

two schools operated by the Bureau in the Territory designed to teach manual training to the natives while dozens of such schools should be maintained;

In that the Alaskan native is in many ways a child; He is inclined to be improvident spending the money earned in the fishing season in a short time and meeting the severe winters utterly unprepared as to food or clothing. The game laws require them to take out licenses to trap and forbid them to kill game out of season. As a consequence every community in Alaska is met with the problem of taking care of these wards of the Government for whom the Government does not provide, a burden which falls heavily upon the resident Alaskan in most cases none too well provided with funds, himself.

WHEREFORE: Your memorialist prays:

I.

That the insufficient force of doctors and nurses in the Territory be at least doubled;

II.

That hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis be established at Nome, Anchorage, Juneau and Ketchikan.

III.

That the number of manual training schools be increased to at least twenty and that manual training be made a major part of the curriculum of every school operated by the Bureau of Education.

IV.

That the Government provide funds sufficient to take care of indigent natives.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

Passed the House, March 26, 1929.

Passed the Senate, April 27, 1929.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 2.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

Your memorialist, the Legislature of Alaska, respectfully represents:

That Yukon River affords the most convenient and economical means of transportation throughout the entire length of the Interior of Alaska, and its navigability is indispensable to the development of the Territory.

That the navigable channel at the mouth of the river changes position during the break-up season every spring, and each private ship owner is at present forced to expend his own time and labor each year in searching for the new channel, a condition which causes unnecessary delay and expense.

WHEREFORE, YOUR memorialist most respectfully urges that your Department take the necessary steps to annually locate the navigable channel at the mouth of Yukon River and mark the same as early as possible each spring.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

Passed the House, April 2, 1929.

Passed the Senate, April 11, 1929.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 3.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialist the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska respectfully represent; that

Whereas, the last sentence of Section 8 of the Act of January 13, 1925, known as the Alaska Game Law, provides as follows:

“Land fur-bearing or game animals which escape from captivity, unless re-captured by the owners, and all fur and game animals hereafter introduced into Alaska are declared to be wild fur-bearing or game animals and shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.”

And whereas, this sentence has been construed by the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture to mean that after a fur-bearing or game animal has escaped from captivity it may be captured and killed by anybody even though the owner may be in pursuit of it or have means for securing its return into captivity,

And whereas, such construction of this statute operates as an invitation to evil minded persons to assist such animals to escape from captivity;

NOW, THEREFORE, your memorialist respectfully urges that the provisions of the statute in question be so amended that the owner may retain property in fur-bearing or game

animals which may have escaped from captivity so long as he shall be in pursuit of them and until he shall have abandoned them.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

Passed the House, April 11, 1929.

Passed the Senate, April 20, 1929.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 4.

TO THE ALASKA BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS AND
THE TERRITORIAL BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS
FOR ALASKA:

YOUR MEMORIALIST, THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA, EARNESTLY AND RESPECTFULLY REQUEST:

That in the development of the road systems in the Anchorage and Matanuska agricultural districts, such development shall as far as practicable tend toward the connection of these communities by an automobile road.

Passed the House, April 2, 1929.

Passed the Senate, April 10, 1929.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 5.

TO THE HONORABLE POSTMASTER GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represent:

That there are several settlements on the Alaska Peninsula at the present time without any postal facilities for communication, that the maintenance of monthly mail routes to connect these various settlements with some ocean port at which mail steamers regularly call is of the greatest importance for the development of the Alaska Peninsula and its industries.

NOW, THEREFORE, your memorialists respectfully urge that your department investigate the situation to determine the most feasible method for supplying the needs of postal

facilities on the Alaska Peninsula, and that meanwhile and as soon as possible a monthly mail route be established between Sand Point and Herendeen Bay over Bulbou Bay.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the House, April 4, 1929.

Passed the Senate, April 13, 1929.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 6.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS,
ASSEMBLED:

Your Memorialist, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represents:

That the construction and existence of a highway for automobile travel between Seattle, Washington and Fairbanks, Alaska, passing through British Columbia and Yukon Territory, would be of great benefit to both the United States and Canada, and your memorialist prays that appropriate steps be taken by the Government of the United States looking to the appointment of a Commission or other representatives by the Canadian Government to confer with the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska (War Department) on the subject of the said proposed international road, and plans for its construction.

That Alaska, with an area of approximately one-fifth that of the continental United States awaits further development. The means of transportation in the Territory are still inadequate although its coasts are visited by oceangoing ships, its interior is penetrated for a distance by railroads and its rivers in their circuitous courses afford access to an additional portion of its vast domain.

Stretching from Alaska's eastern boundary to the northern boundary of the United States are the Yukon Territory and British Columbia, also largely undeveloped for a major portion of their enormous extent. The over-land distance from Fairbanks, the geographic center of Alaska, to Seattle via the Yukon Territory and British Columbia is approximately eighteen hundred miles. Along this distance nine hundred miles of automobile roads have been constructed and there are two hundred miles of wagon road which can easily be brought

up to the standard of an automobile highway. The distance of seven hundred miles remaining presents no serious construction difficulties; it is estimated that a gravel-surfaced road sixteen feet wide can be built for Seven Million Dollars. A highway for automobile travel extending from Seattle to Fairbanks through the great frontiers of Canada and the United States will furnish both these countries with additional means for exploring their great undeveloped mineral wealth; it will provide an opportunity for hundreds of thousands to satisfy their ambition for auto travel through one of nature's most scenic wonderlands; it will bring prosperity to British Columbia, the Yukon Territory and Alaska; and at the same time bring rich returns both to Canada and the United States for their investment; it will be the line of travel over which, by airplane, a new and valuable commerce with Asia may be established and maintained.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

Passed the House, April 12, 1929.

Passed the Senate, April 17, 1929.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 8.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represents: that

WHEREAS, bills were incurred by the Eighth Session of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, as follows:

J. B. Burford & Co.	\$266.23
Morris Construction Co.	75.25
Alaska Electric Light & Power Co.	6.60
John Harris	15.50

For mileage due members because of a deficiency in the appropriation for this item for the 1927 Session and which is still unpaid as the Attorney General rules that S 4257 does not cover the authorization for mileage	280.70
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which are just and proper charges for services rendered and material supplied, and for which payment has not been made,

NOW, THEREFORE, your memorialist respectfully urges that these bills be given your careful consideration and that means be provided for their payment.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

Passed the House, April 17, 1929.

Passed the Senate, April 24, 1929.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 9.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialists, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in Ninth Regular Session assembled, do most respectfully represent that:

WHEREAS, mining is the basic industry of the Territory of Alaska and upon which a high percentage of the population, trades and traffic of the Territory are directly or indirectly dependent; and,

WHEREAS, approximately 95 per cent of the area of Alaska is public land largely under the jurisdiction and control of the Interior Department and the development and utilization of the mineral resources within which are matters of concern and responsibility on the part of the Government of the United States, and,

WHEREAS, these vast areas of public land are not subject to taxation by the Territory of Alaska and therefor yield no revenue to the Territorial Treasury; and,

WHEREAS, there is a large area of undeveloped mineral land tributary to the Government-owned Alaska Railroad and we feel that every encouragement should be given to further the development of the mineral resources of this region, particularly since from this source the Alaska Railroad must derive its tonnage; and,

WHEREAS, the future development of the agricultural industry of the Interior of Alaska depends almost entirely on the development of the mining industry; and,

WHEREAS, it is of the utmost importance in the continued growth of the mining industry that authentic information be secured and disseminated as to the economic importance and

commercial availability of the mineral resources of the Territory and as to the extent and significance of the development of such resources, and that all possible assistance be given to prospectors in their search for and development of valuable mineral substances and in making contact with prospective investors in mining prospects; and

WHEREAS, we are informed that such important mining States of the West as California and Idaho and also the Province of British Columbia in Canada, realizing the importance to their mining industries of services such as those above outlined, maintain and liberally support extensive organizations in the form of mining bureaus and departments charged with the duty of gathering such data and rendering such services and we believe such services are of equal or even greater importance in Alaska; and,

WHEREAS, during each of the past two biennia the Territory of Alaska has appropriated \$20,000 as a fund to assist in defraying the field and office expenses of mining engineers of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey assigned by the Interior Department to duty in Alaska for the purposes of making mining investigations, assisting prospectors, and the inspection of mines under the direction of the Supervising Mining Engineer for those bureaus in Alaska; and,

WHEREAS, from the year 1922 to July 1, 1925, the said Bureau of Mines assigned to duty in Alaska three mining engineers besides the Supervising Mining Engineer and allotted for their salaries and expenses in making such mining investigations the sum appropriated by the Congress for such work in the amount of \$22,000 per annum, as a result of which very valuable service was rendered to the mining industry of Alaska; and

WHEREAS, on July 1, 1925, the engineers and funds available for making mining investigations and conducting mine inspection in Alaska were transferred from the Bureau of Mines to the Geological Survey, since which time the appropriations and funds allotted thereunder and the personnel of engineers assigned to making mining investigations, assisting prospectors, and conducting mine inspection in Alaska from time to time have been reduced and curtailed until the sum so allotted for such work now amounts to only \$4,500 per annum and part of the services of the Supervising Mining Engineer, who has other important duties, are alone available for such work within the entire Territory, and a large part of the

funds appropriated by the Territory to assist in defraying the field and office expenses of this important work have remained unexpended on account of the removal by the Government of three engineers as above recited, and the appropriation thereof has thereby been rendered futile and of no avail; and

WHEREAS, the services of at least two additional mining engineers are urgently necessary in order to properly and effectively conduct mining investigations, assist prospectors, and conduct mine inspection in the Territory, and the Territory is willing to continue to appropriate as heretofore its proper share of the expense of such services other than salaries;

NOW, THEREFORE, we your memorialists earnestly urge your Honorable Body to appropriate sufficient funds to pay the salaries and a reasonable proportion of the expenses of two additional mining engineers and that the proper departmental executive officers be authorized and directed to assign and maintain such engineers in Alaska for the purpose of performing the duties necessary in adequately carrying on the work hereinbefore described; and that the said departmental executive officers be further authorized to cooperate with the Territory of Alaska in conducting said work.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

Passed the House, April 18, 1929.

Passed the Senate, April 29, 1929.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 10.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully represents:

That there are approximately three hundred Indians living at Metlakatla, Alaska, who were born in Canada and who came to Alaska upon the invitation of the United States with Father Duncan during the year 1887; and, who, by reason of foreign birth are ineligible to citizenship under the existing laws; and,

Whereas, said Indians are well educated and splendid residents of the Territory of Alaska who have raised their children in said Territory who are actually citizens of the United States; and,