

# THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA, U. S. A.

## Discovery

By Vitus Bering, a Dane in the service of Russia, on his voyage of 1741.

## First permanent settlement

At Three Saints Bay, Kodiak Island, in 1784. New Archangel, in Southeastern Alaska, was founded in 1799, and later became the capital, Sitka, under the direction of Alexander Baranof.

## Acquisition by the United States

In 1867, by purchase from Russia, for \$7,200,000. The American flag was first raised at Sitka on October 16 of that year.

## Present day government

Territorial; capital, Juneau. Alaska has a territorial legislature, and local government chiefly in its incorporated cities. Alaska has representation in Congress by a delegate who has a seat but no vote in the House of Representatives.

## Industries

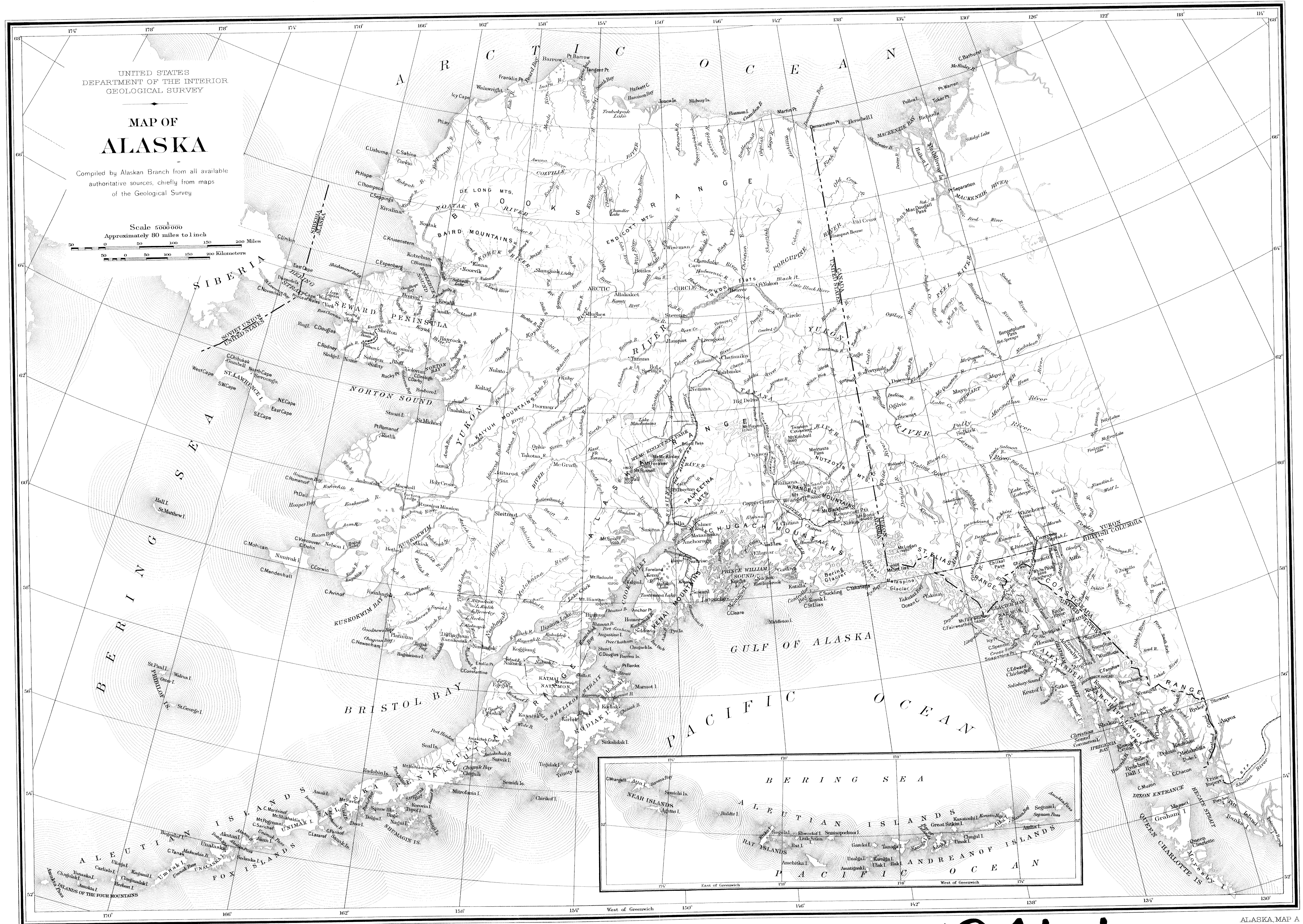
The fishing industry is of primary importance, with mining second in scope and value. About eighty per cent of Alaska's industrial employment is in the fishing industry, and about fifteen per cent in the mining industry. In 1939, total exports from Alaska amounted to \$63,739,936. Total fisheries products amounted to \$25,912,893. Total mineral shipments, \$21,511,178. Total furs, \$2,976,160.

## Salmon

In Alaska, there are five recognized commercial varieties of salmon—king, sockeye, coho, pink or humpback, and chum. The steelhead trout is also classed as a salmon, although it is important more as a game fish than for its commercial value. In 1939, the total Alaska canned salmon pack was 247,046,741 pounds, valued at \$29,976,665.

## Area of Alaska

586,400 square miles, approximately one-fifth as large as the United States. Alaska has more than 26,000 miles of coastline.



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