

committee has reported favorably to an amendment of the law in this respect;

NOW, THEREFORE, We, your Memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, most respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to enact the said H. R. 87, of the present session of Congress into law.

AND YOUR MEMORIALIST WILL EVER PRAY.

Passed by the House, March 3, 1941.

Passed by the Senate, March 10, 1941.

---

### HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 16

TO THE HONORABLE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE HONORABLE HAROLD L. ICKES, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, TO THE HONORABLE CLAUDE R. WICKARD, SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE AND TO THE HONORABLE ANTHONY J. DIMOND, DELEGATE FROM ALASKA TO CONGRESS:

Your Memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in Fifteenth Regular Session assembled, respectfully represents;

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, and the Chief Executive of the Nation, His Excellency, the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, have expressed deep interest in the need for the development of Alaska's great natural resources; and,

WHEREAS, since 1937, that interest has been demonstrated by studies by experts representing several Federal government departments and agencies directed toward land use and land classification, industrial and manufacturing possibilities; and,

WHEREAS, Alaska realizes the value of such studies and has, through its own departments and agencies co-operated fully in these activities; and,

WHEREAS, the need for such development in connection with the over-expanding national defense program in the Territory, makes it more vital for such development to be intensified; and,

WHEREAS, such development has been and is being hampered by the long-standing practice of withdrawals from public oc-

cupancy and use of both land and resources and the indiscriminate establishment of reservations which bar such development and discourage the investment of private capital in business and industry; and,

WHEREAS, such glaring examples are the Tetlin Indian Reservation, created by Executive Order of Honorable Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, dated June 10, 1930, which has had the effect of discouraging prospecting and mining in a large area, to the disadvantage of both national and territorial interests; the creation of national monuments in the Mount Katmai area and the Glacier Bay districts, which have merely locked up vast acreages without any efforts by the responsible agencies to make them accessible to the general public for recreational purposes; the temporary withdrawal of 500 square miles in the vicinity of Eklutna by the Secretary of the Interior, which includes 25 miles of public highways on the route between Anchorage and Palmer and public school lands granted to the Territory of Alaska by Congress; and of which withdrawals and reservations have been made without regard for the equity held by homesteaders and other settlers on the land who have been forced to appeal to Congress for relief and adjudications of their claims; and,

WHEREAS, the wise utilization of the nation's wealth does not necessarily consist of withdrawing lands and resources as a reservoir for the future while the resources of the rest of the country are being depleted, but rather in the balanced development of all sections; and,

WHEREAS, there is a strong trend toward planned economy for the whole nation, which, together with national defense and other factors, makes this a critical time for vigorous action by the Congress and the National Administration to adopt a policy of immediate and fullest orderly utilization of Alaska's natural resources for the following reasons:

1. Producers of manufactured goods in the States need a greater domestic market;
2. Alaska is capable of becoming a much greater market demanding larger and larger quantities of such goods. What is needed to bring about this is realization of its economic possibilities;
3. The needed development is being seriously retarded by reservation withdrawals, numerous and overlapping bureaucratic control, and doubt and uncertainty created in private investors by threats of more extensive withdrawals;