

BROOMHILDA



U.S. Savings Bonds, new Freedom Shares

Summary Of Settlement ...

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lic land. The State had 25 years in which to select.

As of Jan. 1, 1972, the State had filed selections for approximately 25 million acres, 8 million of which had been approved, and 6 million patented.

MINERAL LEASES

During the first ten years of the 25 year period set aside for State selections, the State could select lands subject to mineral leases issued by the federal government and to select mineral rights alone.

If the federal government had patented a homestead to an individual but reserved the minerals and leased them to a third party, the State could take over the leasing of the minerals, and when the federal lease expired, issue its own.

"BLANKET SELECTIONS"

The State developed the practice of making "blanket selections" - that is, it selects a large area "subject to existing rights." Then if the rights of the third party, such as a homesteader or miner, are terminated

by abandonment, the land immediately becomes subject to State selection.

MINERAL AND SURFACE RIGHTS

The State disposes separately of two kinds of rights on this land - mineral rights or surface rights. Mineral rights are for oil and gas, coal, and other minerals. The State sells leases on these either to the highest bidder on a first-come, first-served basis.

All minerals which are not leased are available by locating a mining claim.

Surface rights to the land are made available by the State by means of a permit, lease, or outright sale. A permit is given for rights-of-way and temporary use.

Leases are either negotiated or sold by bidding on the amount of annual rent. Land which is sold outright must be put up for competitive bid.

NAVIGABLE WATERS

At the time of Statehood, the

state of Alaska acquired, along with the 103 million acres, title to lands beneath inland navigable waters and lands beneath territorial seas.

Because the term "navigable waters" was not clearly defined, the question of ownership has been a chronic problem. The general tendency of the law has been to find bodies of water "navigable" only if they were actually used for commercial activity.

However, this definition is by no means rigid, and in Alaska, it has never been tested in the courts. Alaska has thousands of bodies of water, rivers, streams, and creeks which have never been developed.

Now, how does the definition of navigable waters affect Native selections? First of all, it would be impossible to take to court every body of water in the State. Other than the obviously large rivers, such as the Yukon and Kuskokwim, it would be simple to consider all those not used commercially as non-navigable.

This may be to the advantage of the Native corporations in some cases. In others it may not. They may wish to increase their dry-land ownership by having the State own some lakes and streams near village and regional selections. This would mean strips and patches of State ownership around Native lands.

The question of navigable waters has been a headache ever since Statehood. It appears that it will continue to be under the present selections. The problem is presently under study by the Joint Land Use Planning Commission. If it is determined the State owns the land under certain waters, it can then lease mineral rights just as on lands. NEXT WEEK: How the withdrawals were made, land set aside for public interest and inclusion in parks, wildlife refuges, national forests, or wild and scenic rivers, forests, or state selections.

'YES' ...

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some of the problem with a "loaner bank" - a stockpile of second-hand, used, and discarded hearing aids that can be drawn on for use by the elderly. It is far from an ideal solution, however, as older people often need even more careful fitting and adjustments than the young.

The active life-style of Alaskans also contributes to hearing loss. High frequency noises can cause loss - chain saws, snow-machines, shotguns and rifles. Devens is working on a campaign to encourage men in the villages to wear noise protectors when engaging in this type of activity.

Making ear-protectors the "in" thing to wear is a big task. Too often, men don't think it is manly to "baby" themselves, but ask a man who has already suffered a hearing loss and he would probably gladly go back and put on a protector rather than a hearing aid.

Devens says he carries one poster around with him showing a very sexy girl with the caption: "Suppose she said YES and you didn't hear her?"

Good hearing opens up many worlds. Edwin Simon of Hushia, born in 1898, has recently embarked on a new career of teaching the Athabaskan language to village children. For Edwin Simon there was no question about the importance of sound and good hearing.

Returning to Hushia after a week in Fairbanks, Simon who has many tales to tell, songs to teach, and legends to recite, will hear every word the children of Hushia learn to say in this oldest of languages.

Queen ...

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the United States, usually held in February of each year, is co-sponsored by the members of the House of Representatives who attend their own Thursday morning prayer breakfast and the members of the Senate Prayer Breakfast Group.

Evangelist Billy Graham is expected to speak this year as he has on several occasions. Miss Andon will also attend a luncheon with the prayer group for Indian leaders in the Nation's Capitol on January 31st.

Sponsored by her home town, Tanana, Helen won her title at the annual Miss World Eskimo Olympics contest held by Tundra Times last summer.

Judging by Alaska State Senator, John Sackett, and a panel of five, was based upon poise, personality, public speaking, and knowledge of native heritage.

In addition to numerous prizes, honors, and appearances in Alaska, Helen went to Lancaster, California, where the Antelope Valley Fair feted her for five days in August.

She attended Tundra Times banquets in October at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks and the Anchorage-Westward Hotel in Anchorage, as guest of honor.

Helen is studying at Arctic Bible Institute with the goal of Christian service among the native people of Alaska. The institute is a ministry of Arctic Missions, Inc., Palmer, Alaska, an interdenominational group organized in Alaska in 1951. Helen graduated from A.M.I.'s Victory High School at Mile 95, Glenn Highway, in 1971.

HELP
Science writers need information on native and old settler's folk remedies. Write: Box 1287 or call Friday Only 452-3155.



Roger's Puffin

LEGAL NOTICE

INVITATION FOR BIDS
STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

Sealed bids in single copy for furnishing all labor, materials and equipment, and performing all work on Project F 042-1(47), Anchorage Port Access highway described herein, will be received until 2:00 p.m., prevailing time, April 19, 1973 in the Commissioner's Office, Department of Highways, Island Center Building, Douglas, Alaska. This project will consist of grading, drainage, and hot asphalt pavement on 0.40 miles of 4-lane divided highway and construction of a 2,400 foot composite steel girder structure. The 4-lane facility, located in Anchorage, Alaska, connects 3rd Ave. on the south with Government Hill via the loop road to the east and provides for a direct, grade separated connect via a traffic interchange to and from the Anchorage Port Access road.

Principal items of roadway work consists of the following: 32,500 cubic yards of unclassified excavation; 253,000 tons of borrow; 6,000 cubic yards of Class I excavation for bin walls; 9,200 tons of crushed aggregate base; 16,000 tons of subbase A; 4,700 tons of hot asphalt pavement; 280 tons of 200-300 penetration asphalt cement; 17,300 square feet of metal bin walls; 4,200 linear feet of corrugated steel pipe ranging in size between 8" and 30" diameters; 19,000 linear feet of reinforced concrete pipe ranging in size between 12" and 30" diameter; 1,500 linear feet of 12" diameter pipe culvert; 57 each storm sewer manholes; 34 each type A inlets; 2,600 linear feet of 8" perforated underdrain; 2,700 linear feet of beam type guard rail; 3,000 linear feet of 6" chain link fence; 10,700 linear feet of type 1 curb and gutter and 500 linear feet of type 2 curb; 800 square feet of standard signs; 315,000 square feet of topsoil and hydro-seeding; miscellaneous water main work including but not limited to 900 feet of 10" cast iron; Class 150 water main; miscellaneous railroad track work including shovelfly track and re-alignment and removal of existing track, highway lighting system, sign illumination system, temporary lighting, and traffic signal systems at 3rd and A and 3rd and C streets, lump sum, all required; Painted traffic markings, lump sum, all required;

Principal structure items consist of the following: 5,400 cubic yards of Class I excavation for viaduct structure; approximately 3,200 cubic yards of Class concrete, and 6,100 yards of Class D concrete, lump sum, all required; 31 prestressed concrete structural members (26' to 47'); approximately 1,700,000 pounds of re-steel and 9,300,000 pounds of structural steel, lump sum, all required; 81,000 linear feet of structural steel piles, 8,300 linear feet of barrier railing (bridge); 2,400 linear feet of pedestrian railing; 955 linear feet of expansion joint seal, 3-types; and miscellaneous items of work.

All work shall be completed in 552 Calendar days.

Plans and specifications may be obtained by all who have a bona fide need for them for bidding purposes from the Chief Design Engineer, P.O. Box 1467, Juneau, Alaska 99801. Plans may be examined at Department of Highway Offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Valdez.

B. A. Campbell
Commissioner of Highways
Publish January 31, February 7, and 14, 1973.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The following persons have submitted application or have been nominated for the position of Judge of the Superior Court of the State of Alaska at Anchorage.

PETER J. KALAMARIDES, ESQ.

HON. PAUL JONES

SEABORN J. BUCKALEW, JR., ESQ.

The Alaska Judicial Council is soliciting written comments on the qualifications of these applicants. Any person desiring to submit such comments should address them to the Secretary, Alaska Judicial Council, 941 Fourth Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska (99501), not later than February 9th, 1973.