

and fully capable of adjusting their own affairs, through their representative body. Under the Organic Act creating a Legislative Assembly in the Territory of Alaska, to confer Legislative power thereon, and for other purposes, we, the people of Alaska did not have the powers of legislation through the above mentioned Enabling Act that all other Territorial people of the United States have enjoyed.

We therefore, pray for the fuller rights conferred upon the people of other Territories by the several Acts of Congress pertaining thereto. In other words, we most earnestly pray that Congress amend the Alaska Territorial Enabling Act to the end that the people of Alaska, through their representatives, may have the power to enact laws as fully as the people of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Oklahoma and many other Territories in the United States have enjoyed, and that of Porto Rico and the Philippines have, of the outlying Territories.

The people of Alaska understand that the President of the United States is heartily in favor of granting the request herein set forth.

And we, your memorialists, will ever pray.

Adopted by the House April 22, 1919.

Adopted by the Senate March 29, 1919.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 6

TO THE HONORABLE HENRY L. MEYERS, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA:

SIR:

Your memorialists the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska in session assembled would respectfully represent that

WHEREAS, in the closing days of the 65th Congress, a bill (H. R. 12210) entitled "An Act to extend the homestead laws and to regulate the sale and entry of public lands along the shore of navigable waters in Alaska," came up for passage in the U. S. Senate but failed to pass that body by reason of limited time and the urgency of other measures; and

WHEREAS, this measure was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Chas. Sulzer, Delegate from Alaska, and its passage recommended by the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture; and

WHEREAS, the people of Alaska have long urged the enactment of a law whereby the reserved, alternate, 80 rod sections of land adjoining navigable waters might be opened to entry; and

WHEREAS, we have noted with appreciation the interest you have shown in the passage of the measure above referred to;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Alaska Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that we respectfully request the Honorable U. S. Senator herewith addressed to urge the passage of a similar measure in the 66th Congress.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the Senate March 26, 1919.

Passed the House April 4, 1919.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 7

THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE UNITED STATES, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
AND THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in fourth regular session assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly represent:

1. That it is evident from the lifelong observations and experiences of well disposed citizens and we, your memorialists, believe that unless the present "general regulations" as published by the Department of Commerce, January 14, 1919, for the preservation of salmon in Alaska waters be strictly enforced and other laws and regulations added thereto, the supply of salmon in Alaska waters will become depleted.

2. That there should be a closed season of fifteen days for all varieties of salmon at the latter end of the red and pink salmon run, so as to allow the late run of red and pink salmon to reach their spawning ground unmolested, and that no red or pink salmon should be taken after the said closed period of fifteen days except with hook and line.

3. That the fishing of cohoes and dog salmon be resumed after the closed period of fifteen days, these varieties running later, and in the rainy season of the year are amply protected by the above regulations, and under the present law, if properly enforced.

4. That, the run of red and pink salmon vary considerably in time, in the different sections of Alaska therefor it should be ascertained by the Bureau of Fisheries, when the closed season for the different localities should commence; and zones or districts should be established throughout the