

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

this resolution be sent to the Honorable John F. Kennedy, President of the United States; the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the Senate; the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives; the Honorable

E. L. Bartlett and the Honorable Ernest Gruening, Senators from Alaska; and to the Honorable Ralph J. Rivers, Representative from Alaska, urging all said persons to support legislation carrying out the intent of this resolution.

Passed by the Senate March 14, 1961.

### SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 24

**Relating to continued employment of civilian personnel on Clear Project in Alaska.**

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

WHEREAS, there are approximately 750 civilian employees on the Ballistics Missile Early Warning System Project at Clear, Alaska, most of whom are trained and competent men after two years of service; and

WHEREAS, it has been reported that in 1962 there are plans to have this operation taken over by a branch of the military service; and

WHEREAS, during this period of recession in Alaska the impact of loss of work by 750 civilians would be of great economic

harm to the railbelt area in Alaska;

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate in Second Legislature, First Session assembled, that the Federal Government, unless security measures are involved, continue to use civilian employees on the Ballistics Missile Early Warning System Project at Clear, Alaska; 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 Robert McNamara, Secretary of Defense; the Honorable E. L. Bartlett and the Honorable Ernest Gruening, Senators from Alaska; and the Honorable Ralph J. Rivers, Representative from Alaska.

Passed by the Senate March 21, 1961.

### SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 25

**Relating to the dredging of the Dry Straits-Wrangell Narrows district.**

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

WHEREAS, increased lumber operations in Southeast Alaska have resulted in greatly increased movement of log rafts in the Dry Straits-Wrangell Narrows district; and

WHEREAS, logging and towboat operators are faced with the choice of using Wrangell Narrows, which necessitates the breaking of tows into small units and providing an extra tug as a safety factor, or using Dry Straits, which is preferred in spite of its inadequate depth; and

WHEREAS, fishing vessels are forced to use Dry Straits under difficult conditions or lose several hours of running time by way of Wrangell Narrows as they travel to the fishing grounds and canneries; and

WHEREAS, to facilitate the export of Alaskan products, which is ever-increasing, it is vital to provide ocean-going vessels with a direct route between ports; and

WHEREAS, large ships of all types cannot utilize Wrangell Narrows because of adverse currents and physical characteristics, but must travel the outside passage by way of Cape Decision; and

WHEREAS, smaller freighters and passenger vessels are subject to the tidal conditions and navigational hazards presented by Wrangell Narrows; and

WHEREAS, the ships of the proposed ferry system will be economically facilitated by saving time in inter-port service if Dry Straits is made available; and

WHEREAS, it is generally agreed that it is unfeasible to enlarge or further im-