

Leg. Finance - Finance Comte Files (1971-72) 8879
SB 215 cont., 220, 229 137

Original sponsors: Christiansen, Groh,
Hammond and Hensley

Offered: 4/30/71
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 215
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5

6 A BILL

7 For an Act entitled: "An Act creating Regional Native Housing Authorities;
8 and providing for an effective date."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 18.55 is amended by adding new sections to read:

11 ARTICLE 5. REGIONAL NATIVE HOUSING AUTHORITIES.

12 Sec. 18.55.995. PURPOSE AND INTENT. The legislature finds that
13 an acute shortage of housing and related facilities exists in the
14 villages of Alaska and that adequate housing cannot be provided by the
15 private sector due to the economic depression which exists in most
16 villages of Alaska. It is the purpose and intent of the legis'ature
17 to provide a means for certain Native associations to form public
18 corporations with the powers and duties comparable to the Alaska State
19 Housing Authority for the specific purpose of implementing the
20 President's National Indian Program for Indian Housing, under which
21 the State of Alaska share initially will be 1,200 new homes in 1972,
22 in the remote housing program.

23 Sec. 18.55.996. CREATION OF AUTHORITIES. (a) The following
24 associations are given the authority specified in (b) of this section:

- 25 (1) Arctic Slope Native Association (Barrow and Point Hope)
26 (2) Bering Straits Association (Seward Peninsula, Unalakleet,
27 St. Lawrence Island)
28 (3) Northwest Alaska Native Association (Kotzebue)
29 (4) Association of Village Council Presidents (southwest
coast of Alaska including all villages in the Bethel area and all

1 villages on the Lower Yukon River and Lower Kuskokwim River)

2 (5) Tanana Chiefs Conference (Koyukuk, the middle and upper
3 Yukon River villages and the upper Kuskokwim and Tanana River villages)

4 (6) Cook Inlet Association (Kenai, Tyonek, Eklutna and
5 Illiamna)

6 (7) Bristol Bay Native Association (Dillingham, Upper Alaska
7 Peninsula)

8 (8) Aleut League (Aleutian Islands, Pribiloff Islands and
9 that part of the Alaska Peninsula which is in the Aleut League)

10 (9) Chugach Native Association (Cordova, Tatitlek, Port
11 Graham, English Bay, Valdez and Seward)

12 (10) Tlingit-Haida Central Council (Southeastern Alaska
13 including Metlakatla)

14 (11) Kodiak Area Native Association (all villages on and
15 around Kodiak Island)

16 (12) Copper River Native Association (Copper Center, Glenn-
17 allen, Chitina and Mentasta)

18 (13) Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc.

19 (b) There is created with respect to each of the associations
20 named in (a) of this section a public body corporate and politic to
21 function in the operating area of the individual associations to be
22 known as the regional housing authority of the associations possessing
23 all powers, rights and functions now or subsequently specified for
24 the Alaska State Housing Authority, under the Alaska State Housing
25 Authority Act (secs. 10 - 290 of this chapter) except those specified
26 with respect to the construction and acquisition of public buildings
27 for lease to the state or any subsequently specified authority which is
28 inconsistent with sec. 995 of this chapter. All obligations or
29 liabilities of the regional housing authorities shall remain their own

1 and shall not be obligations or liabilities of the state.

2 (c) A housing authority created by this section may not transact
3 business or exercise powers granted to it until the governing body of
4 the named association has, by proper resolution, declared that there is
5 a need for the authority to function, gives it the authority to function
6 and has named its commissioners as provided under (d) of this section.

7 (d) The governing body of the association in question shall,
8 after determining that they wish to have a regional Native housing
9 authority, appoint five persons to serve as the board of commissioners
10 of the authority. The term of office of each member is for three years
11 except that of the commissioners first appointed, one shall serve for
12 a term of one year and two shall serve for a term of two years. Vacan-
13 cies shall be filled by the governing body of the association in
14 question.

15 (e) Questions arising as to jurisdiction and boundary disputes as
16 a result of the jurisdictional lines set out by (a) of this section
17 shall be resolved by the governing board of the Alaska Federation of
18 Natives.

19 # Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on July 1, 1971.
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Original sponsors: Christiansen, Groh,
Hammond and Hensley

Offered: 4/20/71
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

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CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 215

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IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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(3) Northwest Alaska Native Association (Kotzebue)

18

(4) Association of Village Council Presidents (southwest

19

coast of Alaska including all villages in the Bethel area and all

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

Original sponsors: Christiansen, Groh,
Hammond and Hensley

Offered: 4/20/71
Referred: Rules

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21 function in the operating area of the individual associations to be
22 known as the regional housing authority of the associations which are
23 agencies of the state possessing all powers, rights and functions now
24 or subsequently specified for the Alaska State Housing Authority, under
25 the Alaska State Housing Authority Act (secs. 10 - 290 of this chapter)
26 except those specified with respect to the construction and acquisition
27 of public buildings for lease to the state or any subsequently speci-
28 fied authority which is inconsistent with sec. 995 of this chapter.

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1 business or exercise powers granted to it until the governing body of
2 the named association has, by proper resolution, declared that there is
3 a need for the authority to function, gives it the authority to function
4 and has named its commissioners as provided under (d) of this section.

5 (d) The governing body of the association in question shall,
6 after determining that they wish to have a regional Native housing
7 authority, appoint five persons to serve as the board of commissioners
8 of the authority. The term of office of each member is for three years
9 except that of the commissioners first appointed, one shall serve for
10 a term of one year and two shall serve for a term of two years. Vacan-
11 cies shall be filled by the governing body of the association in
12 question.

13 (e) Questions arising as to jurisdiction and boundary disputes as
14 a result of the jurisdictional lines set out by (a) of this section
15 shall be resolved by the governing board of the Alaska Federation of
16 Natives.

17 Sec. 18.55.997. CONSTRUCTION. Secs. 995 and 996 of this chapter
18 do not relieve the Alaska State Housing Authority of its responsibility
19 for its present programs or for its financial obligations under these
20 programs.

21 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect on July 1, 1971.
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RECORDS



CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Committee Report

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

_____ Date

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on _____ has had _____
under consideration. A majority of the members of the Committee

recommends it do pass

recommends it do not pass

recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)

recommends it be replaced with CS for _____ and that
CS for _____ do pass

(and) recommends it be referred to the _____
committee

reports it back without recommendation

(other) _____

MEMBERS SIGNING THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ *Dequan* _____

MEMBERS NOT CONCURRING IN THE MAJORITY REPORT:

_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:
_____ recommends:

CHAIRMAN



Alaska State Senate

POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

1526 F STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

JOE P. JOSEPHSON
MINORITY LEADER

COMMITTEES:
JUDICIARY
HEALTH, WELFARE &
EDUCATION

MEMORANDUM

May 9, 1971

TO: House Finance Committee (See Distribution)

FROM: Joe P. Josephson, Senate Minority Leader

SUBJECT: Senate Bill 220 - Presidential Primary Bill

The following information regarding Presidential primaries is submitted for your consideration:

1. More and more states have Presidential primaries. The idea of Senate Bill 220 is to encourage direct participation in the political process; to encourage visits by national leaders to Alaska and deepen their understanding of Alaska's problems.
2. By contesting in an Alaska primary, these national leaders who aspire to the Presidency may make important commitments on federal policy affecting Alaska.
3. Unless Senate Bill 220 is considered at this session, Alaska will lose much of the benefit for 1972. Under the bill, there would be an early 1972 primary in Alaska in order to bring to Alaska the maximum amount of national attention and in order to maximize Alaska's influence in the nominating process. Thus this is not a matter which can usefully be deferred until next session.
4. A fiscal note accompanies the bill. In part, costs of the primary would be offset by increased economic activity resulting from campaign expenditures by national Presidential candidates.
5. Alaska without Senate Bill 220 will assert almost no influence on the Presidential nominations.
6. Senate Bill 220 is not the bill which spurred controversy within the Democratic party. Senate Bill 220 has been specifically endorsed by Clifford Warren, the Anchorage Times, and various groups including Democrats for Issues and Action and the Young Democrats.

Original sponsor: Josephson by request

Offered: 4/21/71
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 220

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act providing for preferential presidential
7 primary elections and selection of delegates to
8 national presidential conventions."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 15.25 is amended by adding new sections to read:

11 ARTICLE 3. PREFERENTIAL PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTIONS

12 AND SELECTION OF DELEGATES.

13 Sec. 15.25.220. ELECTION OF PREFERENTIAL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

14 (a) The lieutenant governor shall call a presidential primary election
15 the last Tuesday in February of the year in which the national presi-
16 dential election is held.

17 (b) The lieutenant governor shall prepare separate ballots for
18 each political party represented as provided for in sec. 230 of this
19 chapter. The ballot for a party shall be headed with the name of the
20 party and shall have as many columns as there are presidential candi-
21 dates for candidacy for that party. Each column shall be headed with
22 the name of a presidential candidate, in block letters.

23 Sec. 15.25.230. PLACING NAMES ON BALLOT. (a) The name of a
24 candidate for a political party nomination for the President of the
25 United States shall be printed on the ballots only

26 (1) by direction of the lieutenant governor who shall place
27 the name of a candidate upon the ballot when he determines in his sole
28 discretion that the candidate's candidacy is generally advocated or
29 recognized in national news media throughout the United States; or

1 (2) upon the petition for nomination presented to the
2 lieutenant governor by members of the political party of the candidate
3 in the form provided by sec. 240 of this chapter.

4 (b) The lieutenant governor may not place a candidate's name
5 on the ballot nor may a petition be presented to the governor after
6 the last Tuesday in January before the presidential election.

7 Sec. 15.25.240. PETITION FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. (a) A
8 petition for nomination of a candidate under sec. 230(2) of this
9 chapter shall have attached to it a sheet or sheets containing the
10 signatures of at least 250 registered voters of the candidate's politi-
11 cal party.

12 (b) The signature sheets shall also contain the residence
13 address and name of each registered voter whose signature appears on
14 the petition. The signature shall be certified.

15 Sec. 15.25.250. WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDACY BY CANDIDATE. A person
16 who has been selected by the lieutenant governor or nominated as a
17 candidate by petition as provided in sec. 230 of this chapter, may have
18 his name withdrawn not later than the first Tuesday before the presi-
19 dential primary election.

20 Sec. 15.25.260. PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.
21 (a) At a presidential primary nominating convention, delegates shall
22 be selected upon a proportionate basis substantially equal to that
23 percentage of the vote each presidential candidate receives in the
24 preferential presidential primary election provided for under sec. 220
25 of this chapter.

26 (b) Nominating conventions shall be held on the last Thursday
27 of May in each presidential election year.

28 Sec. 15.25.270. PROCEDURES FOR PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY ELECTIONS.
29 The provisions of the Election Code (AS 15) for a general election

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apply to a presidential primary election, except to the exact extent to which the provisions of secs. 220 - 280 of this chapter vary those provisions.

Sec. 15.25.280. DEFINITIONS. In secs. 220 - 280 of this chapter

- (1) "alternate delegate" includes alternate half-delegates;
- (2) "delegate" includes half-delegates;



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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James D. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

4/4/89
Date

Fall and Winter 1966-67

\$1.00

ALASKA

R E V I E W

ALASKA'S ECONOMY 1-38

Douglas N. Jones

ARCTIC MOOD 38

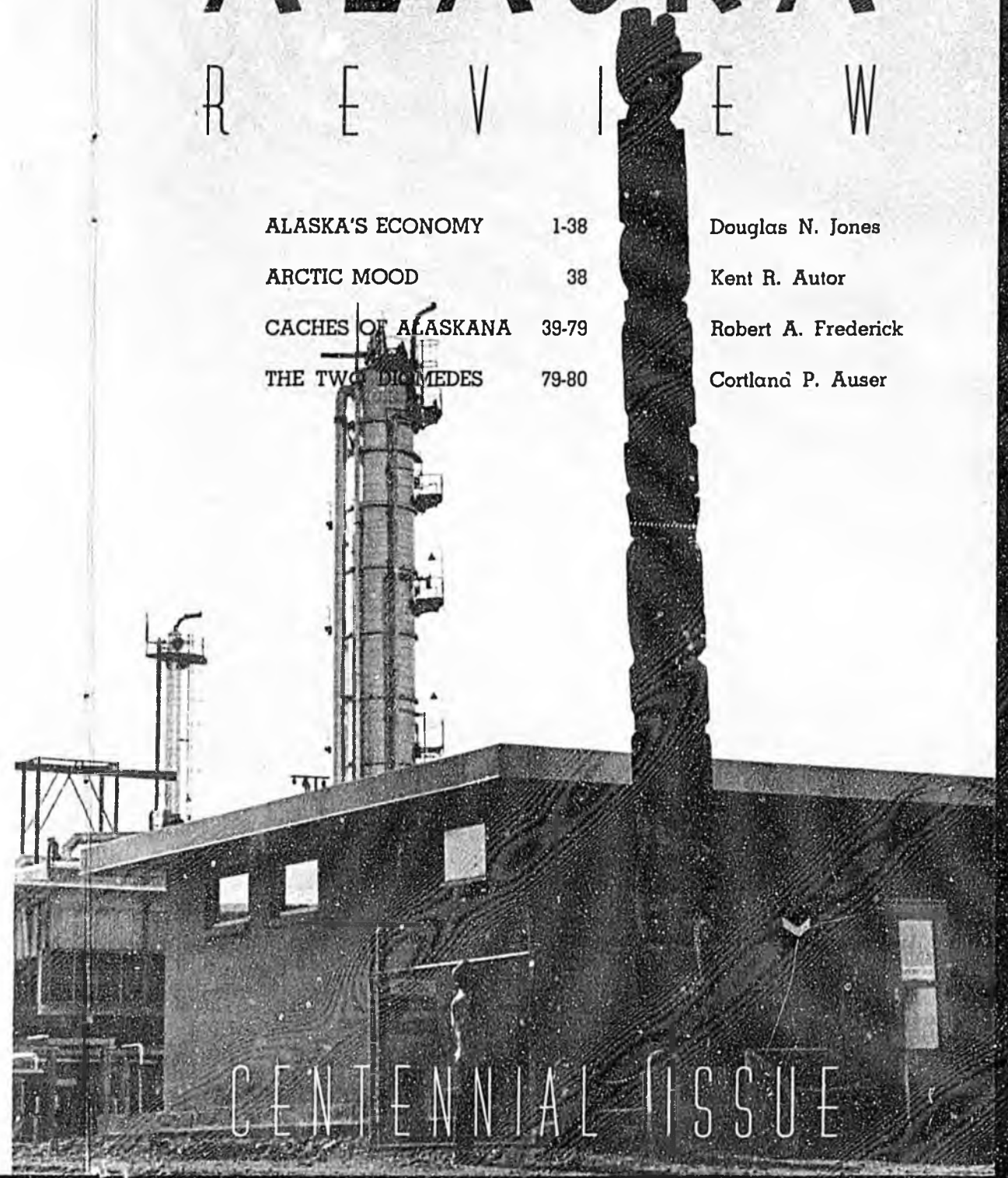
Kent R. Autor

CACHES OF ALASKANA 39-79

Robert A. Frederick

THE TWO DICMEDES 79-80

Cortland P. Auser



CENTENNIAL ISSUE

The ALASKA REVIEW is dedicated to the study of Alaska, to its vast resources in Land and Sea and to its most precious and neglected resource – its People. Published twice a year, \$3 for 4 issues, \$1 per copy. Back issues are available at \$1 per copy. Requests for subscriptions may be addressed to the Editor, ALASKA REVIEW, Alaska Methodist University, Anchorage 99504.

Editor: O. W. Frost. Associate Editors: Fred Landru, Neil Koeniger, Bill Vaudrin. Advisors and Staff Contributors: Nancy Y. Davis, Robert A. Frederick, William G. Godbey, P. Gordon Gould.

Contributors: articles, photographic essays, and reviews of books on Alaska welcome. A few poems are included in each issue. Payment is in copies only. A self-addressed stamped envelope should be enclosed with submissions. Views expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the editors nor of any administrator or faculty member of the University.

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VOLUME II, NUMBER 3

NOTE

Alaska Methodist University wishes to locate private collections of Alaskana. Dr. Robert A. Frederick would be pleased to receive information concerning such collections.

COVER: Old traditions, new economy – Alaska's first oil refinery, Kenai, Alaska, by Mildred Redmond.

"When I asked Dad the very next day,
Whose lights they were that sent the ray
He said: 'Across the sea it's a different day,
And the people there don't speak our way.
And that's another continent, he said
And that's another land.'

"But, Dad, I said, from where I stand
All I see

Is that it must be a game
'Cause it has the very name
And is exactly the same.

It's so near. This island is that ones brother.
How can that one be so much another?

"And if the people there across the sea
Really look like you and me,
Dad, I don't understand at all
'Cepting that one's big and this one's small?

"Why, if they look so like each other,
How can one be so much another?"

ALASKA'S ECONOMY

THE STATE OF THE STATE

By DOUGLAS N. JONES

1. INTRODUCTION

When Alaska was granted statehood in 1959, it became the largest state in terms of square miles of territory (586,400), the longest coastline (over 25,000 miles), the greatest extent north to south and east to west—but it also became the smallest state in terms of population (approximately 200,000). Although it was considered to have vast resources, these were largely undeveloped. Most of the settlements were along the coast and only four communities exceeded 5,000 in population—Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and Ketchikan. Except for the Alaska Highway with its connections to Fairbanks, Anchorage, Valdez and Haines, the State was devoid of any inland road system. Moreover, since World War II, population shifts had caused a concentration of population close to the military bases at Anchorage, Fairbanks and Kodiak, with the vast hinterland declining in economic activity but faced with a Native population explosion.

To these could be added other long-range problems peculiar to the geography of the State—its separation and distance from the rest of the United States and the adverse cost effect on all imports and exports; vast mountain systems that blocked easy entry to the interior; the need to establish environmental control in Arctic and subarctic areas often at great cost and only after extensive research and development; lack of adequate power at sufficiently low cost to attract industry; and finally,

Dr. Jones is Adjunct Professor of Economics, Alaska Methodist University, and the economist member of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska. This article is drawn from research done by the author in the course of preparation of a Presidential report, but it does not necessarily represent the views of the Committee.

but probably most important of all, an area as large as a sub-continent but with too few people to develop a revenue base that could support the rapid expansion of public facilities required for the opening up of the country and the stimulation of resource and industrial development.

Following statehood, the need for long-range development became recognized, and the devastating earthquake of March, 1964, provided the dramatic occasion. In view of the need for large-scale Federal assistance to rebuild the stricken areas of the State, it was appropriate that such efforts be channeled toward the rebuilding of facilities in a manner that would contribute to the long-range development of the State. In modified form and with differing emphases direct Federal participation in the development planning program continues.¹

Although the extensive military buildup in Alaska during World War II and again during the Korean crisis hastened the development of the civilian economy by providing roads, airport, seaports, and other capital improvements essential to economic development, as well as a steady infusion of funds on which related service industries could be built, there was, necessarily, a lag in the translation of this development into a relatively sophisticated, balanced, civilian economy producing goods for export to other states or foreign countries. As a result, the State remains too dependent upon Federal establishment as its major industry, and of equal or greater significance to this context, this type of capital development has added little to the tax base of the State. In short, the State is too dependent upon an import of dollars through the expenditures of the United States Government, without sufficient spin-off into social capital which can broaden the base and, hence, the self-sufficiency of the civilian economy. But if the State has a high degree of dependence on Federal expenditures, it is also true that the volume of expenditure is great enough, if properly directed, to have a major impact on the course and direction of the economic growth of the State.

What can be concluded is that the Alaskan economy has entered a period of resource development which can sustain a healthy growth of its economy during the next decade.

The momentum acquired during the reconstruction period following the March 27, 1964, earthquake is being reinforced by rapid development in certain extractive industries, particularly oil and timber,

1. Executive Order 11182 dated October 2, 1964, established the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska charged with the task its title implies.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY

Vancouver, British Columbia

- B 265 includes some rare late 18th and early 19th-century holdings
- M Near, Joseph Lawrence. Diary of a journey from London to the Klondike gold rush, May, 1900. Photocopy of manuscript.
- N Incomplete runs of periodicals such as: Alaska-Yukon Magazine; Alaska Sportsman, Alaska Magazine, and Alaska Almanac.
- P Photograph album. ca. 1892. 58 photographs of Alaskan towns and scenery. Maps. 6 dating from 1827-1934.

HAMILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Hamilton, Ontario

B 100

DOUGLAS LIBRARY, QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Kingston, Ontario

- B Total not given, but the following categories:
Alaska Boundary Dispute, mainly Canadian viewpoint, includes Canadian and British Government publications; Canadian imprints and authors on Alaska; Alaska and Klondike (Yukon) gold rush; International rail, highway, and telegraph publications concerning Canada and Alaska; Modest collection on the Alaska Highway.
- M Gibson, Frederick W. The Alaskan Boundary Dispute. M.A. Thesis. Queen's University, Kingston, 1944. Typescript. 2 vols. (467 p.) bibliography.
McNicol, Donald. Collection. Telegraphy and Radio. Contains items on telecommunications in the North West, with several interesting newspaper clippings on the Collins Overland Telegraph, planned to extend from Canada across Alaska to Russia.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

Toronto, Ontario

B 350

THE TWO DIOMEDES:

A BOY'S VISION

By CORTLAND P. AUER

"I always remember what I read
And I learned about two islands called Diomedes.

"I went to one island while I dreamed
And sat on its shore, or so it seemed;
And in the dark I appeared to be,
And I saw some lights across the sea.

Professor Auser teaches English at the U.S. Air Force Academy.

dova, Valdez, and other places. Few of these have any degree of completeness for years prior to 1930. The Pacific Northwest Collection has a file on the Klondike Nugget (Dawson) for 1898-1903.

- P The Pacific Northwest Collection has extensive pictorial resources including approximately 2,000 views made by Eric A. Hegg in Alaska and the Yukon during the Gold Rush period, as well as smaller collections of prints and/or negatives made by other photographers after 1900.

THE MOUNTAINEERS LIBRARY Seattle, Washington

- B Small collection but specialized
M Zogg, Hans A. A climb of Mt. McKinley, West Buttress Route. May-June, 1963. (By a Seattle Party)

OREGON PROVINCE LIBRARY, GONZAGA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY Spokane, Washington

- M Barnum, Francis. Papers. (1891-1921).
Crimont, J. C. Papers. (1892-1945).
Fitzgerald, W. J. Papers. (1883-1947).
Jette, J. Papers. (1898-1927).
Seghers, C. J. Papers. (1869-1886). 40 pieces.
Tosci, Pascal. Papers. (1886-1898). 98 pieces.

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY Pullman, Washington

- M Howard, Mart A. Klondike Collection. Diary (1897-1905) written while prospecting in the Klondike and freighting goods to miners in southern Alaska and the Klondike. Letters written by Howard to his family, 1897-1905. 50 letters.
P Howard, Mart A. Over 100 glass plate slides of the Yukon and Alaska towns in 1897-1905.

SPOKANE PUBLIC LIBRARY Spokane, Washington

- B Outstanding reference collection on Pacific Northwest and its history. Alaska is represented in this collection. Complete collection of Federal publications on Alaska since 1912.

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY Tacoma, Washington

- B 92 and 30 on Alaska and the Yukon Territory
M 7 collections, mostly diaries and letters, among which are the following:
Beecher, S. P. Diary (1906).
Hjelsing, John. Diary (1898). Klondike.
Sarvant, Henry M. Diaries. (1897). Klondike.
N Alaska Herald published in San Francisco. May 9, 1873-January 5, 1876. (incomplete file)
P About 1,500 pictures and negatives in the following collections: Curtis; Hinman 1902-1908 mostly of Nome; Hegg on the Alaska Copper Railway; Sarvant; miscellaneous.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY Madison, Wisconsin

- M Pugh, Arthur. Dairy. (1892-1905). Trip in 1898-1899 during the gold rush. Typescript.

LARAMIE PETROLEUM RESEARCH CENTER LIBRARY, U. S. BUREAU OF MINES Laramie, Wyoming

- B Various U. S. Bureau of Mines and U. S. Geological Survey reports on mineral and petroleum deposits in the State of Alaska.

CANADIAN LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA Edmonton, Alberta

- B 133 on Alaska; many other books about the Yukon and Klondike which contain references to Alaska and Alaskans.
Boreal Institute of Northern Studies. 219 books. A rich Arctic collection.

coupled with a modest but healthy reorganization and expansion of the fishing industry and a potential explosion of summer tourist traffic. In the service fields, the State has developed a successful ferry system which is making possible a substantial growth in the tourist movement in South-eastern Alaska and the Prince William Sound area; elsewhere, sea transportation to Anchorage and the rail belt (though not to Southeastern Alaska) has been revolutionized on an efficient, modern, competitive basis. Finally, Anchorage (as the principal city of the State) has grown to a size which has permitted it to become a banking, insurance, transportation, and commercial center for much of the State—a necessary development to a healthy growth of the State's economy.

There are, however, substantial problems requiring immediate attention if they are not to act as roadblocks to the economic development of the State. Westward Alaska remains virtually undeveloped—without roads, harbors, or industry—beyond a limited tourist development of Nome, Kotzebue, Point Barrow and Fort Yukon. The condition of the Native people in this area is below acceptable standards and will remain so until an adequate economic base is afforded them. An overall problem of the State is that it lacks sufficient population to provide a revenue base which can supply the capital funds for major improvements, such as roads, airports, recreational facilities for tourism, and other social capital investments. In some extractive fields, such as mining, there are also serious deficiencies in terms of adequate surveys, mapping and road and harbor development.

Many of Alaska's economic problems are rooted in the State's price/cost relationships. It is the problem of becoming and remaining competitive with the rest of the United States and that part of the world to which it faces in a trade sense. As in international economics, high prices can be a serious inhibitor of development, while a reasonably competitive posture can be a great accelerator of development. Efforts must be continually focused on making incisions in this difficult problem whenever and wherever possible, and given the present high level of government activity in the region, the issue is frequently confronted in terms of government programs. Similarly in the private sector one must look constantly toward encouraging those market forces which have the chance of redounding to the larger public interest. The requirement to help make Alaska competitive is an operational imperative to its economic growth.

Nor is there need for apology for the character and extent of present government participation in the economic development of

Alaska. Fortunately the immediate and long-run interests of the State merge nicely with those of national policy—the several interests are not antagonistic but are complementary. This can be readily seen to encompass not only the general welfare of its citizenry, but also the more specific matter of Alaska's place in the nation's total resources in the fisheries, minerals, timber, recreation, and research areas. It is fitting and necessary that in the longer term Alaska enjoy its place among the community of states with a viable, self-sustaining economy. It is an axiom of development theory that capital begets capital, and the amount and type of injections of the proposed public expenditures are designed to accelerate this regenerative process.

Ultimately the problem of attracting and retaining private capital will be solved only when expected yields on investments in Alaska are seen to compare favorably with those of the available alternatives. This competitive condition depends, importantly, on a whole series of price/cost relationships, which at the present time give every indication of being substantially "out of line" in the case of Alaska. Expected returns are obviously increased when expected costs are reduced, and it is important therefore that policy programs be directed toward ensuring a reasonable relationship between prices and costs. The alternative is for the State to "price itself out of the market." This will become increasingly important as the economy advances into a stage of manufacturing, commercial, and service activities.

In this connection, two apparent myths need to be dispelled at the outset. The first is that Alaska's distance from suppliers and markets satisfactorily explains the price structure of the State. The evidence suggests that any price differential that exceeds roughly 15% of the Seattle price should be suspect. This is not to say that transportation rates are at an optimum level, but rather that preoccupation with Alaska's peculiar transportation circumstance can cloud the total analysis.²

A second pitfall is the danger of an almost mystical faith that technology will always "bail us out." It is both true and desirable that technological and managerial innovations will likely enter the Alaska scene in the sectors that are most growth producing, with a resulting lowering of the cost factors. A leading role for science and research in the long-term development of the State is essential, but science and research know no state boundaries. To assume that this alone will be

2. Indeed, in some cases, Alaska's location gives a decided transportation advantage as will be pointed out later.

sues; miscellaneous other early magazine issues.

- P About 1,000 mounted photos of Alaska, scenery, people, gold rush, towns. At least 27 scrapbooks of mounted photos of Alaska, compiled by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, early 1900's.

SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY (NORTHWEST COLLECTION)

Seattle, Washington

- B Extensive holdings of Alaskana in Northwest Collection. The Library maintains an interest in this field and will continue to collect everything available. Holdings are coded in Charles W. Smith's, *Pacific Northwest Americana*. (Oregon Historical Society, Binford & Mort, Publishers, Portland, 1950). Has a file of annual reports of the Governor of Alaska from 1885 on, also Henry W. Elliott's, *A report on the condition of affairs in the Territory of Alaska*. Govt. Printing Office, 1875.
- N Fairbanks News-Miner, scattered; Alaska Weekly (Seattle) 1925-1956; Klondike Nugget, Aug.-Dec. 1898; Nome News, Nov. 1900, Sept. 12, 1901

SEATTLE TIMES LIBRARY

Seattle, Washington

- B 20 exclusively on Alaska and a number of others on general area
- N Newspaper clipping files on all the major Alaska cities, many industries (such as fishing, railroads, shipping, oil, defense, transportation). Other files cover material on Alaska defense, education, communications and the Alaska highway system. Separate files on many of the prominent people of Alaska. Four separate files containing material on the Alaska earthquake.
- P 35 maps of Alaska; Picture morgue files also cover the major cities, industries and many people of Alaska
- Note: the use of the Seattle Times Library is limited to the employees of The Seattle Times except that which may be checked and given by telephone.

SUZZALLO LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

(PACIFIC NORTHWEST COLLECTION)

Seattle, Washington

- B The Library's Pacific Northwest Collection contains approximately 42,000 volumes of books, serials, pamphlets, documents, reports, etc., relating to Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Western Montana, British Columbia, Alaska, and the Yukon. There are approximately 100 shelves of material in the collection that relate to the discovery, exploration, history, growth and development of the State of Alaska and the Yukon Territory.
- M Ballaine, John E. Collection. William H. Seward and the Alaska Central Railroad, 1903-1940.
- Ballinger, Richard A. Collection. Richard A. Ballinger—Gifford Pinchot controversy.
- Hubbell, Charles S. Collection. Of chief importance are the letterpress books of Calbreath, Grant & Cook, general store at Wrangell operating in the Telegraph Creek and Dease mining area, 1878-98. The diary of John C. Calbreath, 1880-1905. Western Union Telegraph Expedition diaries of George R. Adams and P. M. Smith, 1866.
- Marathon Fishing and Packing Company records.
- Perkins, William T. — John Rosene Collection. Northeastern Siberian Company, Northern Exploration and Development Company, and commerce and transportation in Alaska, 1884-1920.
- Pratt, John F. Collection. Coast and geodetic survey of South East coast of Alaska and Yukon delta, 1897-1898.
- N The Library's Newspaper-Microcopy Collection has files (not always complete) of both long and short runs of newspapers published at Anchorage, Juneau, Ketchikan, Seward, Fairbanks, Cor-

ing in the United States, and his affiliation with the Presbyterian Church did not endear him to Father Duncan during the later years of their association.

Most of the indexes are arranged alphabetically by person, place, or topic; a few are chronologically arranged. The cards usually show the subject of the indexed sources or quote from them; some cards give briefs of published articles and names of correspondents. The index key to a given document is usually a page or folder number reference.

9. RESIDUAL PAPERS, ca. 1887-1936. 10 ft.

This series is composed of selected papers or file segments drawn from the working files of Dr. Wellcome's associates and accumulated or used in the preparation of the Metlakahla case. Among the them are the Hunter Report and the printer's copy of the independent report of Dr. Matthews of Seattle. Matthews' report is entitled "The Despoiling of the Metlakahla Christian Mission in Alaska Founded by William Duncan." The illustrations (plates) used in this report are described in entry 10.

OTHER RECORDS

Although the nontextual records described below do not wholly relate to the Metlakahla settlement, they are part of the Sir Henry S. Wellcome papers and they generally complement the records already described. A few documents are included that were maintained with the photograph collection.

10. PHOTOGRAPHS. n.d. 7 ft.

These photographs depict chiefly the inhabitants of the Metlakahla settlement and activities there. They illustrate the leadership of the colony in the person of Father Duncan; the style of its buildings, including churches and houses; the surrounding scenery; special events or celebrations; family groups; and other group or individual Metlakahla Indians and their activities. Also included are photographs of persons who contributed to the advancement of the Metlakahla case—these are only a few of the plates of illustrations for Dr. Matthews' "Independent Report." The prints are of several sizes; some are in albums; some are mounted and serially numbered; and some are unarranged. Within this series—drawn from the "photograph file" of the Washington, D.C., office—are some correspondence and the following miscellaneous items; topically arranged pictorial data, glass-plate negatives of published articles, news clippings, travel diary notes, and selected background material related to Alaska. These miscellaneous items were given by a Miss Feist to Sir Henry Wellcome in 1933 or later.

11. MAPS AND OTHER REPRESENTATIONS. n.d. 3 ft.

This series comprises maps, plats, plans, and drawings pertaining to Alaska and to the development of the Metlakahla colony.

Copies of the Preliminary Inventory of the Sir Henry S. Wellcome Papers with appendixes which do not appear here are available by writing the Federal Records Center, Seattle, Washington.

SEATTLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY & MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND INDUSTRY

Seattle, Washington

B 30

N Alaska Weekly 1923-1942 complete; Dawson Record part of July-Oct. 1903; Glacier (Fort Wrangell) single issue 1886; Sun (Dawson) Jan.-March 1902; scattered single issues of various early Alaskan papers (ca. 1900).

Magazines: Alaska Life, 1939-1949 most issues; Alaska Sportsman, 1939-1958 most issues; Alaska-Yukon Magazine, 1907-1912 most is-

enough to bring price levels into line is questionable indeed, and not of sufficient likelihood so that public policy could be tied to it.

The following four tables with accompanying brief narratives are designed to give in summary fashion several of the key features of the Alaskan economy.

CHART 1
RELATIVE ROLES OF PRIVATE INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT
IN ALASKAN PERSONAL INCOMES
1950-1964

(in percentage of wage and salary disbursements)

	1950	1953	1956	1959	1962	1964
Government:						
Federal*	55.9	55.4	51.2	48.2	42.8	43.2
State and Local	4.1	4.0	5.8	7.4	12.7	13.0
Total	60.0	59.4	57.0	55.6	55.5	56.2
Private:						
Commodity Industries	21.9	21.5	22.5	17.2	13.1	13.6
Distributive Industries	18.1	19.1	20.5	27.2	31.4	30.2
Total	40.0	40.6	43.0	44.4	44.5	43.8

* Includes military

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, and Alaska State Development Corporation, Annual Report, 1965.

This exhibit shows the continuing dominant role of government—Federal, State and local—as a source of personal income for Alaskans. Total government payments have declined only 4 percent since 1950 with Federal payments dropping about 13 percent and State and local climbing 9 percent. Since statehood, the total government figure has held fairly constant.

While until recently product industries have declined percentage-wise, the distributive industries (insurance, banking, transport, wholesaling, retailing, etc.) have shown significant growth.

CHART 2
ALASKA INCOME AND POPULATION CHANGES
1950-1965

YEAR	TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (millions of dollars)	POPULATION (thousands)	RELATIVE TOTAL INCOME CHANGE (1950 = 100)
1950	\$322	138	100
1953	511	212	159 (+59)
1956	537	220	167 (+8)
1959	562	220	175 (+8)
1962	660	243	205 (+30)
1965	854	253	265 (+60)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Alaska Department of Labor and Alaska State Development Corporation

This exhibit shows increases in both population and total personal income with the latter increasing 70 index points since statehood. Per capita income has increased more than proportionately. A momentum to growth is underway.

CHART 3

MAJOR ALASKAN COMMODITY INDUSTRIES BY VALUE OF PRODUCT
1960-1964
(in millions)

INDUSTRY	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Fisheries	\$ 96.5	\$128.7	\$126.5	\$104.7	\$125.0
Forest Products	47.3	44.7	49.7	50.1	58.0
Minerals	20.6	17.8	18.8	35.2	35.5
Oil and Gas	1.3	17.0	28.4	32.7	32.0
Agriculture	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.6
Furs	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4
Total	\$175.9	\$217.9	\$233.7	\$232.6	\$264.0

Source: Alaska State Development Corporation, *Annual Report*, 1965.

This exhibit shows the relative position of the major industries of the State's economy as measured by value of product. Fisheries have been dominant over the period, but forest products, oil and gas and the minerals industries have shown dramatic upward trends. Agriculture and furs have remained unchanged.

CHART 4

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
FY 1960-FY 1965
(in millions)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Per Cent Change 1960-1965
Total Receipts	\$64.0	\$61.2	\$99.4	\$104.7	\$131.5	\$151.0	136%
Total Expenditures	\$45.6	\$54.4	\$70.2	\$101.3	\$132.5	\$152.7	239%

Note: Figures are on a cash basis. Figures for 1960-1962 are not entirely comparable because of changes in budget format.

Source: *State of Alaska Annual Financial Report*, Department of Administration, Division of Finance.

This exhibit presents a comparison of cash receipts and expenditures for the State of Alaska for the fiscal years since statehood. While total receipts have increased approximately 136 percent, total expenditures have increased almost 240 percent.

A. NATIVE ALASKA

Economic development in Alaska is concentrated along the narrow coastal belt from Southeastern Alaska to Kodiak and Bristol Bay, and inland along the so-called rail belt area. The vast expanse of land north

persons named therein were associates of Sir Henry Wellcome; together they formed part of the salaried Metlakahtla case office maintained by him at Washington, D.C. Biographical sketches of some of the personnel of the Metlakahtla case office staff are among the plates for illustrations described in entry 10, below.

5. CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS ("CC FILE"), ca. 1926-26. 4 ft.

This series comprises folders labeled "confidential" that contain records concerning the supervision of the Metlakahtla settlement or the course of its affairs. Some of the records show the transmission of papers to Dr. Wellcome. Others bear the notation: "To [office associate] from H.S.W."; these concern the management of the Metlakahtla case, including the final phases of completion and review by the Washington, D.C., office (see entry 9). These records include typewritten and carbon copies and originals of correspondence. Arranged chronologically.

6. "F. A. ROMAN" FILE, ca. 1856-1933. 3ft.

F. A. Roman, an agent for Sir Henry Wellcome, visited Alaska to examine the records of the Metlakahtla Council and participated in the inquiries made in the Department of the Interior. His files typify the makeup and content of a number of working files maintained by associates of Dr. Wellcome who are engaged in documenting the Metlakahtla case. Most of such working files comprise duplicates of the A-L file described in entry 1; the duplicate materials have been segregated for future disposal. Other items in this series include work papers labeled "Parts I through V of Dr. Mark A. Matthews' Independent Report," "Bibliography—Lists and References," and "List of Legal Citations and Opinions." Arranged by subject and thereunder chronologically.

7. LEGAL RECORDS ("PENFIELD AND STRONG FILE"), ca. 1891-1927. 2 ft.

This series contains some original letters to Father Duncan concerning the Metlakahtla settlement; the letters were sent by offices of the District and Territory of Alaska, by Federal offices concerned with Alaska, and by the law office of T. N. Strong, Portland, Oreg. The rest of the series concerns the legal aspects of Metlakahtla affairs, as exemplified by papers recording the activities of W. S. Penfield of Washington, D.C., who together with F. R. Shearer prepared, on behalf of Sir Henry Wellcome, "The Metlakahtla Case—A Brief on the Law." The material is arranged by folder number or by subject. For an index, see entry

8. INDEXES. n.d. 7 ft.

These indexes typify the extent and variety of detail involved in the documentation of the Metlakahtla case. The index of the voluminous A-L file is described above in entry 2. Three other indexes relate to Dr. Matthews' "Independent Report"; a fourth index covers the content of the Hunter Report (to the Secretary of the Interior). Other indexes, filed elsewhere, relate to the following:

1. The Penfield and Strong File, described in entry 7.
2. The "Minthorn Church Notes." Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Minthorn were Father Duncan's assistants at the Metlakahtla settlement. By appointment of the trustees of Father Duncan's will, they became his missionary successors in the Metlakahtla Church.
3. The "Marsden Notes." Edward Marsden served as secretary of the Metlakahtla Council. His early years' association with Father Duncan prompted his continued high regard for Duncan's position in the Metlakahtla colony; but his friendship for Sheldon Jackson, his efforts to get formal theological train-

to Sheldon Jackson, outstanding Alaskan spokesman for both public education and Presbyterian missions. The "G" classification, "Newspapers, Periodicals, etc.," includes subjects much broader than Metlakahtla and not necessarily related to it. The A-L file contains copies or briefs of records, many of which bear notations showing that they were prepared from and checked against originals of correspondence and documents selected from the papers described in entry 3, below, or from other sources. Each copied item bears in the upper right corner its alphabetical designation of the A-L classification, its folder number, and its number within the folder. Hand-stamped or hand-printed subject titles of the related index (see entry 2) appear in the left margins opposite the applicable subject matter recorded on these sheets. The folders in the A-L file number from 1 through 417; the "L" part of this file, however, bears no folder numbers. The series is arranged first by letter designation of the filing scheme, thereunder by folder number, and thereunder chronologically.

Appendix I of this inventory identifies the A-L classification of sources, correspondents, and special file groupings. A limited application of the A-L scheme is used for the records described in entries 3 and 6, below.

2. INDEX TO A-L FILE. n.d. 30 ft.

A subject index, on 3" x 5" cards. The subject titles represent names, places, topics, and so forth. Each card identifies the subject matter of a document, gives its location within the A-L file, and briefs the indexed document. The cards are arranged alphabetically by subject.

3. ORIGINALS OF THE A-L FILE. ca. 1864-1930. 11 ft.

This file contains originals (or in lieu thereof, photostats, printed matter, and so forth) from which the A-L file described in entry 1 was reproduced. There is much duplication; the pertinent typewritten (and proofread) copies are, however, fastened to each source document. The significance of this series lies in its original (signed) correspondence and documents, including letters signed by Father Duncan, Sheldon Jackson (U. S. General Agent of Education for Alaska), and Sir Henry Wellcome. Arranged by letter designation of the A-L file and thereunder chronologically.

4. INDEX TO ORIGINALS OF THE A-L FILE. n.d. 1 ft.

A subject index, on 3" x 5" cards. Each card identifies the subject matter of a document, gives its location within the series described in entry 3, and briefs the indexed document. The cards are arranged alphabetically by subject.

CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER RECORDS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE "METLAKAHTLA CASE"

These papers comprise correspondence, memoranda, documents, and other items that relate principally to the planning and promotional stages of the Metlakahtla case. Included are compilations of evidence, selected documents of varying importance, special indexes, transmittals of correspondence to Dr. Wellcome, correspondence with Dr. Mark A. Matthews (pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Seattle), communications concerning the Metlakahtla settlement, and correspondence with others directly or indirectly associated with carrying out the terms of Father Duncan's will and with promoting his program. Organizationally these papers represent three complete segments (and residual papers drawn from other screened segments) of the Washington office files relating to persons or to confidential matters. The

and west of the rail belt area has seen very little development, and most of this is the remnants of the early mining and trading days, with a sparse sprinkling of newer military installations.

Westward Alaska would present no urgent problems of development if it were not for the Native populations—Aleuts, Eskimos and Indians—who inhabit the area and are faced with the difficult transition from a primitive use-subsistence economy to a modern way of life. The Federal Government has extensive programs for these citizens but it has not been able to do the job rapidly enough because economic activity in the area has tended to decline rather than increase. As a result, we find the Native population surviving on a mixture of use-subsistence economy, supplemented by a few jobs, but principally by relief checks. Housing standards are deplorable and are, clearly, the worst in the nation.

There can be no solution to the problem which does not include the development of a viable economy in the area which can afford the people the opportunity to earn a decent living, acquire adequate housing, and live as the rest of Alaska's population does. It is sometimes said that the Native populations of Alaska should go back to their primitive-use subsistence economy and all that is required is adequate housing and education. This is pure romanticism. The Natives could not go back to their former ways, if they wished to—and they do not. The solution of the Native problem is not impossible. Surely the imagination, determination and resources available to public policy are such that the problems of 40,000 citizens can essentially be solved.

The areas which they inhabit have natural resources which can support an acceptable way of life. Some consolidation of villages will likely have to occur and therefore some further sociological disruption, but this is a necessary cost to acculturation and economic accommodation. As always there must be some reasonable balance between taking an economy to the people and taking the people to an economy. Further, from the development planning standpoint it would be most helpful if the economies established were relatively labor-using rather than labor-saving in character.

The principal resources are fisheries, minerals (including oil) and a substantial tourist potential. The development of these resources is complicated by the relative absence of good harbor facilities along the Bering Sea and Arctic Coast and an almost total lack of roads. An immediate survey of potential harbor sites in the area could be usefully undertaken along with an evaluation of various methods of lightering between ship to shore. Such a survey should, of course, include the Pribilof Islands.

The waters off the west coast of Alaska are among the richest fishing areas of the world. While the development of a United States industry, competitive with Japanese and Russian fleets, present difficult economic problems, it appears that with changes in packaging and marketing techniques, the United States could participate in a more extensive way in the exploitation of this resource. High priority should be given to the economic evaluation of this potential and possible methods of harvesting, packaging, and marketing which would establish a Native fishing industry on an economically sound basis.

Considerable mineral exploration and development is now occurring on the Seward Peninsula and completion of necessary survey and mapping work would be a great boost to development in this area.

With the buildup of mining on the Seward Peninsula and the potential for a deep water port at Cape Nome, the possibility of establishing a limited transportation network out of Nome can now be evaluated. This would also fit well with the development of a substantial tourist movement at Nome, Kotzebue, and Point Barrow. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has an effective program for training Natives in arts and crafts, and this should be knit together by an effective marketing setup with special emphasis on sales to tourists in Alaska.

The development of a plan for commercial exploitation of the oil resources in the Naval Arctic Petroleum Reserve could be undertaken at this time as it could lead to the rational and efficient development of oil resources in the Arctic and provide substantial employment to the Natives.

Finally, although Federal and State employment practices are specifically designed to avoid discrimination, Natives have difficulty in learning about job opportunities and in getting to central points of hire. Greater employment of Natives in their own environment would aid materially in their acculturation and economic progress. To this end, the Civil Service Commission and the State Personnel Division might study procedures governing recruitment and training to determine whether greater employment of Natives could be achieved without adversely affecting work standards.

The region has a real development potential of great economic value to the United States as a whole—not just to Alaska. And by laying the foundations for broad-scale planning efforts on a multi-agency basis, the government can achieve a development program which will solve the economic problems of the Native population of Westward Alaska at the same time.

is documented in the "Report to the Secretary of the Interior by Committee on Matters Pertaining to Annette Island Reserve, Alaska, May 3, 1927," referred to as the Hunter Report (see entry 9 of the inventory). Authorship is indicated at the end of the report, where the name of Donald V. Hunter appears with six others—all presumably of the Solicitor's Office of the Department of the Interior.

The Wellcome papers constitute part of Record Group 316, Private Papers given to the National Archives. They are dated from 1856 to 1936 and amount to 105 cubic feet. Their sources are varied. The collection contains originals or copies of correspondence, documents, or other materials obtained or reproduced from the records of the U. S. Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Education, the Alaska Board of Education, and the Alaska Territorial Governor's Office; papers of Father Duncan and others; letters from persons with whom Sir Henry had dealings; and records of the Metlakahtla case office in Washington, D.C. The papers relate chiefly to the Metlakahtla Indians and to Father Duncan. Searchers examining them will find information on several related topics: the sacrifices of Father Duncan, the case against the U. S. Government, the management and conduct of the Metlakahtla case as exemplified by the workings of Sir Henry S. Wellcome's office in Washington, the effect of Sir Henry's support of Father Duncan on the policies of the Department of the Interior, and the role of Dr. Mark A. Matthews, clergyman of Seattle.

Other records relating to Father Duncan as the Indians' spiritual leader and promoter of their economic development at Annette Island, including his repeated protests against the U. S. Government policies, are among the records of the Alaska Territorial Governor's Office; these too are in the Seattle Federal Records Center.

CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER RECORDS RELATING TO FATHER DUNCAN AND THE METLAKAHTLA SETTLEMENT

These papers (besides some published materials) include correspondence, documents, statements, and writings; some of the papers are originals and some are copies transcribed from identified sources. Well indexed, they document the life, activities, and interests of Father Duncan; they indicate the peculiar needs of the Metlakahtla Indians and their progress toward Christianity and civilization; and they show the independent or interdependent actions and reactions and the policies and activities pursued (or deferred to) by Father Duncan, the U. S. Government, religious and secular organizations, and the Indians. The Government is represented within these papers not only by the Department of the Interior and its offices—of Indian Affairs, of the Bureau of Education, and of the Governors of the District and Territory of Alaska—but also by other Federal departments concerned with Alaskan affairs during the formative period of this region.

1. A METLAKAHTLA HISTORY ("A-L FILE"). ca. 1856-1936. 27 ft.

This series is the core of the Sir Henry Wellcome papers. It comprises reproductions of correspondence, documents, and other materials to which all of the elements of a specially devised classification scheme and an elaborate index (see entry 2) were applied. In the "A" classification, "Government Documents," for instance, are records pertaining to education in Alaska; these include documents of the U. S. Bureau of Education, the Alaska Territorial Board of Education, and Alaska Territorial Governors; some of the records pertain to Father Duncan of Metlakahtla and

These words, contained in Father Duncan's will, led to the establishment of the Metlakahltla case office.

Father William Duncan went to Fort Simpson, British Columbia, in 1856 as a lay missionary for the Anglican Church Missionary Society. At Fort Simpson he did signal work for the Metlakahltla Indians, founded a settlement for them, and—in trying to apply his theories of "practical Christianity"—came into conflict with his church. In his attempt to get support for the transfer of the Indians to a new location somewhere in Alaska, he visited the United States in 1886 and enlisted the sympathies of the President and other Government officials, although he got no official recognition from Congress at the time.

The creation of the Annette Island Reserve in 1891 followed soon after Father Duncan and his charges migrated from British Columbia to Alaska. By 1908, however, troubles began in the Annette Island colony. They grew out of two contesting forces: one, Father Duncan's dominance in Metlakahltlan affairs, much in evidence because of his concurrent roles as pastor, magistrate, and commercial leader; and the other, the U. S. Government's initial actions toward providing education for a number of Metlakahltlans who had petitioned for the establishment of a secular school, with more vocational training than was given in the school administered by Father Duncan. Eventually Sir Henry Wellcome, who had already helped Father Duncan in founding the new Metlakahltla settlement on Annette Island, pleaded the cause of the "Duncan faction" in Washington.

Sir Henry was a figure of world importance. A brief sketch in the British "Who's Who" for 1934 discusses his long and distinguished scientific career in the fields of medicine, pharmacy, chemistry, archeology, anthropology, geography, and nautical science and his humanitarian espousal by many such causes as that of Father Duncan and the welfare of the Metlakahltla natives. Sir Henry lavished his great wealth on the welfare of his fellow man and on the advancement of knowledge. He established a bureau of scientific research, which during World War I he put completely at his government's disposal.

His part in the Metlakahltla controversy consisted primarily of (1) his championing of Father Duncan as leader of the Metlakahltla Indians while they were still in British Columbia; (2) his efforts, promoted partly by his book, "The Story of Metlakahltla," to effect the Indians' transfer from Canada to Annette Island and their establishment there; (3) his acting through his attorneys for the trustees of the estate of William Duncan, for other friends of Father Duncan, and for the Metlakahltla Christian Mission; and (4), indirectly, his running battle with the U. S. Government as represented by the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of Education—a battle fought both before and after Duncan's death.

Sir Henry's failure to obtain results through appeals to the Secretary of the Interior prompted him to look to Congress for relief. The Metlakahltla case may be regarded as the "Brief of the Law" filed with the Department of the Interior in 1926 or as the new pleas that took form in "Dr. Mark A. Matthews' Independent Report." The latter, however, was not published before Sir Henry's death. In neither case was suit brought against the U. S. Government. In its total context the Metlakahltla case might be considered a history of both "Old Metlakahltla" in British Columbia, and "New Metlakahltla" on Annette Island.

An Interior Department investigation of the Metlakahltla case

B. CAPITAL FORMATION

Central to any economic development task is the matter of capital attraction and retention. Careful economic analysis can point up the directions and kind of capital expenditures that would most likely yield the greatest returns in the current Alaskan context. The present economic circumstances in the State are favorable to creating a more viable, self-sustaining economy than existed before the earthquake—in particular the recent developments in the oil and minerals, forest and fisheries industries. The trick is to harness the forces that are at work in the economy and encourage and guide them into useful development. The task is the provision of capital for private development and public facilities. The longer term goal is to secure a broadly based, self-regenerative, efficient economy which attracts and retains predominantly private capital funds at reasonable rates and with reasonable earnings. The short-term goal is to find that mix of public and private capital which will move the economy toward self-sufficiency in a timely fashion and with a minimum of price and employment disruptions.

Public Capital

Historically, presently, and at least for the near future, a substantial amount of public capital—Federal, State and local—is required to keep the economy of Alaska moving ahead in terms of products and services, population and incomes. And despite the fact of statehood, Alaska remains heavily dependent on Federal participation in its economic life. In employment and payrolls alone, Government comprises over 40 percent of the non-agricultural totals with the Federal Government responsible for 60 percent of them.³

The Economic Development Administration and the Small Business Administration are particularly well suited to provide finance capital for worthwhile projects emerging in the industries of tourism, forestry, fisheries, and minerals. Nor is there any need to view such funds as providing "soft money." With sound proposals and assurance of managerial skills, the basic strength of the Alaskan economy allows a good chance for successful commitment of public resources.

Now that the great and rapid infusion of earthquake recovery

3. Statistical Quarterly, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division, 1964.

funds is past, it is important that public policy in the calmer present look more sharply at just how it can be more discriminating and precise in its future injections. This involves consideration of the timing and rate of flow of funds as well as their directions. On the former point, it is entirely possible that for certain periods the Alaskan economy can experience capital absorption problems where population and the basic product industries (as opposed to distributive and service activities) are too "thin" to "take" any further expansion. Here the result can be capital redundancy, market bottlenecks, and artificially induced cost/price pressures. A deft hand at the spigot is the rule if we are to achieve a healthy moving equilibrium in the economy. On the latter point, good management of public investment monies dictates that grants and loans be allotted in a systematic, integrative manner so that to the extent possible, each transaction enhances the chance of success of every other project. Here some feeling for an overall plan and program is the key—that is, fish product refrigeration loans should be thought of in connection with dock facilities, small boat, or air cargo financing; motel loans with ski area, bus tour, or air taxi financing; and so on. In this way, not only does rational development take place, but the reinforcing effect of each individual project on every related one has a chance to work.

In addition to funds that can be provided directly by government agencies to finance particular projects, the area of social capital expenditures in the broader sense is now of immense importance to the future of Alaska's economy. The provision of harbors and piers to allow and encourage an expanding fishing fleet, of roads and park facilities to accommodate an increasing tourist flow, and of cheap power to stimulate manufacturing activity and foster population shifts—all of these create the climate for full-scale private development to take hold. It is the provision of "infrastructure" in the jargon of development literature. And, again, each program must be conceived as an integral part of the larger context of regional development where the policy test should include the question: How does this fit with the desired overall pattern of growth?

Finally, and in a still broader sense of the term "public capital," the research talents, the technical skills, and the informational resources of appropriate government agencies should, as a policy matter, be marshalled to spur Alaska's growth. Grants of Government research monies and quasi-public foundation funds to university and research organizations interested in enlarging the state of scientific knowledge on Alaska are much needed. The national interest requires, then, a massive concentrated effort by State and Federal units over the whole range of

8. Reports of Surveys and Studies. 1910-1958. 10 ft. Reports and publications prepared by various study and survey groups and commissions. They pertain to such subjects as communications systems, roads and railway facilities, water power and resources, mineral resources, housing, health, science, agriculture, recreational development and Alaska statehood. Arranged by subject and type project thereunder.

9. Records Relating to Emergency Relief Program and Operations in Alaska. 1934-1941. 16 ft. Correspondence, reports, photographs, project files, fiscal papers and related documents pertaining to emergency relief programs and projects undertaken in Alaska by cooperating agencies of the Federal Government, such as the Civil Works Administration, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and Works Projects Administration. They relate to fire suppression and suppression, restoration of depleted natural resources, construction of roads and trails, reforestation and other public works. Arranged by name of cooperating relief agency and by type of subject or project thereunder. Chiefly fragmentary. Related records are included in entry No. 2.

10. Expenditure and Accounting Records. 1913-1952. 26 ft. General allotment and disbursement ledgers, cash books, Territorial Treasury financial status reports. Executive Office housing accounts, and related vouchers and correspondence relating to the availability, status and accounting for both Federal and Territorial funds. Arranged by type of account, document or report, and chronologically thereunder.

11. Records Relating to the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Project. 1935-1949. 2 ft. Correspondence, reports of the general manager, accounting papers, photographs and related material pertaining to the organization and operation of a project to resettle destitute families of the Middle West in the Matanuska Valley of Alaska, and to promote the health, welfare and economic well-being of Alaskans residing in rural and remote areas of the Territory. Arranged by subject.

12. Correspondence Relating to the Care of the Insane. 1905-1933. 3 ft. This is a segment of the General Correspondence File mentioned in item 2 that has been segregated and maintained separately because of its topical nature. Includes incoming and outgoing letters, reports and case records on the treatment and care of the insane. Arranged chronologically.

13. Miscellaneous Records. 1914-1955. 8 ft. Fragmentary files relating to miscellaneous subjects that have not been incorporated in the general correspondence files. Includes grazing applications and related correspondence, listings of mining claims, voting records, school tax correspondence, Alaska Development Commission correspondence, and statehood studies and related correspondence. Arranged by subject.

Wellcome, Sir Henry S. Papers. (1856-1936) Record Group 316. Inventory compiled by Elmer W. Lindgard. 1963. 105 cu. ft.

For many years Sir Henry Wellcome championed the cause of Father William Duncan in Duncan's fight to regain control of the Metlakatla mission he had established on Annette Island in the Territory of Alaska; and after Duncan's death Sir Henry collected material to support, on behalf of Father Duncan and his estate, "certain just claims against the Government of the United States."

RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

1. Executive Office Central File (Term of Office File). 1884-1920 24 ft. Includes correspondence, memoranda, reports, fiscal ledgers and related materials pertaining to the Executive administration of Alaskan affairs. Subject headings of the files relate to such matters as departmental supervision, accounts, military affairs, education, Indian affairs, and game laws. Arranged chronologically by term of office and by subject heading thereunder.

2. General Correspondence File. 1909-1953. 164 ft. Incoming and outgoing correspondence, reports, minutes of meetings and related papers documenting all phases of District and Territorial administration. The subject content of the file, which is nearly complete for the period shown, covers all aspects of the social, economic and political life of Alaska, and relates to such matters as the development of fishing, mining and shipping industries, fish and wildlife conservation, education, land distribution, Indian affairs, and Federal relations. Correspondence covering the period 1909-1918 is arranged according to a numeric filing scheme and consists of files numbered from one to one hundred and sixty-three, each numbered file designating a specific subject. Materials for the period 1919-1933 are arranged alphabetically by subject according to a numeric code system. For the years 1934-1953 the files are classified under the following headings: Fiscal, Relief, Territorial Government, Federal Government and Miscellaneous.

3. Miscellaneous Administrative File. 1885-1912. 2 ft. Includes Executive Office proclamations, annual and intermediate reports on conditions in Alaska, appointment papers for Indian police and related oaths of office, report of Game Wardens, correspondence pertaining to school matters and criminal apprehension, and Juneau Townsite land papers. Largely disarranged.

4. Annual Reports of the Governor of Alaska. 1917-1957. 5 ft. Typewritten drafts and printed copies of the Annual Reports of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior, together with related working papers used in the preparation thereof. Reports for some periods are missing. Arranged chronologically.

5. Letters Received by the Secretary of Alaska. 1900-1913. 8 ft. Deal mainly with requests for information concerning legal matters and licensing regulations, including notarial commissions and bonds, filing of articles of incorporation by business firms, preparation of annual business statements, and admissions to practice before the Alaska Bar. The Secretary of Alaska, appointed by the President for a term of 4 years, served as a Secretary of State for Alaska, and in the absence of the Governor performed the functions of the Executive Office.

6. Letters Sent by the Secretary of Alaska. 1900-1913. 4 ft. Press copies dealing with the subjects mentioned in entry 5. Two letter books are devoted exclusively to vital statistics and legislative publications. Arranged chronologically.

7. Territorial Legislative File. 1913-1939. 13 ft. This consists of Senate and House journals, dockets and records of introduced bills, resolutions and memorials, transmittal messages to the Governor from the Senate and House, and related papers. The file extends through the fourteenth Biennial Session and contains detailed information concerning legislative proceedings and developments in the Territory. Arranged in groups by Sessions and thereunder by various classes of papers.

Alaska's problems in order to allow the broadening of its developmental base and hasten the transition from heavy public support to a primarily private impetus.

Private Domestic Capital

The solution to the capital accumulation problem is ultimately to be found in providing adequate incentives for the attraction of private capital, enhancing expected yields, and encouraging reinvestment through retained earnings. In short, capital formation involves treating risk capital well, through minimizing impediments to capital flows into the State, creating a favorable tax climate for properties and earnings, and offering investment opportunities competitive with available alternatives.

The greatest returns can come most rapidly from attracting the big investment capital of major firms in the primary industries. Current dynamic developments in the oil and gas, timber and copper fields have brought the economy in its capital dimension truly to the "take off" stage where growth can become self-sustaining. The effort required to locate, get at, process, and transport the State's primary products is large indeed and demands proportionately large commitments of finance capital and scientific and engineering resources to develop efficient techniques and volume handling. While the strength of the emerging economic forces may well be such that substantial development may take place "anyway," it is important that public policy at all levels be coincident with these forces and aid and guide them in wholesome directions.

This is not to suggest that all the cost factors are adverse in the development of primary industries. The location of many of Alaska's known resources (e.g. timber) close to tidewater allowing cheap bulk carriage, the high quality (thus higher unit yields) of much of its virgin finds, the state of technology (and hence productivity) in the extractive industries, the existence of a growing economic market in the rail belt area, and the geographic location of the State on the world's Far Eastern and European transport routes can work as favorable cost factors.

The capital-deepening and capital-widening activities of major firms investing in Alaska will have the effect of broadening the economic base of the State, allowing the further proliferation of commercial service and distributive businesses on top of this, expanding employment, and increasing public revenues for State programs.

The amount of private investable loan money in Alaska is at this time very difficult to ascertain. This results partly from the difficulty of separating truly private accounts from private accounts filled with public

grants or loans and partly from the fact that a good deal of capital used to finance Alaskan investments comes from institutions outside the State. The evidence is, however, that increasingly a considerable amount of capital that is generated in the State is remaining here.⁴

Just how much of each dollar of value generated in Alaska stays in the State after the initial transaction is impossible to determine with any precision. What is clear is that (1) the more the returns to capital remain in the State, the greater the impact on development through the investment acceleration principle; (2) the more the earnings of the work force remain in the State, the greater the effect of the income multiplier through the turnover of money; and (3) different industries operating in Alaska, having different characteristics, have investment and income effects that differ widely. In part, the outcome is determined by whether the industry is capital intensive or labor intensive and, in part, by whether there is a corporate structure which allows a ready outflow of earnings. For these reasons, tourism is perhaps the best income generator in terms of velocity of money, while present oil operators would rank low, both on employment and on the *percent* retained of dollar value generated (not, of course, *total* amounts retained through leases, royalties, etc.). Fisheries and the fish processing industries would rank high on both counts to the extent they are land based and locally owned operations. The same can be said for timber industries.

Therefore, policies and incentives directed toward encouraging industry to establish plant and facilities for further finishing beyond the extractive stage will be required in order for the State to enjoy maximum economic development from its primary resources.

Private Foreign Capital

More than most states, Alaska has the opportunity to enjoy the benefits of private foreign investment capital. Again, this is because of its present stage of resource development and the increasing world demand for primary products which the State has in abundance. The principal sources of foreign capital are, not surprisingly, Japan and Canada. Japan has already invested heavily in pulp operations in South-eastern Alaska and is reportedly actively negotiating for another large facility in Southcentral Alaska. An influx of Japanese capital into the

4. Excluding mutual savings and savings and loan institutions, Alaskan commercial bank assets and insurance company investments increased 56 percent over the period 1960-1965. Alaska State Development Corporation, *Annual Report*, 1965.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH LIBRARIES
B 800 strength in anthropology
N Juneau Empire
ALDERMAN LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
Salt Lake City, Utah
Charlottesville, Virginia

B 150
M Unidentified author. One lecture entitled "A Trip to the Interior of Alaska," dated January 15, 1898. 48 leaves. American in Alaska (unidentified). Two letters containing a good bit of description of living conditions and social customs, written in 1938. Coffman, Robert Julius. *Agricultural Development in Alaska*. 1951 M.A. Thesis. University of Virginia.
P 1 motion picture

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES LIBRARY
Olympia, Washington

B Reports of the Alaska Fisheries Commission. Reports of Alaska Department of Game U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Auke Bay Reports Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Reports, Alaska Department (complete files of the above publications)
N Alaska Fisherman

FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER, NATIONAL ARCHIVES
AND RECORDS SERVICE, REGION 10
Seattle, Washington

M Governor of Alaska. (1884-1958) Records of the Office of the Governor of Alaska. Compiled, Seattle, 1959. 285 cu. ft. Preliminary inventory, list of records, file arrangement, and records shelf list available by writing the Federal Records Center, Seattle, Washington.

From 1867 to 1884 the administration of Alaskan affairs was handled in turn by the United States Army, the Treasury Department through a Collector of Customs, and the Navy Department. The Act of May 17, 1884, conferred District status on Alaska, provided for the appointment of a Governor, and placed the administration of Alaskan affairs under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. Territorial status was accorded Alaska by the Second Organic Act of 1912, and finally on July 7, 1958 an act to provide for the admission of the Territory as a State of the Union was passed by Congress. The Alaskan electorate voted to accept statehood in a special election held on August 26, 1958. At the same time Alaskan affairs ceased to be administered under the general supervision of the Department of the Interior and became a state function.

From 1884 until its admission to statehood, Alaska was administered by a Governor appointed for a period of four years by the President of the United States with the consent of Congress. A Secretary of Alaska appointed for a similar term served as a combination Secretary of State and Acting Governor in the absence of the Chief Executive. The Department of the Interior as the principal staff office on all Territorial matters represented the interests of Alaska before other Federal agencies and served as the channel of communications with the Governor's office. The records of the Office of the Governor described in this inventory were transferred to the National Archives and Records Service Federal Records Center in Seattle, Washington, in August, 1958. They document the functions and activities of the Executive Office of Alaska for the period, 1884-1958, and relate to almost all phases of the social, economic and political life of Alaska.

coal, and other topics; reports (1895, 1897, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1905); seal reports (1896-1904); fox reports (1900, 1901, 1903-1904); journals (1896-1897, 1900, 1901); census (1900) St. Paul and St. George Islands; documents; and receipts. Includes a pocket notebook (1894) of Mrs. Judge. Unpublished guide in the library. Information on literary rights available in the library. Acquired, 1961. ca. 2 ft.

Mulkey, Cyrenius. (1832-1914) Typescript by Cyrenius Mulkey, Roseburg, Oregon, entitled "Eight-One Years of Frontier Life." 132 p. Includes narrative of gold mining in Alaska in 1899.

Seymour, Charles. Diary of a gold prospecting trip to Alaska in 1898-1899. Manuscript.

- N The Eskimo (1916-1919) (1935-1947), The Eskimo Bulletin (1891-1894), The Metlakahtlan (1888-1891), The North Star (1897-1898), The Thlinget (1908-1912).

P Miscellaneous photographs in the collections.

PORTLAND STATE COLLEGE Portland, Oregon

B Bromberg, Eric, A bibliography of theses and dissertations concerning the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. 1949.

Cressman, Luther Sheeleigh, Research on Northwest prehistory. 1962. Oregon. Department of Education. A resource unit on Alaska our 49th state. 1961.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY Salem, Oregon

P 3 large maps

O Large collection of baskets, including Tlingit, Tsimshian, Haida, and Aleut. A small number of Eskimo artifacts collected by William Laughlin.

FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

B 700 Usual trade publications and governments

P 300 mounted pictures including a few photographs

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

M Jackson, Sheldon. Papers. (1856-1908)

BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY Providence, Rhode Island

B 300

Harris Poetry Collection includes 38 volumes of Alaska poetry dating from 1866 to the present (oldest copyright 1891).

M Corthell, Elmer L. Alaska northern railroad company. Miscellaneous documents. Corthell was a director of the above enterprise. Portland, Maine. 1906. 1 volume. HE1613/A12 [see also Corthell Papers on deposit in New York Public Library]

Tozier-Weathered, Edith. The Alaska Pioneer. [n.p., n.d.] Broadside -19x11 cm. Dedicated to the Alaska Society of Oregon. Ornamental border. In small broadsides, Harris Collection. HB14165.

Alaska, Governor, 1909 (Distin) Lincoln proclamation, 1809-1909 n.p. 1909 29cm. 2 leaves por. O 12 Broadside in Lincoln Collection.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE LIBRARY Knoxville, Tennessee

B 200

Perkins, Mrs. Angie Villette (Warren). San Diego to Sitka: with notes by the way. Illus. by author. Knoxville. (S. B. Newman & Co.) 1902. 88 p.

M Darkis, Frederick R. A legislative history of the Alaska statehood movement. (Knoxville) University of Tennessee, 1954. 290 p. M.A. thesis. University of Tennessee.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS LIBRARY Austin, Texas

B 300 plus rather complete file of U. S. Government documents

ishing and fish processing industry appears to be on the horizon, and some interest in sheep raising in the Aleutians is reported. As the Japanese generally bring sound financial backing and great managerial skill to such ventures, their interest in investing in Alaskan industry should be encouraged and aided.⁵

To a much more limited extent Canadian capital has flowed across the border into mining and timber activities. Quite naturally, investment opportunities in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory have commanded their attention, though there recently has been overt interest expressed on the part of Canadian companies to extend their operations into Alaska—in particular to follow lodes and deposits across the political boundaries. Again, government policy should be to do all that is possible to foster the free flow of international capital—perhaps especially in the light of current problems of United States capital outflows abroad.

II. RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

It is natural that in the quest for a viable, self-sustaining, healthy economy for any emerging region, the area of resource development demands prime attention. With Alaska the long discussed and frequently romanticized "vast resource potential" can now be transformed into realized national wealth. What is required is active interest in the transformation and wise public policy along the way. Central to this last is the recognition that despite Alaska's high ratio of service-to-commodity activities the economy is still at the primary products and extractive stage. And though the amount of public assistance required to accelerate development in the several resource sectors varies from sector to sector, the fact is that further public expenditure in the form of exploration assistance is essential to reducing the risks to acceptable levels for private activity to fully commit itself. The resource industries here considered are minerals (including oil and gas), forest products, fisheries, agriculture and tourism.

A. MINERALS AND MINERAL FUELS

This area appears to be among the most optimistic ones for immediate and dramatic growth—led especially by the recent developments in the oil and gas fields in Alaska. There are now five oil and six proven

5. In the competition for foreign capital it is noted that western Canada for its part now has about 20 Japanese firms active in British Columbia and the Yukon.

gas pools in the Cook Inlet-Kenai area and further exploration is being carried out by private companies in a major way. The Southwest (Bristol Bay) and the Arctic Slope areas should see significant exploratory activity in 1966, the latter being an already partially proven area through the work of the Navy under the so-called "Pet 4 Project." Direct revenues realized by the State on oil and gas activities amounted to \$59 million over the period of 1962-1964. This compared with \$39 million for the previous three-year period. Chart 5 presents the growth of these receipts since statehood.

In addition to experiencing, as now seems likely, a rapid rate of growth in oil and gas production in the Cook Inlet area it is desirable that oil and gas activity generally be a statewide development to the extent possible. To this end, the twenty-year-old policy of withdrawal from use of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 might be reviewed with consideration given to opening it for leasing at competitive bid. This action could accelerate the development of the economy of the entire North Slope and would contribute substantially to easing the unemployment and transportation network problems of the area. While, historically, some elements in Congress have perhaps been loathe to reverse withdrawal action until reasonable recovery of the public investment in the project could be assured, that prospect is now with us, and such action would be entirely consistent with established public policy.

CHART 5
ALASKAN GAS/PETROLEUM REVENUES
1959-1964
(in thousands)

YEAR	Receipts Other Than Taxes (Rebates, Rentals, Bonuses, etc.)	Taxes	Total
1959	\$ 8,426.7	\$ 3.8	\$ 8,430.4
1960	3,356.5	15.0	3,371.5
1961	27,579.3	209.0	27,788.2
1962	23,870.9	367.3	25,238.1
1963	16,641.6	388.6	17,030.2
1964	16,165.9	407.0	16,572.9
Total	\$ 96,040.9	\$ 1,390.7	\$98,431.3

Source: Alaska State Development Corporation, Annual Report, 1965.

An intermediate range development of great promise would be the establishment of a petrochemical industry—refineries, by-products and derivatives—in Alaska. For, if Alaska becomes the richest oil state in the

fields, 1898. 5 pieces.

Peden, Preston E. Papers. (1946-1949) Congressman from Oklahoma's Seventh District from 1947 to 1949, was born at Duke, Jackson County, Oklahoma, on June 28, 1914. He attended public schools at Altus and received his BA and LLB degrees from the University of Oklahoma. Admitted to the bar in 1939, he entered practice at Altus. He served as attorney for the State Insurance Fund until 1942, when he entered military service. Discharged in 1946, he was elected Representative to the United States Congress that same year. In 1948, he was unsuccessful in his bid for re-nomination. Since that time, he has been counsel for the Bureau of Land Management in Alaska, and counsel for the Public Lands Committee of the United States House of Representatives. His Congressional papers consist largely of correspondence, political materials, newsletters, mailing lists, and related printed matter. 32 ft.

P Map of Alaska Gold Fields, 1898, in Division of Manuscripts' Map Collection. Map Collection of Western Americana numbers 2200 pieces covering the period 1823-1958.

ASTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY Astoria, Oregon

B Total not given. A number of unusual volumes on Alaska including the Report of the operations of the U. S. Revenue Steamer Univak on the Yukon River, 1899-1901.

T Copy of the transcript of the Court Hearing in Wrangell, on the sinking of the Star of Bengal. The original is in the Ketchikan Public Library, Ketchikan, Alaska.

RESEARCH LABORATORY LIBRARY, OREGON FISH COMMISSION

Clackamas, Oregon
B Reports, pamphlets, bulletins issued by federal, regional, and states of the Pacific Northwest on the fishing industry. The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries Bulletins and Fish and Wildlife Service Fishery Bulletins, etc. frequently have papers pertaining to Alaskan fish and fisheries. These other items likewise are not entirely on Alaskan fish, except as noted or inferred from title.

N Pacific Fisherman; Fishermens' News; Western Fisheries.

OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY Corvallis, Oregon

B 200

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON LIBRARY Eugene, Oregon

B 400 several items not in Wickersham's bibliography

M Crossley, James J. Papers. (1894-1954) U. S. Attorney, Fourth District, Alaska, 1908-1914.

Lopp, William Thomas. Papers. (1898-1928) 3,500 letters.

Portland, Alaska Gold Mining Co. Letters sent 1897-1900. 1 vol.

Alaska Mining and Prospecting Co. Elmira, New York. Records. 1897-1901.

Wood, Fred J. Letters, 1900-1901. Treasurer of Seattle-Yukon Transportation Company, 106 letters from Alaska and the Yukon.

N Andrews, C. L. editor, newspaper The Eskimo, complete file.

P Andrews, C. L. Photograph Collection. About 1500 photographic prints of Alaska scenes, including towns, fauna, flora, railroads, glaciers, persons.

The Campus Museum of Natural History has some good Alaska items, but useful in anthropology and prehistory only.

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY Portland, Oregon

M Judge, James. (1866-1910) Papers. (1894-1907). Assistant U. S. Treasury Agent to the Seal Fisheries, Pribilof Islands. Personal and business correspondence (1894-1903); pocket notebooks (1897-1907) recording daily happenings, observations on seals, foxes,

- M Seward, William Henry. Papers. Correspondence and manuscripts in the collection are scattered and of little substance. Includes two manuscripts on history and purchase of Alaska written by Seward's sons, William Henry Seward, Jr. and Frederick William Seward.
- N Alaska Herald, March 1, 1869-August 18, 1870. v. II, nos. 28-63. San Francisco, A. Honcharenko. semi-monthly.
- P Photograph of painting, "Purchase of Alaska," by Emanuel Leutze. (Original in Seward Mansion in Auburn, New York.)
- O Alaskan Flag; Cigar case; engraved gold case with views of Alaska presented W. H. Seward on a trip to the West Coast in 1869.
- SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY Syracuse, New York
B 100
- UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY
Chapel Hill, North Carolina
B 300
- M Manuscripts relating to Russian discovery, 1732-1796. (microfilm)
Rossisko-amerikanskaja Kompania, 1802-1867. (microfilm)
Records of former Russian Agencies (several series on microfilm)
Documents relative to the history of Alaska. 12 vols. (microfilm) (1938-). University of Alaska.
The following Alaska material is in the Library's Southern Historical Collection:
Davidson, Theodore Fulton. Papers. (no. 893), letters from members of an Episcopal mission in Alaska in 1913 as well as pictures and postcards.
Ferebee-Gregory-McPherson Papers. (no. 3374), a deed for mining properties.
Harper, George W. F. Papers. (no. 313), letters written in Alaska after 1865.
Quinan, J. H. Papers. (no. 2825), a typescript entitled "A Midwinter Search in Shelikof Strait," by Quinan, telling of an Alaskan rescue accomplished by the "Tahoma" in January, 1910. 10 p.
Ransom, Matt W. Papers. (no. 2615), a letter describing life in Alaska, 1888.
- DUKE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY Durham, North Carolina
B 173
- M Chilton, Robert S. Papers. Contain several letters written in 1899 about Dawson City, Alaska.
Kennon, Lyman Walter Vere. Papers. Include letters from his visit to Alaska in 1908.
Page, Robert Newton. Papers. Contain a 1916 report on what had been accomplished among the natives of Alaska with the appropriations granted to the Bureau of Education by Congress.
- NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY Raleigh, North Carolina
P 5 films on Alaska and Alaskans
- OHIO UNIVERSITY Athens, Ohio
B 100
- OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY Stillwater, Oklahoma
B 117
- UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA LIBRARY Norman, Oklahoma
M Hancock, Hubbard G. (1898-1899) One of Oklahoma Territory's miners who participated in the Klondike Strike was Hubbard G. Hancock. His collection depicts life in the gold fields through copies of the Klondike Nugget, January 25, 1899, and June 21, 1899 (with supplement); The Yukon Sun, May 2, 1899; The Dyea Press, April 6, 1898; and through a brochure and map of the Alaska gold

Union, it is improper that petroleum products be among the highest priced commodities to Alaskan markets because of a round-about production and distribution process. A concrete step in this direction has recently been made with announcement of the establishment of a multi-million dollar urea fertilizer plant on the Kenai Peninsula with a capacity of 1500 tons per day to be built in 1968. Should a gas liquefaction plant follow, the base of the petrochemical industry would be further broadened.

Because of the existence of alternative mineral fuels for local use, the questionable relevant foreign market for coking coal, and the sub-bituminous quality of most known coal fields, the outlook for Alaskan coal presently is not too optimistic. However, with competing uses for gas (e.g., fertilizers and liquefaction for export), increasing electric power consumption in the railbelt area, and possible mineral finds which would allow mine-mouth cheap power production, the picture could change significantly. Public investment in coal investigation and test drilling should, of course, be in promising areas.

Other important mineral occurrences in varying degrees of commercial development include copper, asbestos, mercury, tin, nickel, platinum, and iron.

But, despite these scattered successes in minerals development, all indications are that, in the literal sense of the cliché, "we have only scratched the surface" of Alaska. The minerals of Alaska are a national asset, and a new appraisal of national policy toward them is clearly in order. It is time to move from a posture of faith in potentials to a tough-minded investigation into what the mineralization of the State actually is and from there to full development. Several forces have made the timing for such action propitious.

One of these is that the known mineral resources presently provide a quite narrow base for major economic development—especially of the type of balanced growth that is most desirable. The limitations are geographic and sectoral and are characterized by the precariousness which attends over-dependence on any few sectors. Diversification of mineral development is the proper goal and the opportunity is here.

A second force centers on the fact that Alaskan mineral industry output must face outward toward United States and world markets (rather than toward a local one) and, in turn, must be viewed in a world context. The world demand for minerals has been steadily increasing and more rapidly than have population changes. "Rising expectations" from the so-called "demonstration effect" in emerging nations together with

increasing living standards in the "have" nations, have meant increasing per capita demands for mineral products. Political instability resulting from intense nationalism or Communist pressures in mineral producing areas of the world raises questions of the certainty of supplies from traditional sources. And, while import quotas and other kinds of restrictive practices are not to be encouraged, current balance of payments problems are naturally alleviated to the extent Alaska can economically substitute domestic production for import industries.

Domestically, the continuing shift of population and industry westward to the Pacific Coast enhances Alaska's position in reaching these markets of concentration. At the same time the trend of rising prices in world markets has narrowed the cost differential traditionally experienced by mining activity in the State. Changing technology and new methods in mining and exploration are on the horizon and bode well for further cost reductions.

Finally, the minerals picture at this time presents an almost classic model for public and private cooperation in the matter of capital expenditure. Vigorous and wide-ranging exploration activity is necessary to finding new, commercially attractive deposits. Yet high labor and supply costs, short season, terrain and distance factors, together with the intrinsically speculative nature of the quest, tend to discourage private exploration efforts of all but the larger companies. A further minimizing of risk is all that is needed to generate widespread and intense exploration, testing, and development of finds.

Accordingly, much can be accomplished toward enhancing mineral development by providing substantially increased public expenditure on exploration assistance, including geological, geochemical, and geophysical mapping (as well as some legislative changes to encourage exploration). Such an increase in public expenditure at this time would foster private development by the minerals industry (as evidenced by adjoining Canadian experience). In short, the expected "yields" to public "investment" in exploration assistance are very great.

The Canadian experience in British Columbia and the Yukon, on the matter of mining and exploration, is particularly instructive for the Alaska case. They have an *integrated program* of exploration and development assistance in the mineral area that is energetically supported by public and private elements alike and which has resulted in very high payoffs. Comparisons are appropriate here in that the same technology of mapping procedure—helicopter, air photo, and aeromagnetic techniques—are available to each; the terrain and climatological difficulties

cers, including Rear Adm. Thomas T. Craven, Commander, North Pacific Squadron, written while commanding officer of the U.S.S. "Saginaw", operating in Alaska waters. He writes of the murder of two white men and subsequent punishment of the Kake Indians, navigability of ports in Alaska, submits returns, reports on condition of ship and equipment, etc. (Nov. 1868-Mar. 1869) 8x12 74 pp.

N Few scattered.

P Small collection of maps and prints, but none are rare.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY New York, New York

B Total not given, but holdings are likely to be extensive.

M Corthell, Elmer Lawrence. (1840-1916). Papers of Elmer Lawrence Corthell, D.Sc., civil and consulting engineer, consisting of a diary, Feb. 23, 1872-May 27, 1875, with autobiographical notes; a volume containing contracts, specifications, estimates, details of cost and copies of official papers relative to the railroad bridge between Louisiana, Mo., and Pike, Ill., which was begun in 1873; material, including a scrap book of newspaper clippings, for his book, "A history of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River", New York, 1880; letter-copy book, Jan. 26, 1889-Feb. 4, 1891; note-books (3) on the topography of the proposed belt route, New Orleans, La., 1889-1890; note books (6) on the topography and surveys of the region from the Illinois River to Hamburg Bay, Ill., 1890; note books (2) on the New Orleans Bridge, 1893; letters, reports, maps and other papers (1901-1916) relative to Baron Loicq de Lobel's project of the Trans-Alaska-Siberian Railway; Radcliffe Ward's project of an electric railway between Martigny and Turin; Welman Bradford's project of the irrigation of Louisiana for the benefit of rice growers; J. Henry Roraback's hydroelectric power projects in Connecticut; and a report by Westinghouse Church Kerr and Company on the proposed development of additional power in the Connecticut River at Windsor Locks, Conn., May 12, 1910. 4 boxes and 16 volumes. [See also Corthell papers on deposit in Brown University Library]

Seward, William H. Journal of a trip across the Continent, including a visit to Alaska, and voyages to Mexico and Cuba. A.D. loose sheets, (June 8, 1869-Feb. 1, 1870) Pers. Misc. Box 26. unbound. See: F. W. Seward, Seward at Washington . . . A memoir . . . 1861-65. New York 1891. p. 440 f. Also, Col. A. S. Evans, A Gala Trip Through Mexico, 1869-70.

Alaska Folder, Miscellaneous letters, autographs and documents from residents or officials of Alaska. (1891-1955) 8 items.

N Old Files (all original) scattered holdings: (Chitina) Weekly Herald, Daily Alaskan, Daily Times, Alaska Sourdough, Jesse's Weekly, Daily News Miner, Weekly Times, Alaska Record Miner, Alaska Truth, Alaska Chronicle, Alaska Fishing News, Daily Chronicle, Gold Digger, Weekly News, Press, Alaska Weekly Post, Alaska Herald (Sitka), Alaskan, Sentinel.

Current Files: (Juneau) Daily Empire (Jan. 1959-date microfilm) Anchorage Daily Times (on order-microfilm)

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES New York, New York

B 150

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER LIBRARY Rochester, New York

B Total not given. Attention called to:

New York (State) Legislature. Committee to Alaska-Yukon-Pacific-Exposition. Report of the Legislative Committee from the State of New York to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, 1909. 197 p. 3 copies.

Miscellanies (London, 1781). William Coxe's "Les Nouvelles Decouvertes des Russes, entre L'Asie et L'Amerique, avec L'Histoire de la conquete de la Siberie . . ." (Paris, 1781) and Stephen Petrovich Kranchennikov's "Histoire de Kamtschatka, des isles Kurilski, et des contrees voisines" (Lyon, 1767) are examples of the scholarly works of the period dealing with these explorations.

More extensive holdings of 19th and 20th century works on Alaska—from Sauer's "Voyage fait par ordre de L'Imperatrice de Russie Catherine II, dans le Nord de la Russie Asiatique, dans la Mer Glaciale, dans la Mer D'Anadyr, et sur les Cotes de L'Amerique" (Paris, 1802) to the most recent publications, are shelved in the general collection of the library. Included with these are especially large holdings on the gold rushes to Alaska and various mining ephemera.

Besides including works devoted to Alaska, the Philip Ashton Rollins Collection of Western Americana, can be helpful in placing in perspective, by use of works on similar frontier areas, Alaska's place as part of the American frontier experience.

A strong collection of books on mountaineering includes many works dealing with Alaskan ranges and climbing expeditions with Alaskan peaks as the objective.

Among the 20th century works in the Library are works in Russian on the area.

- M Potter, David (Princeton Class of 1896). Original corrected typescript with related papers, and a report by Funston as special agent, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. An expedition through Alaska and the British Northwest Territory. Submitted to F. V. Colville, Chief Botanist of the Department of Agriculture. dtd. 20 May 1895.
- P Hamilton, Sinclair. Collection of American Illustrated Books includes wood engravings of Alaska printed in the United States before 1870.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY New York, New York

- B Several hundred among them a set of the Harriman Alaska series published by the Smithsonian.
- M Stuck, Hudson. Diary, 1912-1913. Manuscript of Hudson Stuck giving temperature and barometer readings taken April 17 to June 7, 1913.
- P Several hundred photographs, including many of glaciers and mountains.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES New York, New York

- B 600
- M Libris Polaris Collection. Correspondence. (1827-1938). Purchased from Bassett Jones, this collection of letters relates to explorers of both Poles. Many of the letters are addressed to Vilhjalmur Stefansson and Jones, and, for the most part, discuss subjects of professional interest. 1 box.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY New York, New York

- B 300 and 100 pamphlets
- M Cryder, Henry Chauncey. Diary, kept while on a trip to the Klondike Gold Fields, with Oliver Hazard Perry Lafarge and Lyman Rosewell Colt. Relates departure from New York, train ride, difficulties getting equipment to the fields, search for gold, difficulties with companions, boat trip (16 ft. canvas boat) from Dawson, down the Yukon to St. Michael, boat trip to Seattle. 5x8 212 pp. In pencil. Typed copy, 45 pp. Photographs, etc. (Feb. 18, 1898 to Sep. 15, 1898)
- Meade, Richard Worsam, 3rd. (b. 1837 - d. 1897). Letterbook, containing copies of his routine official letters, mostly to Naval offi-

are certainly similar along our great border; and there is no apparent reason to believe that Alaska is significantly different from her neighbor in the economic geology sense.⁶

It is clear that any policy program designed to thrust Alaska ahead toward large returns in mineral development must treat the three-fold considerations of availability, accessibility and salability. To this end public policy for a flourishing minerals industry might include (1) public participation in helping to finance the cost of exploration; (2) adequate information services from Government mining departments' geologic surveys and mapping activities; (3) favorable treatment of risk capital in the industry; (4) adequate transportation facilities—principally roads—for access to mineral deposits and finds; and (5) favorable mining laws that govern the staking and holding of mineral claims.

B. FOREST PRODUCTS

The orderly development of the forest products industry and its impact on the Alaskan economy is now clearly established. Like the oil and gas area in Alaskan development it is in "good shape." A few facts and figures help position the industry for analysis.

Alaska's timber resources are huge. It has about 119 million acres of forest land, of which 28 million are classed as commercial forest. It is estimated that 215 billion board feet of marketable timber are contained in commercial forests, 80 per cent of which are described as coastal. The coastal forests are an extension of the rain forests of the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia and run for a thousand miles from Ketchikan to Kodiak Island. The interior forests are less dense, of different size, type, and maturity, not fully inventoried, and clearly less commercially attractive at the present time.

In value of product, the timber industry in Alaska is second only to fishing. In 1954, 84 million board feet were cut; in 1961, 354 million, and in 1964 the annual cut went to 445 million board feet. The approximate dollar values for these years were \$15 million, \$48 million, and \$63

6. A rough indication of the varying pace of activity in the Canadian side, as compared with the Alaskan, is dramatically demonstrated by noting the number of active mining properties as of summer 1965. These total about 50 in the case of British Columbia and the Yukon, as against 8 in Alaska. Indexes of acreage offered and leased, claims filed, number of prospectors, and dollars invested show similar disparities. The Canadian pattern of constant interchange between public survey activities and the private minerals industry as finds are suspected or established by either, has resulted in driving development forward in a self-reinforcing fashion. The point is that Alaska's rate of growth in this respect should at least equal that of its Canadian counterparts.

million, respectively. These large annual harvests are still only about half the allowable cut, i.e., that which permits a sustained yield. The recent Forest Service sale of 8¾ billion board feet of timber (under a 50-year contract and requiring construction of a third large pulp mill) generally completes the commercial offerings from the Tongass National Forest. When the commercial operation gets underway, it is expected that the additional annual cut will reach 175 million board feet. Extension of the process to the other great Federal holding, Chugach Forest, is on the near horizon.

The timber industry has invested about \$200 million in Alaska and the new mill referenced above will substantially increase that figure. Capital is from both domestic and Japanese sources. Employment and payrolls have continued to rise in the industry, reaching 2400 men and \$19.8 million in 1964. With the increasing world-wide demand for wood and wood products, exports show a continuing upward trend.

As in the case of minerals exploration assistance, Government activities may usefully be directed toward enhancing the progressive development of Alaska's forest industry through speeding timber surveys and inventories, funding for access roads into commercial areas, making available Economic Development Administration and Small Business Administration monies, encouraging research toward new techniques and equipment in logging and processing. Again, a careful analysis of the British Columbian experience in its timber industry development programs is instructive to the Alaskan case.⁷ Good public policy here might include setting up a fairly formal arrangement for a continuing dialogue between interested agencies in the United States and those of our Dominion neighbor.

C. FISHERIES

Fisheries constitute the largest industry in Alaska but the actual potential afforded by the fishing banks off the coast of Alaska from the Arctic to Southeastern Alaska is virtually untapped, with foreign fleets harvesting far more than is harvested by American interests. As tempting as the potential may be, the problems involved in a major expansion of the fishing industry are formidable. The United States does not have modern fishing fleets comparable to the Japanese and Russians and we have only limited shore-based packaging and processing facilities. This may be in part because a cohesive industry which could exploit the

7. Traditionally, well over a quarter of Canada's exports are from forest products and over a third of these come from British Columbia.

- N Nome Nugget, 1957 to date
Short runs of other Alaskan newspapers
- T Washburn, Bradford. His account of his own expedition to Mt. McKinley and discovery of Cook's "false summit". Recorded in 1956.
Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. Stefansson's comments on Cook's Mt. McKinley climb. Part of a tape of an interview with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weems on the Cook-Pearry controversy. Recorded in 1958. About 15 tapes on the Eskimos (Canadian, Alaskan, Greenlandic) made by Vilhjalmur Stefansson.
- P Andrews, Clarence Leroy. The Eskimo and his reindeer in Alaska. 2 boxes of 80 photographs.
Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. Album of photographs of his Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-1918.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY Newark, New Jersey

- M Bradley, Joseph P. Papers. Some notes on the Alaska Seal Case in the papers of the Supreme Court Justice.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY Princeton, New Jersey

- B The Princeton University Library possesses published works relating to Alaska numbering into many hundreds of volumes and while most of these are distributed among the general library holdings, many of them are part of special collections. In the Grenville Kane Collection of Americana, for instance, the cartographical groping toward a concept of the geography of the extreme northwest of the Western Hemisphere and the history of the mythical Anian are recorded in the maps accompanying general works on the Hemisphere from the 16th and 17th centuries. In the Northwestern blanks on the celebrated Ruysch world map in the 1507 edition of Ptolemy's geography, and in such Anian-labeled maps as those in Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (Antwerp, 1570) and in the complete set in 26 parts of the collection of voyages formed by Levinus Hulsius (Frankfort, 1598-1650), the two centuries of geographical misconceptions of what is now Alaska and its adjacent territories are thoroughly documented. These works are supplemented by later materials in the collections of the Map Division of the Library which include such items as De L'Isle's 1750 map of "Nouvelles et du Kantchatka" and Robert Sayer's 1775 map of "The Russian Discoveries" in the Northwest. A number of 19th century maps of Alaska are also in this Division and, as an official government depository, it has an extensive collection of modern maps of the area. In the Gest Oriental Library at Princeton, one of the major collections of Chinese books in the Western world, many works, such as a substantial portion of the 84 volumes of the late 19th century "Hsiao fang ju chai ju ti ts'ung ch'ao", are concerned with Alaska. The Princeton Library's holdings are strong in 18th century works on voyages of exploration to the northwest coast of the New World. Representative of these works are such books as the 1736 Hague printing of the reports of Bering's first voyage through the Bering Strait in Jean Baptists Du Halde's "Description Geographique, Historique, Chronologique, Politique et Physique de l'Empire de la Tartarie Chinoise," numerous 18th century works recording the results of Cook's third voyage (including the 1784 London edition); Jean Chappe d'Auteroche's "Voyage en Sibirie . . ." (Paris, 1768); the "Voyage de La Perouse (Paris, 1797) and Daines Barrington's "Journal of a voyage in 1775 to explore the coast of America, northward of California" in Barrington's

chase of the Russian possessions in North America by the United States. Papers relating to the value and resources of the country. [n.p., 1867?] 5 p.

Long, John D. Papers Letters dated June 22, 25, 28, July 26, 1886 in Sheldon Jackson to John D. Long about appropriation for education in Alaska.

- P Unusual map collection with maps dated 1865-1888; 1868 showing proposed Atlantic Telegraph; 1867 USCS; 1871; 1882; 1885; 1897; 1907. Also:

Davidson, George. Explanation of an Indian Map of the rivers, lakes, trails and mountains from the Chilkah to the Yukon drawn by the Chilkah [incomplete entry]

Phillips, P. Lee, Maps in the Library of Congress. Washington, 1898. See section on "Alaska and the Northwest Part of North America 1588-1898."

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS Boston, Massachusetts
B 350

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY Cambridge, Massachusetts
B 650

- M Although manuscripts and other unpublished items are deposited in a separate library at Harvard, information received from manuscript and reference librarians indicates very slight holdings on Alaska.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY LIBRARY Cambridge, Massachusetts
B 200

- M Paynter, Henry M. Investigation of the Turnagain Tidal Power Project. M.I.T. Bachelor's Thesis, Civil Engineering Department. 1944. 160 p.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARY Ann Arbor, Michigan

- B 750 among which are many rare publications. The Library owns a very high percentage of the items listed by James Wickersham in his Alaskan bibliography. Many more volumes associated with Alaska are held in addition to the number reported.

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY Helena, Montana

- B Total not given. Holdings are listed in Charles W. Smith, Pacific Northwest Americana (Oregon Historical Society, Binfords & Mort, Portland, 1950.) See also, K. B. Judson, Subject index to the history of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska, for government documents relating to Alaska held by this Society.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY Concord, New Hampshire
B 180

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE LIBRARY (STEFANSSON COLLECTION) Hanover, New Hampshire

- B 1500 and 500 pamphlets with emphasis on historical material. In addition to the above number, the main stacks of the Dartmouth College Library have many books on Alaska which augment the Stefansson Collection.

- M Adney, Edwin Tappan. Correspondence, diaries, sketches, etc. of the Klondike gold rush.
Brower, Charles DeWitt. Uncut manuscript of his autobiography, Fifty years below zero, 1942.
Dunn, Robert Steed. Papers including 52 prints of Mt. McKinley. (member of Dr. F. A. Cook's 1903 Mt. McKinley Expedition)
McConnell, Burt Morton. Alaska papers. Correspondence regarding mining, statenod, etc. Also his diaries of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, other correspondence and papers. 1913-1940.

potential is not now in existence. In addition to the harvesting problems and the expansion of fishing into such fields as bottom fish, hard shell clams and shrimp, the industry has been largely tied to the old methods of marketing. Any significant expansion of the United States fishing in Alaska will involve the development of new markets and the development of new shipping techniques and marketing practices, some of which may involve air shipments, as well as containerized shipments by the hydro-train system and Sea Land.

In the North Pacific region, as a whole, the United States catches less than one billion pounds annually, out of a potential catch estimated in the neighborhood of ten billion pounds. The distribution of resources in this area can be measured by the extent of the continental shelf and the concentration of fish. On this basis, the continental shelf area in the eastern Bering Sea region exceeds the combined continental shelf area of all regions from southern Oregon northward to Unimak Pass in the Aleutians, and its fish population is estimated to be greater. Except for salmon, the resources of the Bering Sea are largely untouched by United States fishermen.

The problem of fisheries development in Alaska is interwoven with the depressed economic state of many communities, particularly the Native villages of Western Alaska. Solutions should, therefore, involve the training and employment of Natives for participation in such operations, as well as the means by which harvesting, processing and transporting of the product may be improved. Finally, if development is to be undertaken, the problem of harbors and the loading and unloading of cargo should be attacked simultaneously along the Alaskan coast, particularly in the Bristol Bay and Arctic Coast regions. (These areas are heavily silted and the number of points at which deep water facilities can be established is limited.) The interrelationship of navigation improvements for development of the fishery resources with those needed to enhance the development of other resources and to improve the general transportation structure of the State must be recognized.

Even if left to develop in its own way with no increase in Federal effort and a continuation of the State's effective conservation measures, it is likely that the industry will grow and will provide increasing employment to many coastal areas. The larger question is whether, as a matter of Federal and State policy, this is adequate. Measured against the potential, the present effort can be described as feeble. In the State of Alaska the question is an important one of development to provide industry that can open up a whole section of the State and relieve the

grinding poverty of the Native population. The Federal Government shares equally the Native problem and the need to develop Alaska, but it also faces the broader question: whether as a matter of national policy, it wishes to encourage a major United States effort to modernize its fishing industry so that it has an effective voice in the harvesting of sea resources.

D. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is a relatively small part of the Alaskan economy—and it is an industry in crisis. The general condition of agriculture in Alaska can be expressed simply. The State today produces less of its food supply than any other state in the Union, even though it has only 250,000 people to feed and 586,400 square miles of land on which to grow its food supply. In 1964 there were 380 farms in the entire State, employing an average of 1,075 workers. At no time has it produced more than 8 per cent of the food products consumed by its people.

Figures for the past five years show that agriculture has retrogressed during a period in which other industries have generally progressed. For example, dairying is the main farming activity in the State (51.5 per cent of 1964 total value of sales) but the number of dairy cattle declined 13 per cent in the three years 1962 to 1965. Potato production, the State's second largest food crop (16.1 per cent of 1964 total value of sales), dropped 30 per cent in value during the ten-year period from 1953 to 1963. Eggs and poultry, the third major product of the State's agriculture (8.2 per cent of 1964 total value of sales), dropped in value from its peak in 1960 by about 20 per cent in 1963.

From a long-range economic development point of view there are, however, sound reasons for spending the time and money to determine whether agriculture can make an important contribution to the economy of the State. A substantial portion of the budget of the average Alaskan family is spent on food (between 20 and 25 per cent) and at prices that average 30 per cent higher than in other states. Local production of a significant portion of the State's food supply would, clearly, permit the limited supply of dollars available in Alaska to do more work within the State's economy and, hence, support a larger population. If local agriculture could be made sufficiently efficient to lower food cost, it would have an even greater beneficial effect on the long-range development of the State.

There is an acute awareness of the immediate problems of the farmer and the principal producing areas, but there is also an almost

U. S. NAVAL OCEANOGRAPHIC OFFICE LIBRARY Suitland, Maryland
B 1000

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY Boston, Massachusetts

B Total not given, but the following helpful details:

Antiquities, pre-history, and anthropology. A small collection including some journals and some material in foreign languages (notably in French).

Bibliography. A small collection covering all aspects of the State. Biography and genealogy. A small collection of biographies of explorers, political figures, etc., and a few collective biographical-genealogical works of the mug-book variety.

Explorations, gazetteers, geographics, surveys, government records, etc. An extensive collection from the earliest of recorded times, including a number of foreign language works, especially some in the French language.

Description, travel, personal accounts, water resources, guide books, and tourist information (some with illustrations). A large collection, especially covering the period since 1880, and again includes foreign works. Some of this type of material is also to be found in the vertical file of the History Department.

Indians and Eskimos. A fair sized collection concerning the Indians in general and works on specific Indian tribes, as well as books on the Eskimo peoples.

Annexation and boundary accounts. Quite an extensive collection of books, speeches, maps, etc., chiefly relating to the period from the 1860's through 1900.

Histories. The collection of actual histories of the Territory and State of Alaska would appear to be few in number, however, this library believes its collections quite rich in the materials for such histories.

M Gould, Elizabeth Porter. "My trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific and to Alaska in 1893." 310 p.

Field, Kate. "Despised Alaska." Written in Boston 188? 177 leaves.

N The Glacier. August 1886. Fort Wrangle.

The Alaskan. July 17, 1886. Sitka

The North Star. April 1888. Sitka

Alaska Times. May 21, 1869; June 11, 25; July 16, 30; August 6, 20, 27; October 2, 9, 16; November 6; December 11, 18, 25. (Alaska Times are all photostats)

P 176 pictures of Alaska and 5 on Alaskan Eskimo sculpture. Clipped from magazines.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY Boston, Massachusetts

B Some valuable and unusual published materials including political addresses delivered following the purchase of Alaska. The Society also holds a first edition, one limited to 100 copies, of D'Wolf, John, A voyage to the North Pacific and a journey through Siberia more than half a century ago. By Captain John D'Wolf. Cambridge, Welch, Bigelow, and Company, printers to the University, 1861. iv, 147 p.

Of interest to those who see the 49th State as being geographically strategic, Walker, Ernest P. Alaska: America's continental frontier outpost. By Ernest P. Walker. City of Washington, Smithsonian Institution, July 8, 1943. iv, 57 p., plates, maps bibliography p. 54-57. (Smithsonian Institution war background studies, no. 13)

Catalogue of Antiquities and Curiosities collected in the Territory of Alaska by Edward G. Fast. [on exhibition in New York, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co.] New York, 1869.

M Seward, William H, papers directed to, as Secretary of State. Pur-

Celley, M. A. The Alaskan boundary controversy between the U. S. and Canada: 1889-1903. M.A. Thesis, Iowa, 1930.

Upson, H. R. An historical study of the major issues of the Alaskan statehood struggle. M.A. Thesis, Iowa, 1960.

- P Vail, E. M. Associated with the Iowa-Alaska Mining Company, Vail was the photographer of an album of 49 mounted photographs taken in 1898 in Alaska and the Yukon Territory. Sample captions: "Broadway, Skaguay, looking north, March 1st, 1898, before there were any sidewalks." "The Iowa-Alaska Mining Co's cabin at Log Cabin. E. M. Vail dressed up on the day of Dewey's victory at Manila." "Front Street, Dawson, looking north from south of the Post Office. A smaller crowd than was to be seen ordinarily." "Cabins, tents, and 'caches' on the trail up the Klondike. In these minute houses, built on poles, prospectors leave their possessions and belongings for months, without a guard." "The Russian Church at Ikogunnit Mission. The first building in Alaska."

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS LIBRARIES Lawrence, Kansas
M Dyche, Lewis Lindsay (1857-1915). Diaries of the years 1881-1887, 1887, 1889-1891, 1894-1896, 1899, 1907. Lawrence, Kansas, 1881-1907. 3 v. in 17 pts. illus. 28-20 cm. Contents . . . Alaska . . . Pictures . . . (among other subjects) # KB/E1/Un/F/D983L/MS
Also scrapbooks of newspaper clippings on Dyche, 1891-1956. All items in the Kansas Collection, Department of Special Collections.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY Topeka, Kansas

- B 100 Three volumes written by Kansans:
Pierce, W. H., Thirteen years of travel and exploration in Alaska, edited by Prof. and Mrs. J. H. Carruth (Lawrence, Kansas, 1890).
Watson, W. W., Our Alaskan Trip in Letters (Salina, Kans., 1910).
Clark, M., Roadhouse tales; or Nome in 1900 (Girard, Kans., 1902).
N The Alaskan, Sitka, Feb. 23, 1889-Oct. 27, 1894
Free Press, Juneau, Jan. 26, 1889-Feb. 28, 1891
Alaska Record-Miner, Juneau, one issue only, June 14, 1901
Kodiak Bear, Dec. 1941-1944

- P Maps
Cram, George F., publ., New official map of Alaska and the Klondike gold fields (1897).
Map of Alaska and surroundings, showing the Klondike gold fields and routes to the mining camps, publ. as a supplement to Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, February, 1898.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE LIBRARY, BELKNAP CAMPUS Louisville, Kentucky

B 100

LOUISIANA STATE LIBRARY Baton Rouge, Louisiana

B 100

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY Baton Rouge, Louisiana

B 110

HOWARD-TILTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY, TULANE UNIVERSITY New Orleans, Louisiana

- B 150 including copy of Krause, Aurel, Die Tlinkit-Indianer, 1885, and an English translation of the work. Also Sauer, Martin, An account of a geographical and astronomical expedition to the northern parts of Russia . . . 1802.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY LIBRARY Annapolis, Maryland

B 110

M Brower, Charles. Photocopy of Diary (1886-1949)

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY LIBRARY Baltimore, Maryland

B 100

total lack of the type of economic analysis that now would permit an accurate assessment of the long-range potential for food production in Alaska. Nor is there any systematic search for new and novel methods of production in northern regions as distinguished from research into products which can grow and mature in temperate regions. In part, the explanation is historical. The Alaskan farm started as a family farm and it tended to adopt the same methods and practices that characterize family farming in more congenial latitudes.

The problem of developing overall policy in this field is complicated by the existence of large agricultural surpluses in the United States in that there is a natural tendency to downgrade agricultural production in Alaska. Farming in Alaska is still in a primitive state of development, faced with serious economic and climatic roadblocks, and it is easy to take the position that the returns from the time, effort and capital necessary to put local agricultural production on a sound, competitive basis are simply not of high enough priority to justify the necessary input. That abdication from activity in this field is in the long term interest of national policy is not at all clear.

E. TOURISM

A full-scale objective evaluation of the economic significance of the tourist movement to the Alaskan economy has never been undertaken. What is known is that tourism can touch each and every segment of the Alaskan economy and contribute to the broadening of the civilian economy in each of the principal areas of the State. Alaska as a land of almost unlimited scenery, has a potential tourist development equally unlimited. The aspect of tourism which must be measured from an economic standpoint is the capability of the State and its peoples to develop facilities to exploit the potential. This will be the governing factor for many years ahead. From the standpoint of the State and Federal governments, it is apparent that where and how they place their resources will, in turn, have a major effect on the location and rate of development of this industry.

The critical problem in planning is one of securing adequate development of facilities to meet the increased flow of traffic, and this is not one which can be relegated to some indefinite time in the future, as the signs now point to a rapid acceleration of tourist travel in the State. In 1965 (the first full year after the disastrous earthquake in March 1964) the use of public recreational facilities increased by 140 per cent over 1964, with 61 per cent of the users from outside the State. In view of the

volume of favorable publicity which the State has received in national magazines and which can be expected to continue in connection with the Centennial year celebration in 1967, it is clear that the only brake on a rapid increase in tourist movement in Alaska will be the availability of accommodations and adequate development of points of interest such as the National Parks and Monuments. A sober evaluation leads to the conclusion that it will be difficult, if not impossible, for the State and Federal governments to establish outdoor recreational facilities fast enough to meet the public demand.

Given the fact that Alaska is a land with great distances to be covered by the tourist in a strictly limited period of time, planning must be geared to a single, well considered routing of traffic, connecting the major points of interest in the State, yet involving the minimum expenditure for additional roads. Fortunately the location of present facilities and the existing highway pattern lend themselves fairly readily to this approach.

With its ferry system, the State is solving effectively the traffic movement problem in Southeastern Alaska. The inauguration of a Canadian ferry service from Vancouver Island to Prince Rupert, connecting with the Alaskan system provides an integrated system with easy access from the West Coast of the United States. This, in turn, is tied into the Alaskan Highway by a road connection at Haines. Following this connection northward the State's highway system now provides a direct overland routing which would permit a tourist movement from the Canadian border to Fairbanks, to Mt. McKinley Park, to the Matanuska Valley and the Anchorage area, to the Kenai Peninsula and, finally (with a possible ferry connection from Homer), to a proposed road along the north side of the Katmai National Monument. Such a traffic flow pattern provides a tour of the principal points of interest in the State and would not involve road development beyond present capabilities.

Now is the time for the State and Federal governments to take a comprehensive look at the entire park complex which should be established in Alaska to meet the needs of the American people. For example, the entire Arctic area is without any type of land reservation for public recreational use. While Mount McKinley National Park has many Arctic aspects, it is not truly typical of the Arctic area and its capacity to accommodate the tourist movement may easily be exceeded. Other areas could be identified at this time without cost to the State or Federal governments and developed as conditions and funds permit.

of the survey team. Letters, 1875-1877 (11 items), to relatives in New Berlin, Ill., concerning King's duties as U. S. Deputy Collector; description of the voyage to Kodiak on the steamer "California," via Sitka, Alaska; description of Kodiak, the villagers, and the Aleut and Creole Indians; and ship arrivals. The letters were written at Portland, Ore. (1 item); Sitka (3 items); and Kodiak (7 items). Originals in the University of Washington Library. The Illinois State Historical Library has other John Nevin King letters in the David King Family Papers.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY Urbana, Illinois
B 450

INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY Indianapolis, Indiana
M Jennings, C. H., M.D. Photograph of letter (in Ben Herr Scrapbook, v. 12) from St. Michael, Alaska. Printed in the Lebanon Pioneer (of Boone County, Indiana) in the August 17, 1899 edition under the heading "Boone Gold Hunters."

INDIANA DIVISION, INDIANA STATE LIBRARY Indianapolis, Indiana
M Heller, Herbert Lynn Family. Microfilm of letters from members of the Heller family in Alaska, 1932.
Smith, Lynn. Typed copy of Lynn Smith's, "Reminiscences of experiences in Alaska" 15 p. Herbert Lynn Heller Collection.
[A large collection of manuscripts including papers pertaining to Frank Buteau, Henry Davis, John A. Clark, Lynn Smith, together with miscellaneous Alaskan stories, recollections and anecdotes, plus a log of the Richardson and Steese highways are in the possession of Professor Herbert L. Heller, 351 Pineview Circle, Berea, Ohio.]

LILLY LIBRARY, INDIANA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES Bloomington, Indiana
B From the Library of the Czar of Russia, original editions in English, French, Russian, and German—many accompanied with atlases—the voyages of: Cook, Kotzebue, Choris, Kruzenshtern, Langsdorff, Laperousse, De Lesseps, Lisianskil, Lutke, Shemelin, Vancouver, Morrell, Kittlitz, Engel, Beechey, Broughton, Cochran, Fisher, Christy, Franklin, McCintock, Mearns, Parry, J. Rae, Sir John Ross, Gmelin, Krashennikov, De L'Isle, Muller, Sarychev, Sauer, Shelekhov, Von Staehlin, Steller, Tikhmenev, Maldonado, Mozzino Suarez de Figuerva, Burney, W. Coxe, G. F. Muller. (in Ellison Collection)
20 titles of other rare books on Alaska

PURDUE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES Lafayette, Indiana
B Technical publications by members of the Purdue faculty: Purdue University. Engineering Experiment station. Evaluation of soils and permafrost conditions in the territory of Alaska by means of aerial photographs. 1950
Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers. St. Paul District. Investigation of airfield construction in Arctic and sub-Arctic regions, by Robert E. Frost, Jean E. Hittle, & K. B. Woods. May, 1947. 7 vols.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA LIBRARIES Iowa City, Iowa
B Numerous books on Alaska, including a few Russian titles, and numerous government publications which date to the 19th-century including: U. S. Revenue Cutter Service. Cruise of the revenue steamer "Corwin" in Alaska and the N. W. Arctic Ocean in 1881. Washington: G. P. O., 1883, 120 p.
M Callaghan, M. C. Bibliography of reference and recreational materials on Alaska and the Far North for intermediate grades. M.A. Thesis, Iowa, 1943.

tional Geographic Society in 1921 to explore the crater of Mt. Katmai and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes; (b) a sequence showing Col. Charles A. Lindberg and Mrs. Lindberg in Nome, with Alaskan officials and native Eskimos, 1931; and (c) a news reel showing the beginning of work by United States Army engineers on the military highway from Seattle to Fairbanks, March 1942.

Record Group 217, Records of the United States General Accounting Office.

Among many Alaska-related records in this record group are some relating to the Alaska purchase. These are as follows:

Treasury Pay Warrant No. 927, dated August 1, 1868.

Draft No. 9759, dated August 1, 1868.

Receipt signed by Stoeckl, dated August 1, 1868.

An Act-Public 99 (work papers) pertaining to Treaty and Purchase of Alaska.

Miscellaneous Treaty Account No. 165.615-7/28/1868:

(a) 1st Auditor's certificate.

(b) Requisition No. 4317.

(c) Statement of the Account.

Record Group 261, Records of Former Russian Agencies.

Records of the Russian-American Company:

The records of the Russian-American Company, all in Russian longhand, were delivered to the United States Government by the Russian authorities at the time of the cession of Alaska and consist of the following series:

Letters sent by the Governors General, 1818-67. 40 volumes.

Letters received by the Governors General, 1802; 1817-66. 25 v.

Logs of Company Ships, 1850-67. 16 v.

Journals of Explorations, 1842-44, 1860, 1864. 2 v.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARY

Washington, District of Columbia

BMP Extensive holdings in the fields of Alaskan natural history, and Alaskan Indian ethnology and archeology.

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Honolulu, Hawaii

B Limits holdings to Hawaii and related areas. A few unusual volumes such as Urii Fedorovich Lisianskii, *Voyage Round the World 1773-1837*. Wilfred H. Murno, *Tales of an Old Seaport*. Horace Briggs, *Letters from Alaska and the Pacific Coast*.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY

Chicago, Illinois

B 300

M Davis, Jeff C. Papers. Memoranda and diaries with a few official sets of instructions, letters, etc. (mostly in copies) of the first military governor of Alaska. Present at Sitka at the transfer of Russian America to the United States. These papers have recently been microfilmed by Mr. Charles O'Neill of Green Farms, Connecticut. Mr. O'Neill plans to deposit the microfilms with the University of Alaska Library when he is finished using them.

P A few, including photographs of Indians

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

Springfield, Illinois

B Small collection

M King, John Nevin (1827-1915). Papers, 1858-1859, 1875-1877. 1 reel positive microfilm. U. S. Deputy Collector at Kodiak, Alaska; quartermaster for Northwestern Boundary Survey, and member of Sangamon County, Ill., family. Diary, May 1, 1858-March 29, 1859, while King was with the Northwestern Boundary Survey, concerning his activities as a quartermaster and the movements

The National Park Service and the State Division of Lands are presently engaged in preparing park programs, and these should be integrated to form a long-range masterplan to achieve the greatest development with the limited funds available.

III. CATALYSTS TO DEVELOPMENT—BASIC SERVICES

Not surprisingly for a developing region, the basic services—power, transportation, communications, research and education—require close policy attention in Alaska. These activities have the dual role of providing employment and income on the one hand and allowing a climate for economic development on the other. Because the patterns of services development are for the most part just now being established, public policy has the opportunity of "doing the right thing" in the case of Alaska. Of importance is the setting out of the forces that are currently acting on the services industries in the State and the identification of healthy directions that wise policy can pursue. Essentially this involves the establishment of priorities and a systematic relating of ancillary services development to primary resource development, e.g., reliable low-cost power and communications where the people are, versatile low-cost transportation where the extractive resources are or are likely to be found.

A. POWER

That the availability of large blocks of low cost electric power is a "good thing" is self-evident. The history of economic development is filled with examples of the demonstrated desirability of cheap power in fostering industrial and commercial growth. Equally demonstrable is the fact that power prices in Alaska are presently extremely high, standing at three or four times the national average. The several factors that account for this are an emerging and hence historically unintegrated pattern of generating facilities of less than optimum scale, high maintenance costs associated with the severity of climate and terrain and high distribution costs because of locations and low market volumes. Yet Alaska's best hope for accelerated growth toward complete economic viability lies in the earliest possible establishment of a sound industrial base founded on utilization of the State's natural resources—minerals, forests, fisheries and water. Power here, as elsewhere, remains a vital ingredient of indus-

try and must be made available when and where needed, in ample quantities, and at prices which contribute to lower competitive production costs.⁸

The current programs of the agencies primarily involved in the power development field seem generally adequate. Of special importance is the Alaska Power Survey, initiated by the Federal Power Commission and participated in by related agencies. Designed for completion in early 1967, this is intended to be a comprehensive treatment of the whole power picture in Alaska for the next 15-20 years, considering matters of generation, transmission, load demands and regulation. It considers (1) accelerated development of Alaskan natural resources and the use of power within the State; (2) the export of electric energy to the other states; and (3) the coordination of Alaska's energy with Canadian and other U. S. power resources as well as the possibility of exporting water south and east to water-short areas.

The study will examine early opportunities for supplying the State's power needs in the most economical manner, including alternative means of obtaining more economical supplies of electric energy and opportunities for interconnection and coordination of existing systems to reduce the present high cost of power. Thermal generation—coal, oil, and gas (as well as nuclear)—will be appraised. Oil reserves are proven and new finds are occurring with increasing frequency. Alaska's storehouse of natural resources provides a growing actual—and an enormous potential—need for large amounts of electric power in their extraction and processing. Like the FPC's National Power Survey, the Alaska Survey will be exploratory and suggestive rather than definitive. But recalling that the former study laid out a pattern for development for the nation's power industry designed to encourage full regional coordination of all systems and projected a 27 per cent reduction by 1980 in average unit cost to consumers, even greater reductions could be realized in Alaska. A system view is what is required, of course, if the Alaska power pattern is not to become a patchwork of small scale, inefficient, unintegrated generation and distribution nets saddling the economy of the State with high cost electric energy.

8. It is recognized of course that cheap power—while unquestionably important to development—is still only one of the cost factors that influence industrial location patterns. Proximity to suppliers and markets, wage rates, transportation facilities, and taxes are among the other important determinants.

1852-1901, contain occasional entries under "Sitka Collector of Customs," "Alaska Customs Office," and "Alaska." In letters received, 1843-1910, information on buildings is easily accessible because of its arrangement by city. The general correspondence of the Office of the Supervising Architect, 1910-39, contains information on some of the early buildings that were still being used, as well as on buildings constructed later. Title papers, 1838-1943, and site registers, n.d., contain considerable information on Federal sites and buildings in the Territory. Glass plate negatives and prints of paintings of the fur seal industry, 1872-90, are of considerable interest. The original paintings were executed by Henry W. Elliott, Special Treasury Agent.

Record Group 164, Records of the Office of Experiment Stations.

Central files of the Office in Washington, 1888-1943, contain considerable documentation on operation of Alaska field stations on policy and administrative levels. "Insular Stations" correspondence, 1897-1937, contains material on operations in the Territory. Also of value are copies of letters sent to the Alaska stations, 1929-32, and annual financial reports of stations, 1894-1945.

There are field records for the headquarters station at Sitka, 1891-1932; for the Sub-Station at Kenai, 1899-1907; for the Sub-Station at Kodiak, 1907-27; for the Sub-Station at Fairbanks, 1907-32; for the Sub-Station at Matanuska, 1917-32; and for the Sub-Station at Rampart, 1904-25. Almost all of these series consist of correspondence concerning the administration and technical operation of the field offices. The headquarters office at Sitka had charge of the Alaskan field work and also carried on experimental work largely in horticultural plant breeding.

Record Group 165, Records of the War Department General Staff.

Records of the Historical Section of the Army War College include the following photographic materials: Photographs of the Point Barrow Expedition, 1881-83, including pictures of personnel of the expedition, Eskimos, whalers, ice floes, and buildings of the U. S. Signal Station; photographs of the Whalers Relief Expedition, 1895-98, including views of Landmark Gap, Bubb Creek, gold at Nome, and shipwrecks; photographs, made in 1901, of the headquarters of the Commanding General of the Department of Alaska, Fort St. Michael, Sitka, Valdez, Portage Bay, Lieutenant Leonard's expedition, Lieutenant Castner's expedition, Indian graves, and ships at Resurrection Bay; photographs, made during the period from 1908 to 1928, of Signal Corps stations, telegraph operators, radio personnel, buildings, equipment, the Seward beam, dog sleds, weather maps, military garrisons, road building, and towns; photographs of the Nome to New York flight of Capt. St. Clair Street, October 1920; views of the flood in McGrath, Alaska, 1911; photographs of the laying of the Ketchikan-Seward cable, including personnel, the cable ship "Dellwood," Trocadero Bay, steering apparatus and cable equipment, and views of the shore line and timber growth; photographs of the Congressional tour of Alaska on the U. S. Army Transport "Cambrai," including personnel, railroads, ships, glaciers, coal mines, reindeer, canals, and scenes at Anchorage, Nenana, Mt. McKinley National Park, and Fairbanks.

Record Group 200, Gift Motion Pictures in the National Archives.

In addition to the records of agencies of the Federal Government, the National Archives has received as private gifts the following motion pictures relating to Alaska: (a) nearly 1,000 feet of film showing the activities of the expedition sent by the Na-

microfilm. Also of interest is "An Inventory of Forts and Public Buildings on the Island of Kodiak to be delivered to the United States," the component items covering the general period 1867-70.

Record Group 71, Records of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Among the records of this Bureau are about 400 photographs of construction projects at naval bases and stations, taken between 1902 and 1935. These projects were in the following locations: Adak, the Aleutian Islands, Amchitka, Attu, Cape Hinchinbrook, Captain's Bay, Cordova, Dutch Harbor, Eyak, Finger Bay, Hanscom, Japonski Island, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kiska, Kodiak, Saint George, Saint Paul, Seward, Sitka, Soapstone Point, and Zeto Point.

Record Group 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Among numerous series of this record group containing Alaska-related material are those of the Alaska Division, 1877-1940, whose main functions were the education, health care, and general welfare of the Eskimos and Indian tribes in the Territory. In addition to main correspondence files, 1877-1937, are several others of more than ordinary interest. These consist of correspondence concerning the Reindeer Service and fishing rights, 1921-32; budget and accounting records, 1891-1936; and reports and statistical records received from field workers. Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education for Alaska, is represented by letters sent, 1887-1908, by an envelope of portraits and by a small file on educational matters, 1886-89, that he carried with him in the field.

Record Group 80, General Records of the Department of the Navy.

General correspondence, consisting mainly of press copies of outgoing letters from the Secretary's office, 1851-1926, contains material relating to naval reservations and radio stations at Biorca Island, Cold Bay, Cordova Bay, Dutch Harbor, Jamestown Bay, Japonski Island, Juneau, Kiska, Kodiak, Portage Arms, St. Paul Island, Seward, Sitka, Soapstone Point, Unalga Island, and Woody Island. Included with the files of the Secretary's Office are the records of the Navy Alaskan Coal Commission, 1919-22, consisting of four volumes of blueprints, photographs, and other records concerning mines and coal deposits, and a number of reports on the relative merits of various Alaskan coals and on the value of such coals for use by the Navy.

Record Group 95, Records of the Forest Service.

Records of the Office of the Chief, 1904-10, concern one phase of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy—administration of the Alaskan coal fields. Among records of the Division of Engineering are photographs of Alaskan forests, taken in 1916 by H. H. Bennett. Records of the Division of Forest Research include a Research Compilation File in which there are early reports on Alaskan forests. Correspondence of Regional Office 10, 1937-42, concern the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps at various locations in the Territory.

Record Group 101, Records of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Routine correspondence and examiners' reports contain information about national banks at Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan, and Seward, 1898-1930.

Record Group 121, Records of the Public Buildings Service.

Series of letters sent by the Supervising Architect before 1910 contain scattered references to buildings constructed or rented for use of customs collectors and other Federal officials. Registers,

B. TRANSPORTATION

Few aspects of Alaska's "situation" have commanded such attention as that of transportation.⁹ This is not surprising when it is recalled that not only is Alaska separated from the southern 48 states by Canada, but that the population centers within the State are widely separated—Juneau is 950 miles from Seattle; Anchorage, 1450; Point Barrow, 3100; and Fairbanks, 360 miles north from Anchorage. The transportation element of the total development problem is obviously of major significance both internally to the State and in its external relations. A healthy perspective requires, however, that the temptation to view the transport matter as the explanation of the cost/price ills facing the economy must be avoided for it leads to two further errors: (1) the assumption that a breakthrough in the area would "solve" Alaska's competitive problems, or (2) the assumption that the transport factor is one which is "built in" and about which nothing can be done.

In the United States at large the transportation industry is now the fourth largest industry in terms of contribution to national product. Not surprisingly it is a key industry in Alaska, directly employing 5500 people (with an annual payroll of \$45 million) and indirectly supporting many more in related activities. Inspection of Chart 6 gives an idea of the income-generating strength of the industry in Alaska. The explanation for this remarkable growth in the transport section is to be found in the radical and revolutionary changes in the transportation systems serving the State.

The passageway along the western coast of the North American continent from Washington to Alaska is best viewed as a transportation corridor through which surface and air traffic moves. The air system is largely complete, steamships and rail-car carrying vessels are providing frequent year-round carriage to increasing numbers of Alaskan ports, and the ferry system in its operation will shortly be linked with the Canadian ferry system. International air traffic continues to expand. Only the Alaska Highway outlook remains bleak, and it is here that a fresh look in Federal policy may be helpful. For what may not be sufficiently recog-

9. An analysis of the relation of transportation to growth in an economy properly involves both the income-generating activity attributable to the industry itself and the catalytic effects that transportation improvements have on other sectors of the economy. The former treats of taxes, direct employment, and the creation of directly and indirectly associated facilities and services. The latter considers the transport contribution to "infrastructure"—enhancing tourism, encouraging and channeling population growth and industrial location, alleviating cost disadvantages.

nized is that the existence of a "marine highway" system—the costs of which are totally borne by the State—becomes in fact a substitution for a roadway supported largely by Federal funds. (On a route mile basis the annual road maintenance costs just about equal the ferry system's operating costs.) The Federal Government should perhaps consider this in appraising Alaska's heavy requirements for Federal participation in road and highway construction.

CHART 6
INDICATORS OF INCOME GENERATION IN THE ALASKAN
TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY, 1964*

Mode	Average Monthly Employment	Total Yearly Payroll (in millions)
Nonagricultural	65,380	\$ 530.6
Highway Transport (Including bus & taxi)	1,507	9.8
Water Transport	1,164	7.5
Air Transport	1,845	16.8
Railroad	1,107	11.3
Associated Services (Travel Bureau, etc.)	529	2
Total	6,152	\$ 45.6

As a per cent of total nonagricultural employment — 9%

As a per cent of total nonagricultural payrolls — 9%

* Note that this includes only direct income flowing into the Alaskan economy. A more complete indicator of economic significance of the industry would include taxes, fees, permits, and licenses paid, as well as capital expenditures and operating expenses other than payrolls.

Source: Statistical Quarterly, Alaska Department of Labor, Employment Security Division and Alaska Railroad.

Economic development literature is replete with discussions of the relation of transportation systems to general economic growth. Alaska fits the model well in its international, interstate, and intrastate transportation demands. Once the "scapegoat" view of the transportation element in Alaska's development problems is rejected, several things become clear and possible. As evidenced by development in bulk shipment and containerization, van and train combinations on board ships, materials handling innovations, and route and rate experimentation, the cost factor in Alaska's transport picture is extremely dynamic at this stage. Further developments which will lessen the transport cost differential against the State or perhaps even make it advantageous are entirely possible. Creation of substantial traffic flows southward to the rest of the United States and westward to Japan would obviously go far toward

and sale of lands in the public domain, including townsite matters, rights-of-way, and Federal reservations, in the general period 1870-1907.

(d) Patents and Miscellaneous Division. The most interesting records of this Division are the Interior Department Territorial Papers, 1869-1911. These records have been filmed as Microcopy No. 430 (17 rolls), copies of which may be purchased. Letters sent and received, 1849-1907, include many letters relating to divisional functions in the Territory. Some of it concerns health care and education of Alaskan natives.

(e) Indian Division. The only series of records of this Division found to contain Alaskan references are several series of letters received and sent covering the period 1849-1907.

(f) Records of the Office of the Solicitor, the Defense Electric Power Administration, the Division of Power, the Office of Land Utilization, and the War Resources Council also contain some Alaska-related records, to be covered in the guide.

(g) Nontextual records in this record group include a few annotated printed maps of the Territory and some miscellaneous cartographic materials; still pictures; sound recordings that relate in part to Alaskan subjects; and motion pictures, largely scenic in character, taken entirely or partly in Alaskan locales.

Record Group 49, Records of the Bureau of Land Management.

A number of the records of this Bureau and its predecessor, the General Land Office, Interior Department, concern Alaskan land matters. Some of these are as follows: records of the townsite boards in Alaska, which operated under the supervision of the General Land Office, ca. 1890-1920; correspondence with deputy surveyors, registers and receivers, and others concerning the survey and disposal of public lands in Alaska before 1908; case files relating to individual homesteads, cash purchases, and mineral entries, before 1908, at the Juneau, Nome, and Sitka land offices; files relating to military and other reservations; correspondence concerning timber-cutting permits and timber trespasses; and maps of Alaskan areas.

Record Group 57, Records of the Geological Survey.

Alaskan material is in the following groups of records: Correspondence of the Office of the Director of the Geological Survey, 1879-1901; original monthly reports of geologists to the Director, 1882-90; and correspondence relating to mineral surveys conducted by the Survey in Alaska, ca. 1894-95. There are scattered letters by Alfred H. Brooks relating to his work in Alaska and some of his publications are included. Map material is contained in a collection originating in the Topographic Branch of the Geological Survey, 1879-1941.

Record Group 58, Records of the Internal Revenue Service.

The records of the Prohibition Unit contain a file of correspondence relating to the issuance of liquor permits to residents of Alaska, 1920-25.

Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State.

An important series in this record group is the diplomatic correspondence relating to the purchase of the Territory, 1856-1870, which consists of Notes to the Russian Legation; Notes from the Russian Legation; Instructions to Russia; Despatches, Russia; Drafts of Treaties; Domestic Letters; and Miscellaneous Letters. Papers relating to the Cession of Alaska, 1856-67, are available on

20 tons or over, 1880-1905; licenses for vessels under 20 tons, 1880-1898; and certificates of registry, 1867-1903. Also present are tonnage admeasurement forms, 1898-1899, issued at St. Michael. These records contain information on the history, owners, masters, sureties, and measurement of the vessels.

Record Group 46, Records of the United States Senate.

Included in the Senate files are bills, petitions, and memorials relating to Alaska and maps relating to the salmon fisheries around Kodiak for the periods 1889-91 and 1893-95, to coal resources, 1905-07, and to the Chugach National Forest, 1911-13.

Record Group 48, Records of the Office of the Secretary of Interior

The central classified file of the Office of the Secretary contains much Alaska-related material under the numerous subclassifications of the main numeric-subject heads, which are

- 1 — Administrative
- 2 — General Land Office
- 4 — Pension Office
- 5 — Bureau of Indian Affairs
- 6 — Office of Education
- 7 — Geological Survey
- 9 — Territories and Island Possessions
- 10 — Appeal
- 11 — Bureau of Mines
- 12 — Parks, Reservations, and Antiquities
- 13 — Advertisements
- 15 — Personnel Supervision and Management
- 18 — Alaska Railroad
- 22 — Presidential Appointments
- 24 — Applications for Appointment (Presidential)
- 23 — Status File
- 25 — Indian and Land Inspectors Legislation File

In the "Private" correspondence of Harold L. Ickes as Secretary, 1933-42, is a considerable quantity of material setting forth his views on the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy over certain coal lands in Alaska. The Alaska file of Ernest Walker Sawyer, Executive Assistant to the Secretary for Alaskan Affairs, 1929-33, includes information on the reindeer industry, Territorial planning, and the Alaska Railroad. Several other files of Assistant and Under Secretaries also contain small quantities of material relating to Territorial affairs. In addition to these records of the Secretary's Office are many originating in the following divisions:

(a) Division of Appointments. The files consist mainly of correspondence concerning the appointment of Federal officials in Alaska, including governors, Territorial secretaries, mine inspectors, United States commissioners, and clerks of the District court, 1849-1907. Lists and registers of personnel, in 113 vols., also include information on Federal appointees to the Territory.

(b) Finance Division. The most important series for Alaska research consists of appropriation ledgers, 1853-1923, in 44 vols. There is elaborate subject index to these ledgers.

(c) Lands and Railroads Division. The files consist mainly of correspondence concerning Alaskan matters coming to the Secretary's attention in connection with the regulation, surveying,

solving the classic backhaul problem that now influences so much of the rate structure. Bulk shipments of raw materials at tidewater southward to processing centers might well show unit costs that were favorable to Alaskan shippers vis a vis competitors in the interior United States that use only carload lots. Alaska's nearness to Far Eastern markets through its advantaged position on the Pacific Northwest Rim should be increasingly exploited as trade and commerce between the regions accelerate. One implication of all this is that any assessment of the adequacy and role of present transport regulation in connection with Alaska should give cognizance to the fact that there currently exists a highly effective, competitive system of alternative modes which public policy should be slow to encumber.

In point of fact Alaskan development can be characterized as a series of "toeholds" on the perimeter of a vast territory with one emerging commercial core, served internally by a short-line railroad, few roads, and a good basic air network, and externally by a single difficult highway and expanding airway and waterway systems. What is required is a mix of movement of people and things by all forms of transportation into, out of, and around the State in reliable fashion and at reasonable costs.

As suggested earlier, it is helpful conceptually to view the North Pacific Rim from the West Coast to Alaska (and actually on to the Far East) as presenting a transportation corridor. The major transportation systems serving Alaska are depicted in Chart 7. The several transport modes have complementary and in some cases competing functions to perform. The railroad and hydrotrain is an example of the former; the steamship and highway is an example of the latter. In the case of the ferry system and the Alaskan Highway they may be either complementary or competing. Healthy competition in terms of frequency and quality of service and attractive levels of charges is to be promoted. Capital waste, transport redundancy and excess capacity should be avoided. Rather than allowing undue fragmentation of transportation offerings, public policy must encourage the integration of media—a system approach to channeling the flow of traffic through the corridor at volumes which will permit the continual lowering of unit costs to shippers and travelers. Federal funds available for airport construction under the Federal-aid Airport Program are not being fully utilized by the State because of matching difficulties. This is understandable when it is recalled that Alaska, with its enormous land size and small revenue base, supports its ferry system entirely, and contributes about five per cent to the highway program. Millions of dollars in Federal-aid Airport matching funds are

presently unmatched, giving further emphasis to the need for strengthening the State's fiscal position.

The Federal Aviation Agency airway modernization program will, over a two-year period, significantly alter the existing system of aviation aids to give greater emphasis to the evolving demands of general aviation in Alaska. This calls for a flexible approach to the offering of weather and route advisory service both as to station location and staffing with system coverage substantially increased from 40 to 106 operating outlets. This is particularly important from the developmental standpoint in that the new services both follow and precede reinforcing traffic flows to pockets of actual and potential economic activity along the routes.

As an instrument of development, however, air transport does have serious limitations and its larger contributions are therefore reached comparatively early. Still, refinements in specialty marketing and high-value cargo carriage, materials handling, and rate experimentation can be expected. Since great growth potential lies in international air tourist traffic, stop-over privileges and short packaged tours need to be encouraged. From the east coast of the United States the logical air route to the Orient is through Anchorage. This city is the major intermediate point between Europe and Japan, resulting in the use of the route by five international air carriers. In sum, geography has given the State a very important position on the air route map of the world and one of the major tasks of the State and Federal governments is to exploit this position as part of the economic development of Alaska.

The problems of sea transportation are not severe for the major areas now served, with the possible exception of Southeastern Alaska. The successful expansion of shipline activities together with hydro-van and hydro-train arrangements previously mentioned have been reflected in lower shipping costs to the recipient areas. The ferry system serving Southeastern Alaska has introduced better equipment and more attractive schedules. Connection with the Canadian ferry system bodes well for increased through-traffic.

Longer range problems are with us in that the opening up of westward Alaska depends heavily on providing low cost transportation at the right places with appropriate frequency of service. This means also the provision of harbor and docking facilities and associated equipment for those forms of transport that promise low cost shipping. Developments in mineral finds, oil exploration and improved fish harvesting, processing, and marketing practices can be looked to as heightening the need for expanded sea transportation to this region—including the stretchout

masters, 1867-1929. Railroad Route Registers in the general period 1898-1948 show post offices served by railroads in the Territory. Geographical site location reports, 1889-1947, are important, not only to the historian of the postal service in Alaska but for the information they contain on towns and other local matters.

Record Group 29, Records of the Bureau of the Census.

Monthly and yearly statistics on trade between the United States and Alaska and on Alaskan exports and imports, 1923-36 (with some gaps), are given in compilations and tabulations of the Foreign Trade Statistics Section. Figures for specific commodities are listed.

Record Group 32, Records of the United States Shipping Board.

The general files of the United States Shipping Board for the period 1917-20 contain correspondence on Alaskan trade; and the files of the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, Division of Operations, contain materials on freight rates for Alaskan trade, 1917-18, and reports, correspondence, and pamphlets on trade and economic conditions in Alaska, 1920-28. A file of correspondence on trade with Alaska, in the records of the Traffic Department of the Division of Operations, 1920-24, contains the minutes, correspondence, reports of a Special Committee on Alaskan Transportation, which made its final report in March 1923. Additional material on rates for Alaskan trade from United States ports is filed among the records of the San Francisco and Seattle offices of the Division of Operations, 1919-26. The records of the former Division of Research of the Shipping Board include daily reports of vessel movements in Alaskan ports, 1922-37. These reports give the name, origin or destination, and cargo of each vessel entering or leaving port.

Record Group 33, Records of the Federal Extension Service.

Annual narrative and statistical reports (on 16mm. microfilm), 1930-44, consisting of reports of the Assistant Director for Agriculture, 1931-35; the Assistant Director for Home Economics, 1931-35; and, beginning in 1935, reports of district leaders, subject-matter specialists, and extension agents. In a segment of general correspondence, July 1930-June 1943, material relating to Territorial extension work is present under "Alaska-Director," "Alaska," and "Alaska-Miscellaneous." The continuing segment of this correspondence, which has a subject-numeric arrangement, 1943-48, also contains material on extension work in Alaska. A series of letters sent to State and Territorial Directors of Extension, July 1943-June 1944, contain a folder "Director-Alaska," concerning policy matters and transmits instructions and procedures from the central office in Washington. Part of a 35mm motion picture film, "The Fur Industry of the United States," produced by the Department of Agriculture in 1930, is devoted to fur sealing in the Pribilof Islands.

Record Group 39, Records of the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury.

This record group includes surety bonds of accountable Government officers in Alaska, 1868-1910, and ledgers, journals, registers, certificates of deposit, and other records pertaining to their accounts. One of the most interesting documents is Treasury Department Appropriation Warrant No. 903, July 28, 1868, setting aside money to cover the purchase of Alaska.

Record Group 41, Records of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.

The records include the following documents, issued at Sitka, for the periods indicated: certificates of enrollment for vessels of

area along the Aleutian Chain. Here again can be seen the interrelatedness of the directions for Alaska's development, for it is just these areas where there exist the most severe problems of our Native population.

Perhaps the overriding transport need for Alaskan development is a greatly expanded road system for the immediate demands of demography, tourism, and resource exploration and extraction. The present financial base of the State is still not sufficient to meet Federal matching requirements, however lenient, and the alternative to further increased Federal participation is the continuation of a built-in brake on Alaskan development and a delaying of the attainment of self-sufficiency. When an economic base is afforded the Natives, when the mineralized areas are mined and the timber worked, when fossil fuel strikes are made, when population shifts, when tourism flourishes—there will be the necessary revenues to provide a self-sustaining road program. The problem is in the circularity of the issue—these developments in great measure follow road developments rather than precede them.

The system of roads in Alaska is in a state of disrepair and is inadequate to any development beyond the confines of existing settlements. With the 1967 Centennial on the horizon, and the expected increase in the influx of tourists, the requirement for usable, safe, purposeful roads is clear. Concentration should be on the extension of roads in conjunction with tourism, for a limited expansion here as to what the tourist can do can bring large yields. From this standpoint new and improved roads to our parks (including importantly Mt. McKinley) as well as improvements on the Fairbanks-Anchorage-Kenai trunks are necessary. In this latter connection, in viewing the Anchorage-Kenai area as the economic hub of Alaska it follows that economic expansion from the core will most likely take the form of spokes and rims radiating outward. Elaboration of a road network in this economic heartland is important to the self-generating growth of the region.

New roads of varying standards to suit varying purposes are a necessary condition to Alaska's development—expenditures in this direction would provide more than proportionate returns for quite some time. What must be recognized is that our traditional view of road building in terms of primary and secondary roads is inadequate for the Alaskan case. These notions are appropriate where the task is one of connecting and elaborating road networks between existing communities—they have nothing to say for the task of opening up an area, of carrying you beyond where you are. Public policy at an earlier time committed substantial amounts of resources, i.e., the railroad and the Alaskan highway, to the

M Alaska: sample series of records to be described in the forthcoming Guide to Materials on Alaska in the National Archives.

This Guide, now in preparation, with Virgil E. Baugh as compiler, is scheduled for publication during the centennial year of the Alaska purchase. Naturally, we are not now in a position to release any final copy or to estimate the total volume of the records to be covered. The series and documents described below are intended to show only the kinds of Federal archives that contain Alaska-related materials.

Records in the National Archives are identified below by number and title of the record group in which they are to be found. These record groups usually comprise the records of a Federal Department, agency, or bureau and its predecessors. The below-described series are examples of some of the more interesting and significant of those to be included in the Guide. Not all of the record groups containing pertinent materials are represented; nor do the records described necessarily constitute all materials relating to Alaska in these record groups.

Record Group 9, Records of the National Recovery Administration.

Among the records of Region IX of the NRA are some of the Territorial Office for Alaska. The general file, Feb. 1934-Aug. 1935, includes correspondence, reports, and memoranda relating to the establishment of codes for Alaskan industries, the local application of these codes, and the establishment of trade, labor and marketing policies and practices, particularly with regard to the salmon industry; summary histories of Alaskan industries; and other materials.

Record Group 11, United States Government Documents Having General Legal Effect.

Records relating to the purchase of Alaska consist of Treaty Series File 301 as follows:

Original treaty, in English and French, signed March 30, 1867. Attested Senate Resolution of advice and consent to the ratification of the treaty, dated April 9, 1867.

Duplicate United States Instrument of Ratification, dated May 28, 1867.

Certificate of Exchange of ratifications, dated June 30, 1867.

Presidential Proclamation, dated June 20, 1867.

Map of the Settlement at New Archangel, Sitka Alaska.

Russian Instrument of Ratification of the treaty, in Russian, dated May 3, 1867.

French translation of the Russian Instrument of Ratification, certified by A. Gortchacow.

Record Group 16, Records of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Among the subject-numeric headings in the correspondence files of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1906-56, are Alaska bill, 1914-15; Alaska Commission, 1929-31 and 1934-38; Alaska Committee, 1920-22; Alaskan trip, 1923-24 and 1928; and Permit-Alaska, 1906-10, and 1912-35. In addition, there are some early materials on the establishment of experiment stations, and concerning salmon fisheries, forests, and other resources. There are also some papers of Sheldon Jackson on the agricultural possibilities of Alaska, 1897.

Record Group 22, Records of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The files include records of the Department of the Treasury and Commerce, the former United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, and the former Bureau of Fisheries that pertain to the

both factual and fictional films. Samples of some of the titles are:

"The Girl Alaska." World Film, 1919 (alleged to be the first photoplay filmed in Alaska)

"Carnegie Museum Expedition." Kleinschmidt & Lane, 1912. Siberia Motion Pictures 1911.

"The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes." The National Geographic Society, 1920.

"Horses Loading for Klondike, No. 9." Thomas A. Edison, 1897.

"S. S. 'Willamette' Leaving for Klondike." Thomas A. Edison, 1897.

"Pack Train on the Chilcoot [i.e., Chilkoot] Pass." Thomas A. Edison, 1901.

"Washing Gold on the 20 Above Hunker, Klondike." Thomas A. Edison, 1901.

"Whaling in the Far North Off the Coast of Alaska in the Treacherous Bering Sea." M. H. Crawford, 1912.

The above pictorial collections of Alaskana are under the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress collection also includes maps, atlases, and music of Alaska.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C.

BN Books and serials on agricultural topics. The National Agricultural Library endeavors to collect exhaustively in the area of agriculture and the related sciences. Collections are not segregated by geographic area, however.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
Washington, District of Columbia

B Small collection of books on Alaska, but several rare items. Some unusual and bibliographic volumes:

U. S. Embassy, Russia. Papers relating to the cession of Alaska (enclosures no. 2 and 3 to Despatch no. 2115 of December 2, 1936, from the United States Embassy at Moscow) 1856-1867. 57 items (251 l.) Photostat.

Irsfeld, Hubert L. Material in the National Archives relating to Army activities in the Arctic and sub-Arctic, 1870-1939 . . . [Washington, 1947?] 25 l.

Judson, Katherine Berry. Subject index to the history of the Pacific Northwest and of Alaska as found in the United States Government documents, congressional series, in the American state papers, and in other documents, 1789-1881; prepared by Katherine B. Judson, M.A., for the Seattle Public Library, Olympia, 1913. Olympia, Wash., F. M. Lamborn, public printer, 1913. 341 p.

Wickersham, James. A bibliography of Alaskan literature, 1724-1924; containing the titles of all histories, travels, voyages, newspapers, periodicals, public documents, etc., printed in English, Russian, German, French, Spanish, etc., relating to, descriptive of, or published in Russian America or Alaska, from 1724 to and including 1924, by James Wickersham. Cordova Alaska, Cordova daily times print, 1927. xxvii, 635 p.

U. S. Census Office. 9th Census, 1870. Enumeration of Sitka, Alaska Territory. 12-26 p.

U. S. Census Office. 10th Census, 1880. (Sitka, Alaska Territory. Census. 1880)

opening up of the State; it is time for another "great leap forward" in the extension of existing road systems (and perhaps the railroad) north and west of the railbelt. This might most usefully take the form of a range of road standards—permanent-access roads, over-the-trail, area development, and communication roads—along the lines of the Canadian experience. For it is axiomatic that people follow and settle along roads, and Alaska needs people and settlements in its further development.

C. COMMUNICATIONS

Present high telephone and telegraph charges are a deterrent to economic growth of Alaska and are inhibitory to the normal flow of communications traffic within and to-and-from the State. Also, the responsiveness and quality of offering are considerably less than fully satisfactory.

Alaskan subscribers are seriously disadvantaged in the cost sense. Chart 8 presents a comparison of telephone rates for three-minute person-to-person and station-to-station calls from certain cities in Alaska and calls of similar distances elsewhere. Since, typically, the length of an ACS call is about 8 minutes, total charges for such calls are also compared. Charges to Alaskan callers are three to four times that of other callers. Initial charges for a person-to-person Juneau-Seattle call show at \$6.50 for 3 minutes and \$14.00 for 8 *vs* \$2.25 and \$4.25 for a comparable contiguous interstate distance; for station-to-station the comparison is \$1.50 and \$12.00 *vs* \$1.45 and \$3.45. Additional minute charges are \$1.50 per minute in one case and 40 cents in the other. And while it is true that traffic densities and differing operating characteristics can be cited as governing, they don't fully explain the differentials. In any event the cost penalties that these unregulated rates impose on Alaskan subscribers are clear indeed. Note, too, that the exhibit is for day rates—"after eight" rates for these points generally go down to one dollar, when in the case of Alaska there are no such rates and the differentials are further accentuated.

The demand for telecommunications is a constantly growing one. In an affluent society and an integrated economy it is not surprising that the history of the industry is dynamic. The demand for telephone service is not only "income elastic" in the economist's terms, but it is also "price elastic." Each time levels of charges have been reduced, whether willingly or at the urging of regulatory bodies, the "consumption" of service has increased and total revenues have gone up. There is no reason why the same pattern of growth will not obtain in Alaska. Here is a population

CHART 8
COMPARISON OF TELEPHONE RATES*
FOR PERSON-TO-PERSON AND STATION-TO-STATION
CALLS OF SIMILAR DISTANCE—ALASKA AND ELSEWHERE

ROUTE	MILES	Person-To-Person		Station-To-Station	
		3 Minutes	8 Minutes	3 Minutes	8 Minutes
Seattle-Spokane	229	\$2.00	\$ 4.65	\$.95	\$ 2.45
Juneau-Ketchikan	234	2.90	5.15	1.45	3.70
Chicago-Philadelphia	666	\$2.00	\$ 3.75	\$1.35	\$ 3.10
Ketchikan-Seattle	670	6.50	14.00	4.50	12.00
New York-St. Louis	875	\$2.25	\$ 4.25	\$1.45	\$ 3.45
Juneau-Seattle	892	6.50	14.00	4.50	12.00
Boston-Omaha	1282	\$2.65	\$ 4.65	\$1.60	\$ 3.45
Cordova-Seattle	1297	8.00	17.00	5.50	14.50
Cincinnati-Seattle	1972	\$3.30	\$ 5.80	\$1.90	\$ 4.40
Nome-Seattle	1979	9.50	20.25	6.50	17.25

*Day rates

Source: 1929th Communications Group, Alaska Communications System, U.S.A.F., Seattle, Washington, April 1966.

that requires having at its disposal the latest in subscriber services—perhaps even more so because of its relative remoteness to other states; here is an economy whose emerging commercial character demands the best the industry has to offer in the way of voice and data transmission equipment at reasonable rates. In sum, Alaska presents a modern, mid-century society with an antiquated communication system.

The "Alaska Communications Disposal Act" introduced to the 89th Congress as S. 2444 and H.R. 9691 authorized the disposal of the Government-owned long-lines communication facilities in the State of Alaska.¹⁰ As such the legislation refers to the total communications complex in Alaska and involves the transfer of property and franchise rights "by sale, exchange, lease, easement, or permit." By long-lines communication facilities is meant "the transmission systems connecting points inside the State with each other and with points outside the State by radio or wire, and includes all kinds of property and rights-of-way necessary to accomplish this interconnection." While the Act would authorize the disposal of the total complex, what is realistically up for transfer is that portion of the system—Alaska Communications System—which is primarily commercial in character. On a channel-mile basis this comprises about 10 per cent of the total system. Service to remote and thinly populated areas would be handled by leasing circuits to the carrier. RCA is the

10. Hearings on the legislation were held by the Senate Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee May 31, 1966. At this writing, the legislation is still in process.

University of Alaska.
Purchased from Mr. Yudin, 1907.

MS 63-410

Documents in the Russian Archives relating to the Russian-American Company and to the cession of Alaska to the United States by Russia, 1857-1867. Typewritten English translation of 16 pieces 106 sheets.

Photostats from the Russian Archives concerning Russo-United States relations prior to the purchase of Alaska, as reflected in the letters and documents of the Russian American Company. (In collection of Reproductions from Foreign Archives)

Report on explorations north of the Behring Strait in the U. S. S. "Vincennes". (In U. S. Navy miscellany. John Rodgers Collection.)

Seattle. Chamber of Commerce. Brainerd collection on Alaska and the Klondike, 1868-1898. 14 v. and 1 item. In Library of Congress, Manuscript Division. Correspondence and telegrams (including inquiries from all over the world and answers to them), steamship schedules, flyers, maps, and clippings (including advertisements), compiled by Erastus Brainerd, secretary of the chamber's Bureau of Information, relating to Alaska, the Klondike, mining equipment and supplies available in Seattle, and routes north from Seattle, after the discovery of gold in 1897. Also includes a copy of the first issue (Sept. 19, 1868) of a handwritten newspaper, the Sitka Times.

Gift of Erastus Brainerd, 1899.

MS 62-4960

Alaska Railroad. Records, 1915-1924 3 ft. In Library of Congress, Manuscript Division. Blueprints, bidding circulars, monthly progress reports of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, 1915-1924. Correspondence of officials of the Commission: William C. Edes, Frederick Mears, and Thomas Riggs, Jr.

Unpublished finding aid in the library.
Transferred from the Dept. of Interior, 1934.

Phrase book of the Alaska Eskimos by Dagny Alaska Brevig (Mrs. Donald C.) Mimo, ca. 1941.

- N The Library of Congress has holdings for various periods for 42 newspapers from 17 cities in Alaska—some daily, some weekly, and others varying in frequency. The following are represented: The Weekly Alaskan, The Forty Ninth Star, Anchorage Daily Times, Anchorage Daily News, Cordova Daily Times, Douglas Island News, Jessen's Weekly, Daily News-Miner, Yukon Press, Daily Alaska Dispatch, Sunday Alaska Dispatch, Daily Alaska Empire, Juneau Independent, Alaska Miner, Juneau City Mining Record, Alaska Mining Record, Alaska News, Daily Evening Record and Weekly Mining Record, Alaska Daily Record, Ketchikan Alaska Chronicle, Ketchikan Daily News, Ketchikan Daily Alaska Fishing News, Mining Journal, Mukluk Telegraph, McCarthy Weekly News, Nome Gold Digger, Nome News, Nome Nugget, Frontiersman, Valley Frontiersman, Seward Advertising Bulletin, Seward Gateway, The Alaskan, Alaska Herald, Alaska Times, Sitka Post, Sitka Times, Daily Alaskan, Teller News, Commoner, Forty-Ninth Star (Valdez), Valdez Miner, Valdez News, Valdez Weekly Prospector. In Library of Congress, Serial Division.

- P Photographs of late 19th as well as 20th-century life in Alaska, showing Eskimos, Indians, Lapps, and Americans in characteristic occupations—e.g., gold mining, salmon fishing, and canning; scenic views of towns, churches, totem poles, and frontier street scenes. The Library's collection of early motion pictures include many films made in Alaska and about life in Alaska. Among them are

- B Small collection but some valuable volumes on Alaska's mining industry
- M Richards, A. F. Design of Concentration Plant for the Alaska Endicott M. and M. Co., of William Henry Bay, Alaska. Golden, Colorado School of Mines, 1922. 8 pages + 10 sheets senior paper

YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, WESTERN AMERICANA COLLECTION
New Haven, Connecticut

- B 400 plus Most titles available in G. K. Hall & Company's "Catalog of the Western American Collection, Yale University Library"
- M Governor Brady Collection (Papers)
Early records of the unofficial town government of Sitka
- P Choris, Ludovik. A large group of paintings of Choris which he made when a member of Kotzebue's exploring expedition
Colyer, Vincent. A group of water colors made by Colyer in 1869
Map Collection in the Yale Library includes most of the early maps showing the exploration of the Alaskan coast

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS Washington, District of Columbia

- B The Library of Congress Official Catalog contains nearly 2000 entries for published works under subject heading "Alaska"; about half are publications of the Government of Alaska both as a Territory and as a State. It contains about 100 entries for general works on Alaskan history, plus about 50 titles dealing with the Russian period, about 50 for 1867-1894, and more than 300 for the period since 1894.
- M Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of North America. Diocese of Alaska. Records, 1772-1936. 150,000 items. In Library of Congress Manuscript Division. Primarily ecclesiastical documents dealing with the administration of the 17 parishes in Alaska, located in Atka, Belkofsky, Ikogmut, Juneau, Kenai, Kalesnoo, Kodiak, Kuskokwim, Nushagak, Nutchek, St. George Island, St. Michael Island, St. Paul Island, Sitka, Taitlek, Unalaska, Unga, and the 36 chapels scattered throughout the other islands. Includes registers of birth, marriages, and deaths; records of confessions and communion; reports about churches and lists of clergy; records of divine services; records of income and expenditure of church funds; registers of converts to Orthodoxy; diaries and travel journals; photos of Russian bishops, priests, church members, views of churches and local scenery; and miscellaneous papers. Indexed in part. Also described in Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1927, p. 27-28; Pacific Historical Review, v. 2, no. 1 (March 1933) p. 72-84; and Quarterly journal of current acquisitions, v. 18, no. 4 (Nov. 1960) p. 193-203.
Library also has microfilm copy (negative and positive, 25 reels) of the vital statistics, and burial records maintained by priests of the various parishes.
Gift of the Church, 1928, 1940 MS 64-1221
Yudin, Gennadii Vasilievich, 1840-1912, collector. Russian-American Company Papers, 1786-1830. 1 ft. (ca. 150 items) In Library of Congress, Manuscript Division. Official correspondence, work reports, tariff and cargo registers, ships' journals, and other papers, primarily relating to the exploration and colonization of Alaska and Siberia by the Russian-American company to the company's commercial activities in the areas, and to its contacts with the Japanese, Chinese, and Portuguese. Many of the papers mention Nilolai Petrovich Rezanov and Grigorii Ivanovich Shelekhov. Mostly in Russian. Typewritten translations of the papers appear in Documents relative to the history of Alaska, v. 3 (ca. 1938) p. 143-315, prepared by the Alaska History Research Project of the

present contract operator of the defense communication system (White Alice); FAA will presumably continue to operate its system, and likewise the Alaska Railroad its communication system.

Should the proposed legislation be enacted, it can be expected that there will be as many combinations of sale and lease as there are bidders—more, in fact, in that bidders are likely to offer several alternative proposals of ownership and lease. Actual commercial revenues for 1965 were over \$14 million and were compounding at a 10 per cent per annum rate during the past few years. Furthermore, with the economies that could be expected from a modernized system (there have been no significant capital improvements in the system during the past six years), aggressive marketing practices, improvements in service such as direct distance dialing and lower rates, total revenues should increase while average costs should decrease. The commercial feasibility of the system is now clear and the time to shift the enterprise from the public to the private sector is at hand.

Given the fact that Congress also supports the proposition of getting Department of Defense agencies out of commercial-type activities, its enthusiasm for this is properly balanced by ensuring that disposal action of any kind results in a fair value received by government in the transaction—in this case involving plant and equipment, but most importantly a franchise to operate. After assuring adequate compensation to the Government for facilities transferred, the evaluation of bid proposals will turn primarily on the public interest factors of proposed improvements in service and lower rate schedules. The end object of the transaction from the larger policy point of view must be an improved and reasonable priced communications service for Alaska. The question, "What do the conditions of sale (including price) bode for service and charges to Alaskan subscribers?" must constantly be asked and must weigh heavily in a final resolution. This is the direction that good public policy must take.

Reduction of the prohibitive communication costs and improvement of communication services to Alaskan subscribers essentially removes one of the obstacles to economic growth in the State. It makes for a successful incision into Alaska's difficult and self-reinforcing cost/price problems. It strikes down a deterrent to development and is therefore, a proper goal of public policy. Obviously, it would be incorrect to argue that communication costs alone determine business location decisions or the success or failure of enterprises. It is fair to say, however, that given Alaska's relative remoteness to commercial centers and its need for

frequent long-distance communications in the conduct of its marketing, ordering, and stocking practices, present levels of charges are demonstrably hurtful in the aggregate of overhead expenses. Enterprises requiring extensive use of electronic data processing and data collection telecommunications equipment would be encouraged; effective and vigorous promotion of communication services would likely follow and enhance the economic growth of the region. The case is clear that a highly interdependent society with a complex economy requires rapid, high performance, low cost communications if it is not to experience bottlenecks and blockages which frustrate its total growth.

One of the current fiscal problems of Alaska is its narrow revenue base. Broadening of the tax base through arrival on the Alaskan scene of large manufacturing and service enterprises is much to be desired. Sale of Alaska Communications Systems into private corporate hands fits such a program very well. Public utility companies traditionally are substantial contributors to taxing bodies through corporate income taxes to the State (as well as Federal) government and property taxes to local units. Further, it should be pointed out that the familiar "cost avoidance" concept has application here. This is to say that it is in the Government's interest that subordinate taxing units have sound tax bases, for presumably revenues collected by them are expended on activities which, in the absence of such revenues, the Federal Government would to some extent be called on to support.

The planning horizon in the telecommunications industry is typically quite distant. And while even the short term prospects for communications in Alaska indicate commercial feasibility, perhaps the larger consideration for the forward-looking company is being in a position to engage and meet the anticipated changes in communications demands in the dynamics of the last third of the Twentieth Century. This would include importantly the scientific challenge to the industry toward finding novel and innovational, efficient methods singular to the Arctic environment where cost considerations are paramount to commercial operations.

On a larger canvas the industry may recognize the Government's decision to seek the sale of ACS as a move of major national policy significance requiring their support. Some members may even feel some sense of implied obligation of the private enterprise world to see to it that a state newly emerged from territorial status to a coequal part in the Republic is afforded coequal treatment in the communications needs

- BURBANK PUBLIC LIBRARY Burbank, California
B 100 with several special and scarce items.
- CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY Sacramento, California
B 200
- CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY San Francisco, California
M Alaska Commercial Company papers
- HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY San Marino, California
- B Good general reference collection. Most of the early explorations (French, English, and American) that touched Alaska. Good collection of printed material on Klondike gold rush
- M Merritt, Stephen. "From Ocean to Ocean" (his account of Alaska 1892)
Fall, Albert B. Papers. Considerable correspondence on Alaska oil, coal, mining (1912-1923)
Hereford, William S. Letters to his family (1879-86) 24 pieces
Weinland, William Henry. Correspondence dealing with the Missionary and Moravian Church (about 1800 pieces, 1885-1932)
- P Photographs in Captain Healy collection (Cutter "Bear," etc. 275 photos)
Photographs in the Stewart Edward White collection (about 300 ca. 1906)
Photographs (misc.) about 200 photos of various places in Alaska (1886-1920)
Collection of 45 photos taken on Yukon River in 1884
Richardson, T. J. Alaska scenery from nature (17 wash drawings 1889)
Peary Expedition. 147 signed oil sketches made by Opertl while with Peary Expedition to Arctic
- STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES Stanford, California
- M Jackling, Daniel C. Papers. Contain correspondence relative to the Alaska Mining and Power Company for 1915-1941. This collection also contains the annual reports of the Alaska Gold Mine Co. for 1912-1916, 1919-1920, and the annual reports for the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company for 1921-1922. Probably contains other papers in correspondence to individuals associated with Jackling in his various mining ventures.
Alaska Commercial Company Files.
Miller, John Franklin Papers. (1831-1886) former president of the Alaska Commercial Company
London, Jack. A few letters written from Alaska
(The above three entries are in the Jackson Library, Graduate School of Business, Stanford University)
- P Stanford, Mrs. Leland. Alaskan photographs (no date)
- MARY REED LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF DENVER Denver, Colorado
B 100
- STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF COLORADO Denver, Colorado
- M Clarke, Frank Wheaton. Report on miner who went to Yukon Territory (1899-1930) where for 16 years he worked for the Cudahy Company (1899-1915) and then went into placer mining. Born in Leavenworth, Kansas, raised in the Uncompahgre Valley and returned there in 1930 after his Yukon venture.
- WESTERN HISTORY DEPARTMENT, DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY Denver, Colorado
B 450
- ARTHUR LAKES LIBRARY, COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES Golden, Colorado

- M Miscellaneous correspondence and manuscripts of Clarence W. Andrews (in the Andrew's Collection).
- N Newspapers from Barrow, Juneau, Nome and Seward. (In Andrew's Collection.)
- P 500 photographic plates taken by E. W. Merrill in and around Sitka in the early 1900's. Mostly of scenery, but a few of historical interest.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA LIBRARY Tucson, Arizona

- B Total not given
 - M Clum, John P. Material pertaining to the establishment of postal service in Alaska by the first postal inspector, 1898-1910. Type-script autobiographical account, diary (1898), scrapbook containing photos, theatrical programs, newspaper clippings from American and Alaskan newspapers.
- Neuman, Daniel S. Letters to the teachers of the Alaska School Service, Northwestern District, Nome, (1911-1912). 8 numbers (holograph carbons) regarding medical diagnosis.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS LIBRARY Fayetteville, Arkansas

- B 167

BANCROFT LIBRARY OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICANA,
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA Berkeley, California

- B 600 treating specifically of Alaska and many more with related information, or dealing only in part with Alaska
- M 77 major manuscript collections classified in the Alaska collections, the collections ranging from a few pieces to more than a thousand items. Microfilms of the Russian-American Company records in the U. S. National Archives. Transcriptions from Russian Archives, made in the last century. See "A Guide to the Manuscripts in the Bancroft Library," Vol. I, University of California Press, 1963, by George P. Hammond and Dale L. Morgan.
- N Newspapers from Fairbanks, Juneau, Nome, and Sitka in the nineteenth century. "Alaska Herald" from 1868-1876 (broken file)
- P Special collection of Alaska photographs: more than two thousand photos made by Case and Draper, E. A. Hegg, and Frank Nowell, between 1898 and 1909. Alaska scenes, Indians and Eskimos, and the Alaska Gold Rush. Also items of pictorial Alaskan. Approximately 50 maps specifically of Alaska, from 1761 to the present

GENERAL LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA Berkeley, California

- B 600 General Library Documents Department procures all Alaskan documents cited in the "Monthly Checklist of State Publications". Agriculture Branch Library maintains full sets of Alaskan agricultural experiment station publications
- N No current titles received. Scattered issues only from 1930-1955 of: Alaska Fishing News, Alaska Miner, Daily Miner, Fairbanks Daily, Jessen's Weekly, Juneau Independent, Kodiak Bear, Kodiak Mirror, Nome Daily News, Seldovia Herald, Westward Alaska

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA Los Angeles, California

- M Cole, Cornelius and Family. (U. S. Senator from California, 1867-1873) ca. 50 pieces, correspondence and mss. etc. re Purchase of Alaska
- N A collection of selected issues of the Dawson Daily News and other Alaskan newspapers (1898-1903), assembled by Clarence and Marcelin Riley, printer and engraver for the Dawson Daily News, of particular interest for colored printing and engraving done on primitive equipment at hand or transported to the scene by the Riley brothers

of its citizenry. The possibilities for corporate success under any measure are strong indeed.

The present high cost system is a true deterrent to economic growth in Alaska and is contrary to the best interest of both the State and Federal governments and the people of Alaska. The outcome of the present action will have an important and lasting effect on the growth and development of the State.

D. RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

It is important to focus on the role which research and education will occupy in the ultimate development of a sophisticated society and balanced civilian economy in the arctic and subarctic areas of Alaska. In recent years great strides in research have been made in solving the myriad problems of environmental control required before people raised in the American culture can live and function happily and effectively in the North—somewhat less has been done in solving the problems of the Native in the North. In general the same may be said for education.

Here we are concerned with the matter of science and research in the Arctic as an independent force for development. The Federal Government currently has extensive scientific programs and facilities for Arctic research centered primarily at the University of Alaska, near Fairbanks. A full coordination of these efforts to assist in the economic development of the State would be timely and productive. We have not yet solved or made a serious impact on the price/cost problems that hamper the large-scale development of manufacturing industries employing the basic resources of Alaska. These are stubborn problems that can only be attacked over an extended period of time, and their solution will require research into plants, equipment, and processes that can produce at low cost, as well as low-cost supporting services in the fields of power, transportation, and communications.

In reviewing the problems of scientific research in Alaska, one must review the need for a focal point for scientific and engineering research in the State and the suitability of the State University at Fairbanks for such work. The University is the center of advanced studies in the State presently engaged in major scientific research in areas affecting economic development. The only serious question relating to its future use as a recognized center for Federal efforts in this field involves its long-range suitability for an expanded research effort.

The private university in the State, located in Anchorage, continues to evolve into further serving the needs of Alaska. In addition to

its Liberal Arts and Humanities emphasis the university has recently established a college of business and economics and may next year create a college of nursing. Such growth, while not directly a governmental concern, is indirectly of real significance in aiding the longer term goals of the socio-economic maturation of Alaska and its attendant self-sufficiency. Accordingly, where possible and appropriate, government action should recognize and support the strengthening of higher education offered by Alaska's private university.

While one is actively pursuing the more obvious lines of economic development in Alaska one must remember that the encouragement and elaboration of the scientific and research resource appropriate for the Arctic is of at least equal importance. Perhaps one of the more long term and lasting contributions to development here could come through the enhancing of the scientific effort. One of the advantages of dealing with the scientific dimension is that once a commitment is made to it, things usually "get done"; another is that once the effort is launched, there is a momentum to on-going dividends. The problems of prevailing in the Arctic will yield to science and research, and as a national policy matter we should know as much about a society at the 60th Parallel as anyone else, for we have people and a part of the Republic there.

IV. CONCLUSION

The development problem as regards Alaska properly involves three key objectives: (1) the broadening of the civilian economy away from its present degree of Federal dependence; (2) the achievement of maximum returns from existing expenditures; and (3) the proposing of new, high-yield programs. In this context, the following conclusions flow from the analysis.

First, there is now sufficient economic horsepower to be harnessed in order to drive the Alaskan economy forward in an orderly process of development. The economic and political setting is now such as to be truly in the take-off stage.

Second, reconstruction expenditures have had a powerful, stimulating effect upon the Alaskan economy and have created circumstances especially favorable to further development planning. There is a momentum to development—growth begets growth—and the aftermath of the earthquake catastrophe has presented the outlines of such a phenomenon.

Third, timely and major economic development in Alaska in the national interest continues to require heavy Federal participation at this

Sitka. Ordinances, etc.

Records of the formation of the municipal government in Sitka. Includes the consent of people, preamble, charter, organic act and ordinances. Sitka, November 1876-January 1873. 1 v. (63 p.)

Nome. Police Department.

Police records of complaints, arrests and charges. Nome, 1899-1900 2 v.

Nome. Municipal Court.

Original court docket of Municipal Judge Alonzo Rawson, September 1899-April 1900 and A. S. Kepner, April-May 1900. 1 v.

U. S. Custom's Service. Custom House, Sitka.

Abstracts of hospital and tonnage dues collected at Sitka, 1867. 1 v.

U. S. Custom's Service. Custom House, Sitka.

Abstract of permanent and temporary registers at Sitka, 1867-1868. 1 v.

U. S. Custom's Service Letters, etc. (1867-1914) 259 volumes.

N Probably the most complete collection of Alaska newspapers anywhere, consisting of broken runs and nearly complete runs of most papers. These are now in the process of being microfilmed. Records (mostly newspapers) from the Sitka Archives are held. 513 reels of microfilm.

P Catalogued volumes, averaging 100 8" x 10" photographs per album, 50 plus several thousand miscellaneous uncatalogued photographs

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ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME LIBRARY Juneau, Alaska

U. S. DISTRICT COURT LAW LIBRARY Juneau, Alaska

U. S. BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH LIBRARY
Auke Bay, Alaska

U. S. BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY LIBRARY
Ketchikan, Alaska

B Commissioner's Reports and other earlier fishery documents including reports on Alaska's Fish and Wildlife beginning with 1873 (few missing issues)

P Fishery photographs, principally since 1940, several hundred

ALASKA COURT LIBRARY Fairbanks, Alaska

ARCTIC AEROMEDICAL LABORATORY LIBRARY Fort Wainwright,
Alaska

Z. J. LOUSSAC PUBLIC LIBRARY Anchorage, Alaska

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KEGOAYAH KOZGA PUBLIC LIBRARY Nome, Alaska

SITKA PUBLIC LIBRARY Sitka, Alaska

SHELDON JACKSON JUNIOR COLLEGE LIBRARY Sitka, Alaska

B Sheldon Jackson Alaska Collection, 550 books; Andrews collection (owned by Sitka Public Library Association, Inc., housed in the Sheldon Jackson Junior College Library) 1200 books.

SPECIAL SERVICES POST LIBRARY, FORT RICHARDSON, U. S. Army
Anchorage, Alaska

B 600

GEOPHYSICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
College, Alaska

B 150 Geophysical Institute Reports
32 High Latitude Geophysical Data Series

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA LIBRARY College, Alaska

B 3700 in the Alaska, Arctic, and Antarctic collections

M Geist, Otto W. Papers

Lomen Collection, papers relating to reindeer interests in Alaska
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N All Alaska newspapers 1955 to date
Scattered holdings 1900-1954

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B 5624 including bound Alaska periodicals

M U. S. Customs Service. Custom House, Sitka.

American occupation, August 23, 1867-January 1869. Manuscript record of events preceding and following the transfer of Alaska from Russia to the United States, by William Sumner Dodge and Hiram Ketchum, Jr. 74 p. volume

Journal (diary) of Vladimir Stafeiff, agent of the Western Fur and Trading Company. Reflects activities and observations at Nuchuk, Kodiak, Tyonok and Douglas from 1880-1892. (On Loan) unpub. volume. In Russian.

Innokentii, metropolitan of Moscow, 1797-1879.

Veniminov records, 1821-1840. Includes correspondence relating to the Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska, papers of the Irkutsk Chancery, and Veniminov's account of his trip to California in 1836. 3 volumes. In Russian. Laminated.

Bryant, C. A. (Bert)

"Another Man's Life". This unpublished autobiography tells of life in Michigan, Montana and Alaska. The Alaska period covers 1899-1945 primarily interior Alaska around Eagle, Seldovia and Anchorage. 2 volumes. Typewritten.

Pilz, George E., 1845-

Reminiscences of the Oldest Pioneer Miner in Alaska. (A letter written to James Wickersham) 1922. 31 p. Typewritten.

Eble, Francis X. A.

Diary, 1900-1902. Mr. Eble was a medical corpsman serving in Alaska around St. Michael, Unalakleet, Skagway and other places. The diary includes a description of the expedition putting a Government telegraph between St. Michael and Kaltag. 2 volumes.

Harris, Richard T., d. 1907.

(Diary) Original discovery of the Harris Mining District, Alaska, discovered October 4, 1880 by Richard T. Harris and Joseph Juneau. 81 manuscript.

Journals of the teacher-missionaries at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, Gambell, 1898-1906. 4 volumes manuscript.

Sitka, Mayor's Court.

Record of cases in Mayor's Court, City of Sitka, Territory of Alaska. Record begins December 5, 1867-November 20, 1872. 1 v. (141 p)

Sitka. City Council.

Proceedings and resolutions of the City of Sitka, Territory of Alaska. December 3, 1867-January 8, 1873. 1 v. (171 p.)

stage. This within the context that in the longer term, self-sustaining economic growth is properly a State matter and the present level of Federal participation should ultimately be viewed as transitional.

Fourth, in the United States, planning for economic development is, to the extent practicable, an indirect process of providing incentives and stimulation to private enterprise and investment. In other contexts and other societies, other philosophies of development planning might be selected, of course.

Fifth, the private sector of the Alaskan economy is now and, in the near future, will continue to be based primarily on raw materials and primary products from such resources. While a sophisticated modern commercial service sector is with us in Alaska, there is not the immediate prospect for any advanced manufacturing economy.

Finally, the "Native problem" is better solved by providing opportunities for education and Native participation in the *total* Alaskan economy, than by fostering the development of a *separate* economy for Natives. All forces point toward the wisdom and rightness of working for integration of the Native into a single, but diverse, evolving Alaskan economy through improved education and salable skills.

It is, of course, not surprising that the copious literature in the field of economic development provides a useful framework from which to view Alaska's particular development problems. In many respects it fits the development model—there is a chronic shortage of capital for development and expansion; the economy is narrowly based and dependent on extractive industry; it has a serious "import balance" in its "trade relations"; selective inflation is a problem and modern managerial and marketing methods are relatively unused and there is need for so-called "social overhead capital" (e.g., docks, roads, power) expenditures to help create a climate for development. In other respects Alaska does not very well fit the development model, and it is important that these be recognized—it is underpopulated; it has a heavily transient population; and it is a part of the Republic. Accordingly, it is important to draw on those portions of the literature that are relevant and helpful to the Alaska case and avoid the policy pitfall of straining to make the varied faces of the immediate case fit any particular doctrinal model.

In formulating an approach for development planning in Alaska one issue is whether an intensive or extensive approach is preferable at this point. That is, is it better to select certain key fields, e.g., oil or power, and concentrate resources on their growth to the exclusion of others, or is development best enhanced by spreading resources so as to bring the

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32 High Latitude Geophysical Data Series

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA LIBRARY College, Alaska

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M Geist, Otto W. Papers

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Katherine B. Judson, Subject index of the history of the Pacific Northwest and of Alaska as found in the United States Government documents, congressional series, in the American state papers, and in other documents, 1789-1881. Prepared for Seattle Public Library. (Olympia, 1913).

Anthony T. Kruzas, Directory of special libraries and information centers. (Detroit, Gale Research, 1963).

Charles W. Smith, Pacific Northwest Americana. (Portland, Oregon Historical Society, Binford & Mort, 1950).

However, often these were guides to a particular type of material (i.e., manuscripts only) and did not include others (photograph and map collections, etc.). Usually they treated materials of other regions as well and gave little space to Alaskana. Some are out-of-date. In the area of manuscripts two publications are superlative and generally up-to-date: the Library of Congress coordinates a program of reporting manuscript collections held in American repositories, including its own manuscript collections, and publishes such reports at intervals in

Library of Congress, The national union catalog of manuscript collections. 3 vols. (1959 to date).

The National Archives is preparing a two-volume guide of Alaskan materials in its custody. Only the first volume is to be issued during the Alaska Centennial year. Volume I will cover Alaska-related records of most of the civilian agencies of the federal government in its custody while Volume II will cover records of the remaining civil agencies and of the military agencies, plus an index to both volumes.

National Archives and Records Service, Guide to materials on Alaska in the National Archives. Compiled by Virgil E. Baugh, Archivist. (Volume I scheduled for publication in 1967, Volume II thereafter.)

(For further information see first paragraph under "M" below "National Archives and Records Service, Washington, District of Columbia.")

To the compiler's knowledge, the guide which follows is the only published directory limited to Alaskan materials in the custody of American and Canadian institutional archives and libraries, covering practically all classes of memorabilia. For one year, January to December, 1965, the holdings of three hundred institutions were surveyed. Included were university libraries, public libraries, research libraries, state and federal archives, city and state historical society libraries, and the libraries of state and federal agencies.

CACHES OF ALASKANA

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SOURCES OF ALASKAN HISTORY

ROBERT A. FREDERICK

Historians tend to avoid provincialism. That is, they are not generally interested in the history of a given area, personality, or period unless its consideration has larger meaning in the interpretation of the broad past. Yet the obvious paradox is that without intensive and careful investigation of particular regions around the globe, significant generalizations are difficult.

The study of the Alaskan scene is in its infancy. One of the world's newest laboratories of democratic development, the 49th State is a *tabula rasa* to those who come to this frontier to build a new society as free as possible from the careless exploitation and unwise excesses of the older settled areas. Since the dawn of history some have sought a "promised land" and as much as any other new frontier Alaska presents itself as an opportunity for sensible settlement. American and foreign businessmen, economists, political scientists, politicians, naturalists, geologists, and other scholars are particularly interested in this new land which is relatively free from the traditionalism and fatigue which seems to plague the more heavily populated centers. Their eyes are on Alaska and they are interested in reading of Alaska's past and present as well as her plans for the future.

Increasingly scholars are looking to the Alaskan frontier and other newly developing areas of the world in an attempt to interpret the forces operative in such regions. In a variety of ways the Great Land will appear to historians and other academicians as something of a crucible wherein diverse theories might be tested. Indeed, as one surveys the last two hundred years in this northernmost State, he is reminded of Park-

Robert A. Frederick is professor of History at Alaska Methodist University.

man's pageant of the wilderness; the rise of colonial institutional history; social history; Turner's idea on the influence of the frontier and Webb's elaboration and expansion of it; Beard's economic interpretation, and Morgan Sherwood's recent exposition which argues that Alaska's beginnings are to be seen in beneficent partnership between scientists and members of the military. In many ways, Alaska is a testing ground in our global laboratory. Those participating in the experiment are discovering a new meaning for Alaskan history and new opportunities to relate the region to the national and international community.

The late Hector Chevigny, author of biographies of Nicholas Razanov and Aleksander Baranov and the recently published *Russian America: The Great Alaskan Venture, 1741-1867*, contends that his thirty years of Alaskan and Russian scholarship reveal Russia's exploration of Alaska and subsequent settlement was the catalyst needed to bring about a European interest in the Pacific basin. With Russian involvement, Britain, Spain, the United States, and Germany extended their interests, imperial and commercial, to the Pacific rim and its isles.

Adventurers and administrators of the Russian American Company found the Great Land to be an ethnographic museum with many different indigenous peoples. To these they added Russian culture and religion. With United States ownership came a new migration to Alaska to participate in the harvest and distribution of its vast oil and coal reserves, mineral resources, fisheries and processing trade, and timber industry. In increasing numbers this new land required technologists, skilled labor, bankers, mercantilists, development engineers, social workers, etc. That demand continues.

While the U. S. military has been associated with Alaska since the purchase in 1867, its strategic position today has brought thousands of armed forces specialists, combat troops, and their dependents. Perhaps as much as one-sixth of the state's population falls in this category. These represent an important world-travelled segment which tends to break down provincial barriers particularly as it is well integrated in the population.

In addition to the high mobility of the civilian and military technologists and their families, still another condition forces Alaskans to work with a world-view. It has become an international air crossroads in the jet age. A dozen airlines serve the world through Alaskan cities. It has been said that Alaskans are among the most travelled citizens of the world because of their professional backgrounds and geographic environment. Quite simply, the result of the above factors is the creation

of a highly-mobile diverse people, and a cosmopolitan atmosphere—a new and dynamic state intent upon the rapid and healthy development of its natural and human resources.

Alaska could well prove an important part of the world's future and the United States' relation to it. Not only as a frontier making new records of democratic and commercial achievement but also in our quiet domestic crisis of land use when American foreign policy is largely concerned with Russia and Asia—with the amazing industrial development of a Japan or the political and economic advance of mainland China—Alaska and its Aleutian archipelago offer the western-most position of the New World continents for a Balboan and Herculean effort of commercial cooperation and cultural understanding with the Asian Old World. Though the Alaskan mainland will provide an anchor for the western side of such a bridge, the structure itself will only come as the Great Land's natural and human resources are available to build the span. It will require men and women of extraordinary boldness, creative imagination, and pragmatic temperament.

Yet boldness, imagination, and pragmatism are most effective when exercised with cognizance of the success and failure of former ventures, public and private. A knowledge of the Alaskan past and present should afford counsel and perspective that those who study it or who may live for a time in the Great Land will recognize its relation not only to the national development, that of the North American continent, or even the Pacific basin, but also to the World-at-Large.

The materials described on the following pages constitute part of the treasury of the Alaskan heritage. Among them are to be found reports of the publications, manuscripts, maps, periodicals, and pictorial collections held in American and Canadian archives and libraries. These "caches of Alaskana" are awaiting those who would open them—casual readers, scholars, and others who would learn something of the charm and meaning of the past. For like the natural wealth of her mountains, valleys, forests, and streams, Alaska writing may be unusually rewarding when supplied with the rich resources which are at hand.

Prior to the survey conducted by this compiler, several guides touching such materials had been published. The most notable follow.

Lee Ash, *Subject collections*. (New York, R. R. Bowker, 1961).

Eric Bromberg, *A bibliography of theses and dissertations concerning the Pacific Northwest and Alaska*. (Portland State College, 1949).

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Contributors: articles, photographic essays, and reviews of books on Alaska welcome. A few poems are included in each issue. Payment is in copies only. A self-addressed stamped envelope should be enclosed with submissions. Views expressed by contributors are not necessarily those of the editors nor of any administrator or faculty member of the University, the National Endowment for the Humanities, or the American Historical Association.

These Proceedings of the Conference on Alaskan History were issued as volume III, number 1 of the *Alaska Review*, Fall and Winter 1967-68.

presents TWO **NEW** BOOKS

WE SHALL BE REMEMBERED

EVANGELINE ATWOOD, Lit. D.

"Resettlement," wrote Marquis Childs of the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, "was a cozy conspiracy of goodwill to remake America on a cleaner, truer, more secure pattern." As President Johnson's "Great Society" wages its war on poverty, it is interesting to recall another day, thirty years ago when another President, under a New Deal slogan waged his "war on poverty" by transplanting the poor to new areas where they could make a new start with help from the Federal government. This is the story of one such colonization project — Matanuska Valley — the only one allocated to Alaska. It represented a social experiment unique in American history. It involved the question of whether or not the Federal government could take a heterogeneous group of farmers, weld them into a permanent cooperative body, and make them eager to sacrifice personal initiative and interest for the common good. Would security offered by a paternalistic government prove to be a tolerable alternative to individualism? Would the communal system be more appealing than competitive free enterprise? Thirty years of retrospection provides some answers to these questions in the story of 202 poverty-stricken families who were moved in 1935 from their homes in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan to faraway Alaska to start life anew.

Born into the famous pioneer Rasmuson family of Southeastern Alaska, the author has maintained a deep interest in the history of the Territory and State. A social caseworker in Springfield, Illinois and Worcester, Massachusetts, during the 1930's, Evangeline Atwood returned to Alaska where her husband became editor and publisher of the *Anchorage Times*. In June, 1967, the University of Alaska conferred upon the author the honorary degree, Doctor of Letters for her historical achievement. Her books include *Eighty-three Years of Neglect* (1950), *Anchorage: All-America City* (1957), and *We Shall Be Remembered* (1966).

1966 191 pages Illustrations, Bibliography, Appendices, Index \$4.95

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ARTHUR W. WOLENBEN III
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Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Western Star by Stephen Vincent Benet
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Translation of lines from "Autumn"
from the *Poems, Prose and Plays of Pushkin*. Copyright 1936 by Random House, Incorporated.

Front Cover

Plate 71. Mask. Spirit of a Dead Man. Tlingit. Reprinted from *Native Arts of the Pacific Northwest*, from the Rasmussen Collection of the Portland Art Museum. Introductory text by Robert Tyler Davis, with the permission of the publishers, Stanford University Press. Copyright 1949 by the Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

Back Cover

Plate 48. The good shaman of paired good-and-bad shaman masks used in a King Island dance. Reprinted from *Eskimo Masks: Art and Ceremony*. Text by Dorothy Jean Ray, photographs by Alfred A. Blaker, with the permission of the publisher, the University of Washington Press. Copyright 1967 by the University of Washington Press.

THE CONFERENCE ON ALASKAN HISTORY

In the spring of 1966, Morgan Sherwood suggested that Alaska might celebrate its Purchase Centennial most appropriately with a conference on Alaskan history. An Alaskan by birth, Sherwood spent his youth in the Great Land. Later he attended the University of California at Berkeley where he completed his Ph.D. in history. From Berkeley he went to the University of Cincinnati's department of history and is now with the University of California at Davis. Two books plus numerous articles on Alaskan history attest his conviction that the region is long overdue for serious research and writing.

The idea of a conference appealed to everyone. From Boulder, Colorado, where I was on sabbatical leave, I wrote Orcutt W. Frost, Jr., Dean of the College of Liberal Arts (AMU) and editor of the *Alaska Review*, forwarding Sherwood's proposal with suggestions. The plan quickly won support of AMU's President Frederick P. McGinnis, and in the following months ideas were exchanged between Anchorage, Alaska; Davis, California; and Boulder, Colorado. In July, 1966, the proposal for funding was submitted to Robert H. Walker, Director of the Division of Educational and Special Projects, National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, Washington, D.C. At the same time the project was discussed with Robert L. Zangrando, Director of the Service Center for Teachers of History and Assistant Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association. The proposal received the endorsement and active support of Senator E. L. (Bob) Bartlett and Senator Ernest Gruening. With the first month of the Purchase Centennial came approval and financial participation by the National Foundation and the American Historical Association.

Conference objectives were clearly challenging: to evaluate Alaskan historical scholarship; to clarify the status of Alaskan history for public school teachers and encourage closer attention to historical scholarship by social studies instructors in general; to indicate opportunities for research, study, and publication; to stimulate, in Alaska, an interest in Alaskan history by introducing principal historians to Alaskans and invited public officials; to encourage additional research

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and writing in Alaskan history nationally, through publication of the proceedings of the conference; to acquaint students of Alaskan history with at least a part of the State's natural and cultural environment; and to acquaint historians of Alaska with each other. If met, the results would be a living memorial to the Purchase Centennial.

Through his acquaintance with anthropologists, economists, and historians of Alaska and the American West, Sherwood brought together on the Alaska Methodist University campus a distinguished group of specialists: Jeannette Paddock Nichols (University of Pennsylvania), Don E. Dumond (University of Oregon), Donald R. Ellegood (University of Washington), Ernest Gruening (United States Senate), Ted C. Hinckley (San Jose State College), Rodman W. Paul (California Institute of Technology), Richard A. Pierce (Queen's University), George W. Rogers (University of Alaska) Stuart Ramsay Tompkins (University of Oklahoma, emeritus), James W. VanStone (Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago), and William H. Wilson (University of Alaska now North Texas State University).

The grant from the National Foundation allowed forty stipends for teacher participants. Chester E. Youngblood and William H. Wilson of the University of Alaska served on the Selection Committee with Chester C. Frisbie and M. David Yamamoto of Alaska Methodist University. Teacher participants with stipends were resident teachers in Alaskan schools who planned to remain in the state for the 1967-68 school year and whose assignment treated some area of history or related responsibility.

The Conference convened on the evening of June 8, 1967, with a banquet in the AMU Student Center. The banquet address was delivered by Senator Ernest Gruening who with his brilliant political career has been a pioneer in the writing of Alaska history. The two days following, June 9 and 10, papers were read before the Conference which was open to the public. With the exception of Senator Gruening's address all of the papers are printed here.

Although for a time these proceedings will keep the insights of Alaskan specialists before us, members of the Conference and especially its director will not forget the debt they owe AMU students and staff members who made all welcome, comfortable, and cared for the "mechanics" which such a venture necessitates. Special gratitude is expressed to Harold E. Springer, (Business Manager), Betty Connolly (Social Director), Patricia James (Food Services), Gordon Whittier (Buildings and Grounds), Gretchen Suber (Director of Residence), Kathryn Springer (Bookstore), Detta Stark (Switchboard), Crandall Randall (Audio Visual Services), Fred Miner (Student Assistant), and Susan Dickerson

PROCEEDINGS of the CONFERENCE on ALASKAN HISTORY

Sponsored by the

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

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ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY
DIRECTOR AND EDITOR

AMU CAMPUS

JUNE 8-10, 1967

The first law of history is not to dare to tell a lie; the second is not to fear to tell the truth; besides, let the historian be beyond all suspicion of favoring or hating anyone whomsoever.

— Pope Leo XIII
 Upon opening the Vatican Archives
 to scholars of the World
 August 18, 1883

Many of the views which have been advanced are highly speculative, and some no doubt will prove erroneous; but I have in every case given the reasons which have led me to one view rather than to another. It seemed worth while to try how far the principle of evolution would throw light on some of the more complex problems in the natural history of man. False facts are highly injurious to the progress of science, for they often endure long; but false views, if supported by some evidence, do little harm, for every one takes a salutary pleasure in proving their falseness: and when this is done, one path toward error is closed and the road to truth is often at the same time opened.

— Charles Darwin
 General Summary and Conclusion
The Descent of Man 1871

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