

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILE 8672 1228
1660 SCOMM 64: SEN. SPEC. COMM. ON INT'L TRADE AND TOURISM, 1989-90

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

P.L. 93-618

stipulations in Title IV, even if it cannot accept the means employed. It respects in particular your own leadership in this field.

To advance the purposes we share both with regard to passage of the trade bill and to emigration from the U.S.S.R., and on the basis of discussions that have been conducted with Soviet representatives, I should like on behalf of the administration to inform you that we have been assured that the following criteria and practices will henceforth govern emigration from the U.S.S.R.

First, punitive actions against individuals seeking to emigrate from the U.S.S.R. would be violations of Soviet laws and regulations and will therefore not be permitted by the government of the U.S.S.R. In particular, this applies to various kinds of intimidation or reprisal, such as, for example, the firing of a person from his job, his demotion to tasks beneath his professional qualifications, and his subjection to public or other kinds of recrimination.

Second, no unreasonable or unlawful impediments will be placed in the way of persons desiring to make application for emigration, such as interference with travel or communications necessary to complete an application, the withholding of necessary documentation and other obstacles including kinds frequently employed in the past.

Third, applications for emigration will be processed in order of receipt, including those previously filed, and on a nondiscriminatory basis as regards the place of residence, race, religion, national origin and professional status of the applicant. Concerning professional status, we are informed that there are limitations on emigration under Soviet law in the case of individuals holding certain security clearances, but that such individuals who desire to emigrate will be informed of the date on which they may expect to become eligible for emigration.

Fourth, hardship cases will be processed sympathetically and expeditiously; persons imprisoned who, prior to imprisonment, expressed an interest in emigrating, will be given prompt consideration for emigration upon their release; and sympathetic consideration may be given to the early release of such persons.

Fifth, the collection of the so-called emigration tax on emigrants which was suspended last year will remain suspended.

Sixth, with respect to all the foregoing points, we will be in a position to bring to the attention of the Soviet leadership indications that we may have that these criteria and practices are not being applied. Our representations, which would include but not necessarily be limited to the precise matters enumerated in the foregoing points, will receive sympathetic consideration and response.

Finally, it will be our assumption that with the application of the criteria, practices, and procedures set forth in this letter, the rate of emigration from the U.S.S.R. would begin to rise promptly from the 1973 level and would continue to rise to correspond to the number of applicants.

I understand that you and your associates have, in addition, certain understandings incorporated in a letter dated today respecting the foregoing criteria and practices which will henceforth govern emigration from the U.S.S.R. which you wish the President to accept as appropriate guidelines to determine whether the purposes sought through Title IV of the trade bill and further specified in our exchange of correspondence in regard to the emigration practices of non-market economy countries are being fulfilled. You have submitted this letter to me and I wish to advise you on behalf of the President that the under-

TRADE ACT OF 1974

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standings in your letter will be among the considerations to be applied by the President in exercising the authority provided for in Sec. 402¹ of Title IV of the trade bill.

I believe that the contents of this letter represent a good basis, consistent with our shared purposes, for proceeding with an acceptable formulation of Title IV of the trade bill, including procedures for periodic review, so that normal trading relations may go forward for the mutual benefit of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

Best regards,

HENRY A. KISSINGER.

OCTOBER 18, 1974.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Thank you for your letter of Oct. 18 which I have now had an opportunity to review. Subject to the further understandings and interpretations outlined in this letter, I agree that we have achieved a suitable basis upon which to modify Title IV by incorporating within it a provision that would enable the President to waive subsections designated (a) and (b) in Sec. 402 of Title IV as passed by the House in circumstances that would substantially promote the objectives of Title IV.

It is our understanding that the punitive actions, intimidation or reprisals that will not be permitted by the government of the U.S.S.R. include the use of punitive conscription against persons seeking to emigrate, or members of their families; and the bringing of criminal actions against persons in circumstances that suggest a relationship between their desire to emigrate and the criminal prosecution against them.

Second, we understand that among the unreasonable impediments that will no longer be placed in the way of persons seeking to emigrate is the requirement that adult applicants receive the permission of their parents or other relatives.

Third, we understand that the special regulations to be applied to persons who have had access to genuinely sensitive classified information will not constitute an unreasonable impediment to emigration. In this connection we would expect such persons to become eligible for emigration within three years of the date on which they last were exposed to sensitive and classified information.

Fourth, we understand that the actual number of emigrants would rise promptly from the 1973 level and would continue to rise to correspond to the number of applicants, and may therefore exceed 60,000 per annum. We would consider a benchmark—a minimum standard of initial compliance—to be the issuance of visas at the rate of 60,000 per annum; and we understand that the President proposes to use the same benchmark as the minimum standard of initial compliance. Until such time as the actual number of emigrants corresponds to the number of applicants the benchmark figure will not include categories of persons whose emigration has been the subject of discussion between Soviet officials and other European governments.

In agreeing to provide discretionary authority to waive the provisions of subsections designated (a) and (b) in Sec. 402 of Title IV as passed by the House, we share your anticipation of good faith in the implementation of the assurances contained in your letter of Oct. 18 and the understandings conveyed by this letter. In particular, with

¹ Statutory language authorizing the President to waive the restrictions in Title IV of the Trade Bill under certain conditions will be added as a new (and as yet undesignated) subsection.

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respect to paragraphs three and four of your letter we wish it to be understood that the enumeration of types of punitive action and unreasonable impediments is not and cannot be considered comprehensive or complete, and that nothing in this exchange of correspondence shall be construed as permitting types of punitive action or unreasonable impediments not enumerated therein.

Finally, in order adequately to verify compliance with the standard set forth in these letters, we understand that communication by telephone, telegraph and post will be permitted.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY M. JACKSON.

It is the Committee's understanding that the "Freedom of Emigration" amendment in the bill is intended to encourage free emigration of all peoples from all communist countries (and not be restricted to any particular ethnic, racial, or religious group from any one country). Accordingly, each communist country which enters into a bilateral commercial agreement with the United States will be expected to provide reasonable assurances that freedom of emigration will be a realizable goal.

The Committee hopes that this section will provide an incentive to the Soviet Union and other countries to discontinue restrictive emigration practices in the interest of developing economic relations with the United States. The Committee recognizes that segments of the private sector wish the U.S. Government to provide credits, investment guarantees, protection of private property rights, and other conditions before private capital investments are ventured. The Committee believes that it is equally reasonable to establish conditions on all basic human rights, including the right to emigrate as well as basic property rights, before extending broad concessions to communist countries.

U.S. PERSONNEL MISSING IN ACTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

(Section 403)

The purpose of the section is to insure that the communist countries, to which nondiscriminatory treatment and U.S. credit, credit guarantee and investment guarantee programs may be extended, appreciate the importance which the United States attaches to the accounting of U.S. personnel missing in action in Southeast Asia and to secure their cooperation to that end.

Subsection (a) would prohibit the President from extending or continuing nondiscriminatory treatment, government credits, credit guarantees or investment guarantees, or from entering into bilateral commercial agreements with any affected communist country during any period in which he determined that such country was refusing to cooperate with the United States in its efforts to account for U.S. personnel missing in Southeast Asia, to repatriate such personnel who are alive and to obtain the remains of such personnel who are dead. The inclusion of this subsection should enhance the negotiating leverage of the President not only before, but after nondiscriminatory treatment is extended, to insure continued cooperation from the affected communist countries.



Senator Mike Szymanski, Chair

Senator Rick Halford
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Senator Rick Uehling
Senator Fred Zharoff

Alaska State Legislature

SENATE

Special Committee on International Trade and Tourism

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4978/4979
FAX (907) 465-2652

January 10, 1990

Memorandum

To: Senate President Tim Kelly

From: Senator Mike Szymanski; Chairman, Special Committee
International Trade and Tourism MS

Re: Committee referral SB 402

Mr. President:

I would like to request that SB 402 be given a referral to the Special Committee on International Trade and Tourism. I have spoken with the Chairman of the State Affairs Committee about this bill, and he will be delighted, due to his heavy schedule, to allow my committee to deal with this legislation.

My committee will be able to schedule an early hearing on this bill when we receive it.

Original sponsor(s): Rules/Governor

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE
2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 440 (Foreign Trade)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Alaska-Soviet Commission;
7 and providing for an effective date."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 44.19 is amended by adding new sections to read:

10 ARTICLE 16. ALASKA-SOVIET COMMISSION.

11 Sec. 44.19.621. ALASKA-SOVIET COMMISSION. There is created in
12 the Office of the Governor the Alaska-Soviet Commission.

13 Sec. 44.19.623. PURPOSE. The purpose of the commission is to
14 represent the state in Alaska-Soviet issues and to facilitate and
15 coordinate the development of economic, cultural, scientific, techni-
16 cal, and educational contacts between the Soviet Union and the State
17 of Alaska, the University of Alaska, local governments, and the pri-
18 vate sector, including nonprofit organizations.

19 Sec. 44.19.625. COMPOSITION. (a) The commission consists of
20 seven members appointed by the governor. The members of the commis-
21 sion shall represent a broad range of the Alaska-Soviet activities
22 existing in the state at the time of the appointment and shall include
23 at least

- 24 (1) two members from the private sector;
25 (2) one member from the education community;
26 (3) one member from the Native community;
27 (4) one member from local government;
28 (5) one member from a nonprofit organization; and
29 (6) one member from the office of international trade in

1 the Office of the Governor.

2 (b) If a house of the legislature has a committee on foreign
3 trade, the chair of the committee shall be an ex officio member of the
4 commission. If a house of the legislature does not have a committee
5 on foreign trade, the presiding officer of that house shall appoint a
6 member of that house to be an ex officio member of the commission.

7 (c) The governor may appoint up to three additional ex officio
8 members of the commission. If the governor appoints ex officio mem-
9 bers under this subsection, one of the ex officio members appointed
10 under this subsection must be from the governor's office in
11 Washington, D.C.

12 (d) The commission shall elect one of its members to be the
13 chair of the commission. The chair shall serve for a term of one
14 year, but may be reelected to successive terms.

15 Sec. 44.19.627. TERM OF OFFICE. The term of office of each
16 member is three years. The terms of the members shall be staggered.
17 A vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term in the same
18 manner as the original appointment, except that the Office of the
19 Governor shall advertise before filling a vacancy in the membership.

20 Sec. 44.19.629. POWERS AND DUTIES. The commission shall

21 (1) serve, as directed by the governor, as the coordinator
22 and representative of the state for Alaska-Soviet exchanges;

23 (2) serve as a forum for the exchange of information be-
24 tween the state, the University of Alaska, local governments, and the
25 private sector, including nonprofit organizations, about current
26 developments and contacts in Alaska-Soviet relations;

27 (3) host official Soviet delegations visiting the state and
28 coordinate delegations visiting the state and the Soviet Union;

29 (4) establish procedures to facilitate the state's official

1 interaction with the Soviet Union;

2 (5) determine and evaluate the potential for an economic
3 partnership between the Soviet Union and the state;

4 (6) coordinate with the director of the office of interna-
5 tional trade in the Office of the Governor strategies, approaches, and
6 methods to expand the state's trade with the Soviet Union;

7 (7) develop and implement, as directed by the governor,
8 state policy relating to interaction with the Soviet Union and act as
9 a liaison with the United States Department of State to solve problems
10 preventing or complicating interaction with the Soviet Union;

11 (8) assist with exchanges and ventures between the state
12 and the Soviet Union, including economic, cultural, scientific, tech-
13 nical, and educational exchanges and ventures;

14 (9) contact local governments and organizations to identify
15 the exchanges and ventures with the Soviet Union that are taking place
16 or being arranged in the state and to determine the special or local
17 needs for which the commission can provide assistance;

18 (10) accept monetary gifts and grants from the federal gov-
19 ernment, a federal agency, a charitable foundation or professional
20 association, or another source for implementation of a program or
21 project necessary or desirable for carrying out the general purposes
22 of the commission; and

23 (11) charge for the commission's services and products,
24 including publications, telephone and fax communications with the
25 Soviet Union, and interpretation services.

26 Sec. 44.19.631. MEETINGS AND VOTING. (a) A majority of the
27 members other than ex officio members under AS 44.19.625(b) consti-
28 tutes a quorum for conducting business and exercising the powers of
29 the commission. The commission shall hold at least three meetings

1 each year. The commission shall meet at the call of the chair, at the
2 request of a majority of the members, or at a regularly scheduled time
3 as determined by a majority of the members.

4 (b) Ex officio members under AS 44.19.625(b) may not vote on
5 matters considered by the commission.

6 Sec. 44.19.633. COMPENSATION. Members of the commission serve
7 without compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses
8 under AS 39.20.180.

9 Sec. 44.19.635. STAFF. The staff of the commission shall con-
10 sist of at least three employees. The supervisor of the staff shall
11 be fluent in the Russian language and receive a salary that is equal
12 to at least a Range 21, as determined under AS 39.27.011.

13 Sec. 44.19.637. ANNUAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS. Each year
14 the commission shall submit to the legislature and the governor a
15 report of its activities during the previous calendar year with rec-
16 ommendations the commission considers appropriate. The report and
17 recommendations shall be submitted no later than the 10th day of each
18 regular legislative session.

19 * Sec. 2. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS. (a) The governor shall designate
20 under AS 39.05.055(5) which initial appointees to the Alaska-Soviet Commis-
21 sion established under AS 44.19.621, as enacted by sec. 1 of this Act,
22 shall serve the one-, two-, and three-year terms.

23 (b) The governor shall call the first meeting of the Soviet-Alaska
24 Commission within 60 days after all of the members of the commission have
25 been appointed.

26 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL 402, an act establishing the Alaska-Soviet Far East Commission.

AMENDMENT #1 - Deletes all references to "Far East" from the bill. The rationale for this change is to refer to the entire Soviet Union rather than to limit the language to the far eastern district of the Soviet Union. The far eastern district is the portion of the Soviet Union with which Alaska has had the greatest contact and yet our contacts should not necessarily be limited to this area.

AMENDMENT #2 - Change

This amendment would amend the composition of the Commission to add the Chair of the legislative committees on foreign trade to serve as an ex officio member of the Commission. If there is no such committee, the presiding officer of the house will appoint a legislator from the body to serve as an ex officio member of the Commission.

The rationale for this amendment is to provide the Chair of the international trade committees with a closer and more direct association with what is happening in the field of foreign trade.

AMENDMENT #3

This amendment adds and amplifies the powers and duties of the Commission to correspond to the CS House Bill 440.

The rationale for this is clarify the Commission's role and to strengthen their role.



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
907-465-4942

Special Committee On Foreign Trade

MEMORANDUM

TO: House Foreign Trade Committee Members

FROM: Representative George Jacko, Jr., Chairman
House Special Committee on Foreign Trade

DATE: April 3, 1990

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note for HB 440

Attached is a copy of the revised fiscal note from the Governor's Office for HB 440, the Alaska-Soviet Commission. I spoke with Bob Evans and he said that the Governor does not support the Foreign Trade committee substitute that we passed out of committee last week. He will be working with Representative "Red" Boucher and the House State Affairs Committee to delete many of the changes we made in the bill. I will keep you posted on the progress of this legislation. For your information, the bill is scheduled for a hearing in House State Affairs on Thursday, April 5, at 8:30 a.m.

An update on the Foreign Trade legislation follows:

1. HJR 69 is currently in the Senate International Trade and Tourism Committee, awaiting a second hearing. The bill will be heard on Wednesday, April 4.
2. HJR 70 and HJR 71 are in the Senate Rules Committee. I've spoken with Senator Sturgulewski and am hoping that he will place the resolutions on the calendar soon.

Mr. Wayne Neill from the U.S. State Department was in Juneau last week and he has agreed to work to include Aleuts in the Native Visa-Free Agreement. Mr. Neill headed to Nome after his visit here and he was scheduled to speak with Soviet officials about the inclusion of Aleuts in this agreement. According to Mr. Neill it is a "done deal" and all we need to do is provide him with the geographical areas that we want included in the agreement. When I receive a confirmation letter on this I will relay it to the committee.

If you have any comments or questions please don't hesitate to call.

Fiscal Note
CS HB 440

STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: CS HB 440 (Foreign Trade)
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: "An Act establishing the Alaska-
Soviet Commission..."
Sponsor: Rules/Governor
Requestor: Foreign Trade Committee

Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
BRU: Commissions and Special Offices
Components: Alaska-Soviet Commission

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	149.4	154.1	158.7	163.8	168.9	174.3
TRAVEL	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3
CONTRACTUAL	107.8	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0
SUPPLIES	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
EQUIPMENT	27.9	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS	55.0	65.0	75.0	85.0	90.0	105.0
TOTAL OPERATING	435.0	406.5	421.1	436.2	451.3	466.7

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	380.0	352.5	346.1	351.2	356.3	361.7
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER	55.0	65.0	75.0	85.0	95.0	105.0
TOTAL	435.0	406.5	421.1	436.2	451.3	466.7

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	3	3	3	3	3	3
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See attached analysis

** Estimate for program receipts, private sector donations, and contributions. There would be a need to include expenditure/receipt authority within the powers of the Commission.

Prepared by: Michael A. Nizich, Director

Phone: 465-3616

Division: Administrative Services

Date: 3/27/90

Approved by Commissioner: Garrey Peska, Chief of Staff

Date: 3/29/90

Agency: Office of the Governor

Distribution (by preparer):

Legislative Finance

Legislative Sponsor

Requestor

Office of Management and Budget

Impacted Agency(ies)

PERSONAL SERVICES 149.4

Fiscal note assumes Anchorage location of three commission staff, Executive Director Range 23, Administrative Assistant Range 16, and a Secretary I Range 10.

Request for New Position forms are attached. Salaries shown are step A for FY 91. Personal Services requests for subsequent years include one-step merit increases.

TRAVEL 92.3

Travel has been averaged to incorporate the travel costs from statewide locations of the commission members, assumes four commission meetings and appointment of five ex-officio members.

Anchorage: 2 meetings

Commission members

travel @ 450/person x 8 people	=	3,600	
per diem @ 80 x 3 days x 11 people	=	<u>2,640</u>	
two meetings @		6,240	12,480

Juneau:

Commission members

travel @ 450/person x 10 people	=	4,500	
per diem @ 80 x 3 days x 11 people	=	<u>2,640</u>	

Administrative staff

travel @ 366/person x 2 people	=	732	
per diem @ 80 x 3 days x 2 people	=	<u>480</u>	8,352

Fairbanks:

Commission members

travel @ 450/person x 10 people	=	4,500	
per diem @ 90 x 3 days x 11 people	=	<u>2,970</u>	

Administrative staff

travel @ 436/person x 2 people	=	872	
per diem @ 90 x 3 days x 2 people	=	<u>540</u>	8,882

CS HB 440 (Foreign Trade)
Alaska-Soviet Commission
Analysis:

Page 2

TRAVEL (continued)

Soviet Far East:

Commission members

12 members travel	=	27,200	
12 members per diem	=	12,760	

Administrative staff

travel @ 2100/person x 1 person	=	2,100	
per diem @ 1050/person x 1 person	=	1,050	43,110

Additional travel:

Accompany delegations - assumes 2 people
for three delegations

travel @ 2100/person x 2 people x 3	=	12,600	
per diem @ 1050/person x 2 people x 3	=	6,300	18,900

Additional administrative staff travel

Juneau:

travel @ 366/trip x 2 trips	=	732	
per diem @ 80/day for total 6 days	=	480	1,212

Total Travel:			92,936
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CONTRACTUAL 107.8

Professional Services:

Interpreter services, delegations hosting expenses, professional services contracts		60,000
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Communication:

Telephone (toll costs, base/local fixed costs, centrex network costs) 350/mo x 12 months	4,200	
Telecopier charges -- 25/mo x 12 months	300	
Teleconference charges -- 4 @ 450	1,800	
Postage -- 300/mo x 12	3,600	9,900

CONTRACTUAL (Continued)

Transportation:

Freight and express charges -- 75/mo x 12	900
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Advertising, Printing & Binding:

Subscriptions	75	
Advertising -- 4 meetings x 350	1,400	
Commission vacancies approx. 3 annually	1,050	
Printing -- 4 newsletters x 800 each	3,200	
Annual report	13,500	
Forms, misc.	750	19,975

Minor Repair, Maintenance	1,200
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Rental for Office Space:

660.5 SF per DOA standards x \$2.00/SF	15,852
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Total Contractual:	107,827
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SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS 2.6

Office and library supplies, 200/mo x 12 =	2,400	
Data processing supplies =	150	2,550

EQUIPMENT 27.9

Communication/Data Processing Equipment:

3 PC workstations, 1 laser printer =	16,000	
Phones =	1,500	17,500

Furniture/Office Equipment:

Furniture/misc. equipment (3 stations) =	7,500	
2 5-drawer lateral file cabinets =	900	
Tabletop Photocopier =	2,000	10,400

Total Equipment:	27,900
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MISCELLANEOUS 55.0

Estimate for program receipts, private sector donations and contributions for identified Commission projects.	55,000
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1.	POSITION TITLE Executive Director, Alaska-Soviet Commission				RANGE/STEP 23/A	BARC. UNIT	PAGE/LINE	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP
2.	TYPE OF POSITION PFT	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER	BRU PRIORITY	LOCATION Anchorage	ELECTION DISTRICT	LEG.		
3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL				JUSTIFICATION:					
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				Executive Director, Alaska-Soviet Commission. Must be fluent in Russian. Responsible for overall supervision of Commission staff, working with Commissioners, legislators, other agencies, private sector, local governments, non-profit organizations, educational agencies and Soviet contacts. Directs, manages and promotes policies and procedures necessary for Commission to meet its legislative mandate. Primary liaison for agency with the Governor, legislature, federal agencies and Soviet agencies/contacts. Develops annual report to the Legislature; ensures staff implementation of Commission's actions; employs, discharges and supervises Administrative Assistant and Secretary I.					
	1		2	3						
	PERSONAL SERVICES									
5.	Salary		54,288.00							
6.	Benefits		16,659.12							
7.	Supplemental Benefits									
8.	Fixed Benefits									
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES		01	71.0						
10.	Travel		02	8.8						
11.	Contractual		03	3.4						
12.	Commodities		04	.9						
13.	Equipment		05	7.5						
14.	Other									
15.	TOTAL COST			91.6						
	RECEIPT CODE									
16.		Federal Receipts			1002					
17.		G.F. Match			1003					
18.		General Funds			1004	91.6				
19.		I-A Receipts			1005					
20.		Program Receipts			1028					
21.		Other								
FOR B&M USE ONLY										
KEY NUMBER										

REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION

AGENCY Office of the Governor

BRU Commissions and Special Offices

COMPONENT Alaska-Soviet Commission

FY 91

Page 1 of 3
Revised Date

1.	POSITION TITLE Administrative Assistant				RANGE/STEP 16/A	BARG. UNIT	PAGE/LINE	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP
2.	TYPE OF POSITION PFT	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER	BRU PRIORITY	LOCATION Anchorage	ELECTION DISTRICT	LEG.		
3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL				JUSTIFICATION:					
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				Administrative support to the Executive Director and the Alaska-Soviet Commission. Supervise Sec. I, responsible for all administrative, fiscal duties of the Commission office. Assist Executive Director with preparation of the annual report. Ensure receipt of fees for Commission's publications, fax and phone charges, etc.					
	1	2	3							
	PERSONAL SERVICES									
5.	Salary	33,660.0								
6.	Benefits	12,090.0								
7.	Supplemental Benefits									
8.	Fixed Benefits									
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	01	45.8							
10.	Travel	02	1.6							
11.	Contractual	03	2.9							
12.	Commodities	04	.9							
13.	Equipment	05	9.0							
14.	Other									
15.	TOTAL COST		60.2							
	RECEIPT CODE									
16.		Federal Receipts		1002						
17.		G.F. Match		1003						
18.		General Funds		1004	60.2					
19.		I-A Receipts		1005						
20.		Program Receipts		1028						
21.		Other								
FOR B&M USE ONLY										
KEY NUMBER - - - - -										

REQUEST FOR
NEW POSITION

AGENCY Office of the Governor

BRU Commissions and Special Offices

COMPONENT Alaska-Soviet Commission

FY 91

Page 2 of 3

Revised Date

1.	POSITION TITLE Secretary I				RANGE/STEP 10/A	BARG. UNIT	PAGE/LINE	GOV.	APPROV.	DISAPP
2.	TYPE OF POSITION PFT	STAFF MONTHS 12	RP NUMBER	PCN NUMBER	BRU PRIORITY	LOCATION Anchorage	ELECTION DISTRICT	LEG.		
3.	CONTINUATION LEVEL				JUSTIFICATION:					
4.	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE				Secretarial support to Alaska-Soviet Commission staff.					
	1	2	3							
	PERSONAL SERVICES									
5.	Salary	22,872.00								
6.	Benefits	9,700.44								
7.	Supplemental Benefits									
8.	Fixed Benefits									
9.	TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES	01	32.6							
10.	Travel	02								
11.	Contractual	03	1.5							
12.	Commodities	04	.8							
13.	Equipment	05	9.0							
14.	Other									
15.	TOTAL COST		43.9							
	RECEIPT CODE	FUNDING SOURCE								
16.		Federal Receipts 1002								
17.		G.F. Match 1003								
18.		General Funds 1004								
19.		I-A Receipts 1005								
20.		Program Receipts 1028								
21.		Other								
FOR B&M USE ONLY KEY NUMBER - - - - -										

REQUEST FOR NEW POSITION

AGENCY Office of the Governor
 BRU Commissions and Special Offices
 COMPONENT Alaska-Soviet Commission

Page 3 of 3
Revised Date

FY 91

SCOMM

64:3

Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI
Senate President Pro Tempore
Chairman, Senate Rules Committee



Senate

2957 SHELDON JACKSON STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508

While in Juneau
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3818

MEMORANDUM

April 4, 1990

TO: All Senators

FROM: Senator Arliss Sturgulewski *(M)*
Senate District F

RE: SJR 79 Supporting the designation of the existing Bering Land Bridge National Preserve as a part of a Joint Alaska-Siberia International Park.

This resolution supports the findings of a joint United States and Soviet Union feasibility study proposing an international park along the Bering Straits.

The United States would designate the existing Bering Land Bridge National Preserve as its portion. This designation would not change any of the existing laws or regulations governing the Preserve as the attached letter from the National Park Service specifies.

Also attached are letters of support from the Bering Straits Native Corporation and the Nome Chamber of Commerce as well as the Joint U.S./Soviet Reconnaissance Study.

Attachments



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO

ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE
2525 Gambell Street, Room 107
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2892

A3615(ARO-SA)
xL62

80 MAR 1990

Honorable Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Ref: SJR 79

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

We understand you have been asked whether international park designation will affect the existing management of Bering Land Bridge National Preserve. In answer, we would appreciate your communicating the following information to the legislature:

International park designation is a form of recognition, not a change in management authority for the existing preserve. The term international park was used in a descriptive sense because "park" is a word that is recognized internationally to indicate an area with special natural and cultural resources. International park designation would not change the existing laws and regulations or modify existing permissions applying to Bering Land Bridge National Preserve in any way.

As noted in the study report distributed earlier this session, international park designation "would create a dramatic symbol of cooperation between two world superpowers." By encouraging and facilitating additional international scientific and cultural research and enhancing the growing communication and travel between Alaska and the Soviet Union, the international park should have significant values for Alaska. Adoption of SJR 79 by the state legislature would provide a positive message from Alaska at the forthcoming international meetings and summit this spring and summer and would emphasize the state's continuing interest in friendly exchange.

Sincerely,

Boyd Evison
Regional Director

CC:
Denis Galvin, WASO



BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORPORATION

March 30, 1990

Honorable Albert Adams
Senator District L
P.O. BOX V
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Senator Adams:

Bering Straits Native Corporation writes in support of
SJR #79. Provided that the people of the Bering Straits
Region are afforded the existing privileges in regard
to hunting, fishing and access.

Sincerely,


Henry Ivanoff
Chairman

MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



Nome Chamber of Commerce

Post Office Box 251, Nome, Alaska 99762

March 30, 1990

Honorable Albert P. Adams
Rm. 423, Capitol
P.O. Box V
Juneau 99811

Dear Senator Adams:

The Nome Chamber of Commerce supports SJR #79. We feel that this proposal will foster good will between Alaska and Siberia. We support this bill with only one stipulation; which is that all present privileges continue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lonnie O'Connor".

Lonnie O' Connor
President

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS
NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
FILE



Программа международного парка
**НАСЛЕДИЕ РАЙОНА
БЕРИНГОВА ПРОЛИВА:**
ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ

International Park Program
BERINGIAN HERITAGE
RECONNAISSANCE STUDY

SCOMM

64:4

Original sponsor(s): House Special Committee on Foreign Trade

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE
2 CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 69 (Foreign Trade)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 Encouraging the United States government
6 to include Aleut people and their blood
7 relatives under future Native visa free
8 travel agreements with the U.S.S.R.
9 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
10 WHEREAS, in September 1989, the United States and the Union of Soviet
11 Socialist Republics signed a Native Visa Free Agreement that establishes
12 visitation rights and visa free travel between Native inhabitants who live
13 on both sides of the Soviet-American border; and
14 WHEREAS because the agreement employs a geographical definition to
15 determine who is eligible to travel and limits Alaska travelers to rela-
16 tives or Natives who share linguistic or cultural ties with the Natives in
17 the Soviet geographical area, only Inuit Natives are eligible to use the
18 new travel rights; and
19 WHEREAS the Aleut people have historic and ethnic ties to the Russian
20 people since the Aleutian Chain was once occupied by the Russians and
21 formed part of Russia's trading link with other parts of Alaska; and
22 WHEREAS Russian surnames and the practice of the Russian Orthodox
23 religion are present day evidence of Aleut cultural and ethnic ties with
24 the Russian people; and
25 WHEREAS the Aleut people would like to be included in any future
26 version of the Native Visa Free Agreement so that they can explore and
27 reestablish their common heritage with the citizens of the U.S.S.R.;
28 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature encourages the United
29 States government to include Aleut people and their blood relatives among

1 the Alaska Natives allowed to travel between the U.S.S.R. and Alaska under
2 future versions of the Native Visa Free Agreement.

3 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush,
4 President of the United States; the Honorable Mikhail S. Gorbachev,
5 President of the U.S.S.R.; the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic
6 Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Honorable James A. Baker, III, U.S. Secre-
7 tary of State; the Honorable Eduard A. Shevardnadze, Minister for Foreign
8 Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
9 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
10 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress; and to the Bering Straights
11 Regional Commission.

BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 69

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

Encouraging the United States government

6

to include the Aleut people under future

7

Native visa free travel agreements with

8

the U.S.S.R.

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16

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17

the Soviet geographical area, only Inuit Natives are eligible to use the

18

new travel rights; and

19

WHEREAS the Aleut people have historic and ethnic ties to the U.S.S.R.

20

since the Aleutian Chain was once occupied by the Russians and formed part

21

of Russia's trading link with other parts of Alaska; and

22

WHEREAS the Russian surnames of the Aleut people and their practice of

23

the Russian Orthodox religion are present day evidence of their cultural

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25

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26

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28

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7 tary of State; the Honorable Eduard A. Shevardnadze, Minister for Foreign
8 Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
9 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
10 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress; and to the Bering Straights
11 Regional Commission.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

STATUS:

The Native Visa Free Agreement signed by Secretary of State Baker and Foreign Minister Schevernadze in Jackson Hole, Wyoming last September should be implemented within the year.

Many of the Native regional and village corporations in Northwest Alaska have established cultural and business ties with the Soviet North East. Kawer Regional Corporation has had a particular interest in bringing together Siberian Yupik relatives from St. Lawrence Island and the Soviet North East. The North Slope Borough has been planning to invite several dance groups over and has experienced difficulties in Soviet bureaucracy. NANA Corporation has been active in contacts with the town of Lavrentiya.

Unfortunately, Soviet authorities have been slow in helping the Soviet Natives get visas to travel to Alaska. Local authorities are predominately non-native and local native representatives expressed that they have little interest in helping Native groups get their visas.

Work is being done to bring together the Aleuts on the Admiralty Islands, USSR together with Alaskan Aleuts.

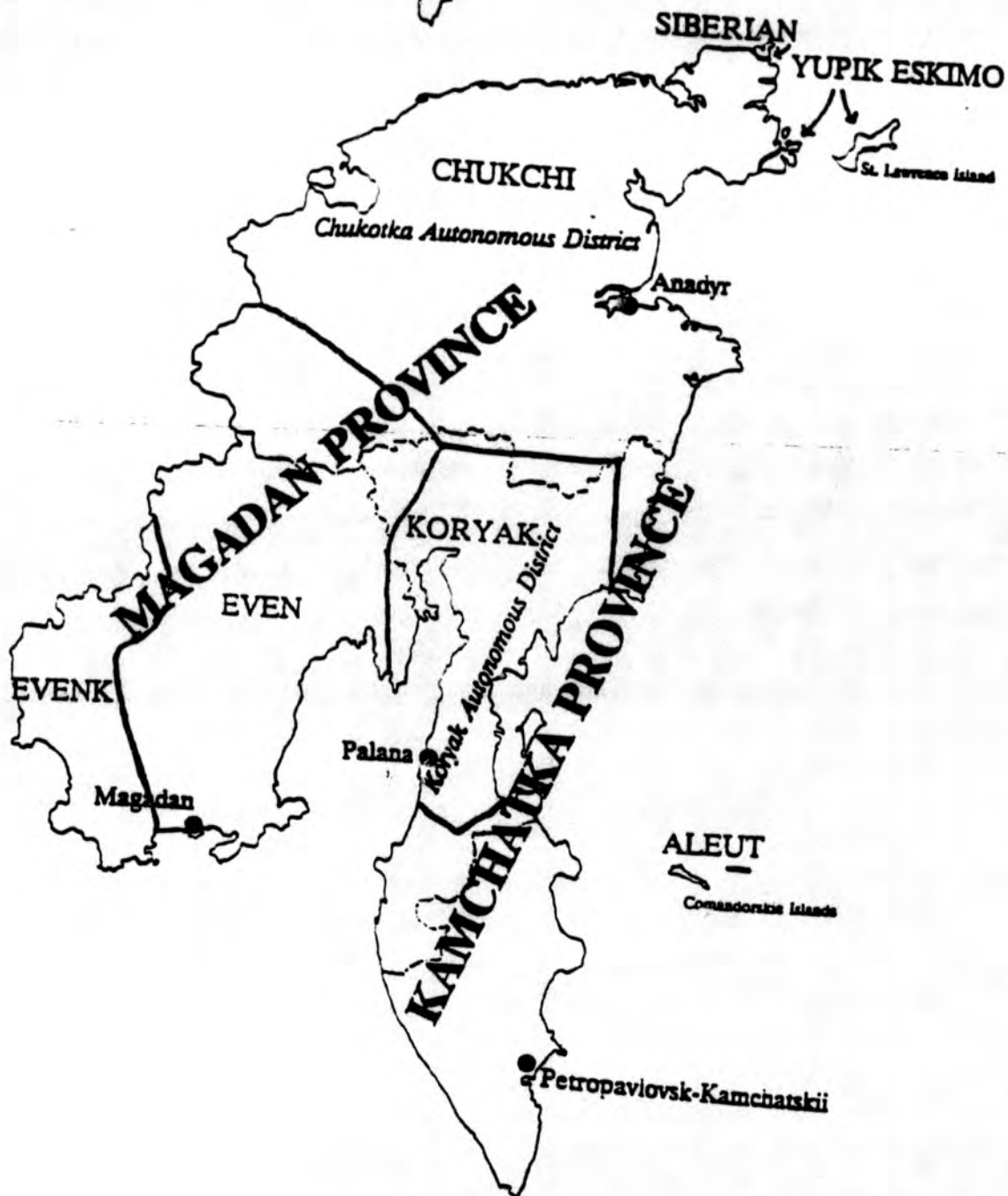
SOVIET CONTACTS:

Dimitry Karave
Head of the Department on Northern Nationalities
Magadan Executive Committee
Telephone: 2-31-00

Kagak Serikova
Teacher in charge of bi-lingual education in Chukotka
Otko St. 33-a Apt. 27
Anadyr, Magadan Region 686710 USSR

NATIVE AFFAIRS STATUS

NATIVE GROUPS OF THE SOVIET NORTH EAST



THE SOVIET UNION



THE SOVIET FAR EAST AND ALASKA



Original sponsor(s): House Special Committee on Foreign Trade

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7 tary of State; the Honorable Eduard A. Shevardnadze, Minister for Foreign
8 Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
9 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
10 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress; and to the Bering Straights
11 Regional Commission.

House of Representatives

While in Session:
Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4942

P.O. Box 47001
Pedro Bay, Alaska 99647
(907) 850-2208



Chair
Special Committee on Foreign Trade
Vice Chair
Resources Committee
Member
Health, Education &
Social Services Committee

March 14, 1990

Rep. George Jacko, Jr.

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

I wanted to respond to the concerns you voiced on Monday during the Senate International Trade and Tourism Committee hearing on HJR 69. My foreign trade committee aide, Alexis Miller, said that you wanted to know whether Yupik Eskimos had ever been considered for visa free status during the development of this agreement.

The primary reason for the agreement was to coordinate visits between Eskimos in the Bering Straits Region. The historic, cultural and geographic link between St. Lawrence and Little Diomed Islands and Big Diomed Island is very strong. In your committee packet, which I've included here also, is information from the State Department that dates back to 1930. The State Department memorandum details the trading practices and exchanges between Siberian Eskimos and Alaskan Eskimos in the Bering Strait region.

With the melting of the ice curtain, our two governments felt that as a show of good faith to allow visa free status for Natives on these islands was an excellent example of our new-found camaraderie. It was also believed at the time of the negotiations that if too large a group were given visa free status then the agreement would not pass.

I do not advocate including Yupiks in our resolution. Their history with the Soviet Union is not as strong as that of the Aleuts. Historically, Aleuts have had the longest contact with their Soviet relatives. If you will look on the map that is enclosed you will be able to see where Soviet Aleuts reside and note their close geographic relationship to the Aleutian

DISTRICT 26: ADAK, AKUTAN, ALEKNAGIK, ATKA, BELKOPSKI, CLARK'S POINT, COLD BAY, DILLINGHAM, DUTCH HARBOR, EGEKIK, EKUK, EKWOK, FALSE PASS, IGIUGIG, ILIAMNA, KING COVE, KING SALMON, KOKHANOK, KOLIGANEK, LEVELOCK, MANOKOTAK, NAKNEK, NELSON LAGOON, NEWHALEN, NEW STUYAHOK, NIKOLSKI, NONDALTON, PEDRO BAY, PILE BAY, PILOT POINT, PORT A JAMES, PORT MOLLER, PORTAGE CREEK, SAND POINT, SOUTH NAKNEK, UNALASKA

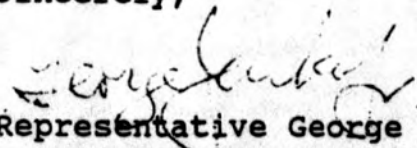
Sponsor Letter

Page Two
Senator Sturgulewski

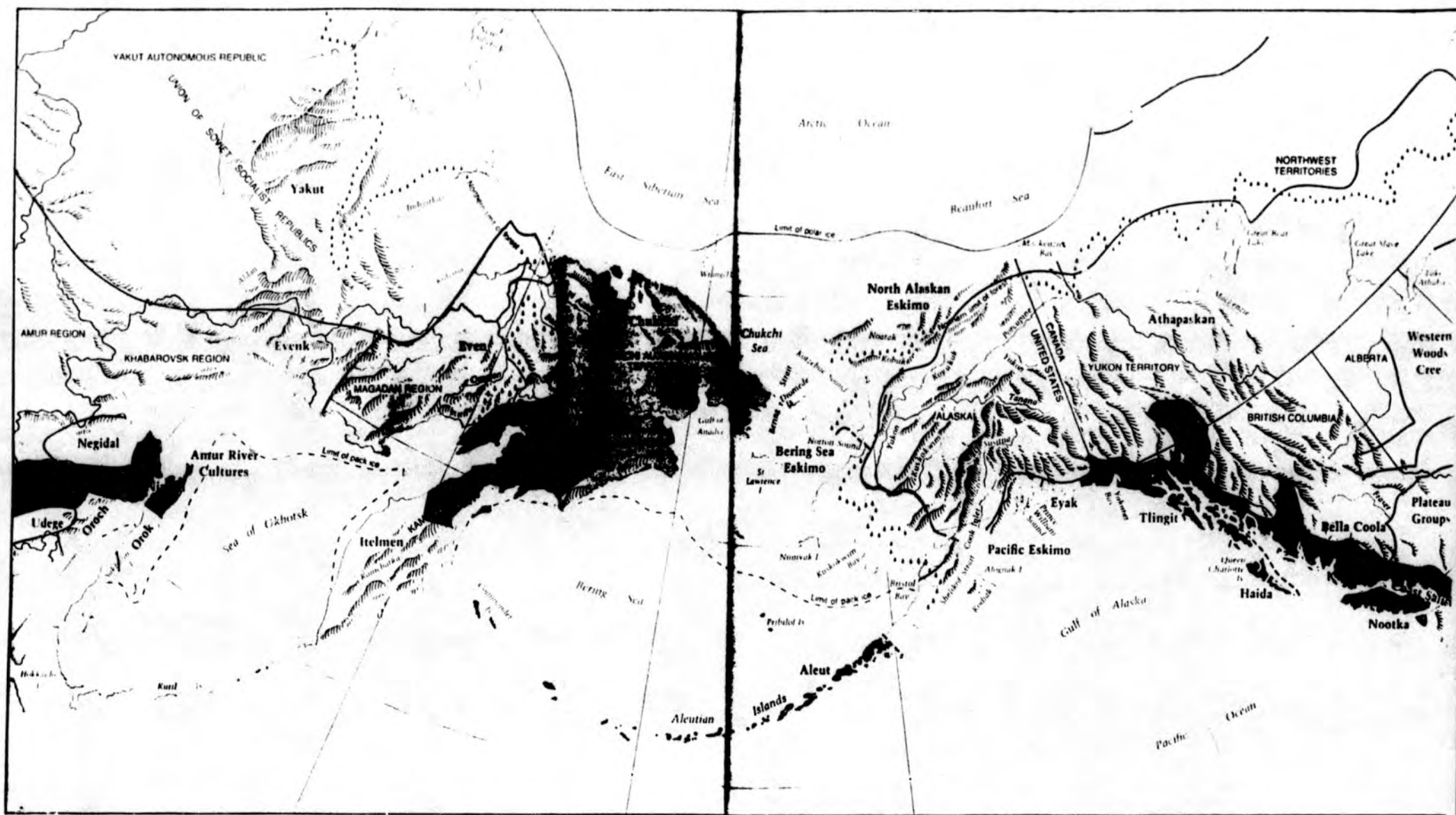
Chain. Under Russian rule many Aleuts were moved from the Chain to the Comandorsky Islands, where more than 600 full-blooded Aleuts reside today.

I hope this answers your question and alleviates your concerns. Senator Szymanski has said he will bring the resolution up again soon and I hope you will vote to pass it out of committee. If you have any additional questions please contact my office.

Sincerely,


Representative George Jacko, Jr.

cc: ✓ Senator Mike Szymanski



1 Cultures of the North
Pacific: Bering Sea Region ca. 1900

Bering Sea Region 1900

Communications Between the Soviet Embassy and
the United States Department of State Establishing
Procedures Governing Visits to Siberia by Alaska Natives
in the 1930's and 1940's

VISITS TO SIBERIA BY AMERICAN ESKIMOS

*Soviet memorandum dated at Washington February 7, 1938; exchange
of notes at Washington March 26 and April 18, 1938*

Entered into force April 18, 1938

Terminated May 29, 1948

Department of State files

The Soviet Embassy to the Department of State

MEMORANDUM

According to information at the disposal of this Embassy every year during the summer months various settlements of the Chukotsk National Region of the U.S.S.R. (Wellen, Dezhnev, Chaplino, Naukan and others) are visited by American Eskimos in groups of 25 to 35 men who come by motorboat from St. Lawrence Island and Little Diomedé Island, territories of the United States, with the purpose of meeting their relatives, citizens of the U.S.S.R.

In addition to gifts for their relatives the visitors bring for sale seal and walrus skins, sable furs, raw hides and other products of their craft. They exchange these products in Soviet trading posts for different consumer goods (flour, sugar, tobacco, underclothing, etc.). For instance, American Eskimos who came from Little Diomedé Island to Cape Dezhnev in the summer of 1937 sold their furs and raw skins for the sum of 2300 rubles and acquired consumer goods to approximately the same amount.

In view of the foregoing and taking into consideration the fact that until the present time the arrivals of American Eskimos on Soviet territory have not been legalized by due procedure, the Government of the U.S.S.R. intends to introduce the following simplified procedure for temporary stay on Soviet territory of American Eskimos residing on the above-mentioned islands of the Bering Straits, territory of the United States of America, provided that these Eskimos carry certificates issued by local United States authorities which certify their nationality, occupation and place of permanent residence:

1. The entrance of American Eskimos into the territory of the U.S.S.R. shall be permitted under condition of possession of group lists or individual certificates issued by local United States authorities. These certificates (or

¹ Pursuant to notice of termination given by the U.S.S.R. May 29, 1948.

lists) shall be presented for registration at the frontier guard station nearest to the point of entrance. At places without frontier guards the registration of Eskimos arriving from the United States shall be performed by the local Soviets.

2. The registration of the certificates (or lists) shall give the American Eskimos the right of stay on Soviet territory within a definite limit not to exceed three months, as well as the right of exit after the expiration of the permit and of free movement along the coast of the Chukotsk Peninsula and on the adjacent Soviet islands.

3. The number of American Eskimos arriving at different points in the Chukotsk National Region shall tentatively not exceed 100 persons during one year.

4. American Eskimos arriving on Soviet territory to visit their relatives shall be permitted to bring them as personal gifts walrus, seal and other skins and other products of their craft. These gifts shall enter in non-commercial quantities, the limits of such quantities to be fixed at the discretion of the local authorities.

Skins, furs and raw hides entering in commercial quantities shall be brought to the nearest Soviet trading station to be exchanged for different consumer goods which in these cases the trading station shall sell to the native Soviet citizens for exchange with skins and furs. The prices for this exchange of goods shall be fixed by mutual agreement of those trading.

5. The following goods shall not be permitted to be imported into the territory of the U.S.S.R.:

- a) firearms of all kinds including hunting rifles in personal possession
- b) narcotics
- c) Soviet currency
- d) printed matter
- e) liquor and wines
- f) objects of religious worship (with the exception of those in the personal use of the visitors).

6. The following goods shall not be permitted to be exported from the territory of the U.S.S.R.:

- a) firearms including hunting rifles
- b) Soviet and foreign currency (with the exception of those amounts of foreign currency which are brought by the American Eskimos and registered by them with the local authorities of the nearest settlement)
- c) valuable furs (with the exception of a reasonable quantity found to be in the personal use of the visitors and received by them as gifts from their relatives, Soviet citizens. These quantities are to be established by the local authorities).

February 7, 1938

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

The Secretary of State to the Soviet Ambassador

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to His Excellency the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and has the honor to refer to the memorandum dated February 7, left at the Department by the Ambassador, with respect to the desire of the Soviet Government to establish a certain procedure governing the visits to the Siberian mainland of American Eskimos residing on St. Lawrence Island and Little Diomed Island.

The contents of this memorandum have been brought to the attention of the competent authorities of this Government, who have expressed themselves as being in accord with the desire of the Soviet Government to regularize the temporary visits of American Eskimos to Siberia and with the procedure which has been suggested by the Ambassador with a view to achieving this end.

The Eskimos residing on St. Lawrence and Little Diomed Islands in Bering Strait are quite isolated from contact with Eskimos and whites residing on the mainland of Alaska. The only representatives of the United States Government on these two islands are teachers and a nurse employed by the Office of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior.

The teachers in charge of the American Indian Service schools on St. Lawrence Island and on Little Diomed Island will be instructed to prepare and to issue to such Eskimos under their jurisdiction as may wish to make temporary visits to Siberia during the summer months, group lists or individual certificates setting forth their names, occupations, and places of permanent residence. They also will be instructed to advise the Eskimos to take these documents with them when they visit Siberia and to present them to the Soviet authorities upon demand.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington

March 26, 1938

The Soviet Ambassador to the Secretary of State

The Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and has the honor to acknowledge receipt of his note dated March 26th stating that the contents of the memorandum of February 7 left at the Department by the Ambassador, with respect to the desire of the Soviet Government to establish a certain procedure governing the visits to the Siberian mainland of American Eskimos residing on St. Lawrence Island and Little Diomed Island, have been brought to the attention of the competent authorities of the United States Government.

It has been noted by the Ambassador that the United States authorities have expressed themselves as being in accord with the desire of the Soviet Government to regularize the temporary visits of the American Eskimos to Siberia and with the procedure which has been suggested by the Ambassador with a view to achieving this end.

THE AMBASSADOR OF THE

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Washington, D.C.

April 13, 1938

*Native Visa Free
Agreement*

Native Visa Free Agreement

Bering Straits Travel Discussions

The United States Government began discussions with the Soviet Government on a restoration of visitation rights for related Alaskan and Siberian Inuit in February, 1989 in Anchorage, Alaska. They produced a joint statement pledging both governments' commitment to restoring such travel rights. Inuit persons played prominent roles in both delegations, which were headed by Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs officer Stepan Malepa on the Soviet side and State Department officer Wayne Neill on the U.S. side.

Negotiations took place in Moscow in April, headed by Senior State Department Deputy Legal Advisor Mary Mochary on the U.S. side and senior Ministry of Foreign Affairs legal advisor Yuriy Rybakov on the Soviet side. Substantial progress was made on an agreement for limited visa-free travel for related Inuit. It is expected that these negotiations will resume in August in Washington, D.C.

The agreement was signed in September in Jackson, Wyoming between Secretary of State Baker and Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze.

Agreement

Between the Government of the United States of America and
the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Concerning the Bering Straits Regional Commission

The Government of the United States of America and the
Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ;

Desiring to promote cooperation in the Bering Straits
Region; and

Desiring to provide a mechanism for resolving minor
disputes at the local level;

Have agreed to create the Bering Straits Regional
Commission (hereinafter Commission) for the settlement of local
minor incidents which shall be established and function as
follows:

Article 1

1. The Commission shall be composed of three U.S. and three
U.S.S.R. members. The Government of the U.S. and the
Government of the U.S.S.R. shall each appoint three
Commissioners, and each designate one of them as the Chief
Commissioner.

2. The Commissioners shall cooperate in performing the duties
arising from this agreement and shall maintain direct working
contacts with a view to resolving expeditiously matters which
arise within their jurisdiction under this Agreement.

Article 2

1. The official seat and district of operation of the Chief
Commissioners shall be as follows:

~~on the part of the U.S., the Commissioners shall have~~
permanent seats in Gambell and Nome. ~~The district of operation~~
shall be the Nome and Kobuk census areas of Alaska.

on the part of the U.S.S.R., the Commissioners shall have
permanent seats in Provideniya and Anadyr. The district of
operation shall be the Iultinskii Rayon, Providenskii Rayon,
and Chukotsky Rayon, as well as the eastern part of the
Anadyrskii Rayon, bounded on the south by the Anadyr River and
on the west by the Tanyuruy River, including the city of Anadyr
(Chukotsky Autonomous Okrug).

2. Each party shall communicate the names of the Commissioners
to the other party through diplomatic channels.

Article 3

1. The Commission shall:

A. Investigate and, where appropriate, resolve all local minor incidents including:

(1) The unintentional entry by individuals into the territory of the other party without the permission of that party or other legal basis;

(2) In cases not covered by the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement on Mutual Fisheries Relations, the return of fishing equipment, including crab pots, in the national territory of the other party as a result of natural causes;

(3) As appropriate, the return of property which, in connection with an incident, is found in the territory of the other party.

B. Assist in arranging emergency services for citizens of one party visiting in the other party's national territory. Such emergency services may include:

(1) checking and verifying the welfare and whereabouts of individuals who are detained, arrested, lost, or ill;

(2) assisting in the transmission of funds for the repatriation of destitute individuals;

(3) assisting in matters arising from the death of an individual; and

(4) assisting in arranging medical treatment for individuals who take ill.

C. Cooperate to prevent incidents of a local character from arising.

D. In furtherance of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Maritime Search and Rescue Agreement, cooperate in the search for persons, vessels, and property which are lost in the territory of each other.

2. The Commission shall refer any incident where there is a dispute over the location of the maritime boundary for resolution through diplomatic channels.

Ull

Article 4

1. Persons who have been detained for unintentionally crossing into the territory of the other party without the permission of that party or other lawful basis, shall be returned as soon as possible to the Commissioners or appointed representative from whose territory they have crossed.
2. Vessels, means of conveyance, floats, hunting and fishing gear, and other articles in the possession of the detained person shall be returned at the same time such person is returned.
3. The Commission shall decide on the procedure and designated meeting points for the return of persons and property referred to in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this Article.
4. The Commissioners shall not refuse to accept the persons returned.
5. Questions concerning the return of persons who have intentionally crossed into the territory of the other party without the permission of that party or other lawful basis, which cannot be handled directly by the Commission shall be dealt with through diplomatic channels.

Article 5

1. Each Chief Commissioner may, at his/her discretion, refer any matter of particular importance for settlement through diplomatic channels.
 2. All incidents of particular gravity, such as homicide, serious bodily harm, or unauthorized overflight, shall in every case be referred for settlement through diplomatic channels.
 3. Incidents which cannot be settled by agreement of the Commission shall be settled through diplomatic channels. In such cases, the Commission shall make the necessary inquiries into the incident and register the results in a common record.
 4. The Commission shall undertake activities in settlement of local incidents and record their activities.
- 224

5. When incidents are referred for settlement through diplomatic channels, Commissioners shall, at the direction of their Governments, cooperate in providing relevant information.

Article 6

Commissioners shall provide information to visitors concerning resources available for the settlement of claims. Commissioners shall in no way be held liable, or involve themselves in, the settlement of matters relating to claims for damages.

Article 7

Each Party will fund its own expenses for activities pertinent to this Agreement.

Article 8

1. Periodic meetings will be scheduled. Additional meetings may take place at the request of a Commissioner. The agenda of a meeting shall be settled by means of preliminary discussions or by correspondence. Items not on the agenda may be dealt with by mutual consent.

2. The Commission shall keep a record of each meeting which shall briefly indicate the proceedings of the meeting and actions taken at the meeting. The record shall be in the English and Russian languages, with each text considered as equally authentic.

3. Location of meetings shall alternate between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

4. Commissioners may enter into the territory of the other party for the purpose of attending Commission meetings by giving appropriate notification to the other Party's Chief Commissioner. The documents authorizing such visits are:

For the U.S.S.R. Commissioners, a Soviet passport or identification document and written authorization issued by the chief of the U.S.S.R. Border Troops;

For the U.S. Commissioners, a U.S. passport and written authorization of the U.S. Department of State.

4/11/54

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Article 9

Commissioners shall inform each other as soon as possible of actions taken in accordance with the decisions adopted at a meeting.

Article 10

1. The Commission shall decide on the procedure for the exchange of official correspondence.
2. Official correspondence shall be accepted at any time of day or night, including holidays and other non-working days.
3. Communications and logistics capabilities of agencies of the parties, including the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S.S.R. Border Troops, may be utilized in furtherance of this Agreement.
4. For the purpose of implementing this Agreement, the Chief Commissioner may bring to the meetings one assistant and one interpreter, who shall be entitled to enter the territory of the other Party with at least ten days prior notification to the other Party's Chief Commissioner. The documents authorizing the visit by an assistant and an interpreter shall be passports or identification documents and the written authorization of the Chief Commissioner identifying the person as an assistant or interpreter. Such persons shall depart with the Commissioners.
5. The crew of the aircraft or vessel transporting the Commissioners to meetings may disembark and remain in the area designated by the Chief Commissioner of the Party hosting the meeting until the meeting is concluded. The crew shall depart with the aircraft or vessel transporting the Commissioners. The documents necessary for disembarkation shall be passports or identification documents and written authorization by their Chief Commissioner identifying the person as a crew member.

Article 11

1. Nothing in this agreement shall prejudice the ongoing maritime boundary negotiations between the two parties or any agreements or understandings resulting from those discussions.
 2. Nothing in this agreement shall derogate in any way from the rights and obligations provided for in other agreements between the parties.
- 1144

Article 12

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date the Parties exchange letters notifying each other in writing that necessary internal procedures have been completed.
2. This Agreement shall remain in force unless terminated by either Party upon six months' advance written notice to the other Party of its intention to terminate this Agreement.
3. This Agreement may be amended by written agreement between the Parties.

Done at _____, on _____, in duplicate, in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

MEM

Agreement

Between the Government of the United States of America
and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics Concerning Mutual Visits by Inhabitants
of the Bering Straits Region.

The Government of the United States of America and the
Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (the
"Parties")

Recognizing that native inhabitants live on both sides
of the American-Soviet border;

Noting that these inhabitants have relatives on both
sides of the American-Soviet border; and

Striving to promote contacts between U.S. and U.S.S.R.
inhabitants of the Bering Straits Region;

Have agreed as follows:

MM

Article 1

For the purposes of this Agreement:

1.1 "Inhabitants of the U.S." shall mean U.S. citizens who are permanent residents of the designated U.S. area.

1.2 "Inhabitants of the U.S.S.R." shall mean U.S.S.R. citizens who are permanent residents of the designated U.S.S.R. area.

1.3 "Designated U.S. area " shall mean the Nome and Kobuk census areas of Alaska.

1.4 "Designated U.S.S.R. area" shall mean the Iultinskiy Rayon, Providenskiy Rayon, and Chukotsky Rayon, as well as the eastern part of the Anadyrskiy Rayon, bounded on the south by the Anadyr River and on the west by the Tanyurur River, including the city of Anadyr (Chukotsky Autonomous Okrug).

1.5 "Relatives" shall mean blood relatives, fellow clan or tribe members, or native inhabitants who share a linguistic or cultural heritage with native inhabitants of the other territory.

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1.6 "Designated U.S. authorities" shall mean designated representatives of the U.S. Secretary of State.

1.7 "Designated U.S.S.R. authorities" shall mean the internal affairs authorities of the Magadan Oblispolkom and the departments of internal affairs of city and rayon Ispolkoms of the Magadan Oblast.

1.6 "Chief Commissioner" is as defined in the Agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 1989 Concerning the Bering Straits Regional Commission.

Article 2

2.1 Upon invitation of relatives, U.S. and U.S.S.R. inhabitants may travel to the designated areas in accordance with the procedures established by this Agreement.

WHA

2.2 U.S. inhabitants desiring to visit relatives residing in the designated U.S.S.R. area shall notify the U.S.S.R. Chief Commissioner, through the U.S. Chief Commissioner or through the U.S.S.R. relative who has extended them a written invitation to visit, a minimum of ten days in advance of the visit. They shall provide their names and passport numbers, the name and address of the relative who has extended them an invitation to visit, the date of their intended visit, their method of travel, and their intended checkpoint of entry.

2.3 Upon notification of the U.S.S.R. Chief Commissioner, U.S. inhabitants may enter and exit the designated U.S.S.R. area, including passage through U.S.S.R. territorial waters, using a U.S. passport and an inset to the passport stating that they are inhabitants of the designated U.S. area.

2.4 U.S.S.R. inhabitants desiring to visit relatives residing in the designated U.S. area shall notify the U.S. Chief Commissioner, through the U.S.S.R. Chief Commissioner or through the U.S. relative who has extended them a written invitation to visit, a minimum of ten days in advance of the visit. They shall provide their names and passport numbers, the name and address of the relative who has extended them an invitation to visit, the date of their intended visit, their method of travel, and their intended checkpoint of entry.

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2.5 Upon notification of the U.S. Chief Commissioner, U.S.S.R. inhabitants may enter and exit the designated U.S. area, including passage through U.S. territorial waters, using a U.S.S.R. passport and an inset to the passport stating that they are inhabitants of the designated U.S.S.R. area.

2.6 Unmarried children under the age of sixteen may travel only when accompanying their parents or another adult. An inset stating that such children are inhabitants of the designated U.S. or U.S.S.R. areas shall be placed in the passport of the parent or accompanying adult.

2.7 The Chief Commissioners shall determine the air and sea routes permitted for travel.

Article 3

3.1 The inset referred to in Article 2 of this agreement shall be issued by the designated authorities of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. in their respective territories.

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3.2 The Chief Commissioners shall exchange samples of the inset, and shall notify each other of any modifications to the inset thirty days in advance of the issuance of such modified inset. The inset shall be in English and Russian and a photograph shall be attached.

Article 4

Duration of stay for U.S. and U.S.S.R. inhabitants in the territory of the other shall not exceed ninety days.

Article 5

5.1 Crossing by the inhabitants of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. into the designated areas shall be made through the following checkpoints:

~~In~~ the designated U.S. area, the checkpoints for crossing the border shall be Nome and Gambell, Alaska. *INVALID
DIOMEDE*

In the designated U.S.S.R. area, the checkpoints for crossing the border shall be Provideniya, Anadyr, Lavrentiya, and Uelen (Chukotsky Autonomous Okrug).

5.2 U.S. and U.S.S.R. inhabitants may enter only at the checkpoint provided in the prior notification of the Chief Commissioners.

5.3 Different procedures for operation of checkpoints may be established by agreement in writing signed by the Chief Commissioners.

Article 6

6.1 U.S. and U.S.S.R. inhabitants crossing into the designated areas pursuant to this agreement shall be subject to border and customs control.

6.2 Customs control at the checkpoints shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the parties and bilateral agreements in force.

6.3 U.S. and U.S.S.R. inhabitants may bring in with them items intended for personal use or for gifts. These items cannot be sold in the country of visit.

11/11/88

6.4 Procedures for taking items, including currency and financial documents, in and out of the country shall be subject to the laws of the parties and bilateral agreements in force.

Article 7

7.1 In the event that passports or insets of a U.S. or U.S.S.R. inhabitant are lost or destroyed during a visit in the territory of the other party, such person shall notify the designated authority of the country of visit.

7.2 After consultation with the designated authority of the other country, the designated authority of the country of visit shall issue a document to facilitate return travel.

Article 8

8.1 U.S. and U.S.S.R. inhabitants while visiting in the territory of the other party pursuant to this agreement are subject to the laws of the latter.

W.H.H.

8.2 Persons acting contrary to the provisions of this agreement or laws of the country of visit may be denied permission to enter the country or to stay further in its territory.

8.3 In those cases referred to in paragraph 2, the Designated authority of the country of the visit shall notify such person of the grounds for such decisions.

Article 9

In exceptional circumstances, such as epidemics and natural disasters, a party may temporarily restrict or suspend entry to its territory, by notifying the other party through diplomatic channels. Such party shall give notice of the lifting of the restrictions as soon as possible.

Article 10

Questions relating to application or interpretation of this agreement shall be resolved through diplomatic channels.

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Article 11

11.1 This agreement shall enter into force on the date the parties exchange letters notifying each other that the necessary internal procedures have been completed.

11.2 This agreement shall remain in force unless terminated by either party upon six months' advance written notice to the other party of its intention to terminate this agreement.

11.3 This agreement may be amended by written agreement between the parties.

Done at _____, on _____, in duplicate, in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

11044 signed Sept 15, 1989 in Jackson, WY

Craig Alderman, deputy undersecretary of defense for security policy, told the panels that the administration is comfortable with current clearance denial policies for DOD civilian employees and military members.

These persons are entitled to a statement of reasons and the right to respond with explanatory, extenuating, or mitigating information, Alderman said. The procedure also requires a statement of final reasons, and then the individual may appeal an unfavorable action to a higher level within the DOD component concerned.

Hearing Issue Being Reviewed

Alderman also stated that he does not "at this time" believe a hearing to be "necessary or appropriate" for DOD personnel, but said the agency is going to review the matter in the near future.

Contractor employees holding clearances under the industrial security program have been entitled to appeal clearance denials through a hearing before the Directorate for Industrial Security Clearance Review (DISCR) since 1960, when President Eisenhower issued Executive Order 10865.

Leon J. Schachter, who since last August has been DISCR director, said EO 10865 may have been limited to defense contractor employees because the order was designed to address a 1959 U.S. Supreme Court case involving a worker in that category. Or, Schachter continued, loss of clearance may have a harsher impact on contractor employees than on federal employees, who presumably enjoy greater job security than do private employees.

Civil Service Subcommittee Chairman Gerry Sikorski (D-Minn) said he doubted the impact of loss of clearance on a federal employee was any less harsh. He said lack of a hearing joined low pay and a poor public image as another example of mistreatment of federal employees.

Schachter said he lacked data on whether employees stand a greater chance of keeping their clearances when they can have a hearing. "But personally, I think the hearing is a good process," he said. Schachter, who was a hearing examiner and then chief hearing examiner before taking charge at DISCR, said, "I've done 1,000 hearings, and I've always had more confidence in the propriety of my decisions when I could observe the credibility of witnesses."

Schachter estimated that if his office were to be given jurisdiction over DOD employees' clearance appeals, its caseload would be boosted by 30 percent to 50 percent. He said he would need another 20 to 50 people above the currently authorized 77 to handle caseload.

When pressed by Sikorski, Alderman conceded that the cost of adding a few dozen personnel to DISCR was not the main reason he opposed giving DOD employees hearing rights. "DOD civilian and military employees have adequate due process already," he said. Later, he told Sikorski, "I'll look at the whole area again, but I may [conclude] that we're overprotecting people through the DISCR."

Schachter later said that "government attorneys find the hearing process quite successful." He said

they find the hearing lets them present facts to the hearing examiner that support the government position. □

International Trade

U.S., SOVIET TRADE NEGOTIATIONS 'ON TARGET' FOR PACT TO BE SIGNED IN JUNE, OFFICIAL SAYS

The United States and the Soviet Union, after two rounds of negotiations on a new bilateral trade agreement, continue to have "differences," but the agreement still is likely to be signed on schedule next June, the head of the U.S. delegation to the negotiations said March 2.

"I think we're precisely on target," Julius Katz, deputy U.S. trade representative, told reporters. "I'm confident we can do this in time."

Katz said the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union continue to focus—as they did during the first round of talks in Washington Feb. 12-13—on "a preference on their side for a very simple agreement merely exchanging MFN [most-favored-nation trade status] and, on our side, a need for a more detailed elaboration of provisions which are designed, in our view, to assure a better balance of commercial opportunity."

The U.S. official, speaking with reporters by telephone from London, where the talks were held March 1-2, said the latest round of discussions was devoted almost exclusively to examining "article by article, on a kind of first run through" the draft text of an agreement presented to the Soviets by the United States late last month. The official refused to disclose the details of the U.S. proposal, saying, "We're not going to negotiate the text in public."

However, according to Katz, "We are in no sense at an impasse on anything. Where there were problems or objections, they were noted for further examination or for further consideration. Nothing is hard and fast. I think most things were presented in terms of preferences. In some cases, I think they [the Soviet negotiators] indicated an inability to go along with [the U.S. suggestions], but even in those cases they said, 'Well, let's think about it some more, and think if there isn't some other way we can do it.' We haven't encountered anything that I would say at this point is impossible."

Next Round Later This Month

Katz said the two sides would now prepare for the next round of talks, scheduled for the week of March 19 in Vienna, "which is more likely to be a negotiation in the sense of actually trying to draft articles."

At their summit meeting in December 1989, President Bush and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev agreed to order their negotiators to begin talks on concluding a bilateral trade agreement in time for signing at their next meeting, tentatively scheduled for June.

Katz told reporters March 2 the two countries were due to begin talks on a separate investment-protection agreement, also ordered by Bush and Gorbachev at their December summit meeting, in Washington March 12-13.

At a congressional hearing March 1, Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher said it is "imperative" that the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement contain "offsetting benefits" for U.S. exporters, because granting reciprocal MFN status under the agreement likely would result in greater opportunities being opened up for Soviet exporters than it would for U.S. companies hoping to increase sales to the Soviet Union (42 DER A-1, 3/2/90). He said he had in mind such things as the abolition of "onerous" registration requirements that constrain the ability of American companies to do business in the Soviet Union.

Differences Over Intellectual Property

According to Katz, the talks in London March 1-2 also revealed continuing differences between the two sides over the issue of protecting intellectual property, with the Soviet negotiators indicating that they would be satisfied with some general statement on the subject and the U.S. delegation seeking "greater detail and greater commitment."

However, Katz maintained that none of the difficulties encountered so far in the negotiations is "insuperable," and that the "mental target" for concluding the talks remains the end of April, although "that may be a little more ambitious than practical." He said the two sides "really want to finish it in early May, in any event."

"We want to get it out of the way as soon as we can, and that's their view as well," Katz said. "Apart from formulations of words, I don't see any insuperable difficulties at this point. I don't see anything now that is insuperable."

Katz described the Soviet negotiators as "business-like" and "serious." □

Immigration

LABOR STATISTICS OF LIMITED USE IN SETTING LEVELS, NORWOOD SAYS

Janet Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, told a joint congressional hearing on immigration March 1 that gathering additional statistics on labor shortages to guide immigration policy would provide an insufficient basis for immigration decisions.

She explained that relevant statistics—such as the levels of labor shortages in particular occupations—are not currently collected on a national basis. To collect the necessary information would require gathering information on wages, non-wage compensation, the extent of training, worker mobility, and occupational characteristics of the unemployed, Norwood said. Such data collection could prove prohibitively expensive, she commented.

The feasibility of determining labor shortages is of great importance to the success of several immigration bills that currently are being considered by members of the House immigration subcommittee and the Education and Labor Task Force on Immigration, who held the joint hearing.

Proposed bills by Rep. Bruce Morrison (D-Conn), chairman of the House immigration subcommittee, and Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY) would tie the sponsorship of immigrant workers to a determination by the Department of Labor that there is a general shortage of labor for a particular occupation.

Panelists before the joint hearing, however, found that such a system may be unrealistic. The bills propose a scientific method of determining labor shortage, according to Muzaffar Chishti, director of the immigration project at the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. "But labor shortages are a murky area," he said. "There is no way of determining labor shortages as your bill requests," Chishti told Morrison.

Even if the statistics were available, Norwood said policy decisions on how to interpret the data would have to be made before declaring a labor shortage. Congress would ultimately have to make those decisions, she added.

Before declaring a labor shortage in a specific occupation, Norwood explained, the Labor Department would have to determine the effect of a rise in wage rates and non-wage compensation on that occupation. That effect can not be forecasted without basing such a determination on a policy decision or using a specific economic model, she said.

Norwood also commented that immigration needs must be weighed against the needs for "American citizens, especially minority and disadvantaged citizens, to participate fully in our economy."

Several witnesses testified that the problem is more of a mismatch of labor demand and supply than an actual shortage. Pointing to the high unemployment rates among blacks (11 percent) and Hispanics (7 percent), witnesses cautioned that immigration policy should not increase the competition for jobs among lower skilled groups.

Doris Meissner, with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, blamed many of the United States' labor problems on a skills mismatch that results from inadequate education and training. She warned that significant increases in immigration could impede our ability to make the necessary advancements in U.S. worker training.

While admitting that a modest increase in immigration may be useful in filling the skills gap, Meissner said, "We don't need to overhaul our whole system of immigration laws using the assumption that there is a national labor shortage."

The U.S. government needs to keep up "serious pressure" on employers to continue to encourage innovation in training and recruiting U.S. workers, she said.

Immigration And Productivity

Professor Philip Martin of the University of California emphasized that immigration policy has implications that go far beyond labor policy.

In the early 1970s, for example, both Japan and West Germany were faced with labor shortages for assembly-line workers in the auto industry, Martin explained. While the West German government decid-

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Original sponsor(s): House Special Committee on Foreign Trade

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON FOREIGN TRADE

2 CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 69 (Foreign Trade)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Encouraging the United States government
6 to include Aleut people and their blood
7 relatives under future Native visa free
8 travel agreements with the U.S.S.R.

9 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 WHEREAS, in September 1989, the United States and the Union of Soviet
11 Socialist Republics signed a Native Visa Free Agreement that establishes
12 visitation rights and visa free travel between Native inhabitants who live
13 on both sides of the Soviet-American border; and

14 WHEREAS because the agreement employs a geographical definition to
15 determine who is eligible to travel and limits Alaska travelers to rela-
16 tives or Natives who share linguistic or cultural ties with the Natives in
17 the Soviet geographical area, only Inuit Natives are eligible to use the
18 new travel rights; and

19 WHEREAS the Aleut people have historic and ethnic ties to the Russian
20 people since the Aleutian Chain was once occupied by the Russians and
21 formed part of Russia's trading link with other parts of Alaska; and

22 WHEREAS Russian surnames and the practice of the Russian Orthodox
23 religion are present day evidence of Aleut cultural and ethnic ties with
24 the Russian people; and

25 WHEREAS the Aleut people would like to be included in any future
26 version of the Native Visa Free Agreement so that they can explore and
27 reestablish their common heritage with the citizens of the U.S.S.R.;

28 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature encourages the United
29 States government to include Aleut people and their blood relatives among

1 the Alaska Natives allowed to travel between the U.S.S.R. and Alaska under
2 future versions of the Native Visa Free Agreement.

3 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush,
4 President of the United States; the Honorable Mikhail S. Gorbachev,
5 President of the U.S.S.R.; the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic
6 Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Honorable James A. Baker, III, U.S. Secre-
7 tary of State; the Honorable Eduard A. Shevardnadze, Minister for Foreign
8 Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
9 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
10 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress; and to the Bering Straights
11 Regional Commission.
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BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 71 am
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Encouraging the President of the United
6 States to temporarily reinstate most-
7 favored-nation trading status for the
8 U.S.S.R. under certain conditions.

9 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 WHEREAS in 1974 the United States Congress withdrew most-favored-
11 nation trading status from the U.S.S.R. in order to pressure the Union of
12 Soviet Socialist Republics to allow a more open emigration policy; and

13 WHEREAS without most-favored-nation trading status, trade with the
14 U.S.S.R. is very difficult because goods imported from the U.S.S.R. are
15 subject to a significantly higher tariff than goods imported from nations
16 with most-favored-nation trading status; and

17 WHEREAS reinstatement of most-favored-nation trading status is neces-
18 sary to increase and normalize trade relations between the United States
19 and the U.S.S.R.; and

20 WHEREAS the U.S.S.R. has recently implemented a more open emigration
21 policy; and

22 WHEREAS at the most recent summit at Malta, President Bush agreed to
23 reinstate most-favored-nation trading status for the U.S.S.R. if the
24 U.S.S.R. enacts and implements a law formalizing its recent liberalized
25 emigration policy, and if there is continued nationwide support in the
26 United States for the reinstatement; and

27 WHEREAS the state and the nation would benefit from increased trade
28 with the U.S.S.R.; and

29 WHEREAS the people of Alaska also strongly support the enactment of a

1 liberalized emigration law in the U.S.S.R;

2 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature encourages the Presi-
3 dent of the United States to temporarily reinstate most-favored-nation
4 trading status for the U.S.S.R. as soon as the U.S.S.R. enacts and imple-
5 ments a law formalizing its recent liberalized emigration policy.

6 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush,
7 President of the United States; the Honorable James A. Baker, III, U.S.
8 Secretary of State; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable
9 Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Repre-
10 sentative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 71

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

Encouraging the President of the United

6

States to temporarily reinstate most-

7

favorable-nation trading status for the

8

U.S.S.R.

9

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

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WHEREAS in 1974 the United States Congress withdrew most-favored-

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nation trading status from the U.S.S.R. in order to pressure the Union of

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Soviet Socialist Republics to allow a more open emigration policy; and

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WHEREAS without most-favored-nation trading status, trade with the

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U.S.S.R. is very difficult because goods imported from the U.S.S.R. are

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subject to a significantly higher tariff than goods imported from nations

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with most-favored-nation trading status; and

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WHEREAS reinstatement of most-favored-nation trading status is neces-

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sary to increase and normalize trade relations between the United States

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and the U.S.S.R.; and

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WHEREAS the U.S.S.R. has recently implemented a more open emigration

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policy; and

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WHEREAS at the most recent summit at Malta, President Bush agreed to

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reinstate most-favored-nation trading status for the U.S.S.R. if the

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U.S.S.R. enacts and implements a law formalizing its recent liberalized

25

emigration policy, and if there is continued nationwide support in the

26

United States for the reinstatement; and

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WHEREAS the state and the nation would benefit from increased trade

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with the U.S.S.R., and there does not appear to be further reason for

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withholding most-favored-nation trading status from the U.S.S.R. while it

1 is implementing its current emigration policy;

2 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature encourages the Presi-
3 dent of the United States to temporarily reinstate most-favored-nation
4 trading status for the U.S.S.R.

5 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush,
6 President of the United States; the Honorable James A. Baker, III, U.S.
7 Secretary of State; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable
8 Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Repre-
9 sentative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

ALASKA INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIGEST



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Governor's Office of International Trade

October, 1989

Steve Cowper, Governor

Robert Poe, Jr., Director

Temporary Most-Favored-Nation Status for the Soviet Union

by Eric Ostrovsky, Alaska State Office, Washington D.C.

When the Soviet Trade Delegation from the Magadan Region conducted its trade and cultural promotion in Anchorage last winter, a great deal of confusion ensued about the custom tariff owed from the sale of goods that the delegation brought with it. The Soviets eventually placed \$50,000 in an Alaska bank as a "good faith guarantee" that the custom tariff would be paid. Nevertheless, the problem of tariffs remains.

The expensive custom tariff, with its attendant complicated rules, is a real handicap in creating a successful trade relationship between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Responding to this problem, the Western Governors at their fall meeting passed a resolution drafted by Governor Cowper urging the President to grant temporary, most-favored-nation trading status to the Soviet Union. This status would reduce the type of tariff headaches that the Magadan Delegation faced when it tried to sell goods in Alaska. In turn, hopefully, a more favorable U.S./USSR trading climate would increase trade, other commercial, and cultural contacts with Alaska.

Most-favored-nation status entitles a nation to pay the lowest level of duties on its exports to the United States. The most-favored-nation designation, however, is a misnomer, since this status is enjoyed by all nations except some Communist bloc countries and Libya, with which the U.S. has banned all trade.

Congress originally installed higher customs on Soviet products in the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 Trade Act because of USSR's refusal to allow a more open immigration policy. Since the inception of Mikhail Gorbachev's political policies, however, Soviet immigration levels have increased at an annual rate of about 40,000. Recently, the Official Soviet visa agency announced that it expects about 200,000 Soviets to emigrate this year and more than 2 million to make visits abroad.

President Bush has made it known that, although he is favorably inclined to grant most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union, he will not formally propose the change until a broad national base supports it. The momentum is clearly in this direction. The National Conference of State Legislatures, many members of Congress, and even former Congressman Vanik (the author of the trade restrictions) have come out strongly for the change in policy. Governor Cowper has also asked the National Governor's Association to consider the idea during its next meeting.

The purpose behind the temporary most-favored-nation status proposed by Governor Cowper is to reward the Soviet Union for its recent change in emigration policy, while reminding the country that the U.S. is interested in the Soviet's long-term human rights record.

Waive Jackson- Vanik, For Now

NYT 7/10/89

By Sam Gejdenson

MY parents fled the Soviet Union in 1947. Like many Soviet Jews, my parents fled to preserve their religious freedom, their dignity — indeed, their very lives.

Not a day goes by that they are not thankful that they had the opportunity to emigrate. I can still remember the bundles that my parents sent for years to express their appreciation to the woman who had helped them to survive and then to leave. I was instilled with that same sense of gratitude.

But millions of others in the Soviet Union have not been as fortunate as my parents. Over the last 20 years, emigration from the Soviet Union has been severely and harshly restricted. As recently as 1988, only 1,900 people were allowed to emigrate; among them, only 900 Jews. Moreover, the Soviet Union continues to be a very hostile place for Jews.

In 1974, Congress responded to the thousands of painful stories of those who had been refused permission to leave the Soviet Union by enacting the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which sought to expand Soviet emigration by linking U.S. trade and credit advantages to emigration per-

But Moscow must meet conditions.

formance. A President may waive the restrictions of Jackson-Vanik for one year, but only if he has received adequate assurances that Soviet emigration practices will lead to achieving free emigration.

Without question, we are witnessing a dramatic change in Soviet policy. Emigration levels are now the highest in a decade, exceeding 43,000 in the first four months of this year, including 14,000 Soviet Jews. If such rates continue, it would result in an annual emigration of 130,000 of which 42,000 would be Jews.

In addition, in the spirit of glasnost, the Soviets have recently committed themselves to principles of free emigration. In January, they signed the Vienna Concluding Documents, which requires participating countries to respect the right of everyone to leave any country, including his or her own. In a speech to the United Nations in December 1988, Mikhail Gorbachev pledged to limit the crucial "state secrets" restriction to emigration. The Soviets have employed this tactic to block the emigration of individuals who have held jobs which exposed them to "state secrets" any time within the last 20 years.

We must ask whether the Soviet reforms have gone far enough to justify a Presidential waiver of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment. In my view, they are not there yet, but they are getting close. It is essential that the United States acknowledge the truly remarkable changes brought about by Mikhail Gorbachev. If we fail to do so, it only makes it more difficult for Mr. Gorbachev to promote further change within the Soviet Union.

It is for this reason that I have joined with several of my colleagues in Congress in introducing a resolution urging President Bush to waive Jackson-Vanik for one year, provided certain conditions are met.

The emigration rate must be sustained at a high level. There must be reliable assurances of systemic emigration reforms, especially regarding the long term-refuseniks and unreasonable impediments to emigration. Such reforms should include time limitations on the "state secrets" rule and a lifting of restrictions on emigration due to failure to receive permission from relatives remaining in the Soviet Union.

Moreover, any waiver must be conditioned on progress in putting these reforms into effect over the ensuing year. We must take every step necessary to protect the basic right of free emigration. If progress is not made, then the waiver will not be renewed. In essence, this is an opportunity for the Soviet Union to continue to move toward free emigration.

Clearly there are some risks involved. High level officials may give us assurances, but not honor them. Even if emigration reforms are codified into law, there are no guarantees of compliance or permanence. However, it is our own interest to send a message to the Soviet leadership that continuing its positive course will result in desirable and reciprocal responses from the U.S. For a one-year waiver, it is a worthwhile risk.

Therefore, President Bush should immediately initiate the process to obtain the necessary assurances from the Soviets. The time is right and the conditions are reasonable and achievable.

Sam Gejdenson, Democrat of Connecticut, heads the House subcommittee on international economic policy and trade.

Soviets may relax travel laws

By MICHAEL PARKS
Los Angeles Times

MOSCOW — The Soviet government introduced historic legislation Monday that, after decades of tight controls, would assure the right of Soviet citizens to travel abroad and to emigrate.

Anatoly Kovalev, a first deputy foreign minister, told the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, that the draft law would help remove "some of the last vestiges of the 'Iron Curtain,'" and the official Tass news agency called it landmark legislation comparable to the East German decision last week to open its borders.

"The adoption of this law will create the legal guarantee of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his own country, rights that we in various international agreements have committed ourselves to honor," Kovalev said.

Fyodor M. Burlatsky, chairman of the Soviet Human Rights Commission, told other deputies that between 500,000 and 600,000 people probably would apply to emigrate once the law is adopted and that 6 million to 8 million Soviet citizens would travel abroad next year on business or tourist trips as a result of the liberalization.

Emigration already is running at more than 15,000 people a month, and the United States alone is expecting to accept as many as 80,000 in the present fiscal year.

The bill would make several important changes in Soviet emigration regulations by limiting to five years the time in which those with access to classified material would not be permitted to go abroad; by ending the veto that close relatives now

have on the applications of those emigrating, and by providing for speedy processing of all travel applications.

The only remaining legal problem would-be emigrants face is alimony payments if they are divorced, but supporting regulations envision lump-sum payments or guarantees of continued remittances from abroad.

"This replaces the present collection of secret instructions, regulations and decrees that have governed these matters for so long," Kovalev said. "And it will put an end to the departmental and local standard-set-

ting for those who travel abroad or emigrate.

"Practically any citizen will now be able to get a passport for travel abroad or for exit for permanent residence abroad."

But the legislation also requires Soviet citizens wishing to emigrate to win admission first to another country.

For many, that will be a growing problem as tens of thousands of Soviet Jews, Armenians and Germans as well as Russians now apply to enter the United States, West Germany, Canada and Australia, all of which have expressed concern about their ability to absorb such a large number of people and have tightened their controls on those they used to accept as refugees.

The U.S. Embassy in Moscow has been so swamped by applications from Soviet citizens wishing to settle in the United States that it forwards them to Washington for processing and warns that perhaps only one in four will be accepted.

The legislation, once approved, will go a long way toward satisfying U.S. legal requirements of free emigration as the basis for such trade concessions as most-favored-nation status and export credits to finance American sales to the Soviet Union.

Emigration had been progressively liberalized in the past three years, and new regulations had reduced to 0.15 percent the proportion of applications rejected this year and had virtually doubled the number of

emigrants to a projected 180,000 to 200,000 people.

The legislation, which has a government priority, will be discussed within the Supreme Soviet's committees before being debated again publicly and then voted upon. Approval is expected within a few weeks.

The lawmakers, meanwhile, approved legislation Monday that provides for the first time for jury trials in serious criminal cases, where the penalty could be as high as death or 15 years.

Pressed on the Supreme Soviet by Burlatsky and other deputies earlier this month, the provision was included in a reform bill strengthening judicial independence.

Soviets to Liberalize Emigration, Hoping to Gain U.S. Trade Deal

By **ROBERT PEAR**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 — Soviet officials here and in Moscow promised today that Soviet emigration laws would soon be revised to permit freer emigration from the Soviet Union. In return, they asked that the United States lift trade barriers against Soviet exports.

At news conferences in the two capitals, Soviet officials seemed to be hoping that President Bush would recommend removal of the trade barriers in time for his meeting early next month with President Mikhail S. Gorbachev off the coast of Malta.

Administration officials and members of Congress indicated that the United States was unlikely to respond so swiftly.

The Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Yuri V. Dubinin, said that the Soviet Parliament would soon approve legislation liberalizing emigration procedures for Soviet citizens, and he said, "We expect positive steps from the American side," including "full normalization" of trade relations.

Soviet pleas for more favorable tariff

treatment appear to have become more insistent as Soviet economic problems have deepened. A meeting of senior Soviet and American officials here this week set the stage for a trade agreement that would lower more than a half-century of high American tariff walls against Soviet exports.

Details of the legislation were not immediately available. Soviet officials said it would retain some restrictions on emigration for people considered to have had access to state secrets.

Richard Schifter, the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, gave the Soviets high marks for their efforts and said that the Administration would look favorably on the legislation if its provisions are carried out "as we hope they will be."

Members of Congress and some Jew-

Soviet Officials Promise to Ease Emigration Laws

Continued From Page 1

ish groups also welcomed the Soviet efforts, but said that details of the legislation were too sketchy for Mr. Bush to grant the Soviet request for trade benefits at this time.

Commerce Secretary Robert A. Mosbacher said the Soviet Government might become eligible for more favorable treatment under American trade laws "within the next one to three months" if it carries through on its promise. But it might take longer, he said.

The State Department emphasized Mr. Bush's position that the emigration bill must not only be passed but also "implemented" before the United States would suspend trade barriers imposed on Moscow in the last 15 years. A 1974 law, known as the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, says that Communist countries may not receive favorable tariff treatment or credits from the United States unless they permit free emigration by their citizens.

Ambassador Dubinin acknowledged that the Soviet legislation, which received preliminary approval on first reading on Monday, has not been published in the Soviet Union. American officials said they did not have the text of the draft law and therefore could not evaluate its details. Nor do they completely understand the procedures by which a bill becomes law in the new Soviet Parliament.

Rights Group Commends Moscow

Senator Dennis DeConcini of Arizona, chairman of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, a human rights group, praised Moscow for taking a first step to revise its emigration laws. In a joint statement, Mr. DeConcini, a Democrat, and Representative Steny H. Hoyer of Maryland, the co-chairman of the commission, said, "We will not support a waiver of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment until the Soviet law receives final approval and a period of implementation takes place."

In an interview, Mr. Schifter said that the United States had had two principal concerns about Soviet emigration. "Applicants for exit permits who left security-sensitive jobs 10, 15 or even 20 years ago were denied permission to leave," he said. "In addition, some adult applicants who were unable to obtain the consent of their parents for their departure could not leave."

"It is my understanding that the new law would deal with both these issues," Mr. Schifter said. "If it does, and if its provisions are implemented as we hope they will be, our concerns will have been met."

Under the bill, Soviet citizens with access to state secrets could be forbidden to emigrate for up to five years. It is not clear whether this provision is retroactive, nor is it clear whether Soviet citizens denied exit permits for the last five years could immediately leave the Soviet Union.

Mr. Dubinin said that such questions, considered to be of paramount importance by Soviet Jews and their advocates in the United States, were "just a technical matter." In general, he said, the new law will be administered in a generous spirit, and "there will not be obstacles of a technical nature."

But Micah H. Naftalin, national director of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, expressed concern that "Jackson-Vanik will be prematurely waived in the euphoria of the moment" when Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev meet.

Mr. Dubinin said he did not know exactly when the emigration bill would become law. Soviet emigration has already increased dramatically, with Soviet Jews, evangelical Christians and Armenians accounting for most of the exodus in the last 18 months. The United States, overwhelmed with applications from would-be Soviet refugees, has established new procedures to restrict their admission to this country.

Some Questions Remain

Pamela B. Cohen, president of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews, said her organization had a list of 253 Soviet families denied permission to leave the Soviet Union "on a variety of pretexts." The list, she said, includes 105 families denied exit permits because of access to state secrets and 121 who could not get the necessary permission from relatives.

Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of Brooklyn, said, "The Soviet Union has made real and dramatic improvements in emigration policy, but has still not said whether it will release all the long-term refuseniks." Thus, he said, it would be premature for the United States to lower tariffs by giving the Soviet Union "most-favored-nation treatment" under the



The New York Times

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trade laws.

Mr. Dubinin, like Soviet officials in Moscow, said there was "absolutely no linkage" between the Soviet emigration bill and recent events in Eastern Europe, where thousands of East Germans have fled their country. He noted that the bill liberalizing Soviet emigration procedures was introduced in the Soviet Parliament in August.

But, American officials said the Soviets displayed no sense of urgency about the legislation until this month.

By evening, the storm-isolated Mr. Bush provided a graphic display of nature's power to disrupt the best laid plans of superpowers. Even so, the ranking diplomats would not allow any dampening of their estimate of the day's import.

"A good beginning," Secretary of States James A. Baker 3d said. His Soviet counterpart, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, described the crimped summit as of "fundamental significance for world politics."

Before the sea washed over the agenda, the two leaders managed five hours

of morning and luncheon meetings aboard the Gorky, including "one on one" discussion of more than an hour in which they were free of ministers and attended only by note-takers and translators.

"The meetings were marked by a spirit of forward-looking cooperation during these increasingly changing times," the White House said in a printed statement. "They recognized that economic and political challenges were ahead for Eastern Europe, and vowed to consider the opportunities presented with sensitivity and firm initiative."

Mr. Bush was described by the White House as finding the opening session "extremely productive." He talked for more than an hour at the first meeting, raising "more than a dozen ideas for economic and political progress in U.S.-Soviet relations," according to the White House.

Mr. Gorbachev then spoke about his perestroika plans for renewing Soviet economic and political life. Whereupon Mr. Bush "emphasized his support for the success of perestroika," the White House said.

Officials of the White House and Kremlin made plans to revise the sec-

ond day of scheduled talks on Sunday. But the lashing weather remained an uncertain factor into the night, with 16-foot waves raging just beyond the summit scene in the Marsaxlokk harbor of Malta.

Navy officials insisted that the winds must subside considerably before Mr. Bush attempts any more harbor trips in the Belknap's 40-foot motor launch. The launch had bobbed and rolled its way back to the Belknap after the morning discussions, with the President, a former Navy man, seeming to enjoy the roll.

The two Presidents made light of the weather as they met and shook hands at 10:05 A.M. on the Maxim Gorky. The Gorky became a backup meeting scene when the rising morning seas already had a heavy roll under the Belknap and her Soviet counterpart, the Slava, the cruisers where the talks were originally planned to take place.

Officials at the Table

"Let's go to work," a beaming Mr. Bush said after a few minutes of small talk and photo posing.

"We will be discussing everything," Mr. Gorbachev said minutes later as they sat down with aides in the Gorky's

card room, a spacious library-like room decorated in mauve tones.

The group at the table included Secretary Baker, Mr. Shevardnadze and other ranking advisers. Mr. Gorbachev was flanked by his Foreign Minister and Aleksandr N. Yakovlev, the Politburo member who is the Soviet leader's closest aide. Also there were Defense Minister Sergei F. Akhromeyev and Anatoly I. Dobrynin, the former Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Bush's party included his chief of staff, John H. Sununu; Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser, Paul D. Wolfowitz, Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, and Robert Zoellick, counsellor to Mr. Baker.

The summit meeting opened against a backdrop of sweeping popular demands in East Europe for democratization and an end to hard-line Communist rule.

This was on the agenda, but only mentioned briefly in a summary of the morning session.

When Mr. Bush cast off from the Gorky more than five hours after coming aboard, he had finished almost continuous discussions with Mr. Gorbachev that lasted through a luncheon meeting, according to the White House.

Bush Gives Gorbachev Economic and Arms Proposals

OLCXXXIX . . . No. 48,073

REMOVAL OF CURBS ON TRADE IS URGED

President Is Offering Normal Tariff Status and an End to Chemical Arms Output

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

Special to The New York Times

VALLETTA, Malta, Dec. 2 — President Bush today offered a sweeping array of more than a dozen economic and arms proposals to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev as they began their summit meeting, including an end to cold war trade restrictions.

Mr. Bush, meeting the Soviet leader on a gale-lashed day, proposed that immediate negotiations on a trade agreement, including giving normal tariff treatment to the Soviet Union, should begin once the Kremlin codifies new liberal emigration policy into law, according to White House officials.

The American official did not say what proposals, if any, Mr. Gorbachev had offered, and no Soviet spokesman went into any detail on the first round of the scheduled two days of talks.

Storm Forces a Cancellation

The storm caused the two sides to cancel an afternoon session and an evening dinner because Mr. Bush could not travel from his base on an American warship to a Soviet ship 1,000 yards away.

The White House officials, speaking anonymously, said that in five hours of shipboard meetings with the Soviet President, Mr. Bush had indicated that Washington would support granting the Soviets observer status at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Western-dominated international trade organization, once the current round of talks in Uruguay ends by the end of next year. Such status would amount to giving the Soviets an entry to the Western trading community.

On arms control, Mr. Bush reportedly offered to drop his resistance to ending production of binary chemical weapons in return for Soviet acceptance of his arms proposals at the United Nations in September.

June Summit Date Proposed

The President also proposed that the Foreign Ministers of the two nations meet in Moscow in June in an effort to conclude a treaty limiting strategic nuclear weapons in time for the 1990 summit meeting, which Mr. Bush proposed be held in the last two weeks of June in Washington.

"The President came here prepared to seize the moment in the U.S.-Soviet relationship, and he thinks he has done so," a senior Administration official said after the opening talks.

A senior White House official said Mr. Gorbachev was "extremely positive" in general. He added, however, that the Soviet leader had reacted negatively when Mr. Bush said Moscow's relationship with Cuba and Nicaragua was "the single most disruptive element" in American-Soviet relations.

As Administration officials circulated tonight offering details of what they termed the "Bush initiatives," it

became clear that the White House, far from taking this summit meeting as the informal get-together previously advertised, was working hard to regain some of the public relations momentum from Mr. Gorbachev.

The Soviet leader responded to Mr. Bush's list of proposals by describing it as "tangible evidence of the President's commitment to perestroika," according to an official present at the meetings.

Mr. Bush also invited the Soviets to join in proposing that the 2004 Olympic Games be held on both sides of the Berlin wall.

In his speech to the United Nations in September, Mr. Bush proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union begin to slash their chemical weapons to a level of 20 percent of American stocks and that this be done before a worldwide ban is agreed to.

He said any worldwide treaty should call for eliminating 98 percent of American stocks over eight years. The United States would keep 2 percent until all nations able to make chemical weapons acceded to the treaty.

Despite the proposal, the Administration intended to keep open the option of producing advanced chemical weapons, known as binary, once the treaty went into effect. This would have meant amending the treaty under negotiation.

Allies of the United States objected, and today's proposal to Mr. Gorbachev seems to be a way of backing off from continued production of binary weapons. Binary weapons involve two separate chemicals that are otherwise harmless but that form a lethal poison when mixed together.

Mr. Bush proposed initiating these reductions next year even before a scheduled multinational convention on chemical weapons is concluded. A number of his summit offerings, as reported by Administration officials, seemed timed for the summit meeting next year in the United States.

Afternoon Session Canceled

The opening session of the shipboard discussions was described by the White House as "very productive, informal and substantive."

But the afternoon session and dinner had to be canceled as rough seas swept into the harbor here and pinned down Mr. Bush aboard the cruiser Belknap.

Sixty-mile-an-hour winds kept four-foot-high whitecaps between him and Mr. Gorbachev, who rested easier aboard the larger Soviet cruise liner, Maxim Gorky, placidly tied at dockside here, only 1,000 yards from the storm-battered Belknap.



**ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY**

O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

May 3, 1989

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Mike Davis
ATTN: Shari Sirkin
FROM: Brad Pierce *BP*
Legislative Analyst
RE: Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the Federal Trade Act of 1974
Research Request 89.382

You asked for background information on the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the federal Trade Act of 1974. The major thrust of this amendment was to deny preferential treatment--under most-favored-nation (MFN) trade status--to nonmarket countries that deny free emigration to their citizens. This measure was primarily aimed at the Soviet Union and its Jewish emigration policy. Under the amendment, the president was authorized (for 18 months after enactment) to waive certain restrictions preventing a country from obtaining MFN status upon receiving assurances from a nonmarket country that its emigration practices would be substantially changed. At the end of the 18 months, the waiver could be renewed via a concurrent resolution of congress extending the president's authority for a year. If both houses rejected the resolution, the waiver would expire.

To date, the Soviet Union has never received MFN status, even though emigration of Jews has increased dramatically, particularly during the Gorbachev years. More recent congressional sanctions blocking MFN status were applied over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Presently, the debate over conferring MFN status on the USSR pits American companies--particularly hi-tech firms, who see the Soviet Union as a major potential market--against political conservatives who view the concessionary terms of MFN status as giving a trade subsidy to a communist country.

ATTACHMENT A
Index to, and Copies of the Sections
of the Federal Trade Act of 1974 Affected
by Jackson-Vanik

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**



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