ANNUAL REPORT

GOVERNOR OF ALASKA
TO THE SECRETARY
OF THE INTERIOR

CONDENSED WAR EDITION

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1942
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<td>35</td>
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<td>Steamship companies</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>35</td>
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### Note
- Certain details normally contained in this report have been deleted at the request of the Office of War Information and the War Department.

### Annual Report of
The Governor of Alaska

**ERNST GRUENING, Governor**

### Foreword and Recommendations

**W**AR is the overshadowing fact in Alaska for the fiscal year ending June 30. Prior to December 7 last, there was throughout the Territory, preparation for defense—the continuation and expansion of a program less than 2 years old. After December 7, war. Actual hostilities came to Alaska early in June 1942, when the Japanese enemy, long intimately familiar with Alaska's coast, bombed the United States naval base at Dutch Harbor. Shortly thereafter, the Japanese occupied the three westernmost Aleutian Islands—Attu, Agattu, and Kiska—establishing a new battlefront on the soil of Alaska. The fate of the inhabitants of Attu is unknown. They consisted of 54 Aleut natives of the Aleutian race with slight admixture of Russian. Likewise unknown is the fate of the Indian Affairs school teachers, Mr. and Mrs. C. Foster Jones. While the places above mentioned are all islands, they are geographically and politically part of the American continent, over which the first action in the war has taken place in Alaska. Thus Alaska, "the last frontier," is a first line of defense—and later, as hoped, of offense. Alaska has been attacked and invaded, and both native Alaskans and members of our armed forces have died in action in repelling the enemy invasion of North America. Even before this action, Alaska was officially declared a Combat Zone.

War is revolutionizing Alaska; every aspect of its life is profoundly affected and destined to be more so. The Territory's population, its economy, its daily habits—all are undergoing transformation.

It is to be regretted that a graphic presentation of these changes cannot be given here. The duties and tasks of all Federal agencies are greatly increased, while their staffs for a variety of reasons related to...
the war are undergoing severe depletion. The inability of five major
Government agencies in the Territory—Army, Navy (including the
Coast Guard), Weather Bureau, Civil Aeronautics Administration,
and Customs Service—even to submit their official chapters for this
report makes clear the necessity throughout of omitting factual relation
of the vital part Alaska is playing in the war, and to omit likewise a
discussion of the impact of war on Alaska and Alaskans. It is to be
hoped that in next year's report, events will make it possible to go
fully into this now unpublishable and interesting chapter of history.

Agriculture

Agricultural Experiment Stations

At the Fairbanks and Matanuska Stations, projects included
dairying, swine and sheep production, crop rotation, pasture improve-
ment, grains and grasses, greatly increasing pens. At the Petersburg station,
mink, marten, blue fox and white Arctic fox are kept for experimen-
tal purposes, the main projects being feeding, breeding, management
and disease. The use of frozen salmon, salmon and other fish as
the main part of the ration for production of fur is being investigated.
The three stations are cooperating with the Bureau of Plant Indus-
try in experimental work with test plantings of Kok-angkuy under the
division of rubber plant investigations, with the Northern Re-
search Laboratory in the introduction of new varieties of potatoes,
and with the Bureau of Animal Industry in the determination
quality of wool produced in Alaska.
The stations are financed jointly by the University of Alaska and
the Office of Experiment Stations of the Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Extension Service

This service is closely allied with the experiment station program
and supervised by the same director. Its headquarters are at the
University of Alaska, and field offices are maintained at Fairbanks,
Palmer, and Anchorage. Various homemaking projects among
women are carried on throughout the Territory; dairying, swine
sheep, general crops projects are carried on also in the Matanuska
and Tanana Valleys. The 4-H Club work for boys and girls this
year stressed victory gardens and the increased conservation of food.
Extension short courses in gardening were attended by 433 persons.

Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation

(Matanuska Valley Project)

In June 1942, there were 144 developed colony farms in the Mata-
uska Valley, of which 17 new unoccupied and available for new
farmers. New settlers have been encouraged, but they must pay
transportation and finance their farming operations. The land
buildings may be rented during the first year, after which a purchase
agreement may be entered into, by payments extending over a period of
30 years at 3 percent interest. About 400 acres of land were cleared
during the fiscal year by the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation.
The production of Grade A milk has become the leading farming
industry, the milk being sold through the Matanuska Valley Farmers
Cooperative Association to consumers in Anchorage and Fort
Richardson. The chief crops grown are oats and peas or vetch for
hay; wheat, barley, oats and rye for grain, and a large variety of
vegetables. The approximate total value of crops grown during
1941, exclusive of hay and grain, was about $304,000. In the spring
of 1942, there were about 800 dairy cows, 300 hogs, 1,000 sheep, 100
beef cattle and 2,000 chickens in the valley.
The rural electrification project, under the auspices of the Rural
Electrification Administration, is now operating with a total appro-
priation of $213,000. The Matanuska Electric Association, Inc., is
the local cooperative, and has served 184 members to date.

Auditor of Alaska

During the fiscal year, 24,714 vouchers were received, examined
and warrants drawn upon the Territorial Treasurer, representing
payment of the following sums:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>$515,780 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aid to municipalities</td>
<td>$648,615 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare and relief</td>
<td>$1,165,007 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of Territory</td>
<td>$258,761 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial development</td>
<td>$132,306 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>$144,477 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,957,566 61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Territory now employs 314 persons.

Corporations

Forty-five new corporations are qualified to do business in the
Territory: 10 mining, 2 airways, 8 mercantile, 8 copro-
perate, 1 finance, 3 construction, 1 marine ways, 9 fisheries, 1 transportation,
and 1 printing.
Insurance Commissioner

Ninety-three companies were engaged in selling insurance; receipts from taxes and fees totaled $47,589.36.

Registrar of Vital Statistics

With the entry of the United States into the war, many persons filed delayed certificates of birth and applied for certified copies of vital statistics records, so that the work of the Registrar greatly increased. During 1942, 5,697 certificates of birth, death, marriage, and adoption were filed, as compared with 4,447 during 1941. Certified copies of records issued totaled 1,642, compared with 794 during 1941.

Aviation and Communications

Alaska Aeronautics and Communications Commission

The Commission is charged with the promulgation, adoption, and enforcement of rules, regulations, and orders to safeguard from accident and to protect the safety of persons operating or using aircraft, and persons and property on the ground; provided that such rules, regulations, and orders shall not duplicate or conflict with Federal aeronautical and communications regulations in force. Radio communication stations are operated in 20 widely scattered communities; the operators in many cases also take observations for the United States Weather Bureau.

Aeronautical operations summary.—The following figures indicate the growth of aviation in Alaska during the past year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>1942</th>
<th>1941</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of passengers flown</td>
<td>44,192</td>
<td>18,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pounds of mail flown</td>
<td>6,922,865</td>
<td>37,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of passengers miles flown</td>
<td>4,106,122</td>
<td>27,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of mail miles flown</td>
<td>504,209</td>
<td>504,209</td>
</tr>
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</table>

During the year, 146,400 pounds of mail were carried to Alaska from the States, an increase of 310 percent, and 126,991 pounds were carried to the States, an increase of 274 percent over 1941.

Aviation Section, Territorial Road Board

The Territorial Board of Road Commissioners maintains and improves the aviation fields built by the Territory to aid commercial aviation. Most of the money spent on new work is matched in part either by other agencies or by interested persons. The Board of Road Commissioners also maintains certain telephone lines.

Federal Communications Commission

The administration of radio law to all nonFederal radio stations in the Territory is the function of the Juneau office of District 23, headquarters of the Field Division of the Engineering Department, Federal Communications Commission. Radio stations controlled include standard broadcast, relay broadcast, amateur, ship, ship harbor, coastal harbor, coastal telephone, point-to-point telephone and telegraph, aircraft stations, etc. Also examinations are conducted for issuance of radio operator's licenses, and periodic inspections of the stations are made.

Mail Service

The transportation of mail in Alaska is under the supervision of the superintendent of the Thirteenth Division, Railway Mail Service, at Seattle, Wash. This office exercises supervision over the entire Alaska service and has immediate charge of all service in southeastern Alaska and all direct steamship service from Seattle. The Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service, at Seward, has immediate charge of the service provided along the south coast, north and west of Yakutat, the service over the Alaska Railroad, the upper and lower Yukon River, Kuskokwim River, and the Seward Peninsula.

Signal Corps, United States Army

The Alaska Communication System which furnishes telegraphic service to Alaska is under the Signal Corps of the U.S. Army. Continuous communication service has been maintained with the continental United States and the local stations.

In addition, radio telephone service has been maintained between Juneau and Seattle, between Ketchikan and Seattle, and between Ketchikan and Juneau. Connections are made with the American Telephone & Telegraph system in Seattle.

Civilian Conservation Corps

All regular Civilian Conservation Corps field work ceased on the last day of the fiscal year, when Congress approved liquidation of the corps. All CCC surplus equipment and supplies will be turned over to the Army. The Forest Service had charge of CCC work within National Forests, and concentrated upon work projects which contributed to the war effort, such as the construction of the Annette Army Air Field, the development of strategic roads, trails, and community gardens and the providing of several camps for the armed forces. A large part of the work accomplished during the entire 9

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<td>504,209</td>
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years that the corps has operated in the Territory is now of real value to national defense. Air, sea, and land transportation have been materially benefited by the installation of docks, floats, and breakwaters, and the construction of low standard roads, trails, bridges, shelters, and dog trails. Improvement of sanitation and living facilities has been made in some Eskimo and Indian villages through the development of water systems, drainage ditches, sewage disposal systems, hydroelectric plants, model homes, and street improvements. Recreational developments on the national forest have received a tremendous impetus through construction of cabins, shelters, bathhouses, picnic areas, skiing facilities, and trails.

The Alaska Fire Control Service was in charge of CCC work on the public domain, and during the past year some 80 villages were directly benefited through public improvements including community center buildings, schoolhouses, boat landings, reindeer corrals, roads, and trails.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

Close cooperation with the Army and Navy has been maintained by the Coast and Geodetic Survey during the year, and operations in the Alaska area have been predicated upon requests of the military authorities or anticipation of their needs. Greatly expanded operations for triangulation, reconnaissance, and astro-nautical and geodetic control progressed satisfactorily; detailed information on tides and currents at various Alaskan points were obtained; extensive data for the use of air and sea navigators were compiled; eight astro-nautical charts were complete and published; new charts for the benefit of naval operations were printed.

Sixty-three officers and two hundred and seventy-one men were on duty during the fiscal year. Surveys were continued in the Aleutian Islands, along the southerly coast of the Alaska Peninsula, in the vicinity of Anchorage, in Sitka Sound; the original survey of Raspberry Strait was completed. Special surveys were made at Captain Bay and Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island. Resurveys were made at Yakutat Bay, as well as Cold Bay and approaches. In cooperation with the Coast Guard, air photographs of the southern coast of the Alaska Peninsula, sections of Afognak Island and the shoreline near Yakutat Bay was continued. Three of the Bureau's survey vessels were recalled from Alaskan work during the 1941 field season for use by the Navy.

The Washington office received and registered 44 Alaska topographic surveys and 37 Alaska hydrographic surveys; 17 topographic surveys and 20 hydrographic surveys were verified and reviewed. Two new nautical charts were compiled. The Alaskan series of eight 1:1,000,000 scale astronomical charts was completed with the publishing of Nome, Ketchikan, Kuskokwim, Point Barrow and Porcupine River.

The tiny tide station at Kotlikahon, and secondary stations at Sitka and Yakutat continued in operation; observations at Juneau were resumed. Ninety-six bench marks, preserving the tidal datum planes used in connection with hydrographic and geodetic work and furnishing initial elevations for engineering work in the locality, were established or connected by levels at 19 tide stations. A publication giving descriptions and elevations of tidal bench marks at 232 points in Southeast Alaska was issued. Daily density and temperature observations of sea water were made in connection with tide observations at Ketchikan, Yakutat, and Juneau; current observations were made in Raspberry Strait.

Geodetic parties have been engaged on the extension of an arc of triangulation from Valdez to Fairbanks, across to Boreas Pass. Astronomical observations on this arc are in progress.

The Sitka magnetic and seismological observatory continued to obtain basic magnetic data for the control of magnetic surveys. The station is particularly well situated for the determination of quakes in the Pacific, and the University of Alaska cooperated in the collection of information regarding Alaskan earthquakes.

Counsel at Large for Alaska

The Counsel at Large drafted instruments and proposed legislation, conducted studies, assisted the Department of Justice in connection with litigation in which the Department of the Interior is involved, and advises the various divisions of the Department and agencies of the United States on legal matters.

During the fiscal year, 775 matters were handled. One of the most important was the settlement of the controversy over the collection of tolls from truckers on the Richardson Highway under an Interior Department regulation. The truckers submitted the controversy without action by stipulation, and the United States prevailed both in the district court and in the court of appeals.

Education

Alaska Historical Library and Museum

Many valuable donations and loans were made during the year to both the library and the museum, and seven collections were purchased, including a group of Assit and Tlingit baskets. A large painting of Mount McKinley by Sidney Lawrence and an unusual collection of flint artifacts from Kenui were among the items loaned.
to the museum. The Forest Service donated the "Lincoln" carving from the decaying Lincoln totem pole of Tongass Village, believed to be the first image ever carved of the Great Emancipator. Visitors also registered at the museum totaled 8,028, consisting mainly of men of the armed forces and defense base workers.

University of Alaska

The University of Alaska, situated at College near Fairbanks, is a land grant college and a fully accredited member of the Northwest Association of secondary and higher schools. At its twentieth annual commencement in May 1942, 31 bachelor's degrees and two professional degrees were conferred. The 1941-42 faculty consisted of 36 full-time and part-time members.

Four-year bachelor degrees are offered in agriculture, arts and letters, business administration, chemistry, civil engineering, education, general science, home economics, mining engineering (with options in geology and metallurgy), and pre-medicine. Five-year curricula leading to engineering degrees are offered in civil and milling engineering, with options in geology and metallurgy. The professional degrees (C.E., E.M., Met.E., and Geo1.E.) are conferred upon U.S. Engineers Corps engineering graduates who have satisfied the requirements. Preliminary curricula, in which degrees are not yet offered, are: aeronautical, architectural, chemical, electrical and mechanical engineering, fisheries, forestry, journalism, law and nursing.

Short courses, open to all persons without regard to previous education, were given in 1941-42 in mining, home economics, public speaking, gardening, business training and anthropology. Mining extension courses were given to 1,372 persons in various Alaskan communities during the year.

The Territorial Legislature appropriated $224,400 for the 1941-43 biennium, plus $60,000 for buildings, machinery and equipment; more funds are urgently needed for construction and equipment of buildings. The Federal Government also gives the university $50,000 each year, not including the appropriations for the agricultural experiment station and the agricultural extension service.

Fees charged credit course students included: community fee, $15.50 per semester; room rent, $10 and $12.50 per month; board, $35 per month; in-state tuition, $20 per semester. Tuition is free to residents of Alaska.

Territorial Schools

The Territorial public schools for the education of the white and mixed-blood children are of two classes: schools within incorporated cities and incorporated school districts, and rural schools located outside incorporated cities and school districts. Approximately 60 percent of the Territorial fund for school maintenance is appropriated from the general fund; 13 percent from the Alaska fund; 14 percent from a 5% school tax levied on all males between 21 and 49 years inclusive, and four percent from the Alaska Game Commission (fines of game law violators), the forest reserve fund, and other miscellaneous sources. Schools within incorporated cities derive 20 to 30 percent of operating costs, as well as expenses of equipment and supplies, from local taxation; the Territory furnishes 20 to 30 percent of all operating costs. Rural schools and special schools are supported by the Territory. Territorial schools are under the general supervision of the Territorial Board of Education, with the Commissioner of Education as executive officer.

During 1942, 56 rural and 18 city schools, employing teachers, were maintained; 6,754 pupils were enrolled. Schools in areas affected by the defense program had an unprecedented increase in enrollment, and two new schools at Dutch Harbor and Kodiak were opened.

Engineering Projects

U.S. Engineers Corps

River and harbor improvements:—The War Department is charged with the construction and maintenance of all river and harbor improvements and certain flood control measures in the Territory. This work is executed by the Army Engineers, administered through the North Pacific Division Office at Portland, Oregon, and the District Office at Seattle with an Area Engineer Office in Anchorage.

The District Engineer also carries out the duties defined by law for the protection and preservation of navigable waters, involving the removal of dredge and wreck; the consideration of permits for the construction of bridges, wharves, and other structures in and over navigable waters, including fixed and floating fish traps.

Finances

Territorial Finances

The fiscal system of the Territory is controlled by laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and is separate from revenues received by the Federal Government from business and trade license which are covered into and disbursed from the "Alaska Fund" in the Federal Treasury. The general revenue act is effective at this time (ch. 61, art. IV, sec. 3138, Compiled Laws of Alaska, 1931) and amendments thereto, impose license taxes for various industries.
Alaska has no system of property taxation except for municipal purposes, but the Territory receives in addition to license taxes a tax of 1 percent on gross receipts of railroads, 25 percent of receipts of national forests, and a poll tax for school purposes of $5 per annum on all men between 21 and 49. Persons engaged in commercial fishing are required to obtain licenses costing $1 for residents and $25 for nonresidents. Estates of deceased persons without heirs escheat to the Territory. The 1919 legislature passed inheritance and profits tax laws, but thus far very little has been realized under such laws.

The condition of the territorial treasury for the 1942 fiscal year was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net cash balance on hand, July 1, 1941</td>
<td>$1,100,585 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>3,797,808 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>3,668,435 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash balance, June 30, 1942</td>
<td>1,310,015 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Territorial Banks**

Fourteen territorial and four national banks were doing business in the Territory last year. Supervision over territorial banking institutions is maintained by the Territorial Banking Board, composed of the Governor, the Auditor, and the Treasurer of the Territory. Aggregate banking figures for both national and territorial banks on June 30, 1942, were as follows: capital, $872,006; surplus and undivided profits, $4,668,811.63; deposits, $26,095,886.25. Totals for the previous year were: capital, $895,000; surplus and undivided profits, $2,382,428.32; deposits, $22,110,698.71. Deposits show an increase of $5,987,167.54 over 1941.

**Alaska Fund**

The Alaska fund is revenue derived from licenses issued for occupations and trade conducted outside of incorporated towns, deposited into the Federal Treasury and disbursed by congressional appropriations as follows: 65 percent for constructing and repairing roads and trails, 25 percent for maintenance of schools, and 10 percent for relief of indigents. The total receipts for the fiscal year were $242,378.40.

**Fisheries**

Products of the Alaska fisheries in 1941 showed a marked increase in quantity and value over the preceding year. The increase in quantity was chiefly in salmon products, while the value of all fishery products was considerably higher. Production of clams, shrimp, and crabs decreased somewhat due to wage disputes and the general scarcity of experienced labor. Salmon products represented about 83 percent in volume and about 93 percent in value of the total fisheries output in 1941, as compared with 81 percent in volume and 91 percent in value in 1940.

A patrol of the fishing grounds was maintained by 12 statutory and 18 temporary employees, in addition to the crews of 12 vessels of the Division of Alaska Fisheries and one chartered boat. Airplanes of the Alaska Game Commission also assisted in the patrol, and 11 wildlife agents of the Commission were deputized to enforce fishery laws and regulations. Chartered airplane service, insofar as practicable, was used for patrol and survey work.

Incidental to law-enforcement duties, employees while on patrol observed the extent and condition of the salmon runs for the purpose of initiating amendments of the regulations to meet changed conditions and, when necessary, removed stream obstructions to permit ascent of brood fish in order to assure the seeding of all available spawning areas. Ten weeks for counting the escapement of salmon were operated in representative streams as a means of determining the ratio of escape to catch, and of estimating the probable size of the runs at the end of the succeeding cycle.

The Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, as well as the Chief of the Division of Alaska Fisheries, was in Alaska several weeks during the 1941 season to inspect fishery and fur-seal work. A program for the management of game fish was developed, particularly in areas affected by the influx of military personnel and defense workers. At the close of the season, seven public hearings were held at important fishing centers in the Territory and on the Ketchikan-Sitka coast regarding regulation of Alaska fisheries. Revised regulations for 1942 were based upon testimony presented at these hearings and upon investigations of fishery biologists and law enforcement officers on duty in Alaska. Important changes in the regulations were contained in the 10 supplements issued after the original regulations were signed. These supplements temporarily closed a number of trap sites in southeastern and central Alaska, corrected the description of certain established locations, granted extensions in the Copper River and in several southeastern districts, and extended the weekly closed period in the Chignik area. Also, restrictions on herring fishing were relaxed in both the Kodiak and Prince William Sound areas and limited operations were permitted in southeastern Alaska. The act of June 25, 1938, entitled "An Act To Prevent Aliens From Fishing in the Waters of Alaska," became effective on June 25, 1941.

**Statistics of Fisheries, 1941**

In 1941, 26,178 persons were employed in the commercial fisheries of Alaska, an increase of 979 over 1940. The total value of Alaska
The production of canned smoked salmon was 1,200 pounds, valued at $600; dry-salted salmon, 24,032 pounds, valued at $3,141; and dried salmon, 1,000,000 pounds, valued at $44,000. By-products of the salmon industry amounted to 2,000,000 pounds of meal, valued at $50,000, and 74,000 gallons of oil, valued at $35,014.

**Herring**

The production of herring meal and oil increased markedly over 1940 chiefly because of the supplemental revision of the herring fishery regulations by the Secretary of the Interior and the early settlement of fish prices and labor contracts in the industry itself. The revised regulations permitted a limited operation in southeastern Alaska, restored the 1940 quotas in central Alaska and allowed unrestricted fishing outside designated quota areas. The early settlement of labor agreements enabled the industry to take full advantage of these changes.

Four plants operated in the Kodiak area and six in Prince William Sound, the catch in both areas being limited by regulation to 250,000 barrels. Kodiak operators secured their full quota; those in Prince William Sound were about 33,000 barrels short at the close of operations. In southeastern Alaska only 24,200 barrels, less than half of the 50,000-barrel quota, were caught by the three boats fishing in that area.

The output of smoked-cured herring was considerably smaller than last year. Of the total output of smoked-cured herring, 81 percent was produced in the Kodiak area, 10 percent in the Prince William Sound area, and 9 percent in the Aleutian Islands area.

For the first time in the history of the industry, the Kodiak area surpassed Prince William Sound in the production of meal and oil, producing 50 percent of the total output. Prince William Sound produced 42 percent and southeastern Alaska 8 percent.

The number of herring plants decreased from 24 in 1940 to 12 in 1941. Employment was given to 218 persons as compared with 737 in 1940. The total value of herring products increased from $1,258,071 to $2,416,456, or about 96 percent.

**Halibut**

The North Pacific halibut fishery officially opened on April 1, under regulations of the International Fisheries Commission approved March 22 by the United States and Canadian Governments. The most striking feature of the 1941 season was its extreme brevity: areas 1 and 2 closed on June 30, and areas 3 and 4 closed on September 14. The quota in area 3 was increased by 1,800,000 pounds, being set at
area engaged in experimental king crab canning operations, but no commercial pack was reported. Employment was given to 231 persons. Products consisted of canned and cold packed crab meat, crab meat in bulk and whole crabs in the shell, a total of 281,296 pounds valued at $105,924, as compared with 316,905 pounds, valued at $88,533, in 1940. The production consisted mainly of dungeness crabs.

Miscellaneous

The commercial production of oysters in the vicinity of Ketchikan was 82 gallons, valued at $280, as compared with 102 gallons valued at $328 in the previous year. The output of fresh, frozen, and pickled sablefish was 2,965,963 pounds, valued at $132,810; also 69,149 pounds of liver were valued at $23,840; 51,220 pounds of viscera, $5,907.

Cod fishing from shore stations in Alaska was carried on by independent fishermen in the Shumagin Islands and to the westward, in connection with salmon and herring pickling. The products amounted to 93,091 pounds, valued at $6,960, as compared with 187,375 pounds, valued at $8,459 in 1940.

Clams

Except for one plant in southeastern Alaska, the entire output of canned clams in Alaska in 1941 came from the Prince William Sound-Copper River region. Although the clam beds were apparently in excellent condition, scarcity of labor, price disagreements, and uncertain market conditions delayed the start of operations until May 27 and resulted in the smallest clam pack in many years.

The industry employed 254 persons as compared with 558 in 1940. Products consisted of 22,736 cases valued at $132,599. The total "ex-cut" or "drained" weights amounted to 272,922 pounds, as compared with 498,788 pounds in 1940.

Shrimps

The shrimp industry confined to the vicinity of Wrangell and Petersburg employed 79 persons. Shrimp products consisting of cold-packed frozen and canned totaled 444,736 pounds, valued at $164,907, compared with 567,333 pounds, valued at $180,441 in 1940.

Crabs

Crab products were prepared at four plants in southeastern Alaska, five in Prince William Sound, and one in Meser Bay on Kodiak Island. In addition, one salmon cannery and one herring plant in the Kodiak Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, for development under
The two national forests are confined to a strip of mainland and adjacent islands extending 800 miles from the British Columbia boundary northwest to the entrance of Cook Inlet. The Chugach National Forest which centers in the Prince William Sound region and the Tongass National Forest, which comprises the greater part of Southeastern Alaska, have a combined area of 20,864,000 acres. The chief administrative officer is the regional forester with headquarters at Juneau. Subordinate offices are permanently located at Ketchikan, Petersburg, Juneau, Cordova, and Seward.

All the national forest resources are available for use. Standing timber can be purchased for the use of local manufacturing industries and individuals. Land most valuable for agriculture, mining, industrial plants, and town sites can be patented. Areas needed for waterpower-development, for farming, and other special purposes may be leased. Tracts are made available for summer houses, public recreation facilities are provided, and hunting and fishing are fostered.

Timber resources.—The forests are predominantly a mixed stand of western hemlock and Sitka spruce with western red cedar and Alaska cedar in small proportions. The commercial forests extend from tidewater to an altitude of about 1,500 feet on the islands and mainland. The average stand per acre is about 20,000 board feet, individual logging units have 40,000 to 50,000 board feet per acre. The total estimated timber stand is 44,700,000,000 board feet, of which 20 percent is on the Tongass National Forest. About 80 percent is on the Tongass National Forest. Although the average stand per acre is 20,000 board feet, individual logging units have 40,000 to 50,000 board feet per acre.

Defense activities.—Cooperation with the military organizations in the Territory has been furnished by the Forest Service, including the use of established camps, warehouses, floating camps, docks, floats, rifle ranges, and other equipment. Assistance has also been given in selecting sites for air bases, barracks, access roads, signal stations, wharves, etc., drafting work plans and specifications, and eliminating sites for the construction of cabins, trails, etc., for military recreation and training purposes.

The sale of timber to individuals and manufacturing industries is encouraged; 37,872,000 board feet, with a stumpage value of $55,267, were cut during last year. Settlers, miners, and other residents outside of incorporated towns may take, free of charge, green or dry timber for personal use. The cutting is done under rules which insure the removal of the forest crop on cutover areas.

The great future forest industry of Alaska is the manufacture of pulp and paper, particularly newsprint paper. The extensive forests which are well suited to this use are capable of producing over 1,000,000 tons of newsprint annually in perpetuity. This is more than one-fourth of the present total requirements of the United States. In addition, abundant waterpower is available for conversion of the raw material and the equable climate permits plant operation and tie-down transportation throughout the year.

A survey of the principal known power sites in the Tongass National Forest reveals a year-round capacity of 100,000 horsepower. A number of power sites are now in use. All water-power sites are publicly owned and may be leased under the Federal Power Act for periods as long as 50 years. The regional forester is the Alaska representative of the Federal Power Commission.

Recreational features are a major resource of the national forests. The scenery is superb, embracing hundreds of miles of protected waterways and striking forests flanked with rugged mountains rising abruptly from the sea. Wildlife of great abundance and variety populates the hills, valleys, and waters of this frontier land. The Forest Service is making use of these recreational opportunities more accessible and usable through the construction of trails, roads, shelter cabins at strategic locations, picnic grounds, swimming beaches and bathhouses, and rifle ranges. Winter sports are becoming increasingly popular with the construction of ski trails and jumps, snowmobile and downhill courses, ski cabins, and skating facilities.

Lands.—All national forest lands are classified on the basis of greatest use. In this determination, community welfare transcends the interests of individual applicants. If the land is most valuable for mining, agriculture, industrial purposes or for town sites, the land may be eliminated from the forest and patented. Lands needed for special forms of occupancy such as summer cottages and for farms may be leased. Individual citizens desiring a home may purchase a homestead site not to exceed 5 acres of public land at $2.50 per acre. After 3 years residence, to the exclusion of a home elsewhere, they can apply for elimination from the national forest and patent. Lands needed for special forms of occupancy such as summer cottages and for farms may be leased. Individual citizens desiring a home may purchase a homestead site not to exceed 5 acres of public land at $2.50 per acre. After 3 years residence, to the exclusion of a home elsewhere, they can apply for elimination from the national forest and patent. Other special use permits in effect June 30, 1942, include 515 residences and summer homes, 67 for farms, 27 fish canneries and salteries, and 578 miscellaneous, 419 of which are free permits. Of the latter, 55 free permits authorize the use of land for agricultural and cultivation purposes. Nearly 100,000 acres and 180 square miles of national forest land are under special use permit.
Receipts.—Total gross receipts for timber stumpage and for the several classes of land use of the national forests during the last fiscal year were $78,262. Twenty-five percent of the gross receipts, $19,566, were turned over to the Territory for schools and roads. Ten percent of all receipts, $7,826, were made available to the Forest Service for road and trail building.

Game and Fur

The Alaska Game Commission, composed of one member from each Judicial Division of the Territory and an executive officer, was created as an autonomous agency by Congressional act of 1925. It meets annually to study reports and recommendations from field personnel and individuals interested in wildlife conservation, and to recommend to the Secretary of the Interior for final approval and promulgation the adoption of regulations aimed to permit the maximum use of Alaska's wildlife resources without depletion of breeding stock.

During the past year, a resident biologist spent several months studying sheep ranges in the Mount Hayes district, and at Petersburg supervised preparation of an experimental deer range. A wildlife agent continued observations of the bear-cattle situation on Kodiak Island. Migratory bird nesting areas along the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers were visited; wolf predations and depletion of reindeer herds were investigated in the Seward Peninsula area and near Kenai Lake. 47 Reeves pheasants were released.

Fur farming attained its place as an important industry, with 167 licensed farmers last year. The Commission and the University of Alaska are cooperating on experiments and operation of the Experimental Fur Station at Petersburg; mink, blue and white foxes were the main species propagated with some marten breeding experiments.

Wildlife resources of Alaska are valued roughly at 100 million dollars. Last year, 608,419 pelts brought $2,280,538.50. Muskrats, ranking first in production with 51,805 pelts, were valued at $819,888. Beaver brought $525,453, and mink $333,711. Other furs produced, ranked according to the total value, were: blue fox, white fox, red fox, lynx, otter, marten, cross fox, silver fox, wolf, weasel, coyote, wolverine, polar bear, squirrel, black bear, marmot, and hare.

Wildlife agents apprehended 224 persons for violations of the Alaska game law; offenders were penalized $5,340 in fines and 1,015 days in jail sentences.

All game, furs, guns, traps, etc., possessed or used in violation of the law were seized and forfeited to the Government, revenues accruing from these sources being divided equally between the Federal and Territorial Governments.

Health

Alaska Insane

During the past year 69 persons were admitted to Morningside Hospital at Portland, Ore., where the legally adjudged insane from the Territory have for 38 years been cared for under contract with the Department of the Interior. A total of 1,974 patients from Alaska have been admitted during this period; 318 were in the hospital on June 30.

Territorial Department of Health

The Territorial Department of Health, which functions today by means of funds provided by the United States Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau, is supervised by the Territorial Commission of Health, appointed by the Governor. Its work has greatly increased during the past year. The possible disruption of ordinary civilian activities by enemy action and the resulting threat of epidemics have been considered in planning the public health program. An extensive program for immunization of all children and adults against communicable diseases has been instituted; plans for the protection of town sanitary facilities and improvisation of necessary sanitary installations have been prepared and distributed to all the principal towns in Alaska. Laboratory facilities have been utilized on a wide scale by the military forces and private physicians, and a blood-typing program of all civilians has been started. All public health nurses are available for emergency duty in first-aid stations, clinics, and shelters.

Communicable disease control.—During 1942, 5,474 cases of communicable disease were reported, with 393 deaths. In conjunction with the Division of Maternal and Child Health, an extensive program of immunization is being carried on. Tuberculosis again led all other communicable diseases as a cause of death, with 264 from the 522 cases reported. This compares with 263 deaths and 519 cases reported for 1941. Tuberculosis clinics were held in 19 towns and villages; 1,452 chest X-rays were taken, and 3,012 tuberculosis tests given.

Reporting of venereal disease is still inadequate, but 188 cases of syphilis and 663 cases of gonorrhea were reported. Diagnostic facilities are available in the Department's two laboratories, free drugs are distributed to physicians for treatment of these diseases, and
every possible aid has been given practicing physicians, but the incidence of venereal disease cases continues to increase.

Maternal and child health services.—These services, carried out chiefly through public health nursing programs in the local communities, offer nursing services and instructions throughout the maternity cycle, nursing care to the sick in the home under the direction of a private physician, health supervision, supervisinal services to infants, children, adults and crippled children, group health instruction, health educational services and assistance to physicians in immunization and tuberculosis clinics, dental care and vision conservation. During the past year, 14 established public health nursing services reached 20 communities, and received local support in varying amounts. Because of the advent of war, public health nursing institutes which had been planned were not held.

Crippled children’s services.—This division administers a program for the location, diagnosis, hospitalization, and follow-up care of physically handicapped children. Because facilities are lacking in the Territory, all crippled children are sent to Seattle for hospitalization; about 50 were hospitalized during 1942. Of the 383 crippled children registered up to the end of 1942, 179 were crippled by tuberculosis.

Public health engineering.—This division assists in the control of environmental sanitation in Alaska on a territory-wide and local basis through the application of sanitary science and modern public health engineering practice. Two additional public water supplies, at Anchorage and Fairbanks, were chlorinated; three other supplies, at Juneau, Kotlik, and Wrangell, plus to install chlorination plants in the near future. Sewerage extensions in Sitka were completed, water distribution system extensions were started in Anchorage, and plans for new water supplies were drawn at Kodiak and Anchorage. The milk sanitation program at Anchorage resulted in the addition of a new Grade A pasteurization plant and 12 additional Grade A plant-producer dairies in the Matanuska Valley. New Grade A dairies were built in Kotlik and Juneau; one dairy at Petersburg was upgraded from Grade B to Grade A. Food establishment sanitation was maintained at a high level in all towns not greatly affected by defense work; in the boom town, however, difficulty was experienced and additional personnel has been requested of the Public Health Service to assist during the emergency.

Public Health Laboratories Division.—Physicians and other divisions of the Department are furnished diagnostic laboratory service by this division, including examinations of body discharges and blood, bacterial and chemical analyses of milk products and food, and bacteriological tests of the potability of drinking water. The field laboratory has been instrumental in the discovery of human carriers of contagious disease; surveys have been made in areas where sporadic outbreaks of meningitis, typhoid fever, and diphtheria have been discovered. Considerable stores of antitoxins and vaccines have been placed at the disposal of the physicians to help prevent the spread of disease during the present emergency, and a generalized blood typing program has been instituted throughout the Territory, so that physicians may have a known list of blood donors. The laboratories made 43,775 examinations during the fiscal year, a 95 percent increase over 1941, when 22,246 examinations were made.

U. S. Public Health Service

The Public Health Service maintains stations at 20 ports in Alaska to furnish medical relief to sick and disabled seamen, including crew members of all Government vessels other than the Navy. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, the Service reported: 3,008 in-patient days, 8,422 out-patient treatments, and 851 physical examinations.

The Service cooperates with the Territorial Department of Health in its program of health activities established under the Social Security Act.

Territorial Veterinarian

In August 1941, the Territorial veterinarian established headquarters in Palmer, in order to be more readily available to the farmers of the Matanuska Valley. He visited eight other towns, made 245 farm calls, tested 958 cattle for tuberculosis and Brucella Disease, and made many other examinations and inspections. Because the 1941 session of the Territorial Legislature appropriated insufficient funds for the veterinarian, his activities have been hampered by the lack of an office, laboratory equipment and means of transportation, but many animals have been saved that would otherwise have died.

Incorporated Towns

Alaska now has 22 incorporated towns. Unalaska having become incorporated March 3, 1942. The total assessed valuation was $45,458,794.30, an increase of $6,134,470.30 over 1941. The rates of taxation range from 2 to 20 mills.

Office of Indian Affairs

Under direction of a general superintendent, with headquarters at Juneau, the programs of the various divisions of the Alaska Indian Service are coordinated and conducted to help the Natives (Inuksuit, Eskimos and Alaks) better to adjust themselves to the rapidly changing conditions of their social and economic order.
Education

During 1942, 120 day schools and three vocational boarding schools were operated. Programs of instruction are suited to the needs of each particular community, some of the primary objectives being to teach the students to become constructive citizens of their communities, to aid them in analyzing and utilizing more effectively the economic resources of their environment, and to give first-hand experience in livestock management, use of native materials in mechanics and whatever vocational skills are needed to earn a livelihood in the region. Promising young students who have completed the necessary training are employed by the Service as apprentice teachers.

In addition to classroom work, nearly all teachers performed other duties, including the supervision of native cooperative stores, reindeer herds, native craft programs, food conservation, social welfare and first-aid programs. They also operated radio stations from isolated communities, served as postmasters, game licensing and tagging officers, and submitted weather reports for the U.S. Weather Bureau. During 1942, 13 students attended various institutions for higher training, assisted by educational loans.

Native Arts and Crafts

These activities increased considerably during the year, the total income to Natives amounting to approximately $216,000, of which more than half represented skin sewing. Two clearing houses at Juneau and Nome were maintained to help handle this business. Many skin and fur products, such as parkas, boots, etc., were sold to the usual forces in Alaska.

Social Welfare

From an appropriation of $43,000, 1,766 persons, including mothers and dependent children, physically handicapped Natives, orphans and neglected children, were assisted during the year.

Reindeer Service

On March 31, just prior to the calving season, approximately 170,253 reindeer grazed tundra ranges between Kodiak Island and the Arctic rim east of Barrow, an area of 100,000 square miles. Natives owned 180,570 and 39,683 were government-owned. Including families of the 14,408 reindeer owners, approximately 14,000 Eskimos, Alaskans and Indians benefit from reindeer as an essential source of meat for food, and skins for further, mittens, sleeping bags and other cold-weather items. During the year, 25,383 reindeer were harvested, conservatively valued at $380,745. Cash sales totaled $15,000; farm skins, including those sold to the U.S. Army for garments, returned $13,124.

Construction

War conditions prevented the construction of the telegraph and telephone systems in southeastern Alaska, for which $250,000 had been appropriated. Several small projects, including improvements and additions to the Bethel and Kotzebue Hospitals, were completed.

Organization and Credit

The main purpose of organization of the villages is to educate the people to become self-governing and to follow the procedures practiced by municipalities elsewhere. Councils of organized villages are assisted in the operation of loan application and general supervision is given to all credit activities. Incorporated villages in the far north have been loaned $80,000 for the establishment of cooperative stores. Individual loans have been made to 185 members of village corporations in southeastern Alaska to purchase fishing vessels and other equipment.

Communication

During the past year, 51 Indian Service radio stations have been in operation, mostly in isolated regions where radio is the only means of communication, during most of the year.

Medical

For the 1942 fiscal year, $519,818 was appropriated for medical relief of Natives of Alaska. This appropriation was administered by a medical director (detailed by the United States Public Health Service), assisted by a supervisor of nurses and an associate dental officer, to provide medical care, hospitalization, public health nursing and transportation to hospital or physician for approximately 32,000 beneficiaries of the Office of Indian Affairs in Alaska.

Field personnel consisted of nine full-time and five part-time physicians, 10 contracted dentists, 35 hospital nurses, 32 field nurses and school nurses and 50 other employees, mostly Natives. Seven hospitals, with a bed capacity of 184, were maintained. Hospitalization was also provided at 12 private hospitals, and 35 tuberculosis natives were hospitalized at Tacoma and Yakima, Washington. In addition to carrying on medical and surgical programs in the hospitals...
of which they have charge, physicians made periodic visits into the
field to hold clinics, perform minor operations, etc. Dental services
were given by 10 private dentists on a contract basis, as well as by the
associate dental officer. Approximately 100 communities received
public health nursing services and emergency medical relief, although
11 public health nursing positions were vacant during the year be-
cause no nurses were available. In villages removed from medical
or nursing service, the teachers gave emergency medical care, follow-
ing instructions of a physician or field nurse. The efforts of field
nurses have been responsible, in a large measure, for increased demands
for hospitalization and a slight but consistent raising of standards of
living among natives.

A high incidence of crippling conditions exists among native chil-
dren. From July 1 to December 31, 1941, the care of crippled chil-
dren in hospitals in the States cost the Indian Service $2,345.12.
During the remainder of the fiscal year, the cost of this hospitalization
was borne by the Territorial Department of Health.

Tuberculosis remains the major health problem among Natives.
A survey to determine the incidence of this disease among Natives
was continued during the year in cooperation with the Territorial
Department of Health, and the facilities of the BCG Survey being
carried on by the Indian Service, the Public Health Service and
Phipps Institute. For the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis,
59 beds are available in Indian Service hospitals and also a few patients
are accepted at six contract hospitals. The construction of the san-
torium at Ketchikan, for which funds are available, was postponed
because of the war.

Labor

Territorial Department of Labor

For the first time in the history of Alaska, the Territory has a
Department of Labor. The Department, created by the 1941 Terri-
torial Legislature, began functioning July 1, in charge of a Commiss-
nioner of Labor.

The Commissioner’s duties include inspection of sanitary and safety
conditions at all places of employment, regulation of hours and wages
on public works, administration of wage payment laws, enforcement of
the provisions of the women’s minimum wage law, compilation of labor statistics, recommendation of labor legislation to the Territorial
Legislature, promotion of voluntary mediation, conciliation, and
arbitration, etc.

During the first 10 months of operation, the Department conducted
an employer-employee educational program, through the 127 labor
unions and other organizations, and much good was accomplished.

Approximately 75 safety and sanitation inspections were made, but
no legal actions have yet been necessary. At the same time the
inspections inquired concerning workers’ compensation insurance
coverage, explaining its needs to employers not covered—usually the
small operators, rather than the large industries. In an effort to
ascertain the number of mining operators who have provided their
workers with such coverage, questionnaires were sent to 265 opera-
tors. At the end of the fiscal year, 100 operators had replied. Of
these, 96 operators, employing 1,048 men, carried insurance. Forty-
three of this number reported 83 injuries; the other 25 called out their
injuries as follows: Fatal, 1; major, 12; and minor, 122. Of the 26
employers who classified themselves as "self-insurance," 19 reported
a full season without injuries. The other seven, including the large
operators of the Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Co, and the United
States Smelting & Refining Co at Fairbanks and Nome, reported in-
juries as follows: Fatal, 1; major, 109; and minor, 608. These
operators employed 3,101 during the season. Nine small operators
reported under the "no insurance" group.

The Department has enforced the provisions of the women’s minimum wage law 14 times to date, mostly regarding wages and hours
for adult workers, but no legal action has been necessary. Approx-
imately $605.48 in wages has been collected for women by the De-
partment.

A series of necessary labor laws for the Territory, as well as
workers’ compensation law to be administered by the Department
of Labor, has been compiled by the Department for consideration
by the next session of the Territorial Legislature. Through suc-
cession the Department has collected $13,857.91 in compensation,
which might never have been received or which might have been
paid in litigation for many months.

Close cooperation has been maintained with all other Territorial
and Federal agencies in Alaska, as well as with the Federal Depart-
mant of Labor. In addition to his other duties, the Commission-
er serves as special agent of the Wage-Hour Division and representa-
tive of the Children’s Bureau, both of the Federal Department of Labor.

In six out of the eight cases for negotiation into which the Depart-
ment was called, satisfactory compromises were effected. There
have been only three strikes since the Department was established, near
in 1943. A conciliator from the U.S. Conciliation Service came to
Juneau early in 1942 in connection with the cold storage fish industry
disagreement in southeastern Alaska. Inspectors from the Wage
and Hour Division also visited the Territory, and were assisted by the
Territorial Department of Labor.

The law creating the Department of Labor is greatly defective; these
defects were pointed out to the Territorial Legislature.
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United States Geodetic Survey

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National Parks and Monuments

Mount McKinley National Park

Mount McKinley National Park, in south-central Alaska, is accessible the year around via the Alaska Railroad. During the summer season, the government-owned Alaska Railroad operates McKinley Park Hotel near the McKinley Park Station, which accommodates 120 to 160 guests. It also operates Camp Eielson, accommodating 50 guests and located 66 miles in the Park on the 30-mile gravel-surfaced Park Highway, and various facilities including bus service. Landing fields at the Station and near Savage River serve as bases for airplane sightseeing trips. Horses are available for hire. During the past year, 1,700 persons visited the park.

Toward the western end of the park, Mount McKinley rises to an altitude of 20,300 feet above sea level—the highest mountain on the North American continent and also one of the loftiest in the world when measured from base to summit. The park also contains Mount Foraker, 17,000 feet, Mount Russell, 11,500 feet, many other lofty peaks and four large glaciers.

Mountain sheep and caribou are abundant in the park, and moose, grizzly bears, wolves, coyotes and foxes are commonly seen. Rangers patrol the boundaries by dog team and airplane against hunting and trapping; 14 patrol cabins are located at intervals of about 15 miles. Wonder Lake Ranger Station is the base for winter patrols in the remote western part of the park. Park headquarters and other administrative buildings, including kennels for about 20 sled dogs, are located about 2 miles from the Station.

National Monuments

The Sitka National Monument, at Sitka, marks the site of historic battles with the Indians in 1802 and 1804. A replica of the old Russian blockhouse has been built, and 18 of the finest totem poles in the world stand in the Monument.

Katmai National Monument, on the shore of Shelikoff Strait, Alaska Peninsula, is accessible by boat from Bristol Bay and Naknek River or by trail through Katmai River Valley. It has an area of 2,697,590 acres of beautiful volcanic mountain scenery and sealing country. Most famous volcano is Mount Katmai, which erupted violently in 1912. The “Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes” is a primary attraction. Wildlife is plentiful, and many Alaska brown bears range through the area.

Gacier Bay National Monument, consisting of 2,000,760 acres of tidewater glaciers and imposing mountain peaks in southeastern Alaska, north of Icy Straits, may be reached only by boat or seaplane, which are readily procurable at Juneau or other nearby towns. The locality is valuable from a scientific standpoint to students of natural history because of excellent opportunities to study glacial phenomena and vegetation. The region is a reserve for brown bears.

Public Lands

Alaska Fire Control Service

The Alaska Fire Control Service, under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office, is charged with the prevention and suppression of fires on the public domain lands of Alaska. During the past year, the Service worked in close cooperation with the military forces in the Territory since widespread fires interfere materially with military operations. Of the approximately 350,000,000 acres of public domain, an estimated 250,000,000 acres of timber and grazing lands need fire protection to assure continuance of Alaska’s rich natural resources of timber, forage, and wildlife. A vigorous educational program in fire prevention was continued during the year.

Public Survey Office

The Cadastral Engineering Service of the General Land Office is the congressionally constituted agency having jurisdiction over the survey and resurvey of the public lands of the United States, resurvey in the same area, and the preparation and perpetuation of the technical and legal records thereof.

The surveying program which had been prepared for 1912 was changed to give precedence to requests for surveys deemed essential in the war program; nevertheless, nearly all survey involving settlement claims, homesteads and homesteads were completed. Approximately 96 miles of boundaries were surveyed, defining military, naval and other reservations; 118 homesteads in southeastern Alaska were completed in the field; two townships including more than 500 lots were surveyed. In the office, 95 plats were control.

The District Cadastral Engineer represented the Department of the Interior on a board with representatives of the Department of Commerce, Navy, and War for informal consultations on contemplated withdrawals of public land for war purposes. He was also appointed office in charge of investigations to determine the validity of private claims within military reservations. Many maps, plats, abstracts and descriptions of lands were prepared in conference with the military authorities.
Public Works

Federal Works Agency

Under the War Public Works program, which aids communities to provide public works and services made necessary by expansion of war industries and increased wartime activities of the Army and Navy, the Federal Works Agency is building schools, hospitals, recreational centers, water works, sewer systems, powerplants, etc. Twenty-four of the fifty-three construction project applications submitted have been approved, and Federal funds allotted, totaling approximately $1,278,000. Three applications for maintenance and operation projects were filed, and one, for territorial schools, approved in the amount of $47,050.

Roads

Alaska Road Commission

The Alaska Road Commission, created by act of Congress in 1905 as a bureau of the War Department, was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1932. It is administered by the Governor of Alaska in his capacity as ex-officio commissioner for Alaska, with a chief engineer in direct charge of the work.

The Commission constructs and maintains roads, bridges and trails in Alaska. Construction and maintenance of air fields, telephone lines and shelter cabins are also undertaken for the Territory. Funds are made available for the work by annual congressional appropriations, from the "Alaska Fund," and from contributions by the Territory of Alaska and others.

The Richardson Highway was maintained open during the entire season, and is being improved. The Siele Highway was maintained in good condition, and the road from Otten to Livengood is now surfaced wherever required. The road connecting Anchorage with the new settlement around Palmer is now in good condition. Grading and partial surfacing were completed over 75 miles of the Glenn Highway, and construction was under way on an additional 30 miles. It is expected that a passable road will be provided over this route by November 1942, with some grading and final surfacing to be done after that date.

The total mileage of roads and trails constructed and maintained by the Commission since its inception aggregate 10,370½ miles, consisting of 2,267½ miles of road, 1,390½ miles of tramway, 1,392½ miles of sled road, 6,355½ miles of permanent trail and 224 miles of temporary flagged trail.

Under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service, the Alaska Road Commission constructs and maintains roads and trails in Mount McKinley National Park with funds allotted by the National Park Service. At the close of the fiscal year the road had been opened for traffic 88.3 miles, from the entrance on the railroad to the western boundary. Widening and resurfacing to double-width standard had been completed over the first 44 miles, and partially completed over an additional 12 miles. Work on this road during the past season was limited to maintenance and repair to flood damage. Three miles of trail were built leading from the park hotel toward Yentak Lakes.

Public Roads Administration

Since 1920, all roads on the Forest Highway System in and adjacent to national forests have been constructed and maintained by the Public Roads Administration, formerly the Bureau of Public Roads. The Public Roads Administration now maintains 249.23 miles of road in Alaska.

Territorial Board of Road Commissioners

The Territorial Road Board, with the highway engineer as executive officer, expends the funds appropriated by the Territorial Legislature for roads and public works; it is also charged with the administration of the Alaska Highway Traffic Act, which provides a uniform system of traffic and highway regulation.

The bulk of the money appropriated goes toward the maintenance and improvement of existing roads, territorial aviation fields and telephone lines. Most of the money spent on new work is matched in part either by other agencies or by interested persons.

Social Welfare

American Red Cross

The personnel of the American Red Cross at military and naval posts throughout the Territory, supported by adequate staffs, is engaged in a general program of welfare in behalf of able-bodied service men, as well as patients of the Army and Navy.

The work of the 10 organized Red Cross chapters in the Territory has greatly increased during the last year, and training was given the members in first aid, home nursing, nutrition, house service and disaster service. All chapters were active in the production of garments for foreign war relief and for the armed forces of the United States.
The nine Junior Red Cross chapters also assisted in the disaster preparedness and services to the armed forces programs during the year. 21 territorial and 27 government schools enrolled in Junior Red Cross.

Department of Public Welfare

Public welfare activities in the Territory, with the exception of the administration of the Pioneers' Home and relief expenditures made by the United States district judges from the Alaska fund, are centered in the Department of Public Welfare.

Old-age assistance.—This program is administered on the basis of a cooperative plan between the Territory and the Social Security Board. The average grant during the past year has been $29.26. A total amount of $551,186 was expended for this program during the year, the number of cases under care on June 30, 1942, being 1,503.

Direct relief.—The Territory provides food, shelter, clothing, fuel, medical and hospital care for the needy, sick and unfortunate who are not under the jurisdiction of the Office of Indian Affairs, which has its own welfare department. During the past year, assistance given 923 persons amounted to $54,640.38 for food, shelter, etc., and $74,572.45 for hospitalization and medical care. About $17,000 was spent for sanatorium care of tubercular persons from the relief of destitution appropriation in the last year. No other public agency in the Territory is or has provided such care and the problem is ever becoming greater by reason of the further discovery of the disease. This Department pays an average of $115 a month per person over an average 12-year period.

While the Department of Public Welfare had no regular medical aid program available close cooperation with the Department of Health was maintained in providing both medical care and hospitalization.

Child welfare services.—The Territory has two child welfare programs: (1) the Boards of Children's Guardians and Mothers' Allowances. In addition, this division in cooperation with the United States Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor administers a Child Welfare Services program, designed to establish, extend and strengthen services to children throughout Alaska. Federal funds for administration are available under title V, section 3 of the Social Security Act, approximating $11,000 annually. During the year 438 children were assisted, and a total of $51,639.27 was expended.

Defense health and welfare activities.—With the advent of the United States into the war, the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service made three programs available to Alaska: Voluntary Evacuation, Aid to Dependent Families of Enemy Aliens and Civilian War Aid. The Department of Public Welfare entered into the first two programs in March 1942. Reimbursement is made by the Federal Government for obligations incurred. The third program, Civilian War Aid, was awaiting formal Federal legislation with the expectation that this, too, would be incorporated about July 1, 1942.

Pioneers' Home

The Alaska Pioneers' Home at Sitka, with its auxilliary unit at Goddard Hot Springs, had 171 residents at the end of the fiscal year. Any worthy person incapable of self-support, who has been a resident of Alaska for 5 years and has no relative legally liable for his support, may be admitted to the home upon application approved by the board of trustees, of which the Governor is chairman. This home, wholly supported by the Territory, has been in continuous operation since 1913 and contains a completely equipped hospital unit.

Social Security Board

The Territorial Director of the Social Security Board, maintaining a territorial office in Juneau, acts as a liaison between the Social Security Board and the Department of Public Welfare, and the Alaska Unemployment Compensation Commission, is responsible for the operation of the United States Employment Service in Alaska, and administers the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance feature of the Social Security Act in the Territory. In addition, the Territorial Director has been appointed Territorial Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, created by Executive order on September 3, 1941 to assure adequate health and welfare services during the national emergency. The functions of this office include the voluntary evacuation of civilians from Alaska, the removal and relocation of enemy aliens, acceptance and transfer of community facilities projects, civilian war relief, etc.

Unemployment Compensation Commission

Employment in Alaska increased steadily during the fiscal year, both because of the unusual and unexpected run of salmon in the southern district and because of the defense activities throughout the Territory. Any substantial increase of employment naturally tends toward an increase in unemployment compensation contributions collected, and a decrease in benefits paid. However, a certain period of adjustment or training and upgrading of workers was experienced before benefits decreased to an amount comparable to the situation it is interesting to note that 69 percent of the benefit payments made during the 1942 fiscal year were forwarded to workers who earned
United States Employment Service

As the first step in placing the employment services throughout the country on a wartime basis, an Executive order to nationalize the various State and Territorial employment services was signed by the President on December 24, 1941. The Alaska Territorial Employment Service was nationalized on February 1, 1942, and is now under direct control of the Social Security Board.

With defense industries increasing and gradually absorbing almost completely the available supply of labor in Alaska, a change in the method of recruiting labor was imperative. An Alaskan specialist, with wide knowledge of the employment labor problems of the Territory, was installed in the Seattle clearance office to stimulate and direct the flow of workers from the south to points in the Territory where they are most needed. The clearance office is notified of the needs of employers throughout the Territory, and if suitable workers cannot be obtained in the Seattle area, other areas of Washington and adjacent States are cleared in attempts to locate the desired number and types of workers.

A national occupational inventory is under way so that workers may shift more smoothly from private employment to important war work. The Alaska Employment Service offices receive from the Selective Service Board that portion of each registrant’s occupational questionnaire which describes the registrant’s capabilities; they then sort and classify the registrants, and interview those who possess skills critically needed in the war effort. When this occupational inventory is completed, the Service will have a comprehensive record of all manpower in the Territory.

The total active file of the Alaskan offices on June 30, 1942, was 488, compared with 1,149 in 1941, and 1,021 in 1940, indicating the rapidly declining unemployment. Of the 488 persons on the active file, many are actually employed but desire a change, and many are physically handicapped, aged or extremely youthful. During 1942, 8,083 new applications for work were taken. Placements numbered 10,133, compared with 8,507 during 1941.

The Service continues to be a claims-taking office for the Unemployment Compensation Commission of Alaska, and during the year handled 1,646 initial claims and 8,776 continued claims. In connection with this claims-taking, the local offices keep an active registration on file of each claimant and endeavor to find him suitable work.