Miss Valerie Carter, Lab. of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington (April 27, 1966) and some of the questions relate to problems of the Arctic Slope of northern Alaska:

1. When there is hunting pressure and/or forest fires at one point in caribou migration route which are intense enough to cause a shift in route, will the entire route shift or only part.

2. Are wolves indicator of caribou numbers and how reliable are they as indicators.

3. Marshall (1933) mentions that in 1902 the caribou in the vicinity of Arctic Village shifted their migration route, do you have any further information about such a shift.

4. What is the amount of range utilized by caribou on the arctic slope between 1920-1936.

5. Effects of reindeer upon caribou movements and numbers along the arctic coast.

6. Do caribou fluctuate in numbers on the Arctic Slope.

7. Are moose moving northward (1920-1936). and would this movement effect caribou migrations

8. What effect had forest fires, miners, Hudson Bay Co, whalers, eskimo utilization of caribou when sea mammals were reduced, effectiveness of rifle etc.

Other questions:

Lauesch (1953) states that when caribou fail to appear the Nunamuit were capable of obtaining other animals in large enough quantity for survival. Gubser (1965) disagrees with this statement. Would Lauesch's statement hold true over an extended period of time, say three or more years? Is this feasible when you consider the time and energy that it would take to capture these animals? In what way would cyclic declines effect the validety of this statement? Would there be enough oil resources to maintain their needs? Is it true when you consider the relatively small numbers of ~~young~~ animal types in the area? To what extent could they have utilized vegetable and fish resources beyond that which they were utilizing aboriginally (former -5%- of diet.

Carter believes that the reduction in numbers of Nunamuits was caused by reduction of caribou & desire for European goods