

orable separation and do not have the intention of remaining in the Territory, the qualifications shall be those contained in Section 4, (a) and an additional requirement of five years residence in the Territory immediately prior to the time of induction.

Limitation for former residents.

Section 3. EMERGENCY CLAUSE. An emergency is hereby declared to exist and this Act shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Approved March 23, 1949.

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## CHAPTER 88

### AN ACT

[H. B. 97]

To amend the Property Tax Act identified as H. B. No. 2 of the Nineteenth Session, by providing a clause pertaining to tax on boats by amending Section 3 of said Act.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:*

Section 1. Section 3 of the Alaska Property Tax Act which was House Bill No. 2 of this session of the Legislature, is hereby amended by adding thereto at the end thereof the following language:

With respect to any boat or vessel engaged in marine service on a commercial basis and subject to the provisions of this Act, the owner of said boat or vessel may elect:

(a) To pay the tax levied hereunder on such boat or vessel on the basis of the value thereof as defined herein, or,

Formula for  
tonnage tax.

(b) To pay \$4.00 per net ton of such vessel's registered tonnage, but in any event the amount payable hereunder, for each such boat or vessel, shall not be less than \$20.00 per annum.

Approved March 23, 1949.

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## CHAPTER 89

### AN ACT

[H. B. 81]

To increase the amount of damages in actions for wrongful death, and amending Sec. 61-7-3 ACLA 1949.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska:*

Section 1. Sec. 61-7-3 ACLA 1949 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Who may sue  
for wrongful  
death.

Sec. 61-7-3. ACTION FOR WRONGFUL DEATH: DISPOSITION OF AMOUNT RECOVERED. When the death of a person is caused by the wrongful act or omission of another, the personal representatives of the former may maintain an action therefore against the latter, if the former might have maintained an action, had he lived, against the latter for an injury done by the same act or omission. Such action shall be commenced within two years after the death, and the damages therein shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars, and the amount recovered, if any, shall be exclusively for the benefit of the decedent's husband or wife and children when he or she leaves

Time and damage  
limit.