

or desirable. The committee strongly recommends that no further legislation be enacted for the outright suspension of annual assessment-work requirements either for the current period or for future years, periods of national emergency excepted.

"The committee is also of the opinion that further extensions of time for the performance of such annual assessment-work should not be granted unless there is a showing of most unusual circumstances or the existence of a national emergency; and"

WHEREAS, your Memorialist believes that both the existence of "most unusual circumstances" and a "national emergency" exist, because of the present unsettled conditions in Korea and elsewhere throughout the World; and that Alaska, because of the defense effort being made in Alaska, is particularly affected thereby.

Now, therefore, your Memorialist, the Senate of the Twentieth Regular Session of the Alaska Legislature earnestly requests that the Congress of the United States, through the Senate and House of Representatives, take immediate steps to suspend annual assessment-work requirements on unpatented mining claims in Alaska for the assessment year commencing July 1, 1949; and for succeeding assessment years during continuance of the present unsettled conditions in Alaska because of the National emergency.

AND YOUR MEMORIALIST WILL EVER PRAY.

Passed by the Senate, February 9, 1951.

Approved by the Governor February 13, 1951.

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## SENATE MEMORIAL NO. 2

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES  
SENATE REPRESENTING EACH OF THE 48 STATES:

Your Memorialist, the Senate of the Territory of Alaska, in Twentieth Session assembled, respectfully represents:

THAT WHEREAS, the people of Alaska, as loyal and patriotic citizens of the United States of America, are much concerned over the serious plight confronting our country's productive capacity in the light of current and future availability of certain critical materials and resources required by the nation's industrial machine, both for defense and civilian productions, during the existing national emergency; and

WHEREAS, members of the Senate of the Twentieth Territorial Legislature, as well as the respective Territorial resource and development agencies, are most anxious to see that the Territory of Alaska contribute its utmost to America's stock-piles for world freedom and the National defense efforts; and

WHEREAS, Alaska, under its Territorial status, has no control whatsoever over its resources; and

WHEREAS, it has been demonstrated, both now and during World War II and the immediate postwar era, that few Federal Government officials—those charged with administration of Alaska's resources, as well as the National defense production program—possess a realistic understanding of the Territory's capabilities when it comes to furnishing the United States with essential materials in times of National necessity, some of the Federal agencies considering Territorial departments inferior in both rank and ability to evaluate correctly Alaska's natural wealth and development possibilities; and

WHEREAS, investigations by Territorial resources and development agencies reveal that Alaska contains an abundance of natural resources, including large potentials of timber, fishery products, strategic and critical minerals, furs and waterpower; and

WHEREAS, it is our belief that Alaska producers and manufacturers should have equal opportunity with their respective counterparts in the continental United States to submit bids for such commodities as they may be able to produce, including timber products (cellulose pulp, lumber, structural timber, piling, and a wide variety of manufactured wood items of Sitka spruce, hemlock, red and yellow cedar and birch, etc.); fishery products (canned, frozen and fresh); raw mineral ores (copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, mercury, antimony, chromite, nickel, etc.); raw and manufactured fur products (warm, cold-weather clothing, Arctic footwear, etc.); aluminum and other light metals through utilization of large, low-cost hydroelectric power potentials; and

WHEREAS, there are in Alaska a large number of boat building shops, marine railways, marine repair shops, machine shops, wood-working shops and other industrial enterprises which could and should be permitted to participate in the national defense production program; and

WHEREAS, the record of a number of Federal resources as well as National defense production agencies respecting Alaska and its ability to produce reveals:

- (1) THAT, although the annual demand for timber to be used in Alaska's construction program exceeds one-hundred million board feet measure, the actual cut is less than fifty-five million owing to discrimination exercised by Federal Government agencies against Alaska mill operators: (Example: The Army Engineers Depot in Anchorage recently purchased seven million feet of lumber outside of Alaska without even asking Alaska mills for bids, at a cost of about \$70,000 over Alaska mill prices. The payroll loss to Alaska on this one contract amounted to \$500,000.);
- (2) THAT, owing to the manner in which specifications are drawn Alaska mills currently are being deprived of the opportunity of bidding on lumber contracts involving twenty million board feet.
- (3) THAT, attempts by an Alaska timber operator early in 1951 to establish a plywood plant to produce a material critically needed in Alaska and elsewhere were blocked because of inability to obtain a favorable plant site from the Federal Government;
- (4) THAT, Alaska mining operators desiring to furnish stocks of antimony, mercury and tungsten have been unable to do so owing to confusion surrounding program of the Defense Minerals Administration in Alaska;
- (5) THAT, until the above-mentioned program is administered realistically by persons having a full and intimate rather than cursory knowledge of Alaska's resources and development problems deposits of other strategic and critical minerals will remain unworked, no matter how pressing the need for those minerals in the United States;

- (6) THAT, despite the expenditure of millions of dollars by those agencies for investigations since the end of World War II, results have been so inconclusive as to be of little or no assistance to potential mining operators;
- (7) THAT, despite the national need for chromite, more than six thousand tons of chromite ore, purchased by the Government during World War II at a cost of \$250,726, never has been shipped to the United States, and lies deserted on a Kenai Peninsula beach;
- (8) THAT, attempts by the Territory of Alaska to obtain advice and information and direction, pertaining to the Territory's desire to play its part in the national emergency by contributing resources to America's stock-piles, from the Office of Defense Mobilization and National Security Resources Board have been unsuccessful; and

WHEREAS, we feel that in the past there has been a disposition to regard transportation between the United States and Alaska as a somewhat greater problem than between various continental points, and that this disposition has led to reluctance on the part of the Federal Government to use Alaska's economic machine as much as it ought to be used when national necessity requires, despite the fact:

- (1) THAT, Alaska is served from California and Oregon by Coastwise Lines to Gulf of Alaska ports, and from Seattle to all Alaska ports by the Alaska Steamship Company, and from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Southeastern Alaska ports by Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Steamship Companies;
- (2) THAT, from Seattle to Ketchikan it is only two days running time, to Juneau, three days, and to Seward, five days;
- (3) THAT, by utilizing the port of Haines, where large terminal dock facilities are scheduled for construction, for transshipment of materials from Interior Alaska, appreciable savings in distance and time can be achieved;
- (4) THAT, by utilizing the northwestern terminus of the Canadian National Railway at Prince Rupert, B. C. (developed as a port of embarkation by the U. S. Army dur-

ing World War II) the distance and transportation time between Alaska and the midwestern and eastern states is reduced considerably;

WHEREAS, an attitude of "indefensibility" concerning Alaska, accompanied by a reluctance to see major developments occur in the Territory of Alaska, prevails in the National Security Resources Board by those who led the drive to remove defense industries from the Pacific Northwest for the identical reasons of "indefensibility" some two years ago; and

WHEREAS, it is most unlikely, owing to the negative approach regarding utilization of Alaska's resources expressed by defense production and procurement agencies, that the Territory of Alaska will be given the opportunity to directly associate its productive capacity with the national effort unless significant changes are made in present departmental policies;

NOW THEREFORE, your Memorialist, the Senate of the Territory of Alaska, in Twentieth Session assembled, respectfully urges the Honorable Members of the Senate of the United States to examine the policies of the national defense production and procurement agencies respecting Alaska with the view of designating wherever possible Territorial resource and development agencies, departments which fully understand Alaska's production capabilities and sincerely are interested in the Territory's development, as Alaska representatives of the respective agencies of the national defense production and procurement program, including the Defense Fisheries Administration, Defense Minerals Administration, Defense Production Agency, Emergency Procurement Service, Office of Military Procurement and the National Security Resources Board.

AND YOUR MEMORIALIST WILL EVER PRAY.

Passed by the Senate, February 28, 1951.

Approved by the Governor, March 2, 1951.

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#### SENATE MEMORIAL NO. 4

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE; DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE MOBILIZA-