

though such system does exist primarily for military defense purposes; and

WHEREAS, present State of Alaska civil defense plans call for utilization of Kenai Peninsula communities as reception centers by Greater Anchorage residents under certain emergency conditions; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Communications System circuits presently assigned for civilian use, even if available, could probably not carry the amount of long distance traffic which would be generated between Anchorage and Kenai Peninsula communities in the event of a national emergency; and

WHEREAS, establishment of a vital alternate telephone communications link between Anchorage and Kenai Peninsula communities would provide prudent additional safeguards for protection of the health and welfare of a considerable segment of Alaska's population; and

WHEREAS, the Trans-Alaska Telephone Company has the equipment, plant facilities and technical staff needed to establish microwave circuits for handling long distance telephone calls between the City of Anchorage and Kenai Peninsula communities via Trans-Alaska Telephone Company's already established Mt. Susitna microwave installation; and

WHEREAS, the City of Anchorage has signed an inter-connect agreement with Trans-Alaska Telephone Company which provides for routing of telephone calls between Kenai Peninsula communities and the City of Anchorage telephone system via Trans-Alaska Telephone Company's microwave circuits; and

WHEREAS, rates for Anchorage-Kenai Peninsula telephone calls, if routed via Trans-Alaska Telephone Company's Mt. Susitna micro-wave facility, might well be equal to or appreciably less than present

toll rates charged by the Alaska Communications System; and

WHEREAS, such Trans-Alaska Telephone Company microwave circuits are not now in operation due to the objections of the Alaska Communications System to issuance of the necessary license by the Federal Communications Commission; and

WHEREAS, such continued denial of a license to Trans-Alaska Telephone Company to operate microwave circuits between Anchorage and Kenai via Mt. Susitna is retarding the normal development of needed communications on the Kenai Peninsula, and is inimical to the safety, welfare and best interests of the residents of the Kenai Peninsula, Greater Anchorage area and the State of Alaska;

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate in Second Legislature, First Session assembled, that the Public Service Commission of the State of Alaska is respectfully urged to grant a certificate of public convenience and necessity to Trans-Alaska Telephone Company for operation of microwave circuits between Anchorage and Kenai via Mt. Susitna, and is further urged to request that the Federal Communications Commission issue the necessary license to Trans-Alaska Telephone Company for operation of the above mentioned microwave circuit; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States; the Chairman, Senate Armed Services Committee; the Chairman, House Armed Services Committee; Secretary, Department of Defense; Secretary, Department of the Army; the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission; Commander-in-Chief, Alaskan Command; Commanding General, United States Army, Alaska; and the Alaska delegation to Congress.

- Passed by the Senate March 11, 1961.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 22

Relating to hearings on lifting the ban on the importation of Russian crabmeat.

Be It Resolved by the Senate in Second Legislature, First Session Assembled:

WHEREAS, it has been reliably reported

that the United States is considering the lifting of the ban on the importation of crabmeat from the Soviet Union; and

WHEREAS, Alaska King Crab is the outstanding and only example of a new development in the Alaska fisheries which

otherwise have been sadly depleted largely due to federal mismanagement while Alaska was a Territory and now requires gigantic and costly efforts to rebuild; and

WHEREAS, this fishery depletion has created a grave unemployment situation all along Alaska's coast where the population's livelihood has been and is wholly dependent on the fisheries; and

WHEREAS, the development of the King Crab fishery is the only happy exception in this otherwise dark picture and if it is now to face the competition of imported Russian crab, produced by cheap if not slave labor, effects in Alaska will be disastrous; and

WHEREAS, the situation is further aggravated by the fact that the Russians have been fishing extensively in the Bering Sea and have given indications of extend-

ing their fishing further along the Alaskan coast;

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate in Second Legislature, First Session assembled, that any proposal for the lifting of the ban on the importation of Russian crabmeat is protested and that it is respectfully requested that the State of Alaska be consulted before any action is taken by the United States Government; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable John F. Kennedy, President of the United States; the Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; the Honorable C. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury; the Honorable Luther H. Hodges, Secretary of Commerce; and the members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

Passed by the Senate March 11, 1961.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 23

Relating to the Act of Congress of January 21, 1929 granting 100,000 acres of land for the support and maintenance of the University of Alaska.

Be It Resolved by the Senate in Second Legislature, First Session Assembled:

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States by Act of January 21, 1929 (48 USCA 354a) did grant to the Territory of Alaska 100,000 acres of land for the support and maintenance of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines and did confirm said grant to the State of Alaska by the Alaska Statehood Act of July 3, 1958; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska by Ch. 34, SLA 1929, did accept the grant of lands and designate the Board of Trustees of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines to select the lands granted and to sell or lease the same and cover the proceeds into the Territorial Treasury, which said designation was confirmed to the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska as successor to the Board of Trustees of the Alaska Agricultural College by Ch. 49, SLA 1935; and

WHEREAS, the restrictions contained in the original grant by the United States to the Territory are still in full force and

effect and severe in nature, providing that proceeds of sale or lease of lands must be placed in a special fund in the State Treasury and invested by the State and further providing that only the income and not the principal from the invested funds shall be made available for the support and maintenance of the University of Alaska, and further providing that said income shall not be applied directly or indirectly under any pretense whatever to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Regents of the University is the proper agency of the state government to determine the investment or use of the proceeds from the sale or lease of the lands granted by the Act of January 21, 1929, for the benefit of the University;

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate in Second Legislature, First Session Assembled, that the United States Congress is respectfully urged to amend the Act of January 21, 1929, 48 USCA 354(a), to provide that the proceeds from the sale or lease of lands granted thereunder be invested or used by the Board of Regents of the University of Alaska in whatever manner it deems to be for the best interests of the University; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of