

Marshal, defining offenses and prescribing penalties; and declaring an emergency.

(S. B. 87)

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

Section 1. Chapter 66, SLA 1955, is hereby amended by adding the following section:

Section 10. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act or the published rules and regulations or orders, promulgated thereunder and from which no appeal has been taken within thirty (30) days after the issuance of a final order, shall severally for each and every such violation, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person aggrieved by the Fire Marshal's issuance of a final order may appeal to the District Court

within thirty (30) days after the issuance of such an order. The imposition of one penalty for any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time and when not otherwise specified, each ten (10) days that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

The application of the above penalty shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

Sec. 2. An emergency is hereby declared to exist and this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after the date of its passage and approval.

Approved March 28, 1957

CHAPTER 114

AN ACT

Relating to prohibiting employment discrimination; amending Subsection 5 of Sec. 3, Ch. 18, SLA 1953; and repealing and re-enacting Secs. 1 and 10 of Ch. 18, SLA 1953.

(S. B. 94)

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

Section 1. Section 1 of Ch. 18, SLA 1953 is hereby repealed and re-enacted to read as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, employer, employee, labor organization, employment agency or other person or persons to discriminate in the

employment of any person because of race, religion, color or national origin.

Sec. 2. Subsection 5 of Section 3 of Ch. 18, SLA 1953 is hereby amended to read as follows:

5. The term "employer" does not include a club exclusively social, or a fraternal, charitable, educational or religious association or corporation, if such a club, association or corporation is not organized for private profit.

Sec. 3. Sec. 10 of Ch. 18, SLA

1953 is hereby repealed and re-enacted to read as follows:

Section 10. Any person, employer, employee, labor organization, employment agency or person or persons violating this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment in the federal jail for a period not to exceed 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved March 28, 1957

CHAPTER 115

AN ACT

Relating to the legitimization of children; repealing and re-enacting Section 21-3-3, ACLA 1949, as amended by Chapter 57, SLA 1951.

(S. B. 96)

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

Section 1. Section 21-3-3, ACLA 1949, as amended by Chapter 57, SLA 1951, is hereby repealed and re-enacted to read as follows:

Section 21-3-3. Legitimization

(1) **By Subsequent Marriage:** (2) **By Words or Conduct:** (3) **By Writing: Substitute Birth Certificate: Sealing Original Records and Papers and Recording Substitute Certificate.** Every child born out of wedlock in Alaska, heretofore or hereafter, shall be legitimized and considered the heir of the father who (1) shall subsequently intermarry with the mother of the child; or (2) shall be adjudged to be the father by

a United States Commissioner, acting in the capacity of an ex officio probate judge or justice of the peace, or higher court of competent jurisdiction, upon evidence that the alleged father: (a) so conducts and bears himself toward the child, either by word or act, as to give rise to the general belief in the community that the child is his, and such conduct and general belief may be construed by the court to constitute evidence of paternity; or (b) in writing recognized himself to be the father of such child. Extrinsic evidence may be employed by the court to show intent when indefinite, ambiguous, or uncertain terms are used.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics,