska changed dramatically in 1954: Arrivals outnumbered departures in 1953 by about 5,000; in 1954, departures outnumbered arrivals by almost the same amount. In 1955 the peak travel month was August, and February was the least-traveled month. Airlines carried 62 percent of the traffic, highways 29.4 percent, and steamships 8.3 percent. Water transportation decreased from 1950, air transportation increased, and highway traffic remained fairly constant. The survey goes into detail on use trends for these three modes of passenger transportation and illustrates these trends with bar charts.

KEYWORDS: Use statistics, highways and roads, access, research.

9. Arthur D. Little, Inc.
1963. A survey of potential interest in tourist travel to Alaska.
36 p. Alaska Dep. Econ. Dev. and Plann., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Use projections, tourism, economic development.

10. Atamian, Sarkis.
1966. The fish and game violator. Univ. Alaska Inst. Bus., Econ. and
Gov. Res., Res. Monogr. 7, 59 p. College [Fairbanks].

Pages 1-8 deal with outdoor recreation.

KEYWORDS: Hunting and fishing, use statistics, laws and regulations, research.

11. Barney, Richard J., and Erwin R. Berglund.
1974. Wildfire smoke conditions: interior Alaska. U.S. Dep.
Agric. For. Serv., Res. Pap. PNW-178, 18 p., illus. U.S. Dep.
Agric. For. Serv., Pac. Northwest For. and Range Exp. Stn.,
Portland, Oreg.

Records of 21 stations were analyzed for the occurrence, persistence, and related visibility resulting from summertime wildfire smoke and haze in interior Alaska. Maximum probability of smoke occurrence for any station and month was 8.7 percent in July for Bettles. Seasonal occurrence of smoke was greatest for Tanana--3 percent. Persistence of smoke and reduction in visibility were not found to the extent previously assumed.

KEYWORDS: Fire and fire control, research.

12. Battelle Memorial Institute.

1961. Report on an integrated transport system to encourage economic development of northwest North America. 425 p. Battelle Mem. Inst., Columbus, Ohio.

This report contains a section on tourism (p. 243-268) which includes analyses of Alaska travel, Alaska visitors, major areas of attraction to visitors, conditions affecting tourism, present and prospective use of Alaska's tourist recreation resources, potential increases in visitors to Alaska, and the possible effect of these potential increases on Alaska's economy. It emphasizes the unique nascent quality of the State's tourist and recreation industry and the value of Alaska's unspoiled wilderness, and warns of the consequences of a successful tourist promotional effort that might come before Alaska is prepared for it. Great distances, lack of facilities, physical hazards, highly fluctuating demand accompanied by seasonality, limited investment funds, poor service, high costs, and lack of an adequate financial promotional effort could hinder an Alaskan tourist development program.

The study predicts a possible fourfold increase in tourism in Alaska by 1980.

KEYWORDS: Use statistics, use projections, tourism, economic development, access, wilderness values, planning.

13. Bergstrand, Jay [L.]

1970. Investigations of Alaska's public fishing access requirements. In Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division, Annual report of progress, 1969-1970, Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Project F-9-2: Sport Fish Investigations in Alaska, 11;331-342. Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Hunting and fishing, sites and facilities, access, use statistics.

14. Bergstrand, Jay L.

1967. Investigations of Alaska's public fishing access requirements. In Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division, Annual report of progress, 1966-1967, Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Project F-5-R-8: Sport Fish Investigations of Alaska, 6:265-271. Juneau.

Statewide public access investigations were concerned largely with the broader aspects of multiple-use management rather than individual site recommendations. Public recreation land classification issued by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands, reserved 82,298 acres in 138 lakes and 7 streams. Cooperative studies were conducted with the Bureau of Land Management to determine the highest possible utilization of the fish and game resources in proposed multiple-use area classifications located in certain areas. The study investigated fish size and distribution in 38 lakes, processed recreation and public purpose applications through BLM for three sites located on the Alaska peninsula and one site near Glenallen. Grants of rights-of-way obtained from private landowners will furnish access to two lakes and one river.

KEYWORDS: Hunting and fishing, use statistics, sites and facilities, use projections, access.

15. Bergstrand, Jay L.
1968. Investigations of public fishing access requirements. In Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division, Annual report of progress, 1967-1968, Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Project, F-5-R-9: Sport Fish Investigations of Alaska, 9:323-337. Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Hunting and fishing, use statistics, sites and facilities, access.

16. Bergstrand, Jay [L.], and Thomas Nagata.
1969. Investigations of public fishing access requirements. In Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division, Annual report of progress, 1968-1969, Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Project F-5-1: Sport Fish Investigations of Alaska, 10:369-383. Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Hunting and fishing, sites and facilities, access, use statistics.

17. Bergstrand, Jay L., and Edward J. Cramer.
1966. Investigations of Alaska's public fishing access requirements. In Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division, Annual report of progress, 1965-1966, Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Project F-5-R-7: Sport Fish Investigations of Alaska, 7:249-296. Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Hunting and fishing, use statistics, access, sites and facilities.

18. Clawson, Marion.
1958. Statistics on outdoor recreation, 165 p. Resour. Future, Inc., Washington, D.C.

This publication contains statistics on recreational use of National Forests, National Parks and Monuments, and National Wildlife Refuges in the United States. Statistics on Alaska are included.

KEYWORDS: National Parks and Monuments, use statistics, use projections, National Forests, research.

19. Cramer, Edward J., and Jay [L.] Bergstrand.
1965. Investigations of public fishing access requirements. In Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division, Annual report of progress, 1964-1965, Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Project F-5-R-6: Sport Fish Investigations in Alaska [Dingell-Johnson project report], 6:321-356. Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Hunting and fishing, sites and facilities, use statistics, access.

20. Elkins, W. A.
1952. Pressing problems in administration of wildlife resources in Alaska. In Science in Alaska, sel. pap. Natl. Sci. Conf., 1950, p. 268-281.

In 1952 there were three major human-related problems in administering the wildlife resources of Alaska. First, transients who began to swell Alaska's population after World War II harbored an exploitive rather than conservative attitude toward game, which increased hunting and fishing pressure around areas of settlement. Second, much of the Native population of Alaska depended on wildlife for its livelihood, making it difficult to enforce regulations designed to manage the wildlife resource according to the relatively lower demands of white sportsmen. Third, many commercial hunters and trappers believed that Alaska's wildlife resource was inexhaustible and that conservation was unnecessary.

KEYWORDS: Administration, fish and wildlife, hunting and fishing, management, laws and regulations, research.

- 21, Harris, Arland S., O. Keith Hutchison, William R. Meehan, and others.
1974. The forest ecosystem of southeast Alaska. 1. The setting.
U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-12, 40 p., illus.
U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Pac. Northwest For. and Range Exp.
Stn., Portland, Oreg.

This is the first in a series of publications summarizing knowledge of southeast Alaska's forest resources, published to provide managers and users of these resources with the most complete information available to estimate the consequences of various management practices. This report describes the physical, biological, and socioeconomic setting of southeast Alaska (including geography, climate, vegetation types, geology, minerals, forest products, soils, fish, wildlife, water, recreation, and esthetic values) to provide a background for the more technical reports which follow. A bibliography is included.

KEYWORDS: Fish and wildlife, flora, geology, lakes and waterways, National Forests, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, wilderness values, management, scenery, research.

22. Harrison, Gordon S.
1975. The people and the parks: reactions to a system of public transportation in Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska. J. Leisure Res. 7(1):6-15.

In 1972 the National Park Service greatly restricted the use of private automobiles in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska. As a substitute for private transportation, the Park Service offered free bus service for visitors. Also for the first time in 1972, the Park Service required that visitors have advance reservations for campsites in the five campgrounds located well inside the Park.

To evaluate the impact of these new regulations, the Park Service contracted with the Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research of the University of Alaska to conduct a study of public reaction to the regulations. Opinions of Park visitors were surveyed during the summer months of 1972 (phase I), and the opinions of Alaska residents were surveyed during the winter of 1973 (phase II).

Phase I of the study revealed that the vast majority of people who visited the park approved of the new transportation policy. Phase II of the study indicated that 55 percent of the 459 individuals returning questionnaires after the first mailing who knew about the new transportation policy approved it; 35 percent disapproved. However, of the much smaller number of informed people who returned questionnaires after the second mailing (37 total) 44 percent approved and 49 percent disapproved, which suggests that the resident population of Alaskans in Anchorage and Fairbanks may divide nearly 50-50 on their opinion of the new policy.

KEYWORDS: National Parks and Monuments, access, highways and roads, research.

23. Helmers, Austin E., and Charles T. Cushwa.
1973. Research opportunities and needs in the taiga of Alaska. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-2, 14 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Pac. Northwest For. and Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Oreg.

Taiga (the northern forests of interior Alaska) research opportunities and needs can best be met through a multidisciplinary interagency program. The study suggests closer coordination among several departments of the University of Alaska and a number of State and Federal agencies currently involved in applicable research. Taiga environment information needs encompass five major problem areas: ecology, fire effects, water, culture, and economics.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, research.

24. Hinkson, Charles E.
1964. Traveler profiles: a study of summer travel to Alaska during 1963 and 1964. [n.p.], illus. Alaska Dep. Econ. Dev. and Plann., Juneau.

This report presents data on movement and characteristics of people traveling in Alaska during the summers of 1963 and 1964. Two types of travelers are examined: the visitor (traveling primarily for reasons other than pleasure) and the vacationer. The study analyzes modes of travel, origin, destination, expenditures, length of stay, party size and composition, and opinions of travelers. Over one-half of the 1964 summer travelers in Alaska were tourists ("vacationers"), one-third were Alaskans; and one-tenth were nonresident businessmen. For 85 percent of the vacationers, it was their first visit to the State. Seventy-five percent lived west of the Mississippi, and 25 percent were from the Great Lakes region. Expenditures in Alaska by vacationers depended on their mode of travel and averaged \$454. Vacationers traveled in parties averaging 2.7 people and stayed in Alaska an average of 10 days. Travelers reported that the greatest single appeal of Alaska is its "scenic beauty."

KEYWORDS: Tourism, use statistics, access, research.

25. Hok, Jerome R.
1969. A reconnaissance of tractor trails and related phenomena on the North Slope of Alaska. 68 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Land Manage., Anchorage.

On the basis of one summer's reconnaissance, the author has provided both factual information and a primer for anyone interested in the tundra-permafrost environment of the North Slope of Alaska and much of the land surrounding the polar basin. The report emphasizes the long-lasting effects of the movement of vehicles across, or operations in, this environment. His illustrations show the importance and interrelationship of season, the degree of disturbance, and the moisture content and topography and their effects on erosion of the North Slope of Alaska. The report is illustrated extensively with evidentiary black and white photographs.

KEYWORDS: Highways and roads, research.

26. Kiely, Vernon R., and John M. Hilpert.
1961. Tourist industry in Alaska. 240 p., illus. Univ. Alaska,
College [Fairbanks].

Suggestions made in this report for attracting more visitors to Alaska include more campsites, employment of Alaskans in tourist businesses, more restaurants serving food at moderate prices, better entertainment for tourists, and improved transportation to Alaska. Results of the survey conclude that 68 percent of Alaska's visitors were on vacation, more than half were male, average length of stay was 20 days, \$17 per day per person was spent, and 47 percent of visitors stayed at campsites. The report also gives a detailed discussion and analysis of visitor facilities at several tourist areas in Alaska.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, sites and facilities, use statistics, planning, economic development.

27. Kiely, Vernon R., and John M. Hilpert.
1963. Alaska's tourist business. 4 p. Small Bus. Adm., Washington,
D.C.

This booklet is an abridged version of the 1961 report (26).

KEYWORDS: Tourism, economic development.

28. McIlroy, Carl W.
1972. Effects of hunting on black bears in Prince William Sound. J.
Wildl. Manage. 36(3):828-837.

Hunting pressure on the black bear population in the coastal regions of Alaska has been increasing steadily since the early 1960's, radiating from the immediate area of Valdez (Port Valdez and Valdez Arm) into more remote, previously un hunted, surrounding areas. This article presents study data relating area-specific changes in hunting pressure to changes in the black bear population and hunter success in most of these hunting regions. Harvest data were collected between 1966 and 1969. Approximations of abundance of bears in the area were based on the number of bears killed and the number known remaining in several small bay areas; changes in bear population were assessed by number, age, and sex. The total bear harvest in the region under examination increased between 1962 and 1966 and decreased between 1966 and 1969, although the number of hunters continued to increase during both periods. The author assesses factors affecting vulnerability of bears to hunting: environment, hunting techniques, and the possibility of changing behavior of bears due to hunting pressure. He concludes that the large harvests of bears in the early 1960's and the resulting decreasing abundance of black bears account for the decline in hunter success at Port Valdez and Valdez Arm between 1966 and 1969. Maps illustrate the article; tables are included.

KEYWORDS: Fish and wildlife, hunting and fishing, research.

29. Meehan, William R.
1974. The forest ecosystem of southeast Alaska. 4. Wildlife habitats. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-16, 32 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Pac. Northwest For. and Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Oreg.

The report discusses the effects of logging and associated activities on the habitat of the major forest wildlife species in southeast Alaska and summarizes research results applicable to this region. The two main habitat requirements for wildlife are food and cover. Many of the wildlife species in southeast Alaska utilize mature, old-growth forests, generally for cover. Some of the fur bearers and the bald eagle use the beach fringe as the most important part of their territories. Black-tailed deer use the beach timber during severe winter periods. Mountain goats descend from their summer alpine habitat to timber during parts of the winter. Bears seasonally use the timber bordering tidal meadows, beaches, and streams for cover. In general, for maximum wildlife production, small patch cuts or clearcut strips with blocks or strips of timber left between them appear to be the ideal pattern. Timber along the beach and adjacent to grass flats should remain unlogged and of a sufficient width to maintain wintering herds, to provide escape cover and eagle nesting sites, and to alleviate the possibilities of blowdown. For the foreseeable future, the greatest problem in forest-wildlife relationships in southeast Alaska is correlation of timber cutting methods with wildlife production. These two resources must be managed together along with water, recreation, esthetics, and other forest-land uses. Detailed, specific recommendations are made for further research needs as a basis for wildlife management in southeast Alaska.

KEYWORDS: Fish and wildlife, research.

30. Murie, Olaus J.
1952. Planning for Alaska's big game. In Henry Collins (ed.), Science in Alaska, 1950, sel. pap. 1st Annu. Sci. Conf. Proc., p. 258-267. Alaska Div. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., Juneau.

Growth in populations of humans and wolves has resulted in a decrease in the number of moose, caribou, mountain sheep, and other big-game species. However, in some cases an increase that might be due to a natural "rotation" or population cycle follows a decrease. This might be the result of a wearing out of traditional forage areas and their subsequent regeneration after a decrease in their use. Management should base wildlife planning on zones, to insure that one species does not compete with another for food. Wildlife zones reserved for preservation of a game species could also be used for other activities, such as wilderness recreation. The State of Alaska must undertake extensive land-use planning to preserve its big-game resources, using the successes and failures of wildlife management planning in the continental United States as one of its guidelines. Wildlife management planning for Alaska must be multidisciplinary and based on sound ecological laws. The author stresses this principle throughout his article: "Wildlife planning for Alaska is part of a wider endeavor."

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges, fish and wildlife, wilderness values.

31. Murphy, R. S.
1970. Water quality requirements in Alaska campgrounds with projections of recreation demands and benefit/cost analysis for site selection. [n.p.] Univ. Alaska Sch. Eng., College [Fairbanks].

Alaska's outdoor recreation resources represent a major income-producing sector of the State. To a large extent Alaska's further growth appears restricted by insufficient and inadequate campgrounds. Existing camping facilities have not been examined thoroughly in terms of water quality problems, and the role of water in benefit/cost analysis in evaluating recreation in Alaska barely has been touched. The product of such a study would provide important information which would aid directly in the programming of new recreation sites.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, economic analysis, camping, lakes and waterways.

32. Reeve, Stephen M.
1971. An ecological approach to land use planning on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. M.A. thesis, Univ. Alaska, Fairbanks. 53 p., illus.

Recent years have witnessed a great acceleration of demands on the Kenai Peninsula environment, resulting in numerous conflicts in land and resource utilization. On the peninsula, perhaps more than in any other region of Alaska, the forests, wildlife, water resources, recreation lands, tidelands, petroleum development, and urbanization constitute a set of interrelated problems. Current planning efforts fail to consider this systemic character of the region's resources, and little information exists describing the ecology or physical conditions that would allow judicious management of the Kenai Peninsula environs. A key objective in this paper is to set forth a methodology for planning the region's environment in a manner that treats individual physical and biotic resources as parts of a process that becomes the basis for land and resource use decisions. The study is illustrated with numerous full-color photographs and maps.

KEYWORDS: Research, Kenai Peninsula, land-use planning, planning, management.

33. Rich, Pamela E., and Arlon R. Tussing.
1973. The National Park System in Alaska: an economic impact study. 88 p., illus. Univ. Alaska Inst. Soc., Econ., and Gov. Res., College [Fairbanks].

This study evaluates the economic importance of the Park System to Alaska. Visitor expenditures and Federal outlays for the four areas (Mount McKinley, Glacier Bay, Katmai, and Sitka) are examined. Of the \$45 million spent by tourists in Alaska in 1971, \$29 million was spent visiting one or more of the National Parks or Monuments. This represents 64 percent of total tourist expenditures that year. The report discusses factors limiting economic contributions. Accessibility, patterns of expenditures, and the impact of expenditures and future projections are analyzed. Use patterns and investments in the park areas are described with photographs, maps, tables, and references.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, sites and facilities, use statistics, National Parks and Monuments, economic analysis.

34. Sommerville, Ronald J.
1967. Land evaluation. Alaska Div. Game, vol. 8, Annu. Proj.
Segment Rep., Fed. Aid. Wildl. Restoration, Proj. W-5-C-8, Lands,
22 p. Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Land-use planning, land classification, hunting and fishing, fish and wildlife.

35. Stanton, William J.
1953. Analysis of Alaska travel. Vol. 2 of Part 1, economics,
Alaska recreation survey. 127 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Natl.
Park Serv.

This report is the second in the economic series of the Alaska recreation survey. The results and contents are similar to "Analysis of passenger travel to Alaska with special reference to tourism" (36). "It is essential to preserve the unique characteristic of the country which causes people to want to go there in the first place." The report focuses closely on the 1952 tourist season, with emphasis on an analysis of particular tourist groups, their interests, characteristics, and modes of travel.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, use statistics, sites and facilities, wilderness values, access.

36. Stanton, William J.
1953. Analysis of passenger travel to Alaska with special reference to tourism. 96 p., illus. Univ. Wash. Coll. Bus. Adm., Bur. Bus. Res., Seattle.

This analysis is one of the first successful efforts to measure visitor travel to Alaska. The report presents and analyzes the findings from a survey conducted during the summer of 1952. The author analyzes passenger travel in general and tourist travel specifically and discusses and summarizes the methods he used. Of 30,000 people who entered Alaska, 53 percent traveled by air, 19 percent by sea, and 28 percent by highway. Of the 65,000 people who departed from Alaska during the summer of 1952, 80 percent were nonresidents, 44 percent were from the Pacific coast of the United States, and 91 percent were making their first trip to Alaska. Dollar volume was over 6.3 million.

KEYWORDS: Highways and roads, access, tourism, use statistics.

37. Stanton, William J.
1953. Economic aspects of recreation in Alaska. Vol. 1 of Part 1,
Alaska recreation survey. 191 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Natl.
Park Serv.

This report is the first of a series resulting from the Alaska recreation survey. It documents the nature of the recreation resources of Alaska and indicates the economic importance of recreation to Alaska. It includes a field survey of human and natural resources, as well as an extensive study of the tourist industry, including an inventory of attractions, accommodations, and facilities. It is considered a pioneer report on the recreation economics of Alaska.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, sites and facilities, highways and roads, recreation inventories, economic development, economic analysis, National Parks and Monuments.

38. Steinhoff, Harold W.
1969. Values of wildlife and related recreation on the Kenai National Moose Range. 33 p. Univ. Alaska, Alaska Coop. Wildl. Res. Unit, College [Fairbanks].

KEYWORDS: Kenai Peninsula, economic analysis, research, wildlife refuges and ranges.

39. U.S. Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.
1962. Alaska outdoor recreation potential. ORRRC Stud. Rep. 9, 63 p., illus. Gov. Print. Off., Washington, D.C.

The major task of the study was to summarize factors and points of view that had dominated public actions and to analyze changes in public action that appeared to be desirable, in the light of new knowledge and new conditions. The report contains a general description of the three major regions of Alaska, recreation resources surveys, and recreation potential, followed by data illustrating major economic, political, and technological changes that had affected recent recreational development in Alaska. Nine specific problem areas and recommended solutions are discussed: State recreation coordinators, separation of recreation functions at the State level, new regional office of the National Park Service, recreation on the public domain, fire control and the management of recreation potential, wildlife preservation, local recreation in Alaska, reservation of shorelines for public recreation, and climatic criteria for recreation planning.

KEYWORDS: Planning, management, land classification.

40. University of Alaska, Institute of Water Resources Research.
{n.d.} An investigation of the water recreation potential of the lakes and rivers of the upper Alaska peninsula, southwest Alaska. 15 p., illus. Univ. Alaska Inst. Water Resour. Res., College [Fairbanks].

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, hunting and fishing, boating, lakes and waterways, use projections, research.

41. Watt, [Richard] Darrell.
1964. Fairbanks residents and outdoor recreation in interior Alaska. In George Dahlgren (ed.), Science in Alaska, 1964. 15th Alaskan Sci. Conf. Proc., 11 p.

From a systematic sampling of 5 percent of the households in Fairbanks, each household expended an average of \$196 and 12.5 days annually for outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, skiing, boating, and camping). Newcomers to Alaska felt restricted in their outdoor recreation activities by the great expense of access to recreation areas, licenses, equipment, and some of the unfamiliar, unique features of the Alaskan landscape (distance, climate, etc.). The households felt the Fairbanks vicinity needed more overnight camping facilities and better access to lakes and streams; 26 percent thought the facilities available were the best in the United States (especially those who viewed isolation as a resource in itself); and 67.7 percent said that Alaska had greater outdoor recreation potential than any other State. Tables support the narrative portion of this report.

KEYWORDS: Use statistics.

42. Watt, Richard Darrell.
1966. The recreational potential of the Arctic National Wildlife Range. M.S. thesis, Univ. Alaska, Coll. Biol. Sci. and Renewable Resour., College [Fairbanks]. 103 p., illus.

Potential opportunities exist in the Arctic National Wildlife Range for activities such as hiking, backpacking, canoeing, mountain climbing, photography, hunting, and fishing. Returned questionnaires from hiking clubs revealed that 18 percent of respondents would be willing to spend about \$200 per person to visit the Range from Fairbanks. It is estimated that tourism and recreation in the Range will not be a vital State economic force but that the Range is important as a symbol of Alaskan wilderness. The author makes some recommendations concerning land use and land-use planning on the Range.

KEYWORDS: Fish and wildlife, hunting and fishing, sites and facilities.

43. White, Gregory K., and Wayne C. Thomas.
1973. A method for establishing outdoor recreation project priorities in Alaska. 70 p., illus. Univ. Alaska Inst. Agric. Sci., Fairbanks.

The objectives of this study are to define public benefits of outdoor recreation and to develop a priority ranking method for proposed outdoor recreation projects. The study reviews various methods of analysis which have been used to estimate the value of recreational benefits. The proposed priority ranking method is based on a modification of benefit-cost analysis and is called the service-potential/cost ratio. It measures the potential ability of an outdoor recreation project to generate public benefits per dollar cost of the project. Although the problem of how to allocate resources between recreation and other sectors of the economy has not been solved, the study attempts to provide a method for allocating to projects recreational funds that will return to the public the greatest benefit flow per dollar of cost.

KEYWORDS: Planning, economic analysis, administration.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

II. Management and Planning Material

- A. Studies, Surveys, and Reports
- B. Proposals
- C. Plans and **Programs**
- D. Policy Documents

A. STUDIES, SURVEYS, AND REPORTS

44. Advisory Committee on Land Use, and Subcommittees to the Alaska Planning Council.
1938. Land use in Alaska: A preliminary report. 97 p. Advis. Comm. Land Use, and Subcomm. Alaska Plann. Counc.

As an initial step in land-use planning, the committee has outlined the nature and scope of a preliminary land classification program for the Territory of Alaska. The Territory is divided for this purpose into six regions. In addition to this general land classification program, the committee has made a preliminary study of some problems relating to those specific types of public lands for which Federal or Territorial legislation has been enacted in the past, including school land, tidelands, escheated lands, homesteads, grazing lands, National Parks and Monuments, and Indian allotments. Coal, oil, and other mineral lands are not within the scope of the report.

KEYWORDS: Land-use planning land classification.

45. Alaska Department of Economic Development, Division of Economic Enterprise.
1975. A performance report of the Alaskan economy: 1974 year-end review of projections to 1980. Alaska Dep. Econ. Dev. Div. Econ. Enterp. 3(1):1-32, illus. Juneau.

Page 12 contains growth projections for the tourist industry through 1980. Pages 24-25 describe the current situation of the tourist industry. Growth of tourism in Alaska is expected to slow somewhat from 1974 to 1980 due to the general economic uncertainty in the U.S. Nonetheless it should sustain a rate of 10 percent, increasing the number of annual tourists to 425,000 during 1980. Airline and cruiseship travel is expected to increase in relation to highway travel. The historical annual average increase in tourist traffic to Alaska has been about 15 percent; the 1974 season had an estimated 11-percent increase. Resident tourism is up, probably due to "pipeline prosperity." Graphs are included.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, access, economic development, use statistics, use projections.

46. Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division.
1974. Tourism: A growth industry. Alaska Econ. Trends (May 1974), 7 p.

Report includes statistics on tourist use trends and is illustrated with charts and graphs. Tables are included. The narrative presents an overview of the tourist situation in Alaska.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, use statistics, use projections, economic development.

47. Alaska Division of Lands.
1970. Alaska Division of Lands, 1970 annual report. 63 p., illus.
Alaska Div. Lands, Juneau.

Major events that affected the State Park System during 1970 include passage by the legislature and subsequent approval by the voters of a \$2.3 million bond issue for construction of outdoor recreation facilities. This, together with Federal matching funds, will provide approximately a \$5 million program of development for the State Park System. The legislature established the first State park, increasing the acreage in the State Park System by 2,500 percent. The Parks and Recreation Section was elevated to Division status within the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. The master plan study for the Keystone Canyon State Park was completed, as was that for the Captain Cook Recreation Area. The establishment of the Denali State Park and the Chugach State Park brought the total acreage within the State Park System to nearly a million acres. Site plans were completed for the Salcha River Wayside and the South Rolly Lake Campground. The first 5 miles of road within the Nancy Lake Recreation Area were completed, as were the Clam Gulch Wayside and Harding Lake Recreation Areas. The report is illustrated with photographs, maps, charts, and tables.

KEYWORDS: State parks, administration, planning, sites and facilities.

48. Alaska Division of Parks.
1970. 1970 visitation to the Alaska State Park System. 6 p. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Use statistics, State parks.

49. Alaska Division of Parks.
1971. Alaska outdoor recreation and historic preservation report:
1971. 117 p., illus. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

This report contains statistics on Alaska's recreation areas and visitation rates; revenue and expenditures of Federal, State, and local park agencies during the fiscal year; a summary of acquisitions and development projects; 5-year schedules of acquisition and development on Federal, State, and local levels; a list of projected surplus or deficits of space and facilities by 1975 under the categories: community recreation, space, outdoor game areas, picnic facilities, campgrounds, trails, swimming beaches, boat launching ramps, and float moorages. It also contains a review of historic preservation planning in Alaska, with future plans. Finally, a section is devoted to recreational and environmental accomplishments other than acquisition and development: Plans for implementing recreation and environment programs, legislation, and other programs. Maps, charts, and tables comprise the bulk of the study.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, use statistics, use projections, administration, management, State parks, planning.

50. Alaska Division of Parks.
1971. Alaska State Park System: visitation estimates, fiscal year
1972. 6 p., illus. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Use statistics, State parks.

51. Alaska Division of Parks.
1972. Alaska outdoor recreation, historic preservation, 1972.
203 p., illus. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: State parks, sites and facilities, administration, management.

52. Alaska Division of Parks.
1973. Summary of visitation: 1973. 6 p. Alaska Div. Parks,
Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Use statistics, State parks.

53. Alaska Division of Parks.
[n.d.] Alaska outdoor recreation news. (Bi-monthly newsletter.)
Varying pages, illus. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Administration, sites and facilities, management.

54. Alaska Division of Parks, Office of Statewide Cultural Programs.
1974. Lower Copper and Chitina Rivers: an historic resource study.
Hist. Archeol. Ser. No. 5, Misc. Publ., 46 p., illus.

The purpose of this study is to provide the Alaska Department of Highways with information on which to base decisions regarding preservation and management of cultural values within the rights-of-way for the Copper River Highway and the Chitina-McCarthy Road. The study includes a summary of the known prehistory and history of the area under investigation; an account of preservation actions taken to date in the region; an inventory of identified archeological and historical features, including some not within the rights-of-way for which the Department of Highways may wish to encourage preservation and interpretation by cooperator groups such as local historical societies and cultural organizations; and recommended preservation philosophy, on which are based proposals for recordation, salvage, preservation, and interpretation of significant features. The study does not include sites that might be used to interpret natural history. The report contains maps, photos, and a 4-page section of bibliographic references.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage.

55. Alaska Division of Policy Development and Planning.
1975. Alaska tourism in the bush. 47 p. Alaska Div. Policy Dev.
and Plann., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Tourism.

56. Alaska Environmental Group.
1974. Hatcher Pass study area. 45 p., illus. Alaska Div. Parks,
Anchorage.

The purpose of this study was to prepare a long-range master plan for future development of a recreation area encompassing the former mining area in the Talkeetna Mountains known as Hatcher Pass. The report provides a summary of the planning effort undertaken for the State to assist in deciding the ultimate development and use of the Hatcher Pass study area. The material is presented in three sections: an inventory of the natural and cultural environment of the study area; a summary of the recommended uses of its lands, waters, and other recreation resources; and guidelines for implementation of the recommended plan. The report is illustrated with full-color maps and black-and-white photos.

KEYWORDS: Planning, State parks, sites and facilities.

57. Alaska Outdoor Recreation Institute.
1968. Selected proceedings of the 18th annual conference, 1968.
Alaska Outdoor Recreation Institute, vol. 3. 28 p. Alaska
Munic. League, Juneau.

Five speakers discuss the contributions of the agencies they represent--the National Association of Counties, the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Cresap, McCormick and Paget (a private consulting firm), the National Recreation and Park Association, and the State of Alaska--to the overall development and maintenance of Alaska's recreation resources.

KEYWORDS: State parks, planning, management, administration.

58. Alaska Visitors Association, Inc.
1973. Alaska State Legislative Interim Committee on Tourism. 19 p.,
illus. Alaska Visitors Assoc., Inc., Anchorage. [November 29
and 30, 1973, Anchorage.]

KEYWORDS: Tourism.

59. Allen, Roger W.
1961. The need for recreation lands in Alaska. In George Dahlgren
(ed.), Science in Alaska, 1961. 12th Alaskan Sci. Conf. Proc.,
p. 111-113.

Alaska's natural scenic beauty could make tourism the major force for economic progress in the State. Selection and classification of public lands for recreation should begin immediately.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, economic development.

60. Alman, R. K.
1967. Development plan report: Eagle Trail Wayside. 11 p. Alaska
Div. Lands, Branch Parks and Recreation.

KEYWORDS: Planning, trails and hiking, sites and facilities.

61. Blum, Joseph R.
1968. Land evaluation. Alaska Dep. Fish and Game, vol. 9, Annu.
Proj. Segment Rep., Fed. Aid Wildl. Restoration, Proj. W-5-C-9,
Lands, 63 p. Juneau.

The objects of the project are to identify specific key game areas; to submit recommendations for the orderly selection, classification, or purchase of specific lands for public hunting access and use; and to assist in statewide land-use planning to assure consideration of fish and wildlife values. The report covers the period July 1, 1967, to June 30, 1968.

KEYWORDS: Land classification, land-use planning, hunting and fishing, fish wildlife, research.

62. Blum, Joseph R.
1970. Report of survey-inventory activities: land evaluation.
Alaska Div. Game, vol. 10, Annu. Proj. Segment Rep., Fed. Aid
Wildl. Restoration, Proj. W-5-C-1; W-17-2, 25 p. Juneau.

The report covers the period from July 1, 1968, to December 31, 1969. Statewide activities centered on land-use planning. The study team worked extensively with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management on their classification programs, as well as with the U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service. On the State level, most activities centered around development of oil, gas, and timber resources on State land.

KEYWORDS: Land classification, land-use planning, research.

63. Bowers, John F.
1958. The public recreation areas program in Alaska. In Science in Alaska. 9th Alaskan Sci. Conf. Proc., p. 52. [College [Fairbanks], Alaska.]

This report is a general summary of the current activities and accomplishments of public agencies involved in the planning, development, and maintenance of outdoor recreation programs in Alaska.

KEYWORDS: Administration, planning, management.

64. Bowman, Wallace.
1962. A plan for developing Alaska's recreation and tourist potential. In Science in Alaska, 1962. 13th Alaskan Sci. Conf. Proc., p. 56-68.

Alaska's recreational endowments must reflect human needs before they may be called resources. The author discusses the success and failure of recent development plans in light of this statement. The outcome of the publication of a 1962 Rockefeller Commission report on the subject was the formation of the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the drafting of a Federal act which, if passed, would provide funds for a grant program. Still, the burden of development will be on the State, and the weakest link in the Alaska recreation development situation is the lack of organized and articulate groups supporting the concept of development and planning at the State level.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, State parks, planning.

65. Brent, Stephen M., and Robert M. Goldberg (eds.).
1970. Recreation. In Alaska survey and report: 1970-71, p. 421-430, illus. Res. Inst. Alaska, and Anchorage Daily News.

This section of the "Alaska Survey and Report" inventories the major species of Alaskan game and fish, suggests the best places to find them, and outlines regulations pertaining to hunting and fishing. Also included is a list of campgrounds and facilities in Alaska, prepared by the Alaska State Travel Division.

KEYWORDS: Recreation inventories, hunting and fishing, fish and wildlife, laws and regulations, sites and facilities.

66. Brent, Stephen M., and Robert M. Goldberg (eds.).
1970. Tourism. In Alaska survey and report: 1970-71, p. 189-193, illus. Res. Inst. Alaska, and Anchorage Daily News.

The tourist industry has greater potential for creating jobs for Alaskans than any other, including the oil industry. Lack of suitable accommodations at Mount McKinley National Park and the economic disadvantages of constructing large, high-quality tourist facilities for an annual season lasting only 4 months can be expected to hinder the growth of Alaskan tourism in the future. The Alaska Highway and the Marine Highway bear 60 percent of the total tourist traffic. Air traffic has increased at an annual rate of 16 percent in recent years. Charts and tables are included in this section.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, use statistics, economic development, access, use projections.

67. Cameron, John, Robert Marshall, and Paul W. Gordon.
1937. Recreational resources and facilities. In Regional planning,
Part VII--Alaska, Its resources and development. p. 127-144,
illus. Nat. Resour. Comm., Alaska Resour. Comm., Washington, D.C.

Utilization of Alaska's recreational resources by outsiders is limited because of financial, geographical, and climatological impediments to easy access and use. Tourism and recreational use can be expected to increase in the future, however, with judicious development of resources. Great care must be taken to insure against degradation of Alaska's primitive and wilderness values as it develops these resources. The authors present a narrative survey of Alaska's natural recreational resources, such as mountains, volcanoes, glaciers, hot springs, wildlife, game fish, waterfowl, and forests. They describe recreational facilities including National Parks and Monuments, National Forests, and Wildlife Refuges. The report assesses existing and projected problems in the development of a viable recreation program for the Territory and recommends specific solutions to each. Recommendations cover the establishment of a Federal planning authority for Alaska to formulate an integrated policy for the conservation and development of all public lands, including those suitable for recreation; provision for more adequate transportation and other tourist accommodations; enlargement of the existing recreational area system; provision for adequate protection of the existing recreational area system, and the general conservation of natural resources. This classic report contains most of the ideas that were to become the basis of much of the subsequent conservationist sentiment characteristic of one school of thought on resource development planning in Alaska.

KEYWORDS: Planning, sites and facilities, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, wilderness values.

68. Collins, George L.
1953. A survey of the recreation resources of Alaska. In Science
in Alaska, 1951. 2nd Annu. Alaskan Sci. Conf. Proc., p. 201-208.

The article contains a summary of subjects considered by the National Park Service in preparing a survey of Alaska's recreation resources.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, recreation inventories.

69. Cresap, McCormick and Paget.

1968. A program for increasing the contribution of tourism to the Alaskan economy. 201 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Commer., Washington, D.C.

The purpose of this study and proposal is to exploit Alaska's recreational resources to the fullest possible extent, in view of the study team's findings that tourism could become the third most important industry in the State. The bulk of the report is an exhaustive narrative survey of the existing tourist situation. The high cost of transportation, shortage of overnight accommodations, and the lack of a well-developed promotional program hinder the development of the tourist industry; despite these handicaps, in 1967, 87,000 tourists visited the State, spending \$29 million. In terms of total wages, tourism ranks fourth--after wood products, food processing, and petroleum. If properly developed, Alaska's tourist volume could grow at the rate of 10 percent per year. Such growth would result in a yearly tourist visitation by 1975 of 186,000. Expenditures could exceed \$75 million. This could generate 3,900 jobs with wages totaling nearly \$28 million. Proposed basic strategy for insuring continued growth is (1) to increase the capacity of Alaska's tourist industry and (2) to attract more tourists to Alaska. The proposal suggests specific measures to accomplish these goals and makes recommendations for the implementation of these measures.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, use projections, use statistics, economic development, planning.

70. Cresap, McCormick and Paget.

1968. Prototype projects: A program for increasing the contribution of tourism to the Alaska economy. [n.p.] U.S. Econ. Dev. Adm., Washington, D.C.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, use statistics, use projections, economic development, planning.

71. Cresap, McCormick and Paget.

1968. Summary of a program for increasing the contribution of tourism to the Alaskan economy. 31 p. U.S. Dep. Commer., Washington, D.C.

This document summarizes the findings and recommendations in "A Program for Increasing the Contribution of Tourism to the Alaskan Economy" (69).

KEYWORDS: Tourism, use statistics, use projections, planning, economic development.

72. Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska.

1968. A subregional economic analysis of Alaska. 385 p., illus. Fed. Field Comm. Dev. Plann. Alaska, Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, economic development, economic analysis.

73. Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska.

1971. Economic outlook for Alaska. 392 p., illus. Fed. Field Comm. Dev. Plann. Alaska, Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, economic analysis, economic development.

74. Forrest, Gladys.
1944. Land resources of Alaska: policies and laws controlling their use, 2. 80 p., illus. North Pac. Study, Portland, Oreg.

This report includes sections on laws and regulations governing forests, agriculture, mineral resources, wildlife, and recreation.

KEYWORDS: Land classification, laws and regulations, administration.

75. Forrest, Linn A.
1947. Tourist development possibilities in Alaska: a survey of potential resort sites. 17 p., illus. Alaska Dev. Board, Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, sites and facilities, economic development.

76. Fox-Yukon Planning Group.
1971. Fox-Yukon recreation study, November, 1971. 59 p., illus. Fox-Yukon Plann. Group.

KEYWORDS: Planning, sites and facilities.

77. Gabrielson, Ira N.
1952. Alaskan waterfowl and their management. In Henry Collins (ed.), Science in Alaska, 1950. sel. pap., 1st Annu. Sci. Conf., p. 292-305.

In the tundra, where most of Alaska's waterfowl live, their existence is jeopardized. This is partly due to the introduction of humans with fire-arms into the region. To correct this situation the author recommends a wildlife management program that would include the setting aside of specifically protected key breeding areas and the expansion of the existing banding program, the law enforcement staff, and the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit of the University of Alaska. Research will be the basis of an effective waterfowl management program in the future. The article includes a list of the major species of Alaskan waterfowl, descriptions of the general condition of each species' population, a description of their migration routes, and locations of nesting grounds.

KEYWORDS: Fish and wildlife, wilderness values, management.

78. Gazaway, H. P.
1964. Bureau of Indian Affairs' interest in outdoor recreation in Alaska. 34 p. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Indian Aff., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Land-use planning, hunting and fishing, sites and facilities, historical and cultural heritage.

79. Grummer Ecosystems Corporation.
1971. A resource inventory and evaluation of the recreational potential of the Wood River-Tikchik area of Alaska. [n.p.] Grummer Ecosystems Corp., Bethpage, N. Y.

KEYWORDS: Recreation inventories, planning, State parks, sites and facilities.

80. Hersh, Adolph E.
1972. Parks, recreation and school sites study. 212 p., illus.
Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska Housing Auth., Fairbanks.

Fairbanks needs more and better local recreation facilities. Some support for their development is available in the form of Federal and State grants. All favored recreation activities of Fairbanks residents are related to parks, trails, or organized sports and activities. Since swimming is the most desired of warm weather activities, Fairbanks needs more swimming pools. Agencies must actively involve citizens in the planning, construction, and maintenance of new urban park facilities to offset the adverse effects of low funding. The report proposes the formation of a nine-man parks and recreation commission to oversee the development and maintenance of Fairbanks' municipal parks system. Financial support for borough operation of recreation will derive partly from a \$5 per capita State revenue sharing measure that should produce an annual income of about \$165,000. Revenues from fees and special charges may return an additional sum of about \$10,000 to support borough recreation. Among the major developments the plan proposes is the erection of a civic activities center, six metropolitan parks of 100 to 500 acres or more, and three of 50 acres and larger for nature study purposes.

KEYWORDS: Planning, municipal parks, sites and facilities, administration.

81. Johnson, Hugh A., and Harold T. Jorgenson (eds.).
1963. The land resources of Alaska: a Conservation Foundation study. 551 p., illus. Univ. Publ., College [Fairbanks], Alaska.

Tourism and outdoor recreation is the third largest industry in Alaska. Several factors prevent it from becoming an even more significant economic force: the generally low population of Alaska itself; the lack of comfortable, conveniently located overnight facilities (both in the cities and along access routes); the lack of finished access routes; and the lack of steamship access from the lower 48 States. A well-balanced State Park System would contribute to continued growth of the tourist industry in Alaska. The authors provide narrative analyses of the present uses, administrative problems, and future recreation needs in Alaska of the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, National Wildlife Refuge System, Federal public domain, and the State Park System. Tables are included.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, National Parks and Monuments, wildlife refuges and ranges, use projections, National Forests, State parks, access, economic development, use statistics, planning, management.

82. Loll, Leo M.
1967. A study of technical and economic problems: State of Alaska. Univ. Alaska, Inst. Soc., Econ., and Gov. Res., SEG Rep. No. 13, 173 p., illus. College [Fairbanks].

The section on tourism concludes that Alaska must offer facilities for tourists at more reasonable rates, or the growing tourist industry will level off. The Marine Highway System is adequate to encourage an increasing number of visitors each year.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, use statistics, planning, access, sites and facilities, economic development.

83. McCracken, Harold.
1924. The game situation in Alaska. Am. For. 39(366):323-328, 362, illus.

Depletions of game by the Alaskan Natives, market hunters, and workmen in canneries and construction camps illustrate the need for an Alaskan game act to regulate game conditions effectively.

KEYWORDS: Hunting and fishing, fish and wildlife, historical and cultural heritage, laws and regulations.

84. Mills, Wilbur.
1962. The Canning River region, Alaska: a survey of its wilderness and recreation resources. (Mimeogr.) 46 p., illus. Sierra Club, New York.

The author surveyed the Canning River region first-hand, reviewed it as a recreation resource and recommends that the utility-transportation corridor along the west side of the Canning and the Marsh Fork be abolished; a 2-mile-wide scenic easement along the lower Canning west of the present Arctic Wildlife Range boundary be reserved; and that all lands lying within the Canning drainage south of benchmark "Ignek," including the Marsh Fork, be added to the Range. He also recommends that the 627,000-acre Canning addition to the Range be managed as a legally designated Wilderness.

KEYWORDS: Land classification, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, wilderness values, administration, wildlife refuges and ranges, lakes and waterways.

85. Mills, Wilbur M.
1970. Environmental degradation in the Arctic National Wildlife Range. (Mimeogr.) 6 p. Seattle Mountaineers, Seattle.

During the spring and summer of 1970, the author observed many instances of alleged abuse of the Arctic National Wildlife Range by oil companies exploring there. He enumerates specific instances of degradation of the Range in this report and recommends action on the part of the Department of the Interior (which administers the Range through its Fish and Wildlife Service), and by concerned citizens, to halt the damaging activity. He recommends that the Range be closed to all oil and mineral leasing, exploration, and development until Congress can review the area under the terms of the Wilderness Act; that studies be initiated to develop an overall management and land-use plan for the Arctic Range; that the Department of the Interior acquire the abandoned DEW (distant early warning) line sites at Simpson Cove and Demarcation Point for inclusion in the Wildlife Range; that debris at Schrader Lake, Lobo Lake, and other areas which receive recreational use be removed from the Range; that the Department of Interior acquire the Interior Airways camp at Schrader Lake; that the southern boundary of the Arctic Range be reviewed for possible inclusion of such areas as the complete drainage of Old Woman Creek and the entire length of the Sheenjek and Coleen Rivers; and that efforts be initiated with the Canadian government toward establishing a wildlife reserve in northwestern Yukon Territory adjacent to the Arctic Wildlife Range.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, wildlife refuges and ranges, wilderness values.

86. National Audubon Society.
1967. Survey report and plan: Alaska Nature Center, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska. 62 p. Natl. Audubon Soc., New York.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, municipal parks, planning, fish and wildlife.

87. National Resources Committee, and Alaska Resources Committee.
1938. Regional planning, part 7: Alaska: its resources and
development. 213 p., illus. Gov. Print. Off., Washington, D.C.

Alaska's resources for recreation and tourism are vast but underused because of small population, great distances, and lack of highways. The report presents a description of recreation resources, including existing National Forests, Parks, and Monuments. It recommends establishment of a Federal planning authority for Alaska to formulate conservation and development policy, provision for more adequate transportation, and enlargement of the existing recreational system. The primitive or frontier quality of Alaska's recreational resources is distinctive and must be emphasized and maintained.

KEYWORDS: Access, National Forests, National Parks and Monuments, planning, wilderness values, administration, Wilderness and Primitive Areas.

88. Smith, Theodore G.
1969. Alaska State Park System, 1970-1976. 24 p., illus. Alaska
Div. Lands, Anchorage.

The basic objectives of the State Park System in Alaska are to provide "a wide-range of recreational opportunities for residents and visitors; to preserve...significant objectives and sites from the past; and to preserve and protect the values associated with Alaska's cultural and wilderness heritage." The report outlines policies to implement these objectives.

The Alaska State Department of Parks estimates it will spend \$1,780,000 by 1976 on improvements of waysides; \$12,140,000 for the development of destination areas; \$860,000 for the development of historic sites; and \$800,000 for studies and development of trails in recreation corridors and wilderness areas. Funding is anticipated from the 1966 Outdoor Recreation Bond Fund, general fund, special tax revenues, bond issues, Division of Water and Harbors, Department of Fish and Game, and Federal grants. Tables are included.

KEYWORDS: State parks, land-use planning, planning, sites and facilities, administration.

89. Stenmark, Richard J., and Thomas H. Schoder.
1974. Resources inventory, Arctic region: recreation and preservation opportunities. Resour. Plann. Team, Joint Fed.-State Land Use Plann. Comm., 83 p., illus.

This report and the reports of 90, 91, 92, 93, and 94 contain an introduction to the region and its resources, a subregional inventory of developed and potential recreation and preservation opportunities, appendixes that include the quality evaluation rating system used in the survey, a glossary, and a bibliography. Each report is illustrated with maps.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, recreation inventories.

90. Stenmark, Richard J., and Thomas H. Schoder.
1974. Resources inventory, northwest region: recreation and preservation opportunities. Resour. Plann. Team, Joint Fed.-State Land Use Plann. Comm., 89 p., illus.

See Abstract for 89.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, recreation inventories.

91. Stenmark, Richard J., and Thomas H. Schoder.
1974. Resources inventory, southcentral region: recreation and preservation opportunities. Resour. Plann. Team, Joint Fed.-State Land Use Plann. Comm., 166 p., illus.

See abstract for 89.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, recreation inventories.

92. Stenmark, Richard J., and Thomas H. Schoder.
1974. Resources inventory, southeast region: recreation and preservation opportunities. Resour. Plann. Team, Joint Fed.-State Land Use Plann. Comm., 117 p., illus.

See abstract for 89.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, recreation inventories.

93. Stenmark, Richard J., and Thomas H. Schoder.
1974. Resources inventory, southwest region: recreation and preservation opportunities. Resour. Plann. Team, Joint Fed.-State Land Use Plann. Comm., 72 p., illus.

See abstract for 89.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, recreation inventories.

94. Stenmark, Richard J., and Thomas H. Schoder.
1974. Resources inventory, Yukon region: recreation and preservation opportunities. Resour. Plann. Team, Joint Fed.-State Land Use Plann. Comm., 138 p., illus.

See abstract for 89.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, recreation inventories.

95. Thomas, Wayne C., and Gregory K. White.
1974. Outdoor recreation responsibilities in Alaska. 45 p., illus. Alaska Div. Parks [Anchorage].

The goals of the study are (1) to evaluate existing jurisdictional and funding responsibilities for providing outdoor recreation in Alaska and (2) to recommend improvements in availability of outdoor recreation to the general public. The general analysis of the Federal, State, and local agencies responsible for Alaska's recreational resources revealed little cooperation or coordination among them, often resulting in actions at cross-purposes. "Alaska would benefit if all (recreation) agencies would recognize common objectives for the State's recreational system and coordinate their efforts to maximize the public benefits...." The study makes five specific recommendations to foster improved interagency communication.

KEYWORDS: State parks, planning, administration.

96. Thomas, Wayne C., Gregory K. White, and Nat Goodhue.
1974. Catalogue of assistance for outdoor recreation projects. 80 p., illus. Alaska Div. Parks.

The purpose of this catalog of programs is to provide a single, convenient reference for those seeking assistance in expanding outdoor recreation opportunities in Alaska. It contains active, funded programs which may be used to support outdoor recreation.

KEYWORDS: Administration, planning.

97. Thompson, Linda Kay.
1972. Alaska's abandoned towns. Alaska Div. Parks, Hist. Arch. Ser.
2, Misc. Publ., 75 p., illus. Anchorage.

This study, through three case studies, seeks to establish the importance of three abandoned mining communities as evidence of Alaska's past. It identifies problems in protection and interpretation and recommends solutions that may apply in the preservation of other historic remains.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage, planning.

98. U.S. Alaska Highway and Land Planning Survey Committee.
1944. Recreation resources of the Alaska Highway and other roads in Alaska. 83 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Natl. Park Serv., Washington, D.C.

This older classic study inventories the recreation resources of the Alaska Highway and other roads in Alaska. Introductory chapters deal with the allure of Alaska and means of access to Alaska. The report fully describes each road and discusses future access roads, factors influencing volume of use, quantitative estimates of use, and temporary accommodations. Later sections offer a plan for development of recreation facilities and procedures for their implementation. Finally, the study summarizes significant findings and makes major recommendations.

KEYWORDS: Highways and roads, use projections, sites and facilities, land-use planning, land classification, tourism, recreation inventories, access, planning.

99. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1969. Assessing benefits and costs for Alaska National Forest wilderness proposals. (Mimeogr.) 4 p. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Land classification, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, economic analysis.

100. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1973. New National Forests for Alaska. 284 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Juneau.

This report is a revision of an earlier report (122) reflecting changes in the final land withdrawals made by the Secretary of the Interior in September 1972. It presents the final proposals for the creation of new National Forests in Alaska as one of the four National Conservation Systems designated under Section 17(d) (2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The report was designed for the use of the House Public Lands Subcommittee in their review of the Secretary's recommendation. It includes detailed descriptions of seven proposed new National Forests (Wrangell Mountains, Fortymile, Porcupine, Koyukuk, Yukon, Kuskokwim, Lake Clark), totaling exactly 42 million acres, and is illustrated with charts, graphs, maps, photos, and drawings.

KEYWORDS: Land classification, National Forests, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, administration, laws and regulations.

101. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1974. New National Forests for Alaska. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv.,
Curr. Inf. Rep. 12, 12 p., illus.

A USDA Forest Service study team, along with teams from three other Federal natural resource agencies, framed an analysis and recommendations for land classification changes in Alaska. The Forest Service team selected 39.4 million acres in seven areas suitable for new units in the National Forest System and 2.6 million acres for additions to the present Tongass and Chugach National Forests. The Secretary of the Interior recommended three new major National Forests totaling 18.3 million acres and one-half million additional acres for the Chugach National Forest. Tables and maps show details of the proposals of the Forest Service and the Secretary of the Interior.

KEYWORDS: Land classification, National Forests, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, administration, laws and regulations.

102. U.S. Department of Commerce, National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Region.
1974. Marine recreational fishing in Alaska. MFR Pap. 1042, Mar.
Fish. Rev. 36(3):18-20.

Marine fishing is an increasingly popular pastime for Alaskans and visitors. Increase in use has given rise to conflicts; for example, between sport and commercial fishermen and between the United States and Canada over ownership of coho and chinook salmon. The National Marine Fisheries Service can and should contribute to the solution of these and other problems.

KEYWORDS: Hunting and fishing, lakes and waterways, fish and wildlife.

103. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
1972. Environmental health practices in Alaska recreation areas.
(Seminar.) 50 p. U.S. Dep. Health, Educ. and Welfare. Publ.
Health Serv., Health Serv. and Mental Health Admin. Bur. Community
Environ. Manage. [May 31, June 1 and 2, 1972, Fairbanks.]

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, management.

104. U.S. Department of the Interior.
1965. Recreation opportunities. In Rampart project, Alaska: market
for power and effect of the project on natural resources. Vol. 1,
part 4, p. 319-336. U.S. Dep. Inter., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Rampart Dam.

105. U.S. Department of the Interior.
1965. Recreation resources and recreational effects of the project.
In Rampart project, Alaska: market for power and effect of the
project on natural resources. Vol. 3, part 10, p. 979-987. U.S.
Dep. Inter., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Rampart Dam.

106. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
1971. Iliamna unit resource analysis: Bristol Bay resource area,
Anchorage District, Alaska. 200 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur.
Land Manage., Anchorage.

The resource analysis contains a section on recreation, about 25 pages. It includes assessments of the scenery, wildlife, cultural features, geologic features, water bodies, snow and ice features, ecological features, primitive values, and recreation sites of the unit as to their value to outdoor recreationists. The information included in the report was obtained from written sources, not from direct observation. It does not constitute an inventory, according to the authors, who declare that more inventory work is needed on the unit.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities.

107. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
1971. Prospectus for land-use planning in northern Alaska. (Draft
copy.) 12 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Land Manage.,
Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Land-use planning.

108. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
1971. Recreation impact study: Trans-Alaska pipeline, for the
Bureau of Land Management. 64 p. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Outdoor
Recreation.

Construction of the pipeline can have an adverse effect on Alaska's recreation resources, but impact on use will be generally beneficial. Physical impacts of the pipeline threaten certain characteristics of both the Gulkana and Delta Rivers, each a possible candidate for the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Visual impacts of the construction may be less significant, but Keystone Canyon needs special care and planning, as do the areas near Worthington Glacier, Isabel Pass, and hundreds of pit areas for gravel. North of the Yukon River, the opening up of an existing wilderness could be the maximum pipeline impact.

The pipeline will stimulate recreation use of Alaska's resources. Overall participation in outdoor recreation is sure to increase somewhat faster than without oil industry expansion, especially along the segments north of the Yukon River.

This report presents suggestions which are intended to minimize adverse impacts of the pipeline and to utilize and improve those areas affected by pipeline construction for maximum public benefits. Comprehensive master planning will be necessary to assure proper utilization of the pipeline right-of-way, material sites, and lateral access roads. New highways built in conjunction with the pipeline should be constructed so as to have little adverse effect on the Alaskan environment. Areas of particular value, such as Galbraith Lake and the Yukon River, should be protected. Construction camps and service areas and campgrounds can be made useful to recreationists. New recreation facilities could be operated on a concessionaire basis. Additional recreation areas should be identified. Use of off-the-road vehicles should be limited, and pipeline support facilities should be located and designed to be compatible with the surrounding environment.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness values, economic development, planning, management.

109. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.
[n.d.] Aleutian Islands: wilderness study summary. 34 p., illus.
U.S. Dep. Inter. Fish and Wildl. Serv., Anchorage.

The Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge possesses some outstanding wilderness values. Approximately 1,395,357 acres appear suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Approximately 325,362 acres of the study area appear unsuitable for wilderness designation. These excluded areas would provide for military operations and future expansion of the fish industry, as well as for Aleut land selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. In addition, numerous cemeteries and historical sites may be selected by the Natives. Since waters below the line of mean high tide are not under Refuge jurisdiction, motorboats may be used for commercial fishing and for access to the island beaches and lagoons. Aircraft may also land in these waters and within excluded areas.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, fish and wildlife, land classification.

110. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
[n.d.] Nunivak wilderness study summary. 24 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Fish and Wildl. Serv. Bur. Sport Fish. and Wildl., Anchorage.

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 snow machines by Native residents for both subsistence and recreational purposes. Such use is viewed 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.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges, land classification, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, fish and wildlife.

111. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
1964. Alaska. In Parks for America, p. 345-354. Gov. Print. Off., Washington, D.C.

Behind national defense, fisheries, and forest products, recreation was the most important industry in Alaska in 1964. Population projections suggest the need for expanded recreation facilities in the near future. Therefore, the National Park Service should give further study to proposals to establish as National Parks the St. Elias-Wrangell Mountains, Lake Clark Pass, and the Wood-Tikchik area; the State Park Service should enlarge its system by placing under its administration 17 parks, 27 recreation areas, 3 scientific monuments, 2 historic monuments, and 1 nature preserve, as well as scenic routes, free-flowing streams, and foot trails; and local park departments should establish 3 parks, 14 recreation areas, 1 beach trail, and 1 foot trail. The study includes an inventory of existing Federal, State, and local recreation areas.

KEYWORDS: Land classification, planning, use projections.

112. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
1971. Wilderness study: Katmai National Monument. (Prelim. draft.)
19 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Natl. Park Serv., Seattle.

Lands and waters of the portion of the Aleutian Range and Lake District comprising most of Katmai National Monument, Alaska, have been found suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, land classification, National Parks and Monuments, administration.

113. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
1974. Proposed Katmai Wilderness, Katmai National Monument, Alaska: final environmental statement. U.S. Dep. Inter. Natl. Park Serv., Pac. Northwest Reg., 204 p., illus.

KEYWORDS: Land-use planning, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, National Parks and Monuments, fish and wildlife, land classification, administration, planning.

114. University of Alaska, Institute of Business, Economic and Government Research.
1965. Tourism in Alaska. 20 p., illus. Univ. Alaska Inst. Bus., Econ., and Gov. Res., College [Fairbanks].

Tourism is already a major source of income for the State of Alaska and its residents; aggressive promotion would insure the continued growth of the tourist industry. State and private interests must expand tourist facilities to meet growing needs and give greater attention to long-range policies and plans to attract more tourist money to Alaska. Alaska may expect 200,000 or more visitors by 1975, even without well-organized support for developmental programs; but this number could increase to 450,000 with that support, bringing into the State an estimated \$225 million annually. A developmental program should include (1) an inventory of existing facilities, (2) measurement of present levels of use, and (3) a study of actual and potential growth.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, sites and facilities, use projections, economic development.

115. Westgate, Richard S., and Victor Fischer.
1954. Volume 1 of part 2, Community and territorial recreation, Alaska recreation survey. 35 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Natl. Park Serv. Gov. Print. Off., Washington, D.C.

This volume discusses recreation facilities, programs, and activities offered by the various agencies and programs in Anchorage. Numerous recommendations are made for improvement of recreation opportunities in Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Municipal parks, planning, management, administration.

116. Wilson, Carl N.
1959. The National Forest outdoor recreation resource review in Alaska. In Science in Alaska. 10th Alaskan Sci. Conf. Proc., p. 103-104. [Juneau.]

The Forest Service is undertaking an outdoor recreation resources review of all the National Forests, including Alaska's, with the specific objectives of making an inventory and evaluation of recreation resources and reviewing the policies, plans, and programs needed to meet future recreation demands on the National Forests. This information will be furnished to the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in preparing their report.

KEYWORDS: National Forests, recreation inventories.

117. Wolf Management Service.
1965. Investment opportunities in southeastern Alaska. 244 p.,
illus. U.S. Dep. Commer., Area Redev. Adm. Gov. Print. Off.,
Washington, D.C.

The Alaska Marine Highway System is a force for economic growth in many areas--tourism among them. The report examines the abilities and limitations of the System as one key to solving the underemployment problem and offers recommendations and conclusions to enable southeastern Alaska's economic climate to improve.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, Alaska Marine Highway System, economic development, highways and roads, access, economic analysis.

B. PROPOSALS

118. Alaska Office of the Governor, Planning and Research.
1975. A preliminary proposal pertaining to national interest ("D-2")
lands in Alaska under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
26 p. Alaska Off. Governor, Plann. and Res., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, land classification.

119. Burkhart, Wayne, and Marilyn Burkhart.
1967. A tourist facility and recreation area in Alaska's Matanuska
Valley. 9 p. Matanuska Valley Parks and Recreation, Inc.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, tourism, planning.

120. Mills, Wilbur.
1961. A proposed addition to the Arctic National Wildlife Range.
(Prelim. draft.) 30 p., illus. Seattle Mountaineers, Seattle.

Approximately 5 million acres of the Sheenjek and Coleen River drainages south of the present boundary should be added to the Arctic National Wildlife Range.

KEYWORDS: Land classification, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, wilderness values, wildlife refuges and ranges, administration.

121. Sitka Conservation Society.
1968. A proposal: the West Chichagof-Yakobi Island Wilderness.
9 p. Sitka Conserv. Soc., Sitka, Alaska.

KEYWORDS: Land classification, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, National Forests.

122. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1972. A proposal for new National Forests for Alaska under the
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv.,
Situation Rep., 12 p., illus.

KEYWORDS: Land classification, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, National Forests, administration, laws and regulations.

123. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[n.d.] Wrangell Mountains National Forest. (Proposal) 60 p., illus.
U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Land-use planning, land classification, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, National Forests.

124. U.S. Department of the Interior.
1974. Noatak National Arctic Range, Alaska: final environmental statement. U.S. Dep. Inter., Alaska Plann. Group, Washington, D.C.

This statement and the statements in 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, and 132 contain the resource review and environmental evaluations creating wildlife refuges and include public comments.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges.

125. U.S. Department of the Interior.
1974. Proposed Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska: final environmental statement. 678 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter., Alaska Plann. Group, Washington, D.C.

See abstract for 124.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges.

126. U.S. Department of the Interior.
1974. Proposed Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska: final environmental statement. 668 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter., Alaska Plann. Group, Washington, D.C.

See abstract for 124.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges.

127. U.S. Department of the Interior.
1974. Proposed Iliamna National Resource Range, Alaska: final environmental statement. 620 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter., Alaska Plann. Group, Washington, D.C.

See abstract for 124.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges.

128. U.S. Department of the Interior.
1974. Proposed Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska: final environmental statement. 576 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter., Alaska Plann. Group, Washington, D.C.

See abstract for 124.

KEYWORDS': Wildlife refuges and ranges.

129. U.S. Department of the Interior.
1974. Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska: final environmental statement. 632 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter., Alaska Plann. Group, Washington, D.C.

See abstract for 124.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges.

130. U.S. Department of the Interior.
1974. Togiak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska: final environmental statement. 546 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter., Alaska Plann. Group, Washington, D.C.

See abstract for 124.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges.

131. U.S. Department of the Interior.
1974. Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska: final environmental statement. 550 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter., Alaska Plann. Group, Washington, D.C.

See abstract for 124.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges.

132. U.S. Department of the Interior.
1974. Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska: final environmental statement. 646 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter., Alaska Plann. Group, Washington, D.C.

See abstract for 124.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges.

133. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
1963. Guidelines for outdoor recreation programs in Alaska: a proposal. 13 p. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Land Manage., Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, planning, administration, management.

134. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
1971. The Central Brooks Range classification: a proposal. 24 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Land Manage., Anchorage.

The purpose of this publication is to foster public understanding of and support for the classification of the Central Brooks Range for multiple use management by the Bureau of Land Management. Emphasis is placed on the Range's primary value as Wilderness rather than as a timber and mineral resource.

KEYWORDS: Land-use planning, land classification, Brooks Range, wilderness values, administration.

135. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
[n.d.] Proposed classification for multiple use management: Copper River area. 5 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Land Manage., Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Land-use planning, land classification, sites and facilities.

136. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
1970. Wrangell Mountains National Scenic Area. 33 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Outdoor Recreation, Washington, D.C.

This publication is a proposal for the Copper and Chitina River area.

KEYWORDS: Scenery, National Scenic Areas.

137. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
1970. Izembek wilderness proposal, Alaska. 20 p., illus. U.S. Dep.
Inter. Bur. Sport Fish. and Wildl., Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, land classification, fish and
wildlife, wildlife refuges and ranges, administration, hunting
and fishing.

138. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
1971. Kenai wilderness proposal: Kenai National Moose Range, Alaska.
31 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Sport Fish and Wildl.,
Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, land classification, fish and
wildlife, Kenai Peninsula, wildlife refuges and ranges, hunting
and fishing, administration.

139. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.
1974. Proposed Alaska National Wildlife Refuges. [n.p.], illus.
U.S. Dep. Inter. Fish and Wildl. Serv.

This publication contains about 200 pages, comprised of nine brochures,
illustrated with maps and photos, of the nine proposed National Wildlife
Refuges: Yukon Delta, Koyukuk, Yukon Flats, Selawik, Iliamna, Arctic,
Noatak (National Arctic Range), Alaska Coastal, and Togiak. The material is
primarily descriptive.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges.

140. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.
1975. Environmental assessment: proposed management of muskox on
Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska. 101 p., illus. U.S.
Dep. Inter. Fish and Wildl. Serv., Anchorage.

The Fish and Wildlife Service proposes to maintain the muskox herd on
Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge within the average carrying capacity of its
winter range. Management programs will require reduction in the size of the
herd by a variety of means including permit hunts to be managed in coopera-
tion with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Unchecked increase of the
muskox population on Nunivak has resulted in heavy winter mortality which
threatens the future of the herd, progressive destruction of vegetation in
areas used as winter range, and in increased erosion of coastal dunes, unique
natural features of the island. This proposal will provide additional
security to muskox on Nunivak by maintaining the population within the
carrying capacity of their winter range. Destruction of vegetation and the
progressive erosion of important dune habitats will be retarded. The
proposal will maximize economic and recreational benefits from management of
the herd and will result in a significant contribution to the economy of the
Eskimo village of Mekoryuk. There are no significant adverse impacts on the
human or wildlife-wildlands environment of Nunivak Island.

KEYWORDS: Fish and wildlife, hunting and fishing, wildlife refuges and
ranges.

141. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
[n.d.] Chamisso wilderness proposal. 10 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Fish and Wildl. Serv. Bur. Sport Fish. and Wildl., Portland, Oreg.

The Chamisso National Wildlife Refuge is suitable for preservation within the National Wilderness Preservation System--a designation which would be entirely compatible with existing refuge objectives.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, fish and wildlife, land classification.

142. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
[n.d.] Semidi wilderness proposal: Semidi National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska. 16 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Fish and Wildl. Serv. Bur. Sport Fish. and Wildl., Anchorage.

All of the Semidi National Wildlife Refuge is still in a natural state and qualifies for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. No adverse economic or environmental impacts can be foreseen from the proposed action. Commercial fishing with motor-powered boats is an established use and does not conflict with management objectives. It is proposed that this activity be permitted to continue subject only to existing Federal and State laws. Designating the Semidi National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness will provide legislative protection to the Refuge and will assure that the insular ecosystem will remain in a natural state for the use and enjoyment of this and future generations of Americans.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges, fish and wildlife, land classification, Wilderness and Primitive Areas.

143. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
[n.d.] Simeonof wilderness proposal, Alaska. 10 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Fish and Wildl. Serv. Bur. Sport Fish. and Wildl., Portland, Oreg.

All lands and waters of the Simeonof National Wildlife Refuge, with the exception of the lands presently occupied by old ranch buildings, are recommended as suitable for consideration as Wilderness. Under Wilderness designation, the existing grazing program would be continued, to the extent compatible with refuge and wilderness objectives.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges, fish and wildlife, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, land classification.

144. U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
[n.d.] Unimak Island: Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska: wilderness proposal. (Prelim. draft.) 21 p., illus.
U.S. Dep. Inter. Fish and Wildl. Serv. Bur. Sport Fish and Wildl., Anchorage.

Approximately 965,042 acres of the nearly 1-million-acre Unimak Island appear suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Nonmotorized recreational pursuits such as camping, hiking, mountain climbing, sport hunting and fishing, beachcombing, picnicking, berrypicking, nature study, outdoor photography, and wildlife observation and study would be encouraged in the Unimak Wilderness. Small aircraft and motorboats are the established means of access to the island and would continue to be permitted with wilderness designation. Motorboats could continue to be used to reach island beaches and lagoons but would not be allowed on the interior lakes. Because they are incompatible with Wilderness, vehicles such as jeeps, trail bikes, snowmobiles, dune buggies, and all-terrain vehicles would be prohibited within the Unimak Wilderness Area.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, land classification, wildlife refuges and ranges.

145. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
1971. Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska. (Prelim. draft.) 43 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Natl. Park Serv., Seattle.

A special study, prepared as a part of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, identified the town of Skagway and the surrounding area--the Chilkoot Pass, White Pass, the town of Dyea, and the Klondike Gold Rush Trail--as being of "exceptional value in commemorating the history of the United States." The town of Skagway alone is not financially capable of preserving and maintaining its historic sections. A cooperative, interagency historic preservation effort is needed. The component parts of the proposed historical park would be: (1) Skagway Historic District, (2) Chilkoot Pass and Trail, (3) White Pass and Trail, (4) portions of the townsite of Dyea, and (5) an international Klondike Gold Rush Trail. The city, the State, the U.S. Government, the Canadian government, and the White Pass and Yukon Railroad would all contribute to the preservation effort, according to the plan. The report is illustrated with resource and planning maps and contains appendixes describing the area and its resources in detail.

KEYWORDS: National Parks and Monuments, historical and cultural heritage, land classification, sites and facilities, administration, planning.

C. PLANS AND PROGRAMS

146. Alaska Consultants.

1968. Nome comprehensive development plan. 162 p. Alaska Housing Auth., Anchorage.

Page 67 is on tourism. Pages 136-139 are on parks and recreation.

KEYWORDS: Planning, municipal parks, tourism.

147. Alaska Consultants.

1968. Teller comprehensive plan. 105 p. Alaska Housing Auth., Anchorage.

Pages 80-83 are on parks and recreation.

KEYWORDS. Planning, municipal parks.

148. Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

1970. Alaska outdoor recreation plan, volume 1 (summary). 42 p., illus. Alaska Dep. Nat. Resour., Juneau.

Volume 1 briefly summarizes the contents of the other three volumes (149, 150, 151) and constitutes a document suitable for general distribution. Earlier plans qualified Alaska for funds provided under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act; this plan updates those plans. Included are sections on resource description, present demand, forecast demand and indicated needs, and recommendations, as well as a statewide inventory of areas and facilities and an analysis of user participation.

KEYWORDS: Use statistics, use projections, sites and facilities, recreation inventories, planning, administration.

149. Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

1970. Alaska outdoor recreation plan, volume 2: Outdoor recreation in Alaska. 180 p., illus. Alaska Dep. Nat. Resour., Juneau.

Volume 2 presents fundamental information about Alaska's recreation resources, needs, and problem areas. One section inventories Alaska's recreation resources, region by region, including high density areas, general outdoor recreation areas, natural environment areas, unique natural areas, primitive areas, and historical and cultural sites. The study surveys and analyzes user demand, concentrating on 14 major recreation activities under the headings: trail-related activities (including skiing, climbing, bicycling, etc.), sightseeing, driving for pleasure, picnicking, and fishing. From these data, the plan concludes that between 1970 and 1975 the need for recreation facilities will increase from 50 to 300 percent; there will be a particularly high demand for more bicycle paths, hiking and horseback riding trails, developed campsites, ice skating areas, swimming pools, and developed beaches; urban areas will receive especially heavy demand; development of joint access-recreation facilities (roadways, trails, airstrips, etc.) will require special attention; existing areas and facilities will require improvement and promotion to insure their full utilization.

KEYWORDS: Use statistics, use projections, 'sites and facilities, planning, recreation inventories, administration.

150. Alaska Department of Natural Resources.
1970. Alaska outdoor recreation plan, volume 3: plan of action
for implementation. 52 p., illus. Alaska Dep. Nat. Resour.,
Juneau.

Volume 3 reviews the major recommendations and needs developed in volume 2. Major recommendations are: (1) the State administration should adopt a position of strong leadership in matters affecting recreation planning and environmental conservation in Alaska; (2) the finest features of the Alaskan environment and potential recreation areas should be identified and preserved as part of a comprehensive land-use planning procedure; (3) Federal, State, local, quasi-public, and private agencies should invest in a \$35 million to \$45 million recreation development program between 1970 and 1975; (4) all levels of government in Alaska should place special emphasis on meeting recreational needs in and near cities and villages; (5) the newly reorganized Alaska Outdoor Recreation Council should be further strengthened to become the clearinghouse for outdoor recreation affairs in Alaska; (6) Alaska's systems of recreational access should be enlarged and improved; and (7) provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund should be revised to provide greater benefits to Alaska. Volume 3 reviews present recreation resources and projects needs and demands to 1975. Allocation of the jurisdictional and funding responsibilities of public, quasi-public, and private agencies is outlined in the plan; and a schedule of acquisition and development for all agencies is proposed. Finally, the plan makes recommendations for continued recreation planning.

KEYWORDS: Land-use planning, sites and facilities, planning, administration, use statistics, use projections.

151. Alaska Department of Natural Resources.
1970. Alaska outdoor recreation plan, volume 4: appendixes. 66 p.,
illus. Alaska Dep. Nat. Resour., Juneau.

Volume 4 contains the appendixes for the plan. Included are the glossary, inventory forms, programed inventory data, definitions of activities, the resident questionnaire, the nonresident mail-back questionnaire, descriptions of techniques used for estimating demand, the forecasted needs for selected activities, and extensive bibliography.

KEYWORDS: Use statistics, use projections, bibliography, sites and facilities, administration, planning.

152. Alaska Division of Lands.
[n.d.] Nancy Lake plan, program, budget. 69 p. Alaska Div. Lands,
Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, planning, administration.

153. Alaska Division of Lands, Branch of Parks and Recreation.
1966. Alaska public outdoor recreation plan, 1st revision. 72 p.
Alaska Div. Lands, Branch Parks and Recreation.

The plan breaks the State into five regions, describes the regions' resources relative to recreation, and lists agencies involved in outdoor recreation and their policies, objectives, and functions. This revision actually contains only parts II, IV, and V of the original State plan. Parts I and III were not revised or included in this report. Part II includes a survey of existing recreation resources. Part IV analyzes recreation demand and future needs. Part V consists of recommendations for implementation of the program.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, management, planning, administration, State parks.

154. Alaska Division of Lands, Branch of Parks and Recreation.
1967. Alaska public outdoor recreation plans: an abstract. 24 p.
Alaska Div. Lands, Branch Parks and Recreation, Anchorage.

This is a general summary of outdoor recreation in the State, with sections on supply, demand, needs, and action plans.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, use projections, planning, State parks, administration.

155. Alaska Division of Parks.
1974. Comprehensive master plan for the proposed Wood-Tikchik State Park. 55 p., illus. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Planning, State parks, sites and facilities.

156. Alaska Division of Parks.
1975. Alaska recreation trail plan. 115 p., illus. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Planning, trails and hiking, State parks.

157. Alaska Division of Parks.
1975. Denali State Park: a master plan. 49 p., illus. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

This master plan establishes guidelines for the development of the Denali State Park area. The foundation of the plan is an analysis of the park's environmental conditions and the current and anticipated trends of recreational use and demand on the area. In addition to providing development guidelines, this document serves as a tool for management. The specific conceptual purposes of the plan are to provide a description of the natural resources of the park; to describe the socioeconomic elements affecting the area, including recreational demands; to provide a land-use plan which will provide for optimum recreational use of the area commensurate with preserving its recreational values; to provide a staged implementation schedule for the development plan; and to identify the programs and staffing necessary for the proper maintenance and operation of the park.

KEYWORDS: Planning, State parks.

158. Alaska Environmental Group, The.
1972. Chugach State Park: a summary development guide for the park. 43 p. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

The report summarizes the long-range planning efforts by the Alaska Environmental Group for management of the 512,000-acre Chugach State Park in south-central Alaska, largest of the State Park System. The report is in three sections: an inventory of environmental factors, recommendations for recreational land use, and guidelines for implementation of the plan.

KEYWORDS: Planning, State parks.

159. Alaska Environmental Group, The.
1972. Kachemak Bay State Park. 32 p., illus. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

This report provides a summary of the planning effort by the authors for Kachemak State Park, on the Kenai Peninsula. The material is in three sections: an environmental inventory of the park, a summary of recommended uses, and guidelines for implementation of the plans. The report includes black-and-white photos, color maps, and tables.

KEYWORDS: Planning, State parks.

160. Alaska Environmental Group, The.
1972. A summary development guide for the Lake Louise study area.
42 p., illus. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

The purpose of this study was to identify certain threatened environmental values in the Lake Louise study area (in the Copper River Basin, about 180 miles northeast of Anchorage), and to develop a plan for future use of the area, compatible with principles of wise use. The report presents an inventory of the natural and cultural environment of the area, summarizes recommended land and water use, and suggests guidelines for implementation of its recommendations.

KEYWORDS: State parks, planning.

161. Alaska Housing Authority.
1959. Comprehensive plan, Ketchikan, Alaska. [n.p.] Alaska Housing Auth., Anchorage.

Five pages are on parks and recreation.

KEYWORDS: Planning, municipal parks.

162. Alaska Housing Authority.
1959. Seward comprehensive plan. [n.p.] Alaska Housing Auth., Anchorage.

The plan includes sections on parks, recreation facilities, and tourism.

KEYWORDS: Planning, municipal parks, tourism, sites and facilities.

163. Alaska Housing Authority.
1964. Skagway comprehensive plan. 53 p. Alaska Housing Auth., Anchorage.

Pages 37-38 are on parks and recreation.

KEYWORDS: Planning, municipal parks.

164. Alaska Housing Authority.
1965. Ketchikan and the Gateway Borough comprehensive plan. 117 p. Alaska Housing Auth., Anchorage.

Pages 20-22 are on tourism, and pages 78-79 and 98-99 are on parks and recreation.

KEYWORDS: Planning, municipal parks, tourism.

165. Alaska Housing Authority.
1966. Bristol Bay Borough comprehensive development plan. 175 p. Alaska Housing Auth., Anchorage.

Pages 67-77 are on tourism and recreation.

KEYWORDS: Planning, municipal parks, tourism.

166. Alaska Housing Authority.
1966. Greater Sitka Borough comprehensive development plan. 140 p. Alaska Housing Auth., Anchorage.

Pages 52-55 and 99-103 are on tourism and recreation.

KEYWORDS: Planning, municipal parks, tourism.

167. Alaska Housing Authority.
1966. Petersburg comprehensive development plan. 134 p. Alaska Housing Auth., Anchorage.

Part of page 95 is on parks, and pages 44-47 are on tourism.

KEYWORDS: Planning, municipal parks, tourism.

168. Alaska Housing Authority.
1967. Palmer comprehensive development plan. 79 p. Alaska Housing Auth., Anchorage.

Pages 33-35 are on parks and public open spaces.

KEYWORDS: Planning, municipal parks.

169. Alaska Housing Authority.
1968. Matanuska-Susitna Borough comprehensive development plan, phase I: survey and analysis. p. 141-215, illus. Alaska Housing Auth., Anchorage.

Pages 141-173 are on tourism. The plan contains references and a bibliography.

KEYWORDS: Municipal parks, planning, tourism.

170. Alaska Housing Authority.
1968. Wrangell comprehensive development plan. 164 p. Alaska Housing Auth., Anchorage.

Pages 55-69 are on tourism. Pages 125-126 are on parks and recreation.

KEYWORDS: Planning, municipal parks, tourism.

171. Anchorage Parks and Recreation Department.
[n.d.] Five year recreation and capital improvement program, 1966-71. [n.p.] Anchorage Parks and Recreation Dep.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, municipal parks, planning, administration.

172. Clark-Coleman and Associates.
1959. Fairbanks comprehensive plan. 77 p. Alaska Housing Auth., Anchorage.

Pages 43-45 are on parks and recreation.

KEYWORDS: Municipal parks, planning.

173. Scott, G. Robert.
1971. Captain Cook Recreation Area: master plan report. 22 p., illus. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

The purpose of the study is to provide a master plan which will present the criteria for the development of the Captain Cook Recreation Area. The discussion includes analyses of the site as a whole, special problems and recommended treatments along with the various facilities for optimum development of the park, including camping, boating, canoeing, hiking, organized game areas, and winter sports such as cross-country skiing and snowmobiling. The project was not yet funded at the time the report was published. The document contains tables and maps.

KEYWORDS: Planning, State parks.

174. Tryck, Nyman and Hayes.
1968. Kodiak Island Borough comprehensive plan, 1968-1999. 320 p.
Kodiak Isl. Borough.

KEYWORDS: Use projections, sites and facilities, planning, municipal parks, administration.

175. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1972. South Tongass multiple use plan: special units. (Semifinal draft.) 90 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., South Tongass Natl. For.

This preliminary plan divides the South Tongass into 41 special geographical units. Each unit is described briefly in terms of its geographical features and the current status of its management. Public comments and conflicts are identified for each unit, management alternatives are outlined, and future management direction is recommended, often on the basis of public input.

KEYWORDS: Land-use planning, National Forests, management, administration, planning.

176. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Chugach National Forest.
1972. Small boat recreation study and short term development plan for upper Prince William Sound. 53 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Juneau.

The purpose of the plan is to develop key locations which will serve as convenient bases from which the boater can pursue his particular form of recreation. Nine proposed improvements in these key areas would involve expenditure of \$111,000. An extensive appendix contains full-color photos and maps of the Prince William Sound area, weather information, and engineering designs for boat tieups.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, boating, land-use planning, National Forests, planning, lakes and waterways, administration.

177. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
1969. Izembek National Wildlife Range, Alaska, master plan. 25 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Sport Fish. and Wildl., Portland, Oreg.

KEYWORDS: Wildlife refuges and ranges, fish and wildlife, land classification, administration, planning, hunting and fishing.

178. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
1971. Arctic National Wildlife Range: master plan. 37 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Sport Fish. and Wildl., Anchorage.

The goal of the plan is to keep the Arctic National Wildlife Range in its primitive condition. Objectives are to limit use of the Range by man, to provide access primarily by airplane and boat, to limit construction of roads and trails as much as possible, and to convert existing buildings along the coast and at Peters Lake to field stations and shelters. This publication is directed at the interested layman and is illustrated with photographs.

KEYWORDS: Land-use planning, Brooks Range, wildlife refuges and ranges, hunting and fishing, administration, planning, management, fish and wildlife.

179. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
1955. A recreation program for Alaska. Volume 2 of part 2,
Community and territorial recreation, Alaska recreation survey.
102 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Natl. Park Serv.

This is the fourth section of the Alaska Recreation Survey, conducted by the National Park Service during the 1950's. It details an administrative program for implementation by the Territory of Alaska. The eventuality of statehood is implicit in the plan. Included is a narrative survey of Alaska's contemporary recreation situation, resources and needs, and recommendations for pertinent territorial legislation, implementation of the program, land acquisition by the Territory for recreation purposes, and appropriate utilization of Federal aid. There is a brief discussion of the economic value of recreation resource development, followed by specific recommendations for facilities to be provided by the new territorial recreation administration. The bulk of the publication is an inventory of recreation areas, most of them along existing Alaskan highways. The survey is illustrated with photographs and charts; tables are included.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, recreation inventories, planning, municipal parks, State parks, administration, land classification, laws and regulations.

180. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
1971. A master plan: Katmai National Monument, Alaska. (Prelim.
working draft.) 43 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Natl. Park Serv.,
Seattle.

Katmai National Monument is comprised of 2,792,137 acres (4,363 square miles) of largely wilderness land. The goal of the National Park Service's master plan is to preserve as much of this area as possible in its wilderness state for study and the enjoyment of visitors. The plan emphasizes visitor access to and accommodations in and around the National Monument. Water and air access are primary within the Monument. The plan designates 10 small areas for primary, secondary, and tertiary development of use nodes. Use projections extend to the year 2020. The Park Service proposes that the greater portion of Katmai National Monument land be classified as Primitive Area. Included in the plan are numerous maps, an appendix containing the management statement and objectives for Katmai National Monument, a summary of environmental factors, factors affecting environment and use, and pertinent legislation.

KEYWORDS: National Parks and Monuments, sites and facilities, land classification, land-use planning, use projections, planning, Wilderness and Primitive Areas.

181. Wyller, Killewich, VanDoren, and Hazard.
1973. Battery Point Recreation Area: master development plan. 47 p.,
illus. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

The Battery Point Recreation Area Master Development Plan proposes a means by which the 2,954.43-acre park may be developed to meet the needs of Alaska citizens from all parts of the State, provide for and attract visitors from outside Alaska, and protect the rights and interests of local residents. The Battery Point plan proposes that the park area should be multipurpose--providing for the development of trails ranging from those designed for the novice or elderly to those for the experienced hiker. The plan proposes camping and picnicking facilities which are high on the list of needs for the southeast Alaska region and which can be provided in the Battery Point area. Finally, the plan emphasizes interpretation and understanding of the history of the area. A three-phase development program is presented as a logical means by which the plan may be implemented.

KEYWORDS: Planning, State parks.

182. Wyller, Killewich, VanDoren, [and] Hazard.
1973. Fort Abercrombie Historic Site: master development plan,
33 p., illus. Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

The development plan for Fort Abercrombie Historic Site proposes a historical theme. The fundamental aim of the plan is to provide at least for stabilization of the Fort and, to the extent permitted by available funds, the restoration of its more significant parts. Development of this site can provide outdoor recreation opportunities for the citizens of Alaska and can also provide excellent recreation experiences for the growing numbers of visitors to Alaska. The first phase of development is largely restricted to minimum improvements required to make the site initially usable and to stabilize the Fort remnants. The second phase proposes to make essential physical improvements to the Fort and to the area generally, and to acquire additional land. The third phase would provide for full restoration of the area, additional creature comforts, and protective facilities and services to prevent wanton destruction.

KEYWORDS: Planning, State parks, historical and cultural heritage.

D. POLICY DOCUMENTS

183. Alman, R. K.
1969. Maintenance and operation standards, Alaska State Park System.
22 p., Alaska Div. Lands, Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: State parks, management, administration.

184. Conservation Foundation, The.
1961. A policy study of outdoor recreation potential in Alaska.
141 p. The Conservation Foundation, New York.

This research report was prepared for the U.S. Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

KEYWORDS: Land-use planning, land classification, administration, use projections, planning, tourism.

185. Greater Anchorage Area Borough Planning Commission.
1972. Parks, recreation and open space: standards, policies and guidelines for development for the greater Anchorage area. 115 p., illus. Greater Anchorage Area Borough Plann. Dep., Tech. Serv. Div., Anchorage, Alaska.

KEYWORDS: Administration, municipal parks, sites and facilities.

186. Saroff, Jerome R.
1967. Alaska recreation and government policies. 143 p., illus.
Fed. Field Comm. Dev. Plann. Alaska, Anchorage.

The study prescribes future government policy to maximize Alaska's recreation resources, with emphasis on integration of Federal, State, and local recreation programs. The committee used a systems approach to analyze the recreation situation in Alaska and offer solutions to problems and needs. Solutions offered reflect the committee's desire to break out of the "demand survey" approach to recreation planning, and to substitute the "development" approach, which would insure that the agencies involved anticipate the needs of the public rather than simply attempt to keep up with those needs. Multiple use guidelines are rejected in favor of a "priority use" philosophy. A Bureau of the Budget could coordinate the activities of all the agencies concerned with implementing recreation policy. Recreation and access are interdependent; thus, one of the major problems facing the implementation of effective recreation resource policy has been the lack of ongoing coordination between the State recreation and highway agencies. The solution would be for the Federal Highway Administration to see that the intent of Federal guidelines is followed by State highway and recreation agencies from the inception of a given project. Modes of transportation (air, water, highway) must be fused into an integral system. An alternative to the present organization of recreation resources would be a graduated hierarchy of facilities, to include wilderness and dispersed and centralized facilities (developed campgrounds near major population concentrations); the liabilities of this approach would be its complexity and expense. The report includes tables and a bibliography.

KEYWORDS: Planning, tourism, access, administration.

187. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1971. Multiple use management guide for the Alaska region. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., FSH 1212.4, 65 p., illus. Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Management, land-use planning, National Forests, administration.

III. Historical and Cultural Material

188. Ackerman, Robert E. (ed.) and others.
1970. Ethnohistory in southwestern Alaska and southern Yukon:
method and content. Univ. Press Ky., Stud. Anthropol. 7, 311 p.,
illus. Lexington.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage.

189. Alaska Division of Parks [Office of History and Archaeology].
1975. Alaska heritage resource survey: index. 175 p. Alaska Div.
Parks [Anchorage].

This is the computer printout index to "Alaska's Plan for Management
and Conservation of Heritage Resources, 1973-1983: Volume 2, the Inventory"
(191).

KEYWORDS: Recreation inventories, historical and cultural heritage.

190. Alaska Division of Parks, Office of History and Archaeology.
1975. Alaska's heritage resources, 1973-1983: volume 3, 1975-1976,
the annual preservation program. 4th ed. 86 p., illus. Alaska
Div. Parks, Anchorage.

Volume 3 is a status report on the existing State historical preserva-
tion effort, a discussion of long-range planning, and a projection of needs
during the fiscal years 1976, 1977, and 1978. This volume of the statewide
historic preservation plan is revised annually.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage.

191. Alaska Division of Parks, Office of History and Archaeology.
1975. Alaska's plan for management and conservation of heritage
resources, 1973-1983: volume 2, the inventory. 29 p., illus.
Alaska Div. Parks, Anchorage.

The statewide historic preservation plan for Alaska, of which this is
volume 2, is prepared in three sections. "The Inventory" describes the
purpose and scope of the statewide inventory of historic and archeological
locations; it also presents, in an electronic data processing format, the
State's historic and prehistoric resources by thematic association, location,
State planning region, and ownership (see 189). This volume summarizes the
content of the inventory by discussing the thematic framework used to
classify and compare Alaska's historic resources and explains the format and
capabilities of computer reports reflecting the inventory. Appendixes
present the inventory in selected arrangements.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage.

192. DeLaguna, Frederica.
1956. Chugach prehistory: The archaeology of Prince William Sound,
Alaska. Univ. Wash. Publ. Anthropol. 13, 289 p., illus. Seattle.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage.

193. DeLaguna, Frederica, Francis A. Riddell, and others.
1964. Archaeology of the Yakutat Bay area. Bur. Am. Ethnol. Bull.
192, 245 p., illus. Smithson. Inst., Washington, D.C.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage.

194. Endicott, Wendell.
1928. Adventures in Alaska and along the trail. 344 p. Frederick
A. Stokes Co., New York.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage, scenery.

195. Hussey, John A.
1971. Embattled Katmai: a history of Katmai National Monument.
457 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Natl. Park Serv. Off. Hist. and
Hist. Archit., San Francisco, Calif.

Included are an extensive bibliography, black-and-white photos,
historical maps, and schematic drawings.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage, National Parks and Monuments.

196. Jackson, Shelton, D. D.
1880. Alaska and missions on the north Pacific coast. 400 p., illus.
Dodd, Mead and Co., New York.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage.

197. Karr, H. W. Seton.
1887. Shores and alps of Alaska. 248 p., illus. A. C. McClurg and
Co., London and Chicago.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage, scenery.

198. Miller, Polly.
1968. Lost heritage of Alaska. 289 p., illus. World Publ. Co.,
Cleveland and New York.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage.

199. Muir, John.
1915. Travels in Alaska. 327 p., illus. Houghton Mifflin Co.,
Boston and New York.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage, scenery; wilderness values.

200. Pearson, Grant H.
1952. History of Mt. McKinley National Park. 124 p. U.S. Dep.
Inter. Natl. Park Serv., Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage, National Parks and Monuments.

201. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey.
1899. Maps and description of routes of exploration in Alaska in
1898. 138 p., illus. Gov. Print. Off., Washington, D.C.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage.

202. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
1961. Alaska history: 1641-1910. Natl. Surv. Hist. Sites Build.,
Theme 21: Political and military affairs, 1865-1910, spec. study.
222 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Natl. Park Serv., Washington, D.C.

This report contains 138 pages of history, 69 pages on the survey of
historical sites and buildings, and a 13-page bibliography.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage.

203. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
1962. Alaska aboriginal culture. Natl. Surv. Hist. Sites Build.,
Theme 16: Indigenous peoples and cultures, spec. study. 171 p.,
illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Natl. Park Serv.

This exhaustive archeological study inventories and describes the important Alaskan sites discovered by 1962. It contains an extensive bibliography and black-and-white photographs.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage.

204. Wolfe, Linnie Marsh (ed.).
1938. John of the mountains: the unpublished journals of John Muir.
459 p., illus. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage.

IV. Bibliographic Material

205. Alaska Northwest Publishing Company.
1971. Alaska Magazine's book catalog. 36 p., illus. Alaska
Northwest Publ. Co., Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Bibliography.

206. Alaska Northwest Publishing Company.
1973. Subject index to Alaska Magazine, 1935-1972. 121 p. Alaska
Northwest Publ. Co., Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Bibliography.

207. Hoffman, Joseph E., Jr.
1970. Alaska outdoor recreation references. 39 p. Univ. Alaska
Inst. Bus., Econ. Gov. Res., College [Fairbanks].

This list provides planners, researchers, and students with an index of outdoor recreation publications on Alaska. Information provided includes author, subject matter, and publisher.

KEYWORDS: Bibliography.

208. Lada-Mocarski, Valerian.
1969. Bibliography of books on Alaska published before 1868. 567 p.
Yale Univ. Press, New Haven and London.

KEYWORDS: Bibliography, historical and cultural heritage.

209. Tourville, Elsie A.
1974. Alaska: a bibliography, 1570-1970, with subject index.
738 p. G. K. Hall, Boston.

This publication cites books and pamphlets in many languages and on many subjects, including fiction, history, geology, anthropology, meteorology, travel, conservation, hunting, fishing, zoology, mineralogy, etc. It contains no government publications except those published in trade book form.

KEYWORDS: Bibliography.

V. Popular Material

210. Alaska Division of Lands.
1967. Camping under the midnight sun. 42 p., illus. Alaska Travel Div., Juneau.

This booklet lists and describes campgrounds administered by the Alaska State Division of Lands, situated along 13 major Alaskan highways. It includes maps, black-and-white photos, and an introductory section of general information for recreationists.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, highways and roads, camping, recreation inventories, access.

211. Alaska Division of Lands.
1968. The Chilkoot trail: a guide to the goldrush trail of '98. 20 p., illus. Alaska Div. Lands, Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage, sites and facilities, trails and hiking, tourism.

212. Alaska Division of Lands.
[n.d.] Juneau trail system, Juneau, Alaska. 5 p., illus. Alaska Div. Lands, Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, historical and cultural heritage, municipal parks, trails and hiking.

213. Alaska Planning Office.
1941. General information regarding Territory of Alaska. 176 p., illus. Off. Gov., Juneau.

This early survey offers general information about Alaska for the interested layman.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, historical and cultural heritage, tourism, scenery, Wilderness and Primitive Areas.

214. Anderson, Roy.
1946. Alaska's recreational riches. 76 p. Alaska Dev. Board, Juneau.

This inventory of Alaska's recreational resources provides information to potential travelers and settlers. The Alaska Development Board has gleaned facts from Federal, Territory, and local government agencies territory-wide to compile information on transportation, National Parks and Monuments, big game hunting, fishing, sightseeing, camping, and many other forms of recreation. The bulk of the survey describes 300 places to go in Alaska, including urban, rural, and wilderness points of interest.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, access, tourism, recreation inventories, scenery.

215. Boehm, William D.
1975. Glacier Bay. 134 p., illus. Alaska Northwest Publ. Co., Anchorage.

This book is a full-color pictorial survey of the scenic wonders of Glacier Bay National Monument, seen through the eyes of the author-photographer. It includes a 14- by 20-inch insert map of the region.

KEYWORDS: Scenery.

216. Brooks, Paul.
1962. Alaska: the last frontier. Atlantic 210(3):73-78, illus.

Alaska offers an "opportunity to practice the principles of conservation that we have learned elsewhere at such appalling cost." The author describes the spectacular features of the Alaska landscape as he experienced them.

KEYWORDS: State parks, wilderness values, scenery, Wilderness and Primitive Areas.

217. Brooks, Paul.
1965. Paul Brooks replies. Atlantic 216(1):59.

The author responds to Ernest Gruening's "The Plot To Strangle Alaska" (224). The Rampart Dam would destroy the habitats of waterfowl and moose, disrupt the salmon runs on the Yukon River, displace native villages, and generate more hydroelectric power than Alaska is capable of using in the foreseeable future. Other locations are better suited to Alaska's needs for inexpensive power. In the author's opinion, Senator Gruening did not respond to Mr. Brooks' original arguments in opposition to the Rampart project. (See "The Plot To Drown Alaska" (218).)

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, wilderness values, economic development, Rampart Dam.

218. Brooks, Paul.
1965. The plot to drown Alaska. Atlantic 215(5):53-59, illus.

The proposed Rampart Dam would create a huge lake that would drown the Yukon Flats, destroy the habitats of numerous waterfowl, and displace several Native villages. The cost of the dam would far outweigh the benefits. Cheap hydroelectric power could as well be created by a series of smaller dams at other sites. The author believes the project to be a make-work measure for Alaska's underemployed residents, an attempt to bolster Alaska's sagging economy without consideration for the long-range impact on its more enduring resources. The Rampart Dam would not provide the benefits its supporters claim it will.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, economic development, Rampart Dam, fish and wildlife, wilderness values.

219. Brown, Dale, and the Editors of Time-Life Books.
1972. Wild Alaska. The American Wilderness/Time-Life Books. 179 p., illus. Time, Inc., New York.

This publication contains a narrative survey of the physical and esthetic qualities of Alaska's wilderness and is illustrated with full-color photographs and maps. The style is descriptive, aimed at the interested layman. Included is a short bibliography.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, fish and wildlife, wilderness values, scenery.

220. Canadian Government Travel Bureau.
[n.d.] Alaska Highway: road to Yukon adventure. 40 p., illus.
Gov. Travel Bur., Ottawa, Can.

KEYWORDS: Highways and roads, sites and facilities, scenery, tourism.

221. Cooley, Richard A.
1967. Alaska: a challenge in conservation. 170 p., illus. Univ.
Wis. Press, Madison, Milwaukee, and London.

The national attitude toward land--the space itself--has changed in the last century from a conquering one to a conserving one. This "changing concept of land--the growing emphasis on the esthetics of land use--has deep and far-reaching implications, and it is important that Alaska's future be conceived, her lands and resources weighed, in the perspective of a new national vision." In 1959, the Federal Government provided for a total of 104 million acres to be selected by the new Alaska State government over the following 25 years, to be managed and used for the benefit of the State. The challenge that faced the new Alaska State Division of Lands in its selection, classification, and management of this vast land grant was to integrate both the need for these land resources in the development of a viable State economy and the necessity to conserve these resources for esthetic purposes--to preserve the unique frontier character of Alaska. The author surveys the efforts of Alaska's land agencies to evolve effective land-use policy and briefly analyzes the most serious obstacles to successful land-use planning in Alaska. The publication includes tables, maps, and a bibliography.

KEYWORDS: Land-use planning, land classification, wilderness values, economic development, management, Wilderness and Primitive Areas.

222. Garret, W. E.
1965. Alaska's Marine Highway. Natl. Geogr. 127(6):776-819, illus.

KEYWORDS: National Forests, Alaska Marine Highway System, scenery.

223. Gruening, Ernest.
1963. Lonely wonders of Katmai. Natl. Geogr. 123(6):800-831.

Describes the scenic resources of Katmai National Monument in words and pictures.

KEYWORDS: Scenery.

224. Gruening, Ernest.
1965. The plot to strangle Alaska. Atlantic 216(1):56-59.

Senator Gruening responds to Paul Brooks' article, "The Plot To Drown Alaska" (218). The Rampart Dam would be economically advantageous to Alaska and would not jeopardize its wildlife resource. Conservationists who oppose the project are placing the needs of wildlife above the economic needs of people and are attempting to retard Alaska's economic development.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, wilderness values, economic development, Rampart Dam.

225. Hakala, D. R.
[n.d.] Interpreting the Tongass National Forest via the Alaska Marine Highway. 83 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Alaska Reg., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Alaska Marine Highway System, National Forests, scenery.

226. Hauser, William E. (ed.).
1967. Thirty hikes in Alaska: Western Chugach, Talkeetna, Kenai.
70 p., illus. Mountaineering Club of Alaska and Seattle
Mountaineers, Anchorage and Seattle.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, Kenai Peninsula, trails and hiking, National
Forests, wilderness values, scenery, access.

227. Hession, Jack.
1972. Showdown in Alaska. Sierra Club Bull. 57(2):5-8, illus.

Under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, the Secretary of the Interior has the option of selecting and withdrawing up to 80 million acres from previously unreserved Bureau of Land Management lands for inclusion in the National Park and National Forest Systems. The State of Alaska is in competition with the U.S. Department of the Interior for some of these lands. The Secretary must act swiftly to insure that they do not fall to State and private interests, which would open them to commercial development and the possible destruction of irreplaceable wilderness resources.

KEYWORDS: Land classification, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, economic
development, wilderness values, Alaska Native Claims Settlement
Act.

228. Hunter, Celia.
1970. Alaskan wilderness: going, going--gone? Natl. Parks and
Conserv. Mag. 44(278):11-15.

The author feels that principles that guided the proposal for the Wrangell Mountains National Scenic Area, worked out by the Bureaus of Outdoor Recreation and Land Management, should be extended to all of Alaska to prevent such degradation of scenic and recreation values as has occurred in Mount McKinley National Park as a result of mining activities there.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness values, economic development.

229. Krell, Dorothy (ed.).
1974. Alaska. 208 p., illus. Lane Mag. and Book Co., Menlo Park,
Calif.

This hard cover pictorial survey of Alaska's scenic resources is splendidly illustrated with full-color and black-and-white photographs, drawings, and maps.

KEYWORDS: Scenery.

230. Laycock, George.
1971. Alaska: The embattled frontier. 205 p., illus. Houghton
Mifflin Co., Boston, in cooperation with Natl. Audubon Soc.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness values.

231. McClean, Herbert E.
1965. Jet age camping. Am. For. 71(7):16-17, 59, illus.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, sites and facilities, camping, National Forests.

232. McCloskey, Maxine E. (ed.)
1970. Wilderness: the edge of knowledge. 266 p. Sierra Club,
San Francisco and New York.

This collection of papers was presented at the Sierra Club's Eleventh Biennial Wilderness Conference (San Francisco, Calif., March 14, 1969). Thirty-six conservationists, biologists, government officials, and wilderness travelers give wide-ranging views of the wilderness value of Alaska and on wilderness and wildlife preservation generally. Included are some of the earliest responses to the announcement of the proposed Alaskan oil pipeline. Appendixes include the endangered species list, the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969, Regulations on Public Outdoors Recreation Use of Bureau of Land Management lands, National Conservation Bill of Rights, etc.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, laws and regulations, land classification, wilderness values.

233. Marshall, Robert.
1970. Alaska wilderness: exploring the Central Brooks Range. 2d ed. 167 p., illus. Univ. Calif. Press, Berkeley. (Originally published as "Arctic Wilderness.")

This is an account of Robert Marshall's travels by foot, boat, and dogsled into Wilderness Areas north of the Arctic Circle. It is a personal description of the Alaska wilderness in the Brooks Range in the 1930's. Black-and-white photographs are included.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, Brooks Range, trails and hiking, wilderness values, historical and cultural heritage, scenery.

234. Murphy, Robert.
1968. Wild sanctuaries. 286 p., illus. E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc., New York.

KEYWORDS: Fish and wildlife, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, wildlife refuges and ranges, wilderness values.

235. Post, Austin, and Edward R. LaChapelle.
1971. Glacier ice. Univ. Wash. Press, Seattle and London.

KEYWORDS: Scenery.

236. Rearden, Jim.
1968. State of Alaska's guides. Alaska Sportsman 34(11):6-10, 52-53, illus.

Nonresident big game hunters pay Alaska's guides an estimated \$5 million annually. Big game hunting in Alaska became very fashionable in the early 1960's; this led to increasing abuses of the big game resource. The Alaska State Legislature has attempted to respond to these abuses as they arise, with specific laws and regulations covering the licensing and practice of guides and hunters. One basic factor is responsible for the abuse of Alaska's big game resource: there is a change in the Alaskan hunter--he is younger, more pressed for time, and more goal-oriented than in the past. Consequently, his guide is encouraged to provide him with a speedy kill or as many kills as possible. Despite these disturbing trends, most of Alaska's guides are conscientious, ethical, and responsible. Hunters should request references from prospective guides.

KEYWORDS: Laws and regulations, hunting and fishing, wilderness values.

237. Rearden, Jim.
1972. Our last wilderness revisited, part 1: pied pipers of Alaska.
Outdoor Life 149(3):59-61, 204, 206, 208, illus.

The human and physical impact of the trans-Alaska pipeline on the Brooks Range environment has already begun. More and more people visit the Range, hunting laws and regulations are ignored, illegal roads are cut into Wilderness Areas, and wildlife habitats and migration routes are disrupted. The promise of immediate financial rewards has overshadowed the need for careful planning to minimize the destruction of large parts of the Alaska environment by the oil industry.

KEYWORDS: Brooks Range, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, laws and regulations, hunting and fishing, wilderness values, fish and wildlife.

238. Rearden, Jim.
1972. Our last wilderness revisited, part 2: the Brooks Range today.
Outdoor Life 149(4):64-67, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, illus.

Alaska's wilderness is its most enduring valuable resource. The State of Alaska has not lived up to its responsibility to see that the development and exploitation of Alaskan oil are not at the expense of her wilderness. This second of two articles on the Brooks Range contains a vivid account of the author's Dall-ram hunting expedition.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, Brooks Range, hunting and fishing, wilderness values, wildlife refuges and ranges, fish and wildlife.

239. Rogers, George W.
1960. Alaska in transition: the southeast region. 384 p., illus.
The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

KEYWORDS: Economic development, economic analysis.

240. Rogers, George W.
1962. The future of Alaska: economic consequences of statehood.
311 p., illus. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

The book includes a major discussion of the future development of Alaska's natural resources. Alaska's most valuable resource is its wilderness.

KEYWORDS: Use projections, fish and wildlife, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, tourism, economic development, wilderness values.

241. Schafer, Martin F.
1968. The Alaska travel story. 10th Annu. Conf. West. Counc.
Travel Res. Proc. 1968: 125-134. [Univ. Utah, Salt Lake City.]

KEYWORDS: Tourism.

242. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1969. Alaska wilderness in perspective. 7 p. U.S. Dep. Agric.
For. Serv., Juneau.

The need for the wilderness resource must be considered together with the demand for other resources--timber, minerals, etc. In the weighing process, the need for wilderness must be analyzed separately to establish its relative value.

KEYWORDS: Land classification, land-use planning, Wilderness and Primitive Areas, administration.

243. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1971. National Forest facts: Alaska region, 1971. 19 p. U.S. Dep.
Agric. For. Serv., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Fire and fire control, land classification, National Forests.

244. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[n.d.] Granite Fiords wilderness study area, Tongass National
Forest, Alaska. 4 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, scenery.

245. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[n.d.] Mendenhall recreation area. 8 p. U.S. Dep. Agric. For.
Serv., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Use statistics, sites and facilities, use projections, National
Forests.

246. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[n.d.] Nellie Juan wilderness study area, Chugach National Forest,
Alaska. 4 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, scenery.

247. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[n.d.] Tracy Arm wilderness study area, Tongass National Forest,
Alaska. 4 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Agric. For. Serv., Juneau.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, land classification, National
Forests.

248. U.S. Department of the Interior.
1967. Natural resources of Alaska. 76 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter.,
Off. Secr., Off. Inf., Washington, D.C.

This publication is a general survey for the interested layman. It
covers history, mineral resources, fish and wildlife, outdoor recreation,
water and power resources, and forests and includes brief descriptions of
current programs of the Federal natural resource agencies.

KEYWORDS: Historical and cultural heritage, State parks, fish and wildlife,
National Parks and Monuments, wildlife refuges and ranges, sites
and facilities, scenery, National Forests.

249. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
1966. Guides to outdoor recreation areas and facilities. 36 p.,
illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Outdoor Recreation, Washington, D.C.

KEYWORDS: Sites and facilities, recreation inventories.

250. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
1967. Wilderness study area: Bogoslof Island, Alaska. 8 p., illus.
U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Sport Fish. and Wildl., Kenai, Alaska.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, fish and wildlife, wildlife
refuges and ranges, scenery, hunting and fishing.

251. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
1967. Wilderness study areas: St. Lazaria, Hazy Islands, Forrester
Island National Wildlife Refuges, Alaska. 8 p., illus. U.S. Dep.
Inter. Bur. Sport Fish-and Wildl., Anchorage.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, fish and wildlife, wildlife
refuges and ranges, scenery.

252. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
1967. Wilderness study area: Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuge,
Alaska. 8 p., illus. U.S. Dep. Inter. Bur. Sport Fish. and
Wildl., Kenai, Alaska.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness and Primitive Areas, fish and wildlife, wildlife
refuges and ranges, scenery, hunting and fishing.

253. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
1972. To have and to hold. 15 p., illus. Gov. Print. Off.,
Washington, D.C.

KEYWORDS: Fish and wildlife, wilderness values.

254. U.S. Department of the Interior, Division of Territories and Island
Possessions.
1946. Alaska. 65 p., illus. Gov. Print. Off., Washington, D.C.

KEYWORDS: Fish and wildlife, wildlife refuges and ranges, historical and
cultural heritage, tourism, laws and regulations, scenery.

255. U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Territories.
1952. Mid-century Alaska. 170 p., illus. Gov. Print. Off.,
Washington, D.C.

KEYWORDS: National Parks and Monuments, tourism, historical and cultural
heritage, laws and regulations.

256. Washburn, Bradford.
1971. A tourist guide to Mt. McKinley. 79 p., illus. Alaska Publ.
Co., Anchorage,

KEYWORDS: Tourism, National Parks and Monuments, scenery.

257. Wilderness Society, The.
1973. Alaska: where 40 Yellowstones are threatened. Wilderness
Rep. 10(2):1-8, illus.

This publication outlines the Wilderness Society's proposals for classification of the lands withdrawn and reserved by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. It includes a map and brief descriptions of 22 areas the Wilderness Society recommends for inclusion in the National Park and Wildlife Refuge Systems.

KEYWORDS: Wilderness values, land classification, Alaska Native Claims
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The mission of the PACIFIC NORTHWEST FOREST AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION is to provide the knowledge, technology, and alternatives for present and future protection, management, and use of forest, range, and related environments.

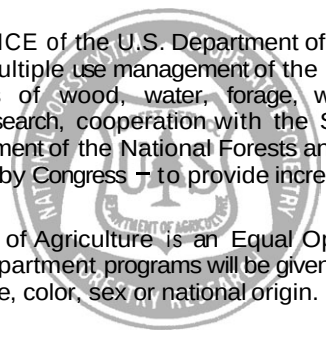
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Experiment Station
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The FOREST SERVICE of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is dedicated to the principle of multiple use management of the Nation's forest resources for sustained yields of wood, water, forage, wildlife, and recreation. Through forestry research, cooperation with the States and private forest owners, and management of the National Forests and National Grasslands, it strives — as directed by Congress — to provide increasingly greater service to a growing Nation.

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