



ACADEMY APPOINTEES—Lieutenant General Robert A. Breitweiser, commander in chief, Alaska brought out his yearbook, U.S. Military Academy Class of '38, when Anchorage's six military academy appointees came to lunch. Harvey Sullivan, center, is the only appointee bound for West Point. But academy life also interests the rest—

from left, William Ballweber, U.S. Naval Academy; Brooks Turner and William A. Bolding, Air Force Academy; David Kratchovil, Naval Academy; and William F. Chambless III, Air Force Academy. Ballweber recently was graduated from Dimond High and the other appointees are from West High.

Indian Title on Lands . . .

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that Indian Title was superior even tho the Santa Fe had been in actual occupation for over 61 years.

The Udall "freeze" merely gave warning that Indian Title was good. In the Santa Fe case, the court said in 1941;

Certainly it would take plain and unambiguous action to deprive the Walapais tribe of the benefits of that policy (of private international law of discovery or purchase).

You make the point that there should be quick settlement of these Indian title claims. Why? You seek settlement via Congress because your clients want to capture the Indians' property without paying for it, i.e. via Congress.

How long did the mining claims opposite the Douglas bridge lie dormant when it was suddenly activated by the Nowells (over 60 years). Their claim was in fact junior to the Indian Title if the Auk-kwan had contested it.

The claim of all the non-Indians is based on public land laws. And you should know, being a lawyer, that in every contest, Indian Title has prevailed over Public Land law application for title; Holden v. Joy 7 Wall. 211

Indeed, Indian Title has prevailed over grants by Congress, 261 US 219;

and over a congressional grant to a State (that would be like a grant to Alaska) Schumacher v. State of Washington 35 L.D. 454, 456; Beecher v. Wetherby 95 US 517, 525;

And in one case where the title of the whiteman was set aside because the Indian Tribe had not given its consent; Chateau v. Molony 16 How. 203.

In many cases, Indian Title was held senior to applications by white citizens under public land laws, for homesteads and trade and manufacture sites. I could fill another page quoting instructions by the Secretary of the Interior warning its land agents to make a personal inspection and to consult with the agents of the Indian Bureau to avoid approving applications where Indian Title was involved. Even the Forestry testified before Congress that it never approved a fox island lease where there was evidence of Indian occupation.

I have been opposed to settlement of these claims by legislation or negotiation because the Indian Title is good now. We have nothing to gain by the method you advocate. What does Gov. Hickel give the Indians for the release of S. 2906? He had nothing to start with and he gets 103 million acres of our land, and Congress gives us 40 million acres that is already ours; and for this, we get an income for a term of years; surely, a hokus-pocus if ever there was one. In time others will wonder what got into Bill Hensley, a young man too inexperienced to avoid the traps laid by the clever and covetous caucasian.

About the time element in the Tlingit/Haida case, please revise your statement;—we didn't get a lawyer till 1947 and he did absolutely nothing from then to 1954—thence not long all things considered.

An action in ejectment by the Indian Title owners could whiz thru the courts based on present law. Why don't we? The trouble with my Indian/Eskimo friends is they really believe they are all lawyers and they want to be convinced before they will accept the advices in this letter and I don't have the money to go to them. The claimants should stand on their own approved bill S. 2020. That is a fair bill; a court is to decide who owns what.

William Paul, Sr.

Don't Get Too Chummy with Animal Young

Ronald J. Somerville, Acting Southcentral Regional Supervisor for the Department of Fish and Game, reported that Alaska's wildlife are about to engage in the demanding chores of rearing their young.

Somerville said newly born moose calves have been observed and the number will be increasing in the next few weeks. The peak of moose calving occurs during the first week of June, he said, with the majority of the calves being born by June 10.

The game official pointed out that most of Alaska's annual wildlife families have been started by the first week of June.

An excellent area to observe moose with calves is on the tidal flats along the new highway to Palmer, he said. At Sheep Mountain ewes with lambs can be seen with binoculars from the highway.

"While fishing or hiking during the coming weeks," he said, "the alert observer can study the absorbing and oft-times humorous antics of these wildlife babies with binoculars and cameras."

He cautioned anyone pursuing this pastime to use extreme care.

"This bit of advice would save a lot of headaches, if followed," he said.

Expressing concern for the safety of anyone who gets too close or who handles the young animals, he added, "I would rather face a polar bear on the icecap than a cow moose that has been separated from her long-eared, wobbly-legged calf."

"Some well-meaning people have picked up young creature of the wild when it appears they are unattended or lost," he said. "All too often these same people call for help later as the youngsters fail to respond to 'kind' treatment."

In nearly every case these youngsters are not lost or in need of human help, he said,



BABY SISTER—Young Minnie Lane, a pupil at Pt. Hope day school, took the picture of her little sister using the available light she had. Minnie was one of the students of Miss Dorothea Taylor, a graduate student at University of Alaska who had gone to Pt. Hope on a five-week photography project.

—Photo by MINNIE LANE

Pollock Tells Eligibles Let Draft Board Know

By HOWARD W. POLLOCK
Congressman for Alaska

Now that many of Alaska's graduating high school students are preparing to enter college this next fall, I would like to briefly outline the steps each young man should take to obtain a student deferment.

First, the law requires that each young man must keep his draft board informed on any situation which may change his selective service classification, therefore, you should notify your draft board that you have received your acceptance to a university or college this next September.

When you enroll at the college or university this fall you must again notify your draft board that you are now an enrolled student, and **REQUEST DEFERMENT AS A COLLEGE STUDENT.**

You will need to check with the registrar to make sure your draft board also receives the proper documents from the college.

Local draft boards normally expect a college student being considered for deferment to be satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction, and to be progressing at a rate which will permit him to complete his studies in the normal period of time.

You will need to plan your college program so that each year you satisfactorily complete at least 25 percent of the course work needed for a four year degree, or 20 percent for a five year degree.

The board, however, will consider information you provide which may explain why normal progress was not possible because of illness or other factors beyond your control.

Each young man is classified by his own draft board on the basis of the information the board has, therefore, **ALWAYS KEEP YOUR DRAFT BOARD INFORMED!**

Detailed information on your draft status can be obtained by contacting your draft board.

Star-spangled key to a home of your own



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