

certificates of birth and death during the preceding calendar month, which account shall be audited by the Registrar, and if approved by him, shall be paid from the funds of Alaska. For each certificate of birth, death or stillbirth occurring within Alaska, and not previously recorded, properly completed, signed, and filed with the United

States Commissioner within a time limit prescribed by the Registrar, the person signing and filing such certificate shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar (\$1.00), upon presentation to the Registrar of a statement therefor. This does not apply to such certificates filed by a physician or nurse in the course of his or her duties as prescribed in this Act.

Approved March 29, 1957

CHAPTER 128

AN ACT

Relating to the right of an arrested prisoner to immediate visitation; amending Section 66-5-34, ACLA 1949.

(H. B. 185)

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

Section 1. Section 66-5-34, ACLA 1949, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 66-5-34. Time of Taking Prisoner Before Magistrate: Application of Requirement: Attorney Visiting Prisoner: Duty to Allow Visitation: Penalties. The person arrested must in all cases be taken before the magistrate without unnecessary delay, and in any event within twenty-four hours after his arrest, including Sundays and holidays. This requirement shall apply to municipal police officers and city magistrates to the same extent as it does to marshals, deputy marshals and other territorial law-enforcement officers in taking prisoners before territorial magistrates.

Immediately after an arrest, any prisoner shall have the immediate right to forthwith telephone or otherwise communicate with his attorney or any relative or friend; and any attorney at law entitled to practice in the courts of Alaska shall, at the request of the prisoner, or any relative or friend of such prisoner, have the right to forthwith visit the person so arrested, and it shall be unlawful for any officer having custody of a person so arrested to wilfully refuse or neglect to grant any prisoner the rights provided by this Act.

Any violation hereof shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offender, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and im-

prisonment. In addition to such criminal liability, any officer having a prisoner in custody who refuses to allow an attorney to visit the prisoner when proper application is made therefor,

shall forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00), recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Approved March 29, 1957

CHAPTER 129

AN ACT

To declare the policy of the Territory of Alaska in connection with temporary industrial tax incentives; to determine which operations shall be eligible to the benefits of this Act; to define the nature, extent and scope of the temporary tax incentives provided for hereunder; to authorize the Board of Administration to grant such temporary tax incentives, to revoke grants in certain cases and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for such purposes; and to forbid certain activities and to punish the performance thereof by fine or imprisonment or both and by retroactive revocation of the tax incentive benefits obtained under this Act; repealing Chapter 33, SLA 1953.

(H. B. 186)

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

Section 1. Exemptions.

(a) Exempted business is exempt from income tax upon its industrial development income derived during the ten years following the date of the commencement of its operations as determined by the Board of Administration or its designee, hereinafter referred to as the Board.

(b) The property of exempted business used in the development, organization, construction, establishment or operation of the activity which gives rise to the exemption as well as personal property devoted to industrial development, shall not be subject to taxes of the Territory or any political subdi-

vision thereof on real and personal property for the periods set forth below and which shall be counted from the first of January of the year in which the exempted business commences its operations whenever said business owns as of that date such property or utilizes property devoted to industrial development, or in cases to the contrary, such periods shall be counted from the first of January of the year following the year in which the exempted business commences the activities that give rise to its exemption.

(1) When the investment in real or personal property is not greater than \$1,000,000 — 5 years.

(2) When such investment ex-