

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILES 8672

2261 SCOMM 90: HOUSE SPEC. COMM. MILITARY & VET. AFFAIRS, 1993-94

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Representative Cliff Davidson

Alaska State House

State Capitol • Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182 • (907) 465-2487

TO: Representative Richard Foster, Chair
House Military and Veterans Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Cliff Davidson *CD*

DATE: March 2, 1993

SUBJECT: Scheduling of House Bill 175

House Bill 175, "An Act making an appropriation for construction of the Women in Military Service Memorial; and providing for an effective date" was recently referred to the Military and Veterans Affairs Committee.

This bill would appropriate Alaska's contribution of \$15,000 toward this memorial in recognition of the military service of women. The memorial is to be placed in Arlington Cemetery in Washington D.C..

I would like to request the expeditious scheduling of HB 175. If I can provide any further information, please let me know. Thank you for your expeditious consideration of this request.

Encl.



MEMORANDUM

To: Fran Ulmer
From: Susan Davis *SD*
Date: February 8, 1993
Re: State Appropriations Bills for WIMSA

Fran: Attached is a fact sheet on the Memorial project. They have received state grants thus far from the following states:

Arkansas	\$10,000
Florida	\$20,000
Montana	\$25,000

We have ongoing or pending activity in about a dozen more states.

We start by determining whether the request should go to the Governor (asking for discretionary funds) or to a member of the legislature (asking for an appropriation to the Division of Military Affairs or Division of Veterans Affairs to be donated to the Memorial). A letter is sent from a local field representative (we have reps in all 50 states), as well as one signed by the primary members of WIMSA's Board of Directors. If we have a National Tribute Committee Member from that state, we ask for their support in writing, as well. We usually request \$25,000.

Each letter includes the following information (I'll use Alaska as an example):

- # of women veterans in the state: 5,000
- National Tribute Committee Members: Senator Ted Stevens and Senator Frank Murkowski. (Murkowski is about to introduce a bill in the Senate to mint a Women In Military Service coin.)
- Highlights of famous Alaskan women who served in the military

Any advice or direction you can give us is greatly appreciated. Thanks much.



**Women In Military Service For America
Memorial Foundation, Inc.**

Dept. 560
Washington, D.C. 20042-0560
(703) 533-1155 1-800-222-2294 (703) 931-4208 (FAX)

March 1, 1993

Representative Cliff Davidson
State Capitol
Juno, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Davidson:

I am writing to request your assistance in a vital project that will directly benefit the 5,000 women veterans who live in the state of Alaska. The Women In Military Service Memorial, to be built at the gateway to Arlington National Cemetery, will pay tribute to these women and the other 1.8 million who have served throughout history. We are delighted that you have agreed to sponsor an appropriation of \$15,000 for the construction of this Memorial, joining the states of Florida, Montana, and Arkansas in supporting this worthy effort. Similar bills are also pending in South Dakota, Hawaii, Georgia, New Jersey, Virginia, and New York.

This will be the first major national memorial recognizing the contributions of women, and telling their stories for future generations. Many great women hail from the state of Alaska, including Colonel Mary Louise Rasmussen, US Army, Retired, former Director of the Women's Army Corps from 1957 - 1962, a critical period for women's continued service in the military.

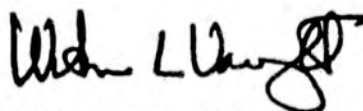
By law, the Memorial must be funded through non-Federal donations. Sufficient funds to complete the project and provide for maintenance must be on hand before construction can begin. The fundraising goal is \$14 million and authority expires on November 5, 1993.

A contribution from the state of Alaska at this stage could provide tremendous momentum and lead to support from many other states. Additionally, this contribution can help sponsor the 5,000 women veterans who do not have sufficient funds for the \$25 registration donation for their names and record of service to be included in the Memorial's register. All states making contributions will be permanently recognized in the Memorial.

Support for the Memorial has already come from a variety of sources within the state of Alaska. Our National Tribute Committee includes Senators Frank Murkowski, who sponsored the original legislation, and Ted Stevens. In fact, Senator Murkowski is expected to assist us by sponsoring a bill in the Senate that would authorize the minting of a Women In Military Service coin, to benefit the Foundation.

Please feel free to call us if we can do anything to assist your efforts. Again, thank you for your efforts to honor the women who have served, in Alaska and nationwide, with valor and dedication.

Sincerely,



Wilma L. Vaught
Brigadier General, USAF (Ret.)
President

FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:



Connie L. Slewitzke
Brigadier General, USA, NC (Ret.)
Vice President



Sara J. Pritchett
Colonel, USMC (Ret.)
Secretary



Myrna H. Williamson
Brigadier General, USA (Ret.)
Member



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ABOUT THE MEMORIAL

WHAT: Women In Military Service Memorial to honor the more than 1.8 million women who have served or are serving in the armed forces starting with the American Revolution.

WHERE: The gateway to Arlington National Cemetery.

WHEN: Construction to start in December, 1993.

WHO: Spearheaded by the Women In Military Service For America Memorial Foundation (WIMSA).

THOSE TO BE HONORED: All U. S. servicewomen. WIMSA is seeking names, addresses, photos and memorable experiences of women who have served. Descendents of deceased servicewomen are asked to register them.

HISTORY: Bill to honor military women introduced by Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar (D-Ohio) and Senator Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska). Signed into law by President Reagan in November, 1986.

DESIGN: Ms. Marion Gail Weiss and Mr. Michael Manfredi of Weiss/Manfredi, New York City, winners of national competition.

The Memorial features an upper terrace with views of Arlington National Cemetery and the monuments of Washington. On the terrace, there will be an arc of glass "pages" in which quotations from servicewomen are etched. This arc of glass also introduces natural light into the Memorial's visitor center. At the lower terrace in front of the Hemicycle wall are the reflecting pool and Court of Honor. The visitors center located behind the Hemicycle houses a Hall of Valor, theater, and a computer Register of servicewomen. Through the data base, visitors may access photos, military histories, and individual stories of registered women.

FUNDING: The cost for building the Memorial -- an estimated \$14 million -- must be raised through non-Federal funds. This sum must be available by November, 1993. So far, more than \$1 million is committed to the building fund.

DONATIONS AND REGISTRATIONS: Donations and histories of servicewomen can be sent to: Women In Military Service Memorial, Dept. 560, Washington, D. C. 20042-0560. Toll-free telephone: 1 - 800 - I - SALUTE (1-800-472-5883.)

The Memorial is a registered member of the Combined Federal Campaign, the annual workplace fundraising drive conducted by the U. S. Government for all military, civilian agency and postal workers worldwide. In state and corporate campaigns, donors should designate "Women In Military Service For America Memorial" on their pledge card.



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April 1, 1992

For more information, contact: Rae Lee
Fay Fulton
703/533-1155

**WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE MEMORIAL
TO HONOR AMERICA'S SERVICEWOMEN THROUGHOUT THE AGES**

The Women In Military Service For America Memorial Foundation (WIMSA) was founded to create a Memorial to honor the 1.8 million women who have served in the U.S. military services throughout history, from the American Revolution through Operation Desert Storm and beyond. Authorized by Congress in 1986, the Women in Military Service Memorial will provide a legacy to future generations by capturing the undocumented history of our American servicewomen. It will be unique in that it will be a place of honor for both the living and deceased; those who served in the past, those who serve today, as well as those who will serve in the future.

This Memorial is unique in other ways. It will use an existing site and its structures at the gateway to Arlington National Cemetery, our most honored military resting ground. The wall there, or Hemicycle, suffers from years of neglect and is badly in need of repair. The Hemicycle will be restored and modified to add four stairways to the upper level of the wall, a walkway with views of Arlington National Cemetery and monumental Washington. A key feature of the terrace will be an arc of glass tablets bearing quotations of servicewomen etched thereon. These glass tablets will also form a series of skylights into the Memorial's interior Visitors Center. The Visitors Center will house an underground theater and a computerized data base where the public can access the photos, military history and individual stories of the women who have served. The Foundation relies on servicewomen, veterans and their descendants to "Register" their stories and photos so that the history of women in the military is brought to light for all Americans.

Support for the Memorial has come from a number of sources. The governments of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar announced their support, in honor of the women who served in the Persian Gulf. State governments also provided financial support in 1991, including Montana, Florida and Arkansas. Corporations which contributed include: The Coca-Cola Company, Martin Marietta Corporation, RJR Nabisco, Northrop Corporation, Raytheon Company, Xerox Corporation and Tambrands Corporation. A number of veterans and service organizations have supported the project in a variety of ways, many through publicity to their membership and group registration of their female members. The Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary voted last year to accept WIMSA as a group project. Each activity and contribution brings this tribute closer to reality for the many women who have served throughout the years.

-more-

The cost for building this Memorial — an estimated \$12 million - must be raised through non-Federal funds. Public Law #102-216, passed in November 1991, extended by two years WIMSA's deadline for raising the remaining monies needed to build the memorial. With 20 months remaining in the deadline, this project needs the support and help of all Americans.

One example of how women have fought for their country is Deborah Sampson Gannett. Gannett disguised herself as a man to serve in the Army in the Revolutionary War. She was shot in battle and escaped detection by removing the musket ball from her thigh by herself. Some two years later, when she was hospitalized with a fever, the attending doctor found that this soldier was a woman. She is one of thousands of women whose story will be told through the Memorial Register.

Today's heroine does not have to disguise herself, but the dangers are just as real. Major Marie Rossi, who became a familiar sight on television screens during the Persian Gulf War when CNN broadcast an interview with her, was killed one day after the cease fire while operating a supply helicopter. There are many more women who have contributed in defense of our nation that deserve our recognition, too.

Now all of these women, veterans, active duty, Guard and Reservists, will receive the honor and recognition they have earned.

Those wanting more information on how to register for the Memorial or support this tribute to military women, please call **1-800-4-SALUTE** or write to Women In Military Service Memorial, Department 560, Washington, DC 22042-0560.

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(703) 533-1155 1-800-222-2294 (703) 931-4208 (FAX)

**NUMBER OF FEMALE
VETERANS IN EACH STATE***

<u>State</u>	<u>Female Veterans</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Female Veterans</u>
Alabama	17,000	Montana	4,700
Alaska	5,000	Nebraska	6,900
Arizona	25,000	Nevada	9,200
Arkansas	9,800	New Hampshire	7,200
California	146,200	New Jersey	26,000
Colorado	21,000	New Mexico	9,600
Connecticut	14,100	New York	56,300
Delaware	3,600	North Carolina	30,600
Dist. of Columbia	3,700	North Dakota	2,600
Florida	85,400	Ohio	40,500
Georgia	31,000	Oklahoma	13,800
Hawaii	7,100	Oregon	17,000
Idaho	4,600	Pennsylvania	46,300
Illinois	34,800	Rhode Island	4,600
Indiana	19,500	South Carolina	16,800
Iowa	8,600	South Dakota	3,000
Kansas	9,300	Tennessee	17,000
Kentucky	11,900	Texas	72,800
Louisiana	14,300	Utah	4,800
Maine	7,400	Vermont	3,400
Maryland	28,900	Virginia	42,900
Massachusetts	26,500	Washington	33,500
Michigan	33,100	West Virginia	5,700
Minnesota	15,100	Wisconsin	17,400
Mississippi	9,100	Wyoming	2,300
Missouri	19,800		
		TOTAL	1,106,600

*Information courtesy of the Department of Veterans Affairs (1992).

These numbers are exclusive of the number of women on active duty and in the national Guard, Reserves and Coast Guard in each state.



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STATISTICS ON WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

Number of Women on Active Duty as of March 31, 1992

<u>Active Duty</u>		<u>Reserve and Guard</u>
Army	76,887	62,954
Navy	54,849	22,007
Air Force	70,917	15,567
Marine Corps	<u>8,643</u>	<u>1,524</u>
Total DoD	211,364	102,052
Coast Guard	2,776	1,393
Total	214,140	103,445

Number of women who served in Operation Desert Storm, by Service

Army	26,000
Navy	2,600
Air Force	3,800
Marine Corps	952
Coast Guard	<u>13</u>
Total	33,365

Number of women held Prisoners of War during individual military conflicts

World War II	88	(all officers, all nurses)
Desert Storm	2	(one doctor; one, the first, enlisted woman)

Number of women who served in the military conflicts

Civil War	6,000
Spanish/American War	1,500
World War I	34,000
World War II	400,000+
Korea	22,000
Vietnam	7,500
Grenada	116
Panama	1,200
Desert Storm	33,365



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**A SUMMARY HISTORY OF
WOMEN'S SERVICE IN THE MILITARY**

The history of America's military women begins with the birth of our nation. It is a dramatic story of persistence, courage and foresight in the face of repeated frustrations and the built-in institutional resistance of the tradition-bound military subculture. It is set against the background of peace and war, of social evolution and of advancement in the technology of warfare.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, women were routinely present with the armies in battle. Indeed, with constant manpower shortages, sustaining Washington's army during the American Revolution in field or in garrison would have been next-to-impossible without women. Women also were hired employees, and the medical service, for example, was allowed one matron and ten nurses per hundred wounded.

It was common and accepted practice for poor but respectable wives, mothers and daughters to go along with their men when they went off with the army; often, they had no practical alternative. Women also served in less-conventional capacities, and in their little-known history are many stories of women masquerading successfully as male soldiers until wounded and medical attention revealed their deception. In the War of 1812, the "first girl Marine" is reputed to have served for three years on the USS Constitution as George Baker.

During the Civil War, women on both sides became active on an unprecedented scale, as many of the social conventions were set aside. In addition to their usual functions of nursing, cooking, sewing and foraging for supplies, many women -- both black and white -- served as saboteurs, scouts and couriers. They led troops into battle as color bearers, blew up bridges, cut telegraph wires, burned arsenals and warehouses, and help prisoners and slaves escape. One woman, Dr. Mary Walker, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for her contributions.

In the Spanish-American War of 1898, an epidemic of typhoid fever forced the recruitment of women by the Army under a civilian contract. Eventually, 1,500 served, leading initially to the formation of the Army Nurse Corps in 1901, and later to the formation of the Navy Nurse Corps in 1908. When involvement in World War I became inevitable, the nursing services were organized and ready to serve, but full military status would not be accorded women until 1948.

During World War I, both the Navy and Marine Corps enlisted women as clerks, translators, and radio electricians, with about 12,000 serving, along with a few in the Coast Guard. About 23,000 Army and Navy nurses served in field hospitals and in mobile, evacuation, base, and convalescent hospitals, on troop trains and transport ships. Some died, some were wounded and many were decorated, including three who received the Distinguished Service Cross, a combat medal second only to the Congressional Medal of Honor.

World War II saw the first class of female officers in the history of the U.S. Armed Forces assembled for training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in July of 1942. Eventually, more than 400,000 women -- all volunteers -- served in all branches and in all military theaters. The casualties, more than 200, included Army nurses and members of the Women Airforce Service Pilots, and there were 88 women held as prisoners of war.

Until demobilization began in 1945, women's service in the military had followed much the same pattern as Washington's army in the American Revolution. When the war was over, the Continental Army disbanded, leaving a force the size of a Corporal's guard - some 80 men. Women were not granted full and permanent military status in the U.S. Armed Forces until that attitude toward preparedness changed. At the close of World War II, when the exodus home began, military leaders began to have second thoughts about letting all the women go. At General Dwight D. Eisenhower's direction, legislation was drafted to establish a Women's Army Corps in the Regular and Reserve of the peacetime Army. It died in controversy but led to the Integration Act, passed by Congress as the Women's Armed Services Act of 1948. On June 12 of that year, President Harry S. Truman signed the measure that finally established a permanent place for women in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

The Integration Act did not guarantee equity for military women, and after the debacle of an ill-planned recruiting program during the Korean War, women's programs in the subsequent Cold War years barely survived. Women's roles in the military, once a route to education and jobs previously reserved for men, became token in the fifties and early sixties -- tolerated but not taken seriously. Instead of serving as a springboard for further integration and equality for women, the Act had become the base of a system of institutional segregation and unequal treatment. Unlike their predecessors in World War II and Korea, American servicewomen were not taxiing aircraft, running motor pools or teaching aerial gunnery. The Pentagon's official attitude was that women would not be employed at jobs that "are not in conformance with the present cultural pattern of utilizing women's services in this country." This situation, however, changed when the demand for recruitment for the war in Vietnam could not be met with available manpower of acceptable quality and ultimately resulted in a renewed expansion of roles for women.

The next step was real integration: the abolition of separate services for women military members. The Army's Chief of Staff, General Bernard W. Rogers, recognized that support was necessary from the top to the very bottom of the organization and sent a message to his commanders in May, 1978, emphasizing the Army's commitment to integration of women and to accomplishing it "smoothly and rapidly."

Qualified women now have the opportunity to serve in all but a few specific combat units and combat specialties. In availing themselves of the opportunity, women, like their male counterparts, must accept the responsibility for sharing all risks and enduring all hardships inherent in their specialty. Some people believe that women soldiers will not be deployed in the event of hostilities, that they are only to be part-time soldiers -- here in peace, gone in war. Some women are being used in skills other than those for which they were trained and some are being excused from performance of unit duties. The Army cannot operate effectively in this manner. Women are an essential part of the force; they will deploy with their units and they will serve in the skills in which they have been trained... The first considerations in the assignment of women in the Army have been, and will continue to be, the mission of the Army itself, and the uniquely demanding nature of Army service in wartime. Within that context, women can make many important contributions; indeed they are doing so now. The burden which rests on leaders at every level is to provide knowledgeable, understanding, affirmative and even-handed leadership to all our soldiers.

Clearly, women are and continue to be an essential factor in the volunteer services, qualitatively and quantitatively. In 1979 for example, had the services not enlisted some 42,000 women, recruiting shortfalls would have been even larger. Their ability to meet 1980 recruiting goals was due in large part to the enlistment of 50,000 women, the largest number of women since World War II.

In 1988, the Secretary of Defense wrote to the Service Secretaries that decisions that military women could be assigned to missions and units under the combat exclusion laws but only with the understanding that they would be assigned to them both in peacetime and during conflict. He said they should not be assigned duties which they could not fulfill during mobilization or national emergency since there would be no plans or instructions to remove or evacuate them.

Recent history has raised the awareness of American public about women in the military. A few women had deployed with their units to the island of Grenada. However, when some commanders realized they were there, the women were ordered back to their United States bases. Eventually, that order was lifted and the women continued their duties without fanfare. Women servicemembers also deployed to Panama although the stories of their performance tended to overshadow their actual contributions.

It was Operation Desert Storm in the Persian Gulf, however, which proved to be a determining factor in women's futures as members of the military. According to the Women's Research and Education Institute, more than 33,300 U.S. military women served in key combat-support positions. They piloted and crewed planes and helicopters, directed artillery, drove trucks, ran prison-of-war facilities, served on support and repair ships and in port security units and construction battalions, and did a myriad of other jobs crucial to the success of Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm. And, of course, many women served in the vital medical and administrative jobs where women always have been well-represented.

As a result of their performance, both the Senate and the House of Representatives passed legislation lifting the combat exclusion laws as they pertain to women serving in aviation.

Today, more than 400,000 women are on active duty, and in the National Guard and the Reserves of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard, and comprise more than 11 percent of the active duty personnel and 13 percent of the ready reserves of the country's armed forces. It is estimated that there are more than 1.2 million living women veterans.

It is intended that the Women In Military Service For America Memorial, the first to honor women's contributions in the defense of our nation, will help write their history for all to read. The memorial's unique inclusion of all the women, in all the wars faced by the country -- from the American Revolution through the Persian Gulf -- and in peacetime, is an opportunity for the public recognition of a part of our collective heritage that has gone unnoticed for too long. The location of the memorial, at the ceremonial entrance to the nation's most-hallowed resting place for its military and national heroes, is the appropriate setting. The goal of the memorial's cultural and educational center is to tell the history of the dedication, commitment and sacrifice of women in partnership with men in service to their country, and to inspire our youth to emulate these women, to follow and to surpass them.

Women's role in U.S. military saluted today

By Tracy Walmer
USA TODAY

Forty-seven years ago today, Staff Sgt. Paula Burrows was nervously waiting and watching as the D-day invasion unfolded in France, carrying out plans she had carefully helped orchestrate.

She stood watch from an office outside London — behind the scenes and away from the battle lines, like most of the 400,000-plus U.S. women who served in World War II. Burrows received a Bronze Star for her work.

Today, her fellow female soldiers get their due when luminaries join military women and families at ceremonies at the Capitol in Washington.

The celebrators hope to erect a memorial to honor the estimated 1.6 million women who have served in the U.S. military since the Revolutionary War.

When Chinook helicopter pilot Marie Rossi died a day after the Persian Gulf war ended — and a week after she captured the hearts of many Americans through a CNN interview — her parents decided to turn their loss into a gift to military women.

They'll be on hand at today's tribute, where Marie will be honored as a highly visible symbol of women who for so long have been largely invisible to the public.

"It's not just about my



Photos by Women in Military Service Memorial

IN VIETNAM: Carol Kenefick DeMeo, now 47, says it was especially hard for women to feel appreciated for serving in that war.

daughter. It's about all the women who served," says Gertrude Nolan Rossi.

Agnes Jensen Mangerich, 76, is one.

A World War II Army flight nurse, her tour nearly ended in disaster, when a cargo plane carrying Mangerich and 29 other nurses, medics and crew was shot down over Albania in November 1943.

The next two months were a horror of dysentery, typhoid, malnutrition and midnight hikes through German lines as the group was guided by frightened, hungry Albanian sympathizers to a rescue boat on the Adriatic coast.

"When I think about it now, the hairs just stand up on my head," says Mangerich. "You know, when you're 20 you just



BURROWS: Worked behind the scenes in World War II



ROSSI: Helicopter pilot died day after gulf war ended

think you're invincible."

Betsy Ross Menin, 58, liked her Korean War service.

"I'd do it again if I was young enough," says Menin, who joined the Marines when she was 19. She spent eight years working the jobs available to women — stenographer, clerk, court reporter and drill instructor.

In Vietnam, between being

50-state tribute for the women of Desert Storm

Today's tribute in Washington kicks off a 50-state campaign to honor the women who served in Operation Desert Storm, and to raise money to build a memorial to all U.S. military women.

Authorized by Congress in 1986, the memorial is slated to go up in Arlington National Cemetery by 1993. Plans call for a computer database with photographs and information on every woman who has served.

About 60,000 of the estimated 1.6 million military women are in the database so far.

The privately funded memorial will cost \$25 million. Raised so far: \$3 million.

For more information, call Women in Military Service for America Memorial Foundation at 800-472-5883.

a female and dealing with widespread anti-war feelings at home, it was hard to feel appreciated, says Carol Kenefick DeMeo, 47.

"You just buried your feelings. It was a time you didn't talk about," says DeMeo, now a civilian nurse. "The memorial is important. It will help."

► Snapshot, 1A

Memorial created for women's role in armed services

By NANCY PRICE

TIMES WRITER

Wilhelmina Daniels left her New Orleans home at the age of 20 to enlist in the Coast Guard during World War II, crisscrossing the United States as a radio operator.

The east Anchorage resident describes her career in the Coast Guard as "two really nice years of my life" but thinks it is time women vets had more than their memories to commemorate their service in the U.S. armed forces.

She and 60,000 other women vets want a permanent registry and memorial for the women who have served in the country's military.

"I think it's a great idea, I really do," she said. "An awful lot of women in the service went overseas (during World War II).

"I think we did our part, we did the same things in my department that the men did. I think we deserve a memorial."

Daniels is one of more than 60,000 women vets who have registered with the Women In Military Service Memorial. The register will be housed eventu-

'I think we did our part, we did the same things in my department that the men did. I think we deserve a memorial.'

— Wilhelmina Daniels
Anchorage resident

ally in a memorial center to be constructed at the Arlington National Cemetery's Hemicycle and marked by 10 glowing glass spires.

The Women In Military Service Memorial Foundation hopes to register the nation's estimated 1.6 million servicewomen who have served from the Revolutionary War to the present. Their histories and photographs will be entered in a computer register that will be accessible to the memorial's visitors.

But the memorial still faces a few hurdles, spokeswoman Rae Lee said Friday.



Times photo by MICHAEL DINWEN

Wilhelmina Daniels is registered for the Women's Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C.

The foundation, headed by retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Wilma L. Vaught, is trying to raise \$15 million toward the memorial's construction and still must win approval of its design from three Washington committees, Lee said.

The memorial's establishing legislation expires in November, but legislation already has been introduced to extend the congressional mandate for two more years, she said.

Women veterans and their

families are being asked to contribute \$25 toward the registry, but registrations are accepted regardless of ability to pay, Lee said.

The foundation even has a toll-free number — 1-800-222-2294 — for registrations and contributions.

Carolyn Van Laar of Ketchikan is trying to locate Alaska's estimated 4,000 women vets.

Van Laar, herself a World War II vet who served as a Navy WAVE, is one of the memorial's

570 field representatives. She has kept busy lately, contacting television and radio stations to get public service announcements broadcast, getting announcements posted in retirement homes and organizing booths in a Ketchikan mall.

The search for women veterans has not been easy, Van Laar said.

"They're all hiding, but I'm finding them," the Ketchikan lodge owner said.

Anchorage Times, AK
July 27, 1991

Galleries: Ellipse hosts
the work of weavers

2

Backstage: David Petrucci
on dinner theaters' fate

2

Style

3

Names & Faces: South Africa
to Michael Jackson: 'Bad!'

4

Weekend TV: Highlights
and listings

Cityscape

Women's Memorial: Stunning Surprise

At Arlington, It's a Splendid Addition, but Dollars Are Scarce as Deadline Looms

By Benjamin Forgey
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Women in Military Service for America Memorial, like so many others, has had its ups and downs. Conceived by a pair of architects from New York, it started out tall and ended up short, began high and concluded low, originated as a sequence of verticals and finished as flat as a table—or the Washington skyline.

But the ending is a happy surprise: As revised at the behest of the Washington aesthetic establishment, the design is through and through a splendid one.

Beautifully situated at the entrance to Arlington National Cemetery, the memorial will, if built, constitute a significant addition to the city's catalogue of special places.

The if factors are big. After the second of two triumphant design review hearings this week, retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Wilma L. Vaught, president of the memorial foundation, pointed out that with \$1 million in hand, the foundation remains \$13 million short of the amount needed to build the structure. A congressionally mandated deadline looms. Vaught and colleagues have but 15 months to raise the hefty sum.

And despite conceptual approvals by the National Capital Planning Commission on Wednesday and the Commission of Fine Arts on Thursday, the design still faces preservation reviews. The federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and Virginia's historic preservation officer have yet to utter their critical judgments.

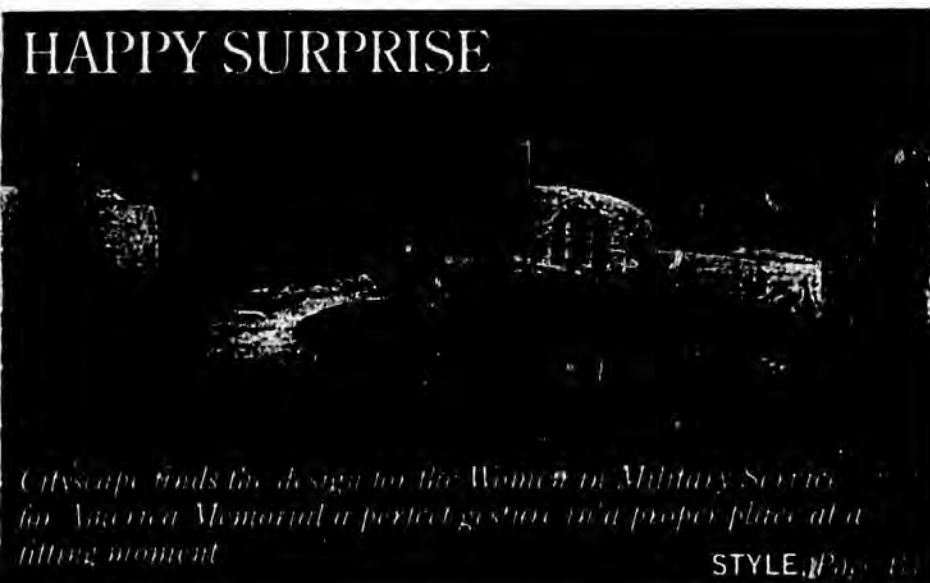
But the memorial clearly deserves broad support. Symbolically it is a perfect gesture in a proper place at a fitting moment.

Women have served this country in the military from the Revolutionary War to the present day, and have done so against major odds and obstacles. But their contributions have gone vastly unrecognized in the national pantheon that is Washington. By prominently honoring all who served, and not just this or that branch in this or that conflict, the memorial finally would correct a long-lasting mistake.

Aesthetically, the design is a gem. Encompassing the neoclassical, semicircular wall at the entrance to the cemetery, the memorial as designed by architects Marion Gail Weiss and Michael Manfredi would positively transform the wall and the space around it.

As it now stands, the 60-year-old retaining wall admirably if grandiloquently performs a single function: It is the end piece of the visual axis linking the Lincoln Memorial across Washington's prettiest bridge to the cemetery and Arlington House (the Custis-Lee Mansion) up above. The beauty and symbolic resonance of this view rarely fail to impress. Connecting north and south of a once-divided republic, the vista embodies the nation's profound collective memories and its high aspirations.

But the role of the granite hemicycle, with its blind niches and its tall central apse, is best appreciated from a distance. Up close, shrouded by haphazard plantings at its base, it is an unvisited and almost unvisitable dead space. Up very close, it is obvi-



STYLE, p. B1

ously a wreck, its heavy stones discolored and chipped, its joints caked with rock-hard calcified salts.

It may be, as Vaught believes, that the initial, competition-winning Weiss-Manfredi design did not receive a fair hearing. Featuring 10 39-foot-tall, translucent, inner-lit glass pylons set in an arc on the terrace atop the hemicycle, it was opposed from the outset by the National Park Service, Arlington Cemetery's caretaker, and the pylons were negotiated out of existence behind closed doors. Whether justified or not, this kind of opposition usually produces unsatisfactory design results, the sorts of compromises we've witnessed in the designs of the memorials to the veterans of the Vietnam and Korean wars.

Not this time. To their everlasting credit, Weiss and Manfredi jettisoned their disappointment and went back to basics, focusing again on the fundamental purposes of the memorial and their own deep responses to the site. The relative merits of the two designs are of course debatable, but the fortunate outcome is not. The revised design is sensitive, internally consistent and subtly poetic. It offers a wonderful opportunity to fix what is broken at this important spot, physically and symbolically.

In fact, it promises great improvement, changing a passive place to an active one, transforming a retaining wall into a handsome building facade, and resurrecting for public enjoyment an exhilarating view of monumental Washington, on the one side, and of the great cemetery on the other.

The crucial decision was to eliminate the pylons altogether, rather than to try some stubby in-between. Instead, the architects created a slightly tilted bank of cast-glass "pages" or "tablets," each inscribed with a fitting quotation from a woman veteran, and running the entire length of the high terrace behind the hemicycle. At the base of the hemicycle will be a paved "Court of Honor" with a centered, circular reflecting pool, framed by formal bosques of trees. Generous openings will be cut in the northern and southern extremities of the wall; behind the wall will be a curved gallery and a sequence of rooms—a 250-seat auditorium, a "register room" containing computerized information on individual veterans, a special exhibition hall and offices.

Water plays a major part. It will flow continuously over the tablets, symbolizing "singular voices," to be gathered as a "chorus of voices" in a sheetlike waterfall at the central apse, and from there to flow in a narrow channel into the reflecting pool, completing the story. Likewise, the role of light is intrinsic. The translucent pages will softly illuminate the interior spaces during the day; the shadowy inscriptions, moving in sundial fashion, will play mysteriously on interior surfaces. At night the subtly lit niches and pages will contribute a fitting new note to the stunning view from across the Potomac.

Critical to the success of the design is the idea of ascension. In a bold move, the architects propose to place stairwells in four of the hemicycle niches. If there is a stumbling block in the historic preservation review process, this is likely to be it—the stairwells are a major change. But the benefits are immense. These passages, visible through glass panels in the gallery, unify the space inside and outside. And they tie the memorial together bottom to top, thereby reclaiming that magnificent, still perspective up to Arlington House and the dynamic view back to the always moving city. Reviewers are strongly urged to consider the stairwells as a completion of the architecture, a brilliant, up-to-date realization of its full potential.

As to the comparative qualities of the two designs, well, something may have been lost in the change. The "candles," as the competition jurors so nicely called the pylons, possessed an undeniable, poetic power. They could have been lit oh-so-softly, like a necklace on the plush darkness of the Arlington hill.

But something definitely was gained. It's not simply that Vaught had the tactical sense to realize the argument would have gone on and on, though that she did. It's that Marion Weiss and Michael Manfredi, by rethinking the entire design, were able to produce a wholly satisfying substitute. The second design is safer than the first, in some particulars more unified, and, in all respects save one, as evocative.



WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE FOR AMERICA MEMORIAL DESIGN CONCEPT

The Women in Military Service for America Memorial will honor all servicewomen, past and present. The data register, in the Memorial's educational center, will tell their stories of service, sacrifice, and achievement in the defense of our country.

The Memorial site, the main gate of Arlington National Cemetery, is defined by an existing hemicycle wall completed in 1932 by the renowned architectural firm of McKim, Meade & White.

A broad and simply landscaped plaza forms the front of the Memorial. The circular reflecting pool in the forecourt marks the beginning of the journey for the visitor. An amphitheater of stone terraces extends to the face of the hemicycle wall and connects to a public terrace above by a series of ascending stairs which pass through arches in the hemicycle wall, framing views into the cemetery and toward the city.

The upper public terrace is marked by an arc of glass "pages" bearing inscriptions by and about the women who have served. Their words are etched upon the individual pages of glass, bearing witness to the history of women's contributions from the American Revolution through Desert Storm. A number of pages will remain unmarked, awaiting the contributions of future generations.

During the day, the sunlight passing through the arc of glass will cast the shadow of the inscriptions onto the walls of the gallery in the Memorial Center behind the hemicycle wall. Like the shadow of a sundial, the shadow of quotes will change with every passing hour, marking the continuous passage of time.

A thin veil of water descending over the inscriptions "carries" their singular voices to a collecting pool behind the central niche; the "voices" pass together through the niche forming a collective voice symbolized by the sound of the falling water. These voices finally come to rest at the reflecting pool, signaling the completion of their story.

SCOMM

90:5

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSIONBILL NO. SSHB 196

Revision Date: _____

Title: "State employment preference for veterans and
prisoners of war."Sponsor: Representative KottRequestor: House Special Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs.Department Affected: AdministrationBRU: Personnel/OEEOComponent: Personnel/OEEOCOMPONENT SERIAL NO. 56

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING:

1002 Federal Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0
1003 GF Match	0	0	0	0	0	0
1004 GF	0	0	0	0	0	0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: None

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared by: Kevin Ritchie, Director
Division: Personnel/OEEOPhone: 465-4429
Date: _____Approved by Commissioner: Nancy Bear Usura *NBU*
Agency: AdministrationDate: 3/12/93PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SSHB 196

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: DMVA
Title: State employment preference for BRU: NA
veterans and prisoners of war Component: _____
Sponsor: Rep. Kott
Requestor: Rep. Kott COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING						

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: \$ _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact

Prepared by: Jeff Morrison, Director
Division: Administrative Support & Services
Approved by Commissioner: Hugh L. Cox III
Agency: Military & Veterans Affairs

Phone: 465-4730
Date: 15 Mar 93
Date: 3/15/93

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Juneau, Alaska 99801-2105

MEMORANDUM

March 10, 1993

SUBJECT: Sectional Summary of SSHB 196 (State employment preference for veterans and prisoners of war)

TO: Representative Pete Kott

FROM: Teresa B. Cramer 
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill. As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill is not considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill. The bill itself is the best statement of its contents.

Section 1 amends the existing state employment preference for veterans and prisoners of war to permit its use more frequently.

Sec. 2 repeals a subsection of the existing state employment preference for veterans to conform to the changes made in sec. 1.

TBC:gc
93-221.glc

SPONSOR STATEMENT

AS 39.25.159 currently establishes an employment preference for veterans. This preference, however, is limited by specific statutory language, as follows: "Except as provided in (c) of this section, a person who has been appointed, after receiving preference points under this subsection, to a permanent position in the classified service is not entitled to a further hiring preference under this subsection." SSHB 196 would eliminate this limitation.

Hiring preferences traditionally are justifiable as conducive to the achievement of several important state goals. Among those goals may be included the following:

- (a) Encouraging qualified men and women to volunteer for military duty;
- (b) Rewarding those men and women who, either as a result of enlistment or through conscription, sacrificed their time, effort, and sometimes their health, to protect those liberties and freedoms which Alaskans and all Americans hold dear;
- (c) Assisting veterans into making the oftentimes difficult transition from military to civilian status; and,
- (d) Securing for the State the services of men and women of proven discipline and integrity.

See Personnel Administrator of Massachusetts v. Feeney, 442 U.S. 256 (1979) for a discussion of the traditional goals of veterans preferences statutes.

It respectfully is submitted that the above articulated goals are desirable and proper for the State of Alaska. SSHB196 enhances Alaska's ability to achieve these important goals.

Alaska is facing uncertain economic times and a projected decline in revenues. Any given civil service position may be of very short duration. A veteran who uses his or her one-time preference in securing a position may quickly be without that position. When that occurs, the above mentioned state goals are not significantly advanced. These goals can not be achieved if the veteran, having once asserted the preference, is thereafter foreclosed from utilizing it again to secure employment. To more fully achieve state goals it therefore is necessary to remove the limitation now contained in the statute and permit veterans to re-assert their preference rights in

securing employment. SSHB 196 endeavors to accomplish that end,
and it is heartily commended to you for your consideration.

SCOMM

90:6

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258-8191

WHILE IN SESSION:
ALASKA STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182
465-4968

Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives



DISTRICT 11:
SAND LAKE
SPENARD
TAKU-CAMPBELL

Representative Jim Nordlund

SPONSOR STATEMENT

House Bill 364 proposes to add two additional allowable absences to the definition of a state resident for the purposes of determining eligibility for permanent fund dividends. These exemptions would be service in the United States Merchant Marines and service in the commissioned corps of the United States Public Health Service.

I am introducing this legislation at the request of two constituents, one a merchant mariner and one a commissioned Public Health Service Officer. They have both been denied Permanent Fund dividends for the past two years because they have been absent from the state for more than 180 days.

It is my belief that both of these circumstances are substantially similar to the already existing exemption for military service and should be granted the same exemption status.

Under Federal law, the PHS Commissioned Corps. are designated as one of the seven "Uniformed Services" of the Armed Forces. The rank structure is identical or similar to the US Navy. PHS officers wear military uniforms and are issued military ID cards. They also receive the same pay and allowances, medical and dental care, Veteran's Administration benefits, life insurance, and voting rights as other branches of the Armed Forces. In addition they are entitled to the same military flight privileges and base and exchange privileges. *They are also subject to the same obligations.*

There are currently a total of 532 active duty PHS officers who claim Alaska residence. Of that total 191 are assigned to duty stations outside Alaska. These figures were obtained from the Public Health Service, Office of the Surgeon General, Compensation Branch, Rockville, MD. They were last updated April 26, 1993.

The United States Merchant Marines is overseen by the Maritime Administration (MARAD). MARAD is charged by the President and Congress with the responsibility of developing and maintaining a merchant marine capable of meeting America's defense and commercial trade requirements. MARAD maintains an active reserve roster of over 300 ships in the National Defense Reserve Fleet (NDRF) as a source of vessels that would be activated to meet the shipping requirements of the United States during national emergencies. During Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm, MARAD activated 78 ships to transport cargo to our military force in the Persian Gulf. MARAD also activated ships to transport cargo for Operation Restore Hope in Somalia.

HB 364 would not require additional operating expenses for the Department of Revenue. However, it would reduce the amount of Permanent Fund Dividend checks by a nominal amount. If we are going to allow exemptions for education, military service, medical treatment, service in Congress, and service in the peace corps, then we should also make exemptions for these two worthy groups.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 364

Revision Date:

Dept. Affected:

Revenue

Title:

PFD Program/Allowable Absences

BRU:

Permanent Fund Dividend

Component:

Permanent Fund Dividend

Sponsor: NORDLAND, by request

Requestor: House Special Committee on Military and Veterans' Affairs

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

981

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TRAVEL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CONTRACTUAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
EQUIPMENT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: \$ -0-

ANALYSIS:

The Department routinely hears from Alaska residents contending that they should be allowed to retain eligibility for a dividend while absent from Alaska because the nature of their absence is "just like" or very similar to a currently allowable absence. Among some of the more common, individuals who are on religious missions or serving in the Red Cross have argued that their service is analogous to that of the Peace Corp. Individuals appointed to represent Alaska on citizen councils in Washington DC have argued that their service is analogous to serving as an employee of the State of Alaska. (continued on page 2)

Prepared by:

Thomas C. Williams

Division:

Permanent Fund Dividend

Approved by Commissioner:

David L. Williams

Agency:

Department of Revenue

Phone: 465-2323

Date: 02-07-94

Date: 2/2/94

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ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND DIVISION
ANALYSIS OF HB 364
February 7, 1994

Most notably, doctors and engineers who are members of the Officer Corp of the United States Public Health Service (USPHS) have argued that because they work side by side with members of the military that they and their families should also be afforded an allowable absence. In fact, several members of the USPHS have a active lawsuit alleging that since the legislature granted military members an allowable absence that the Department is required to also create an allowable absence for USPHS service.

Merchant mariners and others whose private commercial work routinely takes them out of state for extended periods of time have argued that they too should retain their eligibility while absent for more than 180 days because they maintain their only home in Alaska. However, in a review of some proposed regulations the Department of Law verbally advised the Department of Revenue that making a work related absence contingent upon maintaining a physical abode in Alaska at all times during an individual's absence could raise constitutional equal protection issues. Absent the argument that the individual is maintaining a physical abode in Alaska at all times during an individual's absence, the Department see no other compelling argument as to why individuals absent from Alaska for more than half the year should retain PFD program eligibility given the original program intent as expressed in the enabling legislation.

As reflected in section 1(b), Chapter 21, SLA 1980, the original intention of the dividend program was in part "to encourage persons to maintain their residence (*not just residency*) in Alaska and to reduce population turnover in the state."*[comment in parenthesis added]* Expanding the allowable absence provisions, sending more and more dividend dollars to individuals living out of state, is not consistent with the stated intent of the program. Expanding allowable absence encourages individuals to declare Alaska residency while simply passing through Alaska simply to qualify for a unique economic benefit. This effect is also at odds with the intent of the program "to reduce population turnover in the state." It is clear from the intent in the enabling legislation that the dividend program was never intended to pay people who simply passed through Alaska. Consequently, the Department does not support a continual expansion of allowable absences, nor the corresponding increase of issuing dividends to people who are not in Alaska for at least half the eligibility period.

Attachment: **1993 DIVIDEND PAYMENTS TO ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS WITH ABSENCES**
As of January 24, 1994.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
PERMANENT FUND DIVIDEND DIVISION

1993 DIVIDEND PAYMENTS TO ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS WITH ABSENCES

As of January 24, 1993

93 Abs Code	Absence Reasons	Applicants			Amount Paid		
		Total	Days Absent		Total	Days Absent	
			91 - 180	>180		91 - 180	>180
<i>Adult</i>							
B	Full Time Student	5,957	2,206	3,751	\$5,655,933.22	\$2,094,508.76	\$3,561,424.46
C	Active Duty Armed Forces	3,473	761	2,712	3,297,474.58	722,539.06	2,574,935.52
J	Vacation	2,858	2,573	285	2,713,556.68	2,442,960.58	270,596.10
A	Accompany Eligible Alaskan	2,300	709	1,591	2,183,758.00	673,167.14	1,510,590.86
L	Other Including Business	1,342	1,184	158	1,274,175.32	1,124,160.64	150,014.68
D	Continuous Medical Treatment	403	314	89	382,632.38	298,130.44	84,501.94
K	Seek Employment or Employed	283	242	41	268,697.18	229,769.32	38,927.86
G	Full Time Charitable Service	84	76	8	79,754.64	72,158.96	7,595.68
H	Employed by the State of AK	63	41	22	59,815.98	38,927.86	20,888.12
E	AK Cong Delegation or Staff	52	17	35	49,371.92	16,140.82	33,231.10
F	Full Time Peace Corp Service	25	4	21	23,736.50	3,797.84	19,938.66
I	Custody of the State of AK	1	1	0	949.46	949.46	0.00
Total	<u>Eligible Adults with Absences</u>	<u>14,833</u>	<u>6,658</u>	<u>8,175</u>	<u>14,083,340.18</u>	<u>6,321,504.68</u>	<u>7,761,835.50</u>
<i>Child</i>							
A	Accompany Eligible Sponsor	4,633	1,325	3,308	4,398,848.18	1,258,034.50	3,140,813.68
B4	Other Reasons	422	269	153	400,672.12	255,404.74	145,267.38
B1	Full Time Student	372	223	149	353,199.12	211,729.58	141,469.54
B3	Vacation	328	293	35	311,422.88	278,191.78	33,231.10
B2	Continuous Medical Treatment	51	36	15	48,422.46	34,180.56	14,241.90
Total	<u>Eligible Children with Absences</u>	<u>5,408</u>	<u>1,868</u>	<u>3,540</u>	<u>5,134,679.68</u>	<u>1,773,591.28</u>	<u>3,361,088.40</u>
Total	<u>Eligible Applicants with Absences</u>	<u>20,241</u>	<u>8,526</u>	<u>11,715</u>	<u>\$19,218,019.86</u>	<u>\$8,095,095.96</u>	<u>\$11,122,923.90</u>

Notes: Each row with an absence reason represents the number of applicants who listed that particular absence on their application.

The number of applications for individuals absent 91-180 days during 1992 plus the number of applications for individuals absent 181 or more days during 1992 equals the total number of applications with each listed absence.

The total number of adults with absences will always be less than or equal to the sum of column of the individual adult absences because some adults have more than one absence reason. Similarly, the total number of children with absences will always be less than or equal to the sum of column of the individual child absences because some children have more than one absence reason.

The total number of adults with absences plus the total number of children with absences equals the total number of applicants with absences.

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258-8191

WHILE IN SESSION:
ALASKA STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182
465-4968

Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives



DISTRICT 11:
SAND LAKE
SPENARD
TAKU-CAMPBELL

Representative Jim Nordlund

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS
HB 364

Section 1.

Adds service in the United States Merchant Marines and service in the commissioned corps of the United States Public Health Service to the definition of a resident for the purposes of determining eligibility for permanent fund dividends.

Section 2.

Effective Date.

Edith M. Clark, R.D.
P. O. Box 1944
Chinle, Arizona 86503-1944
Phone/Fax: (602) 674-5043

May 3, 1993.

George Nagal
c/o Representative J. Nordlund
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

RE: Alaska Permanent Fund - Public Health Service (PHS) Commissioned Corps.

Dear Mr. Nagal:

This is further to my letter of February 2, 1993 and our subsequent telephone conversations. What follows is the information you wanted. My apologies for not replying sooner. It took a little while to find the correct resource for the information in 1. below.

1. Numbers of Active Duty PHS Officers Connected With Alaska.

There are currently a total of 532 active duty PHS officers who claim Alaska as their home of record or residence state. Of that total, 191 are assigned to duty stations outside Alaska. These figures are correct as at April 26, 1993. This information was obtained from the Public Health Service, Office of the Surgeon General, Compensation Branch, Rockville, MD.

2. Similarities Between PHS Officers and Armed Services Officers.

Under Federal law, the PHS Commissioned Corps are designated as one of the seven "Uniformed Services" of the Armed Forces. The rank structure is identical or similar to that of the U.S. Navy (I am a Lt. Commander, O-4 rank grade). As simple outward signs, PHS officers wear military uniforms and carry military identification cards (as do their dependents). They also receive the same pay and allowances, medical and dental care, Veterans Administration benefits, survivor benefits, and voting rights. In addition, PHS officers are entitled to military flight privileges and U.S. base commissary/exchange privileges on an unlimited basis.

In summary, PHS officers receive essentially all benefits accorded military members. They are also subject to analogous obligations. The PHS Commissioned Corps is distinguishable simply because its mission or main purpose differs from that of the other Federal Uniformed Services.

For your further information, I understand that matters close to this issue are being currently litigated in the Alaskan courts. The attorney handling these matters for the plaintiff's is Joe P. Josephson, 880 H St., Anchorage, AK 99501 (telephone (907) 276-0151). I am not a plaintiff. Other PHS officers are.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Edith M. Clark

cc. Joe P. Josephson's Law

HB 364
Sectional Analysis

Thomas E. Bates
7060 Cheryl Street
Anchorage, AK - 99518
Phone 907-344-5862

January 20, 1994

Dennis Poshard
Office of Representative Nordland
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Dennis,

First of all, let me thank you for the work you have been doing regarding HB-364. You have kept me and my wife informed at each step, and I sincerely appreciate that.

Yesterday, I sent a fax to each of the members on the Committee for Military and Veterans Affairs. A copy of that fax follows this letter.

I have had a tough time getting this over-all view put together, so now, I will just go full bore, and punch it out to you. I hope it will give you a look at the employment paths that you have requested.

I am a merchant marine radio-electronics officer (REO). There is no entry level training for this position within the merchant marine. So someone who wants to become an REO must first follow several long term steps on his own:

1. Get electronics training.
2. Learn maritime communication operating practices, rules, and regulations.
3. Become proficient with high speed Morse Code.
4. Pass an FCC examination to get a Telegraph License.

The next steps happen at a faster pace:

5. Pass Red Cross First Aid and CPR courses.
6. Obtain commitment of employment from prospective employer.
7. Take commitment letter to the Coast Guard to obtain Merchant Marine Document (commonly called a "Z card").
8. With Z card, telegraph license, and Red Cross Cert. the Coast Guard will investigate the applicant, and when all is in order, will issue a Merchant Marine Radiotelegraph Operator License.

Now the hard part.

9. The new radio officer must log 6 months actually on watch aboard ship at sea, usually with low pay, and no benefits, and under the direct supervision of an experienced REO. The FCC will evaluate those logs, and issue an endorsement on the license indicating that he can be employed as the sole radio officer aboard merchant cargo ships, or an assistant radio officer aboard passenger ships.
10. Now, an REO can join a union, and get employment on a regular schedule.

Other Merchant Marine licensed and unlicensed personnel can be trained completely within the maritime industry.

Dennis, you have already received information on how a prospective Merchant Marine officer can go to a maritime academy. On graduation from the academy, he will have a bachelors degree, and will be licensed by the Coast Guard as a Third Mate, or a Third Assistant Engineer (which ever course he has followed).

His advancement through the ranks depends on documented sea time, and successfully passing the next Coast Guard examinations. Of course, it also depends on a shipping company hiring him at the next rank. A mariner can be licensed as high as Master, or Chief Engineer, but he will only sail at the rank at which a company is willing to employ him.

... A mariner does not need to attend an academy to become a maritime officer. If he has the documented sea time, and the knowledge to pass the Coast Guard test, then he can obtain the necessary license and seek employment. Advancing through the ranks is then the same as above.

A young adult (18 years old or more) can also obtain a Z card if he has documented sea time as a crewmember aboard ships or boats. He can seek employment with the merchant marine in whatever capacity they will take him. Once again, advancement is the same as above.

An adult with no previous sea experience can also attend a union training school. For instance, the Seaman's International Union (SIU) runs a 3 month bootcamp-like school in Maryland. The union covers all expenses, and then withholds the cost from the students pay. During those three months, the student will receive "take-home" pay of about 20 dollars a week. I can't remember what the gross pay is, but it goes toward paying for uniforms, and other items the union deems necessary.

This school is open to almost anyone who is willing to take it. They try to discourage students they think are too old, but they change their tune if it looks like they might get an age discrimination suit out of it.

The SIU school teaches the basics of shipboard jobs, from tending lines, handling food, cleaning decks, wiping engines, driving the ship and launching lifeboats. On graduation, the union places the graduate aboard a union ship.

People entering the merchant marine by this can also advance to the top ranks as indicated above.

The unions also maintain schools and classes to teach mariners new skills, or to teach them what is required (basics only) of the next higher grade. These schools are usually provided at no out of pocket expense to the mariner.

That's about it, Dennis. I'm sure there is much that I have not included here, but maybe this broad view is what you are looking for. If you have any questions, then please call me, anytime.

Sincerely,

Tom Bates
Tom Bates

*Nov. 12
formal hearing
in Juneau*

Thomas E. Bates
7060 Cheryl St.
Anchorage, AK
99518

(Phone) 907 344 5862
(SSN) 549-74-0753

July 16, 1993

Representative Jim Nordland
716 W. 4th Avenue, Suite 240
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Representative Nordland

We visited once, when you were stumping the neighborhoods during your election campaign. When you were asking for my support then, I did not think that I would be asking for your support now, but here I am.

I am being denied Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend checks for the past two years, because my new employment with the U.S. Merchant Marine kept me out of the state for more than 180 days in each of those years. In this regard, I am seeking two things: (1) support in my appeal to have the 1991 and 1992 checks issued to me, and (2) legislation to amend the law to allow the dividend checks to be issued to people in circumstances similar to mine.

I am a permanent Alaska resident since 1984. I am a member of the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve in Anchorage. I own my home, raise my family, pay taxes, enroll in college classes, answer the call for jury duty, and vote ONLY IN ALASKA. I maintain nothing anywhere else in the world, and have no affiliation with any other state or country. I am earning a living sailing with the U.S. Merchant Marine, and bringing the money home to my family. Whenever I leave the state, I am on the open ocean, and not at a destination where a person would say, "I have arrived." And I intend to remain a permanent, hard working, Alaska resident.

The Permanent Fund Division excuses soldiers, sailors, and airmen their absences from the state for participation in military operations. And I believe an amendment to the Permanent Fund regulations to allow members of the U.S. Merchant Marine the same consideration, would not conflict with the spirit in which the permanent fund dividend is distributed.

Jim, in seeking your assistance in being issued the 1991 and 1992 checks, I offer the following explanation, and ask that you intervene with the Permanent Fund Division in my behalf.

When the Persian Gulf War began in 1990/1991, the Coast Guard Reserve had no need for me in the war zone, so I obtained employment with the Merchant Marine, and sailed to war in direct support of Operation Desert Storm for seven months in 1991.

In contrast to the regular military, there are no re-employment rights for someone in the Merchant Marine who returns from war, so when I initially left my job in Alaska to go to war, I was by circumstances, making a career change as well. When the war was over, prudence dictated that I maintain employment with the Merchant Marine. And in 1992 a portion of my sailing time was to Somalia, in direct support of Operation Restore Hope.

On this basis, Jim, I am asking your support in being issued the checks in question. My absence should be allowed because the statute allows absence to perform military service, even though the regulation seems to limit this to active duty military.

In further support of my above request, and to further the comparison to military duty, I submit the following paragraphs.

There are some things that make my Merchant Marine job very much like being in the military. My particular ship, the M/V Cpl Louis J. Hauge Jr, is on contract to, and under direct control of the Navy's Military Sealift Command (MSC). When I travel to and from my ship, I am under orders from the MSC, and my employer is reimbursed the cost of my travel by the MSC. My ship sails with the Navy in the same dangerous waters as Navy ships. It loads and unloads military cargo and hardware in dangerous ports. For instance, in Somalia, my ship delivered fuel and fresh water to our troops ashore where, just last month, the imminent danger was revealed when a U.S. merchant ship (delivering fuel in Somalia) was struck by rocket fire. And when U.S. Troops are sent in force to Bosnia, I will be transporting their equipment ahead of them. Additionally, if a member of the Merchant Marine deserts his ship in a foreign port, he can be arrested by the Coast Guard, fined, and his merchant marine documents confiscated, effectively making him un-employable.

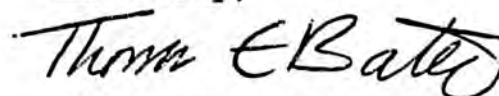
You can see that although I am a civilian employee, I do not have the liberties usually associated with a civilian job, and once a voyage is begun, I cannot just jump off on a whim.

In 1991, my entire absence from the State of Alaska was in direct support of Operation Desert Storm. In 1992, my 217 day absence was in support of U.S. military operations with 57 of those days in support of Operation Restore Hope.

At all times, when aboard my ship, I am directly supporting U.S. Navy operations. My ship is the Flag Ship for Military Preposition Supply (MPS) Squadron Two, usually stationed at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. My position as Radio Officer on that ship makes me the direct communications link between the Navy Command on board, and the other ships of the squadron.

I look forward to hearing from you. In my absence, please communicate with my wife, Chris, at this same address and phone number. I have given her complete power of attorney, and she can represent and act in my behalf in all matters.

Sincerely,



THOMAS E. BATES

Copy: Senator Drew Pearce
Permanent Fund Director, T.C. Williams
Permanent Fund Operations Chief

Encl: (1) Informal Conference Decision
(2) Request for Formal Hearing (copy)
(3) Copy of Letter to Senator Pearce

Thomas E. Bates
7060 Cheryl Street
Anchorage, AK 99518
Phone 907-344-5862

January 19, 1994

Representative _____
State Capitol
Juneau, Ak 99801-1182

Dear Representative _____,

I ask that you move HB 364 (Act Relating To Allowable Absences From The State For Purposes Of Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend Eligibility) quickly through committee, back to the floor, and then help pass it into law.

I support this bill because I am an Alaskan resident who was three times denied my Permanent Fund Dividend:

In 1991 I was denied a dividend because my absence from the State exceeded the allowable limits. I was in a war zone at the time, aboard one of the many cargo ships needed to support Operation Desert Storm.

In 1992 I was denied a dividend because my absence from the State exceeded the allowable limits. I was in Somalia as part of Operation Restore Hope. My ship was needed to pump fuel and fresh water to U.S. Marines, and to stand-by in case our cargo of military hardware was needed.

In 1993 I was denied a dividend because my absence from the State exceeded the allowable limits. I was with a U.S. Navy Amphibious Task Group in the Persian Gulf, dispatched as a show of strength to ensure the continued inspection of Iraqi facilities suspected of weapons development.

I have been denied a dividend because I am not a member of the "regular" Armed Forces, but a U.S. Merchant Marine. I have been denied even though the U.S. Merchant Marine, under the direction of the Navy, participates in military operations throughout the world. I have been denied even though I share the same risks as sailors in our Navy.

Alaska is my home, my only home. I own a house in Anchorage that I make payments on and pay taxes on. And in that house live my wife and children. When I am not on the job I am there with them. The only difference between me and anyone else is that my work place happens to be on the open sea and it's not possible for me to come home each night to be with my wife and kids. I am not a Somali, an Omani, or a Diego Garcia. I am an Alaskan and intend to remain an Alaskan. Alaska is the State where I vote and where I am expected to perform jury duty. If I am not an Alaskan, then what am I?

It is my hope that the State of Alaska will recognize the sailors of the U.S. Merchant Marine, this often forgotten arm of our National Defense, for what we really are. Your support in this matter is important and is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Tom Bates

Vital Speeches of the Day

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

VOL. LVII

NOVEMBER 15, 1990

NO. 3

Sealift

RAPID RESPONSE TO THE PERSIAN GULF CRISIS

By FRANCIS R. DONOVAN, Vice Admiral, USN, Commander, Military Sealift Command

Delivered to the Cleveland City Club, Cleveland, Ohio, October 12, 1990

GOOD afternoon. It is a privilege to be asked to speak at the prestigious Cleveland City Club and a privilege to be in Cleveland. As you know, I have been put into the game as a substitute for the Under Secretary of Defense. I hope you find me up to the task.

This is Columbus Day. Columbus was one of my earliest heroes. I would like to remind the students here today, don't ever be too sophisticated to have heroes. Columbus had the courage to go over the horizon. He had an uncanny ability to dead reckon and navigate. I traced many of his routes to the Bahamas and the Antilles in the Caribbean and once, when I was captain of a U.S. Navy ocean tug, I stopped and went ashore at San Salvador just as Columbus did. A moving event.

At the outset today, I would like you to know that one of the first U.S. merchant marine ships that we chartered to augment our sealift force for Operation Desert Shield was the SS Cleveland. She has performed superbly, prompt on her berth to load, an excellent transit to the Persian Gulf, on time arrival, and now she has offloaded and is on her way home for a new assignment. I thought you folks just might like to know.

I would also like to comment on my introduction, briefly, and I thank you for those kind words and that summary, but I would like to point out what is important to me in that recounting. First, I am from the enlisted source, a former enlisted man. Note that I didn't say a former sailor because I am still a sailor and always will be. But I am a product and an

example of the wonderful opportunities afforded to young people in the Navy. I finished high school at 16, enlisted at 17, served in a destroyer as a youngster, and I'm still here 38-plus years later.

The second thing is that I have been captain of five ships and commanded an amphibious group, and that has given me the opportunity to work directly with our sailors, our Navy men and women, young and a bit older, to work with them over the years, and all around the world. Everything else in the biography is peripheral. The Navy is ships at sea; it is forward deployed presence, mobile, fueled, armed, under way and, day and night, ready to respond. The Navy is our remarkable sailors and young officers who have set themselves aside from the society and who have given up some of the liberties that they have sworn to support and defend, and who have taken on the disciplined life of living and working in a ship at sea, to go over the horizon and range the world's oceans and make the Navy go.

They are young people from Cleveland and every other town and city who want to go and see and do. They are the Navy and all of you as Americans should be proud of them.

The final thing in my biography is that I have eight children. What that really means is that I am doing 6th grade math for the ninth time. And this time I think I've gotten it.

I want to fill you in on what we at the Military Sealift Command have been doing in support of our troops in Saudi Arabia in Operation Desert Shield. Because some of you are not

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familiar with this thing we call sealift, let me give you some background on sealift and MSC first.

Sealift is simply the transporting of equipment and supplies by ship. It is a most important military function. In a contingency such as we are in now, more than 95 percent of all military equipment and supplies transported overseas must be carried by ship. There is simply no other practical way to do it.

In a contingency, you either must load the ships with the essential supplies — with strategic sealift we have a sequence in calling on ships to do that — or have ships standing by that are already loaded — and we have that. We had 23 ships loaded and ready in what we call our Afloat Prepositioned Force when Saddam Hussein sent his Iraqi troops across the border into Kuwait on August 2. I will tell you more about our prepositioned ships later.

Let me say this, right at the start: The planning and expenditures that went into strategic sealift capability over the last decade have paid off handsomely. The kind of ships we acquired for contingency sealift operations have done the job we hoped they would do. In this day of budget efficiencies, you should be gratified to hear that the expenditures of time and money for sealift in the 80s have proven to be worth every cent.

Let me give you some background on MSC. During World War II, there were four separate organizations involved in sealift. In a major reorganization of our defense structure following World War II, sealift was turned over to a single Navy command, now known as the Military Sealift Command. When U.S. troops are deployed anywhere outside the Continental United States, it is our job to see that sufficient sealift is available to move their equipment and to keep them supplied with whatever they need to do their job. To carry out this mission, the U.S. Navy relies heavily on the U.S. flag merchant marine and United States merchant mariners.

Besides strategic sealift, MSC has two other tasks. We operate the Naval Fleet Auxiliary Force of 48 ships, which provide direct support to U.S. Navy combatant ships, such as replenishment of fuel oil, food, ammunition and other supplies. We also operate the Special Mission Support Force of 23 ships, which carry out special missions, oceanographic research, cable laying and repair. All MSC ships are crewed by either federally employed civil service mariners or merchant mariners employed by companies under contract to MSC. We are the single biggest employer of U.S. merchant mariners.

With the decline of the U.S. flag merchant marine, combined with the container revolution of the 1960s, it became increasingly apparent that in the event of a war or contingency, we were going to be hard put to locate the ships that we would need to carry out our strategic sealift mission.

Let me explain. The strategic sealift mission divides easily into two categories: (1) surge shipping during initial mobilization, and (2) resupply or sustainment shipping. Resupply or sustainment shipping presents no serious problems. This is the cargo for the day-to-day needs of the troops and is mostly containerized. We are relying on existing U.S. flag liner service under a Special Middle East Shipping Agreement for transporting sustainment supplies to our troops in Saudi Arabia.

Surge shipping presents a challenge. Here we are talking about military unit equipment, such as tanks, trucks, helicop-

ters and other large, bulky vehicles that will not fit into containers. For surge shipping we need roll on/roll off ships, where you can drive the vehicles on and off the ship, and breakbulk ships which have large open decks and are loaded using cranes.

With commercial fleets going more and more to container ships, surge shipping became a matter of increasing concern to military strategists.

A growing deficiency of surge sealift capability in the case of a contingency led to a concerted sealift enhancement program during this past decade. With the support and approval of Congress, the U.S. Navy invested more than \$7 billion in this program.

We acquired the following:

- 8 Fast Sealift Ships — formerly the largest and fastest container ships in the commercial fleet, purchased by the Navy and converted to handle military unit equipment and to handle rolling stock with roll on/roll off ramps;

- A Ready Reserve Force, made up chiefly of former dry cargo ships no longer profitable after the advent of container shipping, now numbering 96 ships and including roll on/roll off ships;

- 2 aviation logistics support ships for the support of U.S. Marine Corps fixed wing aircraft and helicopters;

- 2 hospital ships — the USNS Comfort and USNS Mercy, former tankers converted to floating combat medical facilities;

- 25 prepositioned ships under long-term charter.

Unlike the other ships in this contingency sealift force, the prepositioned ships remain fully activated. As I mentioned earlier, the purpose of prepositioning is to have ships fully crewed and operational and ready to go immediately with essential equipment and supplies.

The Afloat Prepositioned Force includes 13 Maritime Prepositioning Force ships. These ships were specially designed to carry a variety of material — from food and water and medical equipment to tanks and artillery pieces in support of Marine Corps troops. The Maritime Prepositioning ships were divided into three squadrons located in the Pacific, Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Each squadron can equip a Marine Expeditionary Brigade of 16,500 troops and keep it supplied for 30 days.

The other 12 ships carry mostly cargo for U.S. Army and Air Force units. One of them transported a U.S. Navy fleet hospital in its initial deployment to the Persian Gulf.

About a week before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait all U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean were put on alert. The USS Independence and USS Eisenhower Carrier Task Forces moved quickly, along with battle groups headed by the battleship USS Wisconsin and the carrier USS Saratoga.

Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2. Five days later, President Bush ordered deployment of U.S. troops to the Persian Gulf. The Military Sealift Command swung into action immediately. The logistics were staggering. It is a 7,000-mile airlift for troops from the East Coast to Saudi Arabia. Their equipment going by ship travels 8,500 miles.

The first thing I did was to order Maritime Prepositioning Squadron Two, located in the Indian Ocean, and Squadron Three, located in the Guam-Saipan area of the Pacific, at flank speed to the Persian Gulf. By August 15 — C-plus-8, eight days after the Commander-in-Chief's deployment order — the first ships from those squadrons were unloading Marine Corps equipment in the Persian Gulf. MPS Squadron One remains on station in the Atlantic.

MPS Squadrons Two and Three transported the unit equipment and 30 days supplies for two Marine Expeditionary Brigades — 33,000 troops. That's 105,000 tons of equipment. (To carry by air the equipment those nine ships carried by sea would have required 2,100 C-5 aircraft.)

Eleven of the other prepos ships carried 102,000 tons of bare base sustenance supplies, port support equipment and medical supplies for Army, Air Force and Navy units (an amount equal to what could be carried by 2,040 C-5s).

At the same time we activated our eight Fast Sealift Ships. One experienced boiler problems. The other seven began arriving in the Gulf at C-plus-20 — 20 days after the President's deployment order, with equipment for a U.S. Army mechanized infantry division.

We began worldwide market surveys to locate suitable ships to carry military unit equipment. We then began chartering ships.

The activation of the Ready Reserve Force was begun early, on 10 August, with the order to make ready the first 17 RRF ships. We also activated the two aviation logistics support ships and two hospital ships.

I thought the response of the Ready Reserve Force ships, considering their age and the fact they have been laying idle, was excellent. Eleven of the first 44 ships we activated were ready to sail on time; 13 were one to five days late; 10 were six to ten days late and 10 were eleven to twenty days late.

For this one, we had to be quick. We could not send troops over to the Arabian deserts facing a vastly numerically superior hostile force without adequate equipment and supplies. And we were quick. In the first three weeks of Operation Desert Shield, we moved more cargo to the Persian Gulf than was moved to Korea in the first three months of that operation.

Prior to the Persian Gulf crisis, MSC's active strategic sealift force included 11 privately owned U.S. flag dry cargo ships and 26 tankers under long term charter and our 25 prepositioned force ships, a total of 62 ships. As I indicated, for shipment of most of the day-to-day sustenance supplies, we depended on regularly scheduled containerized liner service.

Yesterday, MSC's Strategic Sealift Force numbered 141 ships — almost 2.5 times the number employed before the Gulf crisis. Included were:

- 17 Prepositioned ships
- 8 Fast Sealift Ships
- 40 Ready Reserve Force ships
- 2 Hospital ships
- 2 Aviation logistics support ships
- 50 Chartered dry cargo ships
- 12 Chartered tankers
- 6 MSC controlled fleet ships chartered prior to Desert Shield

4 ships offered by Korea (1), Kuwait (2) and Japan (1)

As of yesterday, we had shipped to the Gulf 957,000 tons of dry cargo, and we have positioned almost 1.5 times that amount of petroleum products around the world. We hope we never have to fight, but if we do sealift has done its part to ensure we are ready.

Let me see if I can paint a graphic picture for you. Yesterday, I had 54 MSC ships enroute to the Gulf with equipment and supplies for our troops and 35 ships returning to

the U.S. for additional cargo, a total of 89 ships. If you were to board a plane here in Cleveland and fly east, across the Atlantic, over the same route our ships are traveling — across the Ocean to the Mediterranean, east through the Mediterranean, through the Suez Canal and around the Saudi Arabian Peninsula — you would pass over one of our ships every 98 miles.

Words really can't describe this operation. At this moment we have more than 175,000 well trained troops in Saudi Arabia, all of them well equipped and well supplied by MSC ships.

Let me say a word about the people needed to crew these sealift ships. I am talking chiefly about the Ready Reserve Force ships, which were moored quietly in some out of the way place and had no crews, not even skeleton crews. The Maritime Administration, maritime unions and shipping companies did an excellent job in locating experienced mariners to crew the RRF ships. This Ready Reserve Force cannot work without trained people. And while we have sufficient numbers of mariners to meet the current emergency, the numbers of available mariners will continue to decline unless the maritime industry decline is reversed. We need to develop new programs with the Maritime Administration to ensure the availability of mariners in a contingency — such as maintaining skeleton crews aboard RRF ships at all times and establishing a Merchant Marine Reserve.

In summary, Operation Desert Shield has demonstrated the following valuable lessons:

- (1) The investment in surge sealift has proven invaluable.
- (2) U.S. flag surge sealift was inadequate to meet all DOD requirements, and the charter of foreign flag ships was necessary.
- (3) There is adequate sustenance sealift through the use of U.S. flag container ships.
- (4) The adequacy of mariners to crew the ships must be carefully examined and ways considered to increase the availability of trained crews.

Let me add another valuable lesson learned — though many of us have been well aware of it for some time: The necessity for being prepared for any contingency. In this day of sophisticated weaponry, unrest in the Third World and other areas, terrorism and other threats to peace, there is no substitute for being prepared.

And that brings me to a final point that could easily be overlooked in the midst of the crisis in the Persian Gulf. Despite Saddam Hussein's behavior, this still remains one of the most exciting and promising ages in history. And our readiness over the past 40 years coupled with our constant assurance that we would defend freedom against aggression has played a major role in reshaping the world.

This is an exciting time. In spite of Saddam Hussein, there is more optimism in the world today than at any time in the last 40 years. Communist encroachment has ended and democracy is spreading throughout Europe. And for this the whole world owes a debt of gratitude to the U.S. Armed Forces.

Let us hope we can resolve the crisis in the Persian Gulf without shots being fired. Then, we can set our sights on helping to make this a freer and a more peaceful and productive world for all.

Thank you for permitting me to join you today.
God bless.

SCOMM

90:7

Sponsor Statement HB 421

OVERVIEW

This legislation was introduced at the request of the State of Alaska's Division of Emergency Services. Under current state statute, people that are displaced from their homes during a state declared disaster must have temporary housing arrangements negotiated individually by DMVA. This can be a lengthy, tedious process that takes precious resources away from other disaster assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has streamlined this process during a federally declared disaster by making grants directly to displaced individuals. These individuals then make their own housing arrangements, reducing costs and removing possible liability from the government as a lessor.

WHAT HB 421 DOES

HB 421 adds language to AS 26.23.100 that would allow the Division of Emergency Services the ability to grant funds to displaced people for temporary housing during state declared disasters. Eligibility for these funds would be determined by the criteria set out by DES. This change will result in more efficient response to temporary housing needs during a state declared disaster.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 421

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Military and Veterans Affairs
Title: Authorizing grants for temporary housing assistance BRU: na
during emergencies and disasters Component: _____
Sponsor: House MVA
Requestor: House MVA COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0					

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0					

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: \$ (not applicable)

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact

Prepared by: Jeff Morrison, Director
Division: Administrative Support Services Division
Approved by Commissioner: *Jeff Morrison* for Hugh L. Cox III
Agency: Military and Veterans Affairs

Phone: 465-4730
Date: February 7, 1994
Date: February 7, 1994

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
BRIEFING PAPER HB421

Background:

Whenever people are displaced from their homes because of a disaster, part of the disaster assistance provided by the Division of Emergency Services (DES) is the provision of temporary housing. The authority for doing this is addressed in A.S. 26.23.100. The current authority is limited to the state making direct payments for providing temporary housing. The statutes also allow the state to work through local governments to provide temporary housing.

Current statutes do not authorize DMVA to make housing assistance grants to persons displaced from their homes during state-declared disasters. Without this authority, DMVA must negotiate lease/rental terms for every individual or family requiring temporary housing during a disaster. This task is administratively burdensome and increases the administrative costs of a disaster by requiring time to monitor and manage the lease agreements. However, the process for providing temporary housing in a federally-declared disaster is significantly more efficient.

In a federally-declared disaster, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) staff directly administers the temporary housing program, using 100% federal funds. The federal temporary housing program makes grants directly to individuals for them to arrange their own temporary housing. Granting funds to recipients to arrange their own housing reduces administrative costs, removes liability from the government as a lessor, and reduces government involvement in personal issues.

Impact of proposed legislation:

HB421 will specifically permit DMVA to grant funds to eligible disaster victims who have located temporary housing. The eligibility of disaster victims would be determined by the staff of the Division of Emergency Services (DES) using criteria established in the Temporary Housing Assistance Plan promulgated by DES. This granting authority will greatly expedite the ability of DMVA to respond to providing for temporary housing during a disaster, and would allow each family or individual affected to secure housing which best fits their housing needs.

The addition of this granting authority will add another tool in the ability of DES to respond to temporary housing needs. It will not be the only way these needs are met, and circumstances of a particular event will influence the choice of approaches to temporary housing.

tance. The governor may make a grant to an individual and family under this subsection as follows:

(1) when the President declares a major disaster, the governor may make a grant of an amount whose total of federal and state shares does not exceed the maximum amount authorized by 42 U.S.C. 5178(f) for grants payable to individuals and families;

(2) when the President does not declare a major disaster but the governor declares a disaster emergency, the governor may make a grant of an amount not to exceed \$5,000.

(c) [Repealed, § 18 ch 178 SLA 1990.] (§ 3 ch 104 SLA 1977; am §§ 9, 18 ch 178 SLA 1990)

Effect of amendments. — The 1990 amendment deleted "the total of federal and state shares not to exceed \$5,000" following "financial grants" and "in any single major disaster declared by the president" following "individual or family" and substituted "the disaster" for "a major di-

saster" in the first sentence of subsection (b); added the second sentence of subsection (b); and repealed subsection (c), which penalized fraudulent or wilful misstatements of fact in connection with financial assistance applications.

Sec. 26.23.100. Temporary housing. (a) Whenever the governor has proclaimed a disaster emergency, or the President, at the request of the governor, has declared an emergency or a major disaster to exist in this state, the governor may

(1) purchase, lease, or make other arrangements with any agency of the United States or state for temporary housing units to be occupied by disaster victims and to make those units available to any political subdivision of the state;

(2) assist any political subdivision of this state that is the location of temporary housing for disaster victims to acquire sites necessary for the temporary housing and do all things necessary to prepare the site to receive and use temporary housing units by

(A) advancing or lending funds available to the governor from an appropriation made by the legislature or from any other source;

(B) passing through funds made available by any agency, public or private; or

(C) becoming a copartner with a political subdivision for the execution and performance of any temporary housing for disaster-victim projects and, for those purposes, pledging the credit of the state on terms considered appropriate, having due regard for current debt transactions of the state;

(3) under whatever relevant regulations the governor may adopt, temporarily suspend or modify, for not more than 60 days, any public health, safety, zoning, transportation, or other requirement of law or regulation of the state, when by proclamation, the governor declares a suspension or modification essential to provide temporary housing for disaster victims.

(b) A political subdivision of this state may acquire, temporarily or permanently, by purchase, lease, or otherwise, sites required for installation of temporary housing units for disaster victims, and to enter into whatever arrangements, including purchase of temporary housing units and payment of transportation charges, that are necessary to prepare or equip those sites to receive and use the housing units. (§ 3 ch 104 SLA 1977)

Sec. 26.23.110. Debris and wreckage removal in disaster emergency or major disaster. (a) When the governor has declared a disaster emergency, or the President, at the request of the governor, has declared a major disaster or emergency to exist in this state, the governor may

(1) through the use of state agencies, clear from publicly or privately owned land or water, debris and wreckage that may threaten public health, safety, or property;

(2) apply for and accept funds from the federal government and use those funds to make grants to a political subdivision for the purpose of removing debris or wreckage from publicly or privately owned land or water.

(b) Authority under (a)(1) of this section may not be exercised unless the affected political subdivision, corporation, organization, or individual unconditionally authorizes the removal of the debris or wreckage from public and private property and, in the case of removal of debris or wreckage from private property, first agrees to indemnify the state government against claims arising from the removal. (§ 3 ch 104 SLA 1977; am §§ 10, 11 ch 178 SLA 1990)

Effect of amendments. — The 1990 amendment substituted "a political subdivision" for "any local government" in paragraph (a)(2) and "political subdivision" for "local government" in subsection (b).

Sec. 26.23.120. Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact entered into. The Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact is hereby enacted into law and entered into with all jurisdictions legally joining in it in a form substantially as contained in AS 26.23.130. (§ 3 ch 104 SLA 1977)

Sec. 26.23.130. Compact terms. The terms and provisions of the compact referred to in AS 26.23.120 are as follows:

INTERSTATE CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER COMPACT

The contracting states solemnly agree:

§ 206.65

§ 206.65 Cost sharing.

The Federal share for assistance provided under this title shall not be less than 75 percent of the eligible costs.

§ 206.66 Limitation on expenditures.

Total assistance provided in any given emergency declaration may not exceed \$5,000,000, except when it is determined by the Associate Director that:

(a) Continued emergency assistance is immediately required;

(b) There is a continuing and immediate risk to lives, property, public health and safety; and

(c) Necessary assistance will not otherwise be provided on a timely basis.

§ 206.67 Requirement when limitation is exceeded.

Whenever the limitation described in § 206.66 is exceeded, the Director must report to the Congress on the nature and extent of continuing emergency assistance requirements and shall propose additional legislation if necessary.

§§ 206.68—206.100 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Temporary Housing Assistance

§ 206.101 Temporary housing assistance.

(a) *Purpose.* This section prescribes the policy to be followed by the Federal Government or any other organization when implementing section 408 of the Stafford Act.

(b) *Program intent.* Assistance under this program is made available to applicants who require temporary housing as a result of a major disaster or emergency that is declared by the President. Eligibility for assistance is based on need created by disaster-related unlivability of a primary residence or other disaster-related displacement, combined with a lack of adequate insurance coverage. Eligible applicants may be paid for authorized accommodations and/or repairs. In the interest of assisting the greatest number of people in the shortest possible time, applicants who are able to do so will be encouraged to make their

44 CFR Ch. I (10-1-91 Edition)

own arrangements for temporary housing. Although numerous instances of minor damage may cause some inconvenience to the applicant, the determining eligibility factor must be the livability of the primary residence. FEMA has also determined that it is reasonable to expect applicants or their landlords to make some repairs of a minor nature. Temporary housing will normally consist of a check to cover housing-related costs wherever possible.

(c) Definitions.

(1) *Adequate alternate housing* means housing that:

(i) Accommodates the needs of the occupants.

(ii) Is within reasonable commuting distance of work, school, or agricultural activities which provide over 25% of the household income.

(iii) Is within the financial ability of the occupant in the realization of a permanent housing plan.

(2) *Effective date of assistance* means the date the eligible applicant received temporary housing assistance but, where applicable, only after appropriate insurance benefits are exhausted.

(3) *Essential living area* means that area of the residence essential to normal living, i.e., kitchen, one bathroom, dining area, living room, entrances and exits, and essential sleeping areas. It does not include family rooms, guest rooms, garages, or other nonessential areas, unless hazards exist in these areas which impact the safety of the essential living area.

(4) *Fair market rent* means a reasonable amount to pay in the local area for the size and type of accommodations which meets the applicant's needs.

(5) *Financial ability* is the determination of the occupant's ability to pay housing costs. The determination is based upon the amount paid for housing before the disaster, provided the household income has not changed subsequent to or as a result of the disaster or 25 percent of gross post disaster income if the household income changed as a result of the disaster. When computing financial ability, extreme or unusual financial circum-

stances may be considered by the Regional Director.

(6) *Household* means all residents of the predisaster residence who request temporary housing assistance, plus any additions during the temporary housing period, such as infants, spouses, or part-time residents who were not present at the time of the disaster but who are expected to return during the temporary housing period.

(7) *Housing costs* means shelter rent and mortgage payments including principal, interest, real estate taxes, real property insurance, and utility costs, where appropriate.

(8) *Occupant* means an eligible applicant residing in temporary housing provided under this section.

(9) *Owner-occupied* means that the residence is occupied by: the legal owner; a person who does not hold formal title to the residence and pays no rent but is responsible for the payment of taxes, or maintenance of the residence; or a person who has lifetime occupancy rights with formal title vested in another.

(10) *Primary residence* means the dwelling where the applicant normally lives during the major portion of the calendar year, a dwelling which is required because of proximity to employment, or to agricultural activities as referenced in paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section.

(d) *Duplication of benefits*—(1) *Requirement to avoid duplication.* Temporary housing assistance shall not be provided to an applicant if such assistance has been provided by any other source. If any State or local government or voluntary agency has provided temporary housing, the assistance under this section begins at the expiration of such assistance, and may continue for a period not to exceed 18 months from the date of declaration, provided the criteria for continued assistance in paragraph (k)(3) of this section are met. If it is determined that temporary housing assistance will be provided under this section, notification shall be given those agencies which have the potential for duplicating such assistance. In the instance of insured applicants, temporary housing

assistance shall be provided only when:

(i) Payment of the applicable benefits has been significantly delayed;

(ii) Applicable benefits have been exhausted;

(iii) Applicable benefits are insufficient to cover the temporary housing need; or

(iv) Housing is not available on the private market.

(2) *Recovery of funds.* Prior to provision of assistance, the applicant must agree to repay to FEMA from insurance proceeds or recoveries from any other source an amount equivalent to the value of the temporary housing assistance provided. In no event shall the amount repaid to FEMA exceed the amount recovered by the applicant. All claims shall be collected in accordance with agency procedures for debt collection.

(e) *Applications*—(1) *Application period.* Applications for temporary housing assistance shall be accepted for a 60-day period following the date of a declaration of a major disaster or emergency, unless additional time for submission of applications is authorized by the Regional Director in order to achieve uniformity of application periods in contiguous States. After the established period, applications shall be accepted; however, processing shall not be completed unless authorized by the Regional Director on a case-by-case basis.

(2) *Household composition.* Members of a household shall be included on a single application and be provided one temporary housing residence unless it is determined by the Regional Director that the size of the household requires that more than one residence be provided.

(f) *General eligibility guidelines.* Temporary housing assistance may be made available to those applicants who, as a result of a major disaster or emergency declared by the President, are qualified for such assistance.

(1) *Conditions of eligibility.* Temporary housing assistance may be provided only when both of the following conditions are met:

(i) The applicant's primary residence has been made unlivable or the applicant has been displaced as the result

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Sponsor Statement HOUSE BILL 504

OVERVIEW

Current Alaska statute requires that in order to be served and purchase alcohol at American Legion Posts and other patriotic organizations, active duty military personnel must be in uniform, even though the military does not require personnel to wear their uniforms during off duty hours. HB 504 will amend AS 04.11.110 by simply removing the words "in uniform" from statute and will allow military personnel to visit a patriotic organization without having to wear a uniform.

Alaska's VFW and American Legion Posts support HB 504 so that they can better accommodate the military personnel that they represent.

VFW

GARY L. KURPIUS
Service Officer

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF ALASKA SERVICE OFFICE

VA Regional Office
2925 DeBarr Road, Suite 3106
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Telephone (907) 278-8213
FAX (907) 278-6780
1-800-478-VETS



2 March 1994

Honorable Eldon Mulder
Room 116
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

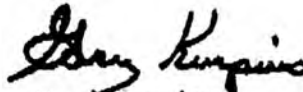
Dear Representative Mulder;

We the Veterans of Foreign Wars support House Bill 504,
cosmetically amending ARS 04.11.10, deleting the word
"uniformed" and adding the words "on active duty".

As the military no longer requires its members to wear a
uniform during off duty hours, the requirement of "uniformed
military personnel" under ARS 04.11.10 is antiquated.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,


Gary L. Kurpius
Adjutant, VFW
Dept of Alaska

VFW Letter of Support

THE AMERICAN LEGION

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

1. Amend ARS 05.15.180(g), to remove the 1 Million Dollar limitation in the statute as it applies to qualified non-profit organizations. The statute presently sets limits on the amount of gaming awards that can be awarded in any given calendar year to \$1,000,000. This amendment would remove any such limitation.

2. Amend ARS 04.11.10, by deleting the words "in uniform" from the statute as it pertains to club licenses. Presently, Alaska club statutes provide that alcoholic beverages may be purchased only by the following:

- (1) members of the club and their families,
- (2) widows or widowers of deceased members
- (3) uniformed military personnel

The above amendment allows the deletion of "uniformed military personnel" in the statute and corrects an oversight making the appropriate cosmetic change. This change allows the serviceman to visit a post without wearing a uniform of which he is not required by the military to wear on off duty hours.

(3) Amend ARS 05.15.180 by adding a section which provides that sports pools and daily sign in sheets can be considered authorized statutory activities as relates to qualified non-profit organizations who are in good standing with national organization. The statute, as amended, would allow gaming activities that sports pools and sign in sheets as authorized permissible activities.

(4) Recommend that Service Officer funding remain at \$450,000 for FYR 95 for following reasons:

-(a) Has proven to be a successful state mandated program for over 40 years;

(b) In FYR 94 the Veterans suffered a loss of funding for the Death Gratuity and a loss of appropriation for the operation of the Division of Veterans Affairs. This represented a 30% cut in funding and 20% more than other programs sustained;

(c) Monetary recovery of \$18,000,000 is expected for this year in Veteran VA Pension and Compensation claims. This claim recovery results in \$56 collected for every dollar appropriated by the State.

(5) Alaska's large and widely dispersed Veterans population requires extensive travel over 550 thousand square miles by Veterans Service organization representatives. Despite the costs of these services, the State of Alaska spends but \$6.85 per Veteran in contrast to Arkansas and Minnesota where \$13.70 and \$39.68 respectfully, are spent on each Veteran.

(6) A reduction in Service Officer funding at this time would have a serious effect on Veteran State wide services. The VA has a Veteran Services Division of only five or six persons including clerical staff. The VA's main office is in Anchorage and a reduction in staff would mean that the 70,000 or 72,000 veterans would only be reached through contact of an 800 number. Obviously, this would mean that almost three-quarters of Alaska's Veterans would go unserved; particularly in the rural and small towns of Alaska.

(7) Lack of sufficient funding will result in a reduction in recovery of Veteran's VA claim and benefits would in many cases result in higher state welfare and medical costs because of the inability of service organizations to process and handle claims and rehabilitation.

(8) The American Legion vigorously opposes permanent loss of funding for its death gratuity program and operation moneys for Division of Veteran Affairs. However, due to anticipated budgetary shortfall in State revenues, the Legion as a responsible Grant holder recognizes the restraint on new funding this year. Should additional revenues become available this session, however, the Legion will of course diligently seek funding for these programs.

(9) The American Legion along with Senior organizations vigorously oppose any bill which would do away with Seniors and 50% Disabled Veterans tax exemptions. To remove these exemption, would force many disabled veterans to move or seek welfare. Qualified disabled veterans receive a little more than \$700 in compensation benefits.

(10) The Legion, along with Senior citizens, oppose any bill restricting the payment of Longevity Bonus. Annuities and other means are available to keep the bonus in tack. Senior citizen expenditures, as a result of the bonus, amount to millions of dollars. The same is true with permanent fund disbursements which Seniors 55 or older, spend locally.

(11) The American Legion opposes any State Health Care program which fails to recognize the independent status and integrity of the VA Hospital system.

FISCAL NOTE**STATE OF ALASKA****BILL NO. HB 504****1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Revision Date:

Dept. Affected:

Revenue

Title:

Sale of Alcohol in Clubs

BRU:

Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

Component:

Sponsor:

House Special Committee on Military & Veteran Affairs

Requestor:

House Special Committee on Military & Veteran Affairs

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

0100

Expenditures/Revenues:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00
PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUPPLIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
MISCELLANEOUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
-----------------------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PART-TIME	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TEMPORARY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: \$ 0.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared by:

Director Patrick L. Shamrock

Phone: (907) 277-8638

Division:

Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

Date: March 1, 1994

Approved by Commissioner:

Daniel J. Baxendale

Date: 3/1/94

Agency:

Department of Revenue

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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE



- CO CHAIR -
REPRESENTATIVE ELDON MULDER

- CO CHAIR -
REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD FOSTER

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 18

1. Copy of House Joint Resolution 18
2. Fiscal Note - Department of Military & Veterans Affairs
3. Sponsor Statement

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 18

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: DMVA
Title: Establishment of a fishing community BRU: _____
at Adak. Component: _____
Sponsor: Rep. Moses
Requestor: Rep. Moses COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING						

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: \$ _____

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact

Prepared by: Jeff Morrison, Director
Division: Administrative and Support Services
Approved by Commissioner: Hugh L. Cox III
Agency: Military and Veterans Affairs

Phone: 465-4730

Date: 16 Feb 93

Date: 2/16/93

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Alaska State Legislature

Representative Carl E. Moses



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Sponsor Statement

HJR 18

Relating to establishment of a fishing community at Adak

The Adak Naval Base has been in existence as a military establishment in the Aleutian Islands since World War II. With the easing of Cold War tensions, the U.S. Department of Defense is now looking at reducing or phasing out numerous installations across the country, including Adak.

Commercial fishing is the major industry in the Aleutian Island Chain and along the Alaska Peninsula. Natural harbors that are adjacent to prime fishing grounds are at a premium. Adak Island has a number of such harbors that have the potential of being developed as small outposts of the local fishing industry.

At one time, civilians did have limited access to the Adak Naval Reserve, but that access was revoked.

It is now time for Alaska and the U.S. Department of Defense to look to the future of Adak Island. Releasing a portion of the naval reserve for development of a fishing community, or at least making it available for civilian use, would be a first step.

ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH

SERVING THE COMMUNITIES OF

■ KING COVE ■ SAND POINT ■ AKUTAN ■ COLD BAY ■ FALSE PASS ■ NELSON LAGOON

February 17, 1993

**Representative Carl Moses
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK**

Dear Representative Moses:

The Aleutians East Borough supports HJR #18. The use of the harbors around Adak Naval Base would be advantageous to the fishing industry in a number of ways. First and paramount is the issue of safety. No other industry has the mortality rate of the fishing industry in Alaska. Having access to safe harbors and good facilities is essential to the safety of our fishermen. The creation of such a port at the extreme end of the Aleutians is an intriguing concept that needs further exploration and development. It would appear that additional fish products would be brought ashore that are now leaving the State. This should enhance the State's revenue picture.

For the above reasons, the Aleutians East Borough supports the further development of this concept.

Sincerely,



**Dick Jacobsen
Mayor**

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(907) 383-3498 FAX**

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**FINANCE DIRECTOR
P.O. BOX 49
KING COVE, ALASKA 99612
(907) 497-2588
(907) 497-2398 FAX**

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90:10

FISCAL NOTE

BILL NO. HJR 51STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSIONRevision Date: February 11, 1994Title: "Requesting the governor to file suit in the
United States Supreme Court..."Sponsor: Representative JamesRequestor: House Special Committee on Mil. & Vet. AffairsDepartment Affected: Department of LawBRU: Legal ServicesComponent: OperationsCOMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0093

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND &						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING:

1002 Federal						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
OTHER						
TOTAL	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY94) impact: XXXXANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
Please see the attached analysis.Prepared by: Richard I. Peques, DirectorDivision: Administrative Services DivisionPhone: 465-3672Date: February 11, 1994Approved by Commissioner: Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney GeneralAgency: Department of LawDate: February 11, 1994PREPARER TO PROVIDE ALL DISTRIBUTION COPIES TO GOVERNOR'S LEGISLATIVE OFFICE
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FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 51

ANALYSIS CONTINUATION:

HJR 51 requests the governor to file suit in the United States Supreme Court against the United States government alleging violations of the civil rights of Americans listed as prisoners of war or missing in action in Southeast Asia. The resolution further requests that the suit demand that the Department of Defense, the intelligence agencies, and the governments of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Russia, and China be ordered to turn over all documents concerning Americans listed as POWs or MIAs as a result of the Vietnam War. The resolution also requests the other states to join in the suit.

The Department of Law has no comment to offer concerning the merits of the resolution. However, we do note that if the intent of the resolution is carried out it will be necessary to hire outside counsel skilled in U.S. Supreme Court proceedings. Outside counsel would be needed to advise the state concerning preparation of the suit, requirements of federal and international jurisdiction, to provide liaison with the National Association of Attorneys General and the other states, and to represent the state in formal proceedings before the U.S. Supreme Court. At this early juncture we cannot determine what costs might be required. We caution, however, that the U.S. Supreme Court costs could eventually reach \$50,000, or more.

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
JEANNETTE JAMES
P.O. Box 56622
North Pole, Alaska 99705
(907) 488-0862

House District 34



State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182
(907) 465-3743

House Of Representatives SPONSOR STATEMENT

2/3/94

HJR 51

Requesting the Governor to file suit against the U.S. and others over POW/MIA'S from Alaska

There is continuing controversy concerning the presence of American servicemen, who were listed as Prisoners of War or Missing in action and may be being held against their will in the Southeast Asian nations of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia).

The United States government has stated that all of our Prisoners of War have been returned from Vietnam. A top secret Vietnamese report, dated 1972, by General Tran Von Kwong, Deputy Chief of Staff for the North Vietnamese Army, reported that in September of 1972 Hanoi held 1,205 American prisoners. Only 591 American Prisoners of War have been released under the 1973 Peace Settlement.

There are two missing and unaccounted for servicemen in Southeast Asia from Alaska.

I request that the Alaska Legislature hereby require the Governor of the state of Alaska, on behalf of the people of the state of Alaska, to file in the United States Supreme Court a cause of action against the government of the United States. Including the Department of Defense and the intelligence agencies, and also against the ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls of the governments of Vietnam, Laos Kampuchea, Russia, and China, alleging violation of civil rights of the people of Alaska. Especially alleging the violation of the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness of the following named citizens of the State of Alaska, **Thomas E. Anderson, U.S.M.C. Spenard and Howard M. Koslosky U.S.N. Anchorage.**

Yeltsin Drops a Bombshell

Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin, raising the possibility that U.S. military personnel missing since the Vietnam War might still be alive, inadvertently reopened a painful chapter in the nation's history.

It was a bolt from out of the blue: Yeltsin, while traveling to his summit with President Bush, told NBC News on June 15 that American prisoners of war (POWs) from the Vietnam War might still be held in the former Soviet Union.

"We don't have complete data and can only surmise that some of them may still be alive," Yeltsin said through an interpreter. "That is why our investigations are continuing. Some of them may have ended up in psychiatric asylums."

For lawmakers and the family members of 2,266 men still listed as missing in action (MIA) from the Vietnam War, the disclosure triggered a jumble of emotions: hope that some MIAs could have survived the war, dread over their possible conditions after two decades in a Soviet gulag. U.S. officials immediately began scrambling for evidence.

The revelation also came several months after a spate of widely publicized photographs purporting to show U.S. military personnel still in captivity in Southeast Asia, which also spurred hopes among the families of MIAs.

But those hopes were dashed when Pentagon investigators determined the photos to be fraudulent.

President Bush dispatched Malcolm Toon, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union and the co-chairman of a joint Russian-U.S. commission on POWs-MIAs, to review evidence compiled by Russia. But some Defense Department officials, while vowing that the government would fully investigate Yeltsin's statement, reportedly were skeptical of his claim.

The select committee, meanwhile, acted on separate reports that an American from the Korean War was being held near the Ural Mountains in Russia. Kerry said June 17 that the panel's Moscow-based investigator was traveling to the area to investigate the matter.

Personal Diplomacy

Yeltsin's disclosure initially threatened to overshadow the purpose of his visit: Instead of talking to policy-makers about aid and arms control, he was peppered with questions about MIAs.

The bombshell prompted some lawmakers to call for a delay in congressional action on the administration's aid proposal for the former Soviet republics, at least until the story could be checked out.

Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., perhaps the most famous POW from the Vietnam War, said June 16 that Congress should not move on the aid package "without obtaining a complete report on President Yeltsin's statement."

Through some personal diplomacy, Yeltsin managed



to assuage McCain and other anxious members. Following his triumphant June 17 speech to a joint meeting of Congress, during which he vowed quick action to resolve the issue, Yeltsin asked to meet privately with McCain.

The senator was impressed. "He looked me right in the eye and said — look, I guarantee this, and I will get this done," McCain said after his brief

meeting with Yeltsin. "I can't ask anything more than that."

McCain indicated that he would not oppose the aid on the basis of his concerns.

Sen. John Kerry, D-Mass., chairman of the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs and a Vietnam veteran, reacted cautiously to Yeltsin's statements, indicating that the Russian president had only mentioned the possibility that Americans could be alive.

But Kerry acknowledged that the notion of Americans being held in Soviet psychiatric hospitals is "disturbing to everybody."

And while the select committee sought to clarify Yeltsin's statement, it also became embroiled in presidential politics when undeclared candidate Ross Perot refused a request from the panel to testify about his efforts to search for MIAs and POWs in Vietnam.

In a June 16 letter to Kerry, Perot said he feared that in the current political climate, his appearance "could become a rerun of the Judge [Clarence] Thomas/Anita Hill hearings."

But the committee decided against issuing a subpoena to the popular Perot. Instead, Kerry said he would "give him a call. There's no sense of confrontation with the committee; I want to emphasize that."

A Simmering Issue

Bush said on June 17 that, in light of Yeltsin's pledge to return any captured POWs to their families, he hoped "that matter has been disposed of." But the sensitivity of the POW-MIA issue — as well as Yeltsin's sometimes confusing statements — appear likely to keep it simmering.

Yeltsin told reporters after his address to Congress that a presidential commission he established to review reports of American POWs had reviewed the archives of the KGB and the former Communist Party.

"Amongst the 22,554 names that the commission has so far investigated, there were names of the American prisoners of war in Vietnam, which the Vietnamese at that time transferred to the former Soviet Union," he said.

But in a June letter to the Senate panel, Yeltsin used the same figure as the number of American POWs repatriated by Soviet troops after World War II.

And in that letter he said "no data are as yet available" on American prisoners being transferred to the Soviet Union from Vietnam during the war.

—Carroll J. Doherty

ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

'There Will Be No More Lies,' Yeltsin Vows to the Nation

*Russian pledges action on POWs, asks American support,
saying 'there is no alternative to reform'*

On June 17, Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin addressed a joint meeting of the House and Senate. Following is the Reuter transcript of his remarks, delivered through an interpreter: (Story, p. 1812)

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen:

It is indeed a great honor for me to address the Congress of the great land of freedom as the first ever, over 1,000 years of history of Russia, popularly elected president, as a citizen of the great country which has made its choice in favor of liberty and democracy.

For many years, our two nations were the two poles, the two opposites. They wanted to make us implacable enemies. That affected the destinies of the world in a most tragic way.

The world was shaken by the storms of confrontation. It was close to exploding; close to perishing beyond salvation.

That evil scenario is becoming a thing of the past. Reason begins to triumph over madness. We have left behind the period when America and Russia looked at each other through gun sights, ready to pull the trigger at any time.

Despite what we saw in the well-known American film, "The Day After," it can be said today, tomorrow will be a day of peace, less of fear and more of hope for the happiness of our children.

The world can sigh in relief. The idol of communism, which spread everywhere social strife, animosity and unparalleled brutality, which instilled fear in humanity, has collapsed.

It has collapsed never to rise again. I am here to assure you, we will not let it rise again in our land.

I am glad that the people of Russia have found strength to shake off the crushing burden of the totalitarian system. I am proud that I am addressing you on behalf of the great people whose dignity is restored.

I admire ordinary Russian men and women who, in spite of severe trials, have preserved their intellectual integrity and are enduring tremendous hardships for the



BY MICHAEL JENNINGS

Addressing Congress June 17, Yeltsin vowed to account for any American POWs in the former Soviet Union.

sake of the revival of their country.

Russia has made its final choice in favor of a civilized way of life, common sense and universal human heritage. I am convinced that our people will reach that goal. There is no people on this earth who could be harmed by the air of freedom. There are no exceptions to that rule.

Liberty sets the mind free, fosters independence and unorthodox thinking and ideas. But it does not offer instant prosperity or happiness and wealth to everyone. This is something that politicians in particular must keep in mind. Even the most benevolent intentions will inevitably be abandoned and committed to oblivion if they are not translated into everyday efforts.

Our experience of the recent years has conclusively pointed that out. Liberty will not be fooled. There can be no coexistence between democracy and a totalitarian state system. There can be no coexistence between market economy and powers who control everything and everyone.

There can be no coexistence between a

civic society, which is pluralist by definition, and communist intolerance to dissent. The experience of the past decade has taught us: Communism has no human face. Freedom and communism are incompatible.

You will recall August 1991, when for three days Russia was under the dark cloud of dictatorship.

I addressed the Muscovites who were defending the White House of Russia. I addressed all the people of Russia. I addressed them standing on top of the tank whose crew had disobeyed criminal orders.

I will be candid with you: At that moment, I feared. But I had no fear for myself. I feared for the future of democracy in Russia and throughout the world. Because I was aware what could happen if we failed to win.

Citizens of Russia upheld their freedom and did not allow the continuation of the 75 years of nightmare. From this high rostrum I want to express our sincere thanks and gratitude to President Bush and to the American people for their invaluable moral support for the just cause of the people of Russia.

Last year citizens of Russia passed another difficult test of maturity. We chose to forgo vengeance and the intoxicating craving for summary justice over the fallen colossus known under the name of the CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union].

There was no replay of history. The Communist Party citadel, next to the Kremlin, the Communist Bastille, was not destroyed. There was not a hint of violence against Communists in Russia. People simply brushed off the venomous dust of the past and went about their business.

There were no lynch law trials in Russia. The doings of the Communist Party over many years have been referred to the constitutional court of the Russian Federation. I am confident that its verdict will be fair.

Russia has seen for itself that any delay in strengthening the foundations of freedom and democracy can throw the society far back. For us the ominous lesson of the past is relevant today as never before. It was precisely in a devastated country, with an economy in near paralysis, that

Bolshevism succeeded in building a totalitarian regime, creating a gigantic war machine and an insatiable military-industrial complex.

Economic and Political Reforms

This must not be allowed to happen again. That is why economic and political reforms are the primary tasks for Russia today. We are facing the challenges that no one has ever faced before at any one time.

We must carry through unprecedented reforms in the economy, which over the seven decades has been stripped of all market infrastructure; lay the foundations for democracy; and restore the rule of law in the country that for scores of years was poisoned with political strife and political oppression.

We have no right to fail in this most difficult endeavor, for there will be no second try, as in sports. Our predecessors have used them all up. The reforms must succeed.

I am given strength by the support of the majority of the citizens of Russia. The people of Russia are aware that there is no alternative to reform, and that this is very important.

My job, as everybody else's in Russia, is not an easy one. But in everything I do, I have the reliable and invaluable support of my wife, and of my entire large family.

Today I am telling you what I tell my fellow countrymen: I will not go back on the reforms. And it is practically impossible to topple Yeltsin in Russia. I am in good health, and I will not say "uncle" before I make the reforms irreversible.

We realize our great responsibility for the success of our changes, not only toward the people of Russia but also toward the citizens of America and of the entire world.

Today the freedom of America is being upheld in Russia. Should the reforms fail, it will cost hundreds of billions to upset that failure.

New Arms Treaty

Yesterday we concluded an unprecedented agreement on cutting down strategic offensive arsenals. They will be reduced radically in two phases, not by 30 or 40 percent, as negotiated previously over 15 years. They will be slashed to less than one-third of today's strength — from 21,000 nuclear warheads on both sides down to 6,000 by the year 2000. And it has taken us only five months to negotiate. And I fervently hope that George Bush and myself will be there in the year 2000 to preside over that.

We have simply no right to miss this unique opportunity, the more so that arms and the future of Russian reforms designed to make impossible any restoration of the totalitarian dictatorship in Russia are so dramatically interrelated.

I am here to say that we have the firm determination and the political will to move forward. We have proved that by what we have done.

It is Russia that has put an end to the imperial policies and was the first to recog-

nize the independence of the Baltic republics.

Russia is a founding member of the Commonwealth of Independent States, which has averted uncontrolled disintegration of the former empire and the threat of a general interethnic blood bath.

Russia has granted tangible powers to its autonomous republics. The treaty of federation has been signed, and our nation has escaped the fate of the Soviet Union.

Russia has preserved its unity. It was Russia that substantially slowed down the flywheel of militarization and is doing all it can to stop it altogether.

I am formally announcing that, without waiting for the treaty to be signed, we have begun taking off alert the heavy SS-18 missiles targeted on the United States of America.

And the defense minister of Russia is here in this room to confirm that.

Russia has brought its policies toward a number of countries in line with its solemn declarations of the recent years. We have stopped arms deliveries to Afghanistan, where the senseless military adventure has taken thousands of Russian and hundreds of thousands of Afghan lives.

With external props removed, the puppet regime collapsed.

We have corrected the well-known imbalances in relations with Cuba. At present that country is one of our Latin American partners. Our commerce with Cuba is based on universally accepted principles and world prices.

An End to Double Standards

It is Russia that once and for all has done away with double standards in foreign policy. We are firmly resolved not to lie any more, either to our negotiating partners, or to the Russian or American or any other people.

There will be no more lies — ever.

The same applies to biological weapons experiments and the facts that have been revealed about American prisoners of war, the KAL 007 flight and many other things. That list could be continued.

The archives of the KGB and the Communist Party Central Committee are being opened.

Moreover, we are inviting the cooperation of the United States and other nations to investigate these dark pages.

I promise you that each and every document in each and every archive will be examined in order to investigate the fate of every American unaccounted for. As president of Russia, I assure you that even if one American has been detained in my country, and can still be found, I will find him; I will get him back to his family.

(sustained applause)

I thank you for the applause. I could see everybody rise.

Some of you who have just risen here to applaud me have also written in the press that until Yeltsin gets things done and gets all the jobs done, there should be no Freedom Support Act passing through the Congress.

Well, I don't really quite understand you, ladies and gentlemen. This matter has been investigated, and is being investigated. Yeltsin has already opened the archives, and is inviting you to join us in investigating the fate of each and every unaccounted American.

So now you are telling me, first, do the job, and then we shall support you in passing that act? I don't quite understand you.

We have made tangible moves to make contact between Russia and foreign business communities much easier. Under the recent legislation, foreign nationals who privatize a facility or a building in Russia are given property rights to the plot of land on which they are located.

Legislation on bankruptcy has been recently enacted.

Mandatory sale of foreign currency to the state, at an artificially low rate of exchange, has been ended.

We are ready to bring our legal practice, as much as possible, in line with world standards, of course on the basis of symmetry with each country.

We are inviting the private sector of the United States to invest in the unique and untapped Russian market. And I am saying: Do not be late.

U.S. Policy

Now that the period of global confrontation is behind us, I call upon you to take a fresh look at the current policy of the United States toward Russia, and also to take a fresh look at the longer-term prospects of our relations.

Russia is a different country today. Sometimes the obsolete standards brought into being by a different era are artificially imposed on new realities.

True, that equally applies to us. Let us together, therefore, master the art of reconciling differences on the basis of partnership, which is the most efficient and democratic way.

This would come naturally both for the Russians and the Americans. If this is done, many of the problems which are now impeding mutual advantageous cooperation between Russia and the United States will become irrelevant, and I mean legislative frameworks too.

It will not be a wasteful endeavor. On the contrary, it will promote a more efficient solution of your problems, as well as of ours. And of course it will create new jobs, in Russia as well as in the United States.

History is giving us a chance to fulfill President [Woodrow] Wilson's dream, namely, to make the world safe for democracy.

More than 30 years ago, President [John F.] Kennedy addressed these words to humanity: "My fellow citizens of the world, ask not what America can do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man."

I believe that his inspired call for working together toward a democratic world is addressed above all to our two peoples, to the people of America and to

the people of Russia.

Partnership and friendship of our two largest democracies, in strengthening democracy, is indeed a great goal.

Joining the world community, we wish to preserve our identity, our own image and history, promote culture, strengthen moral standards of our people.

We find relevant the warning of the great Russian philosopher, Berdyaev, who said to negate Russia in the name of humankind is to rob humankind.

At the same time, Russia does not aspire to change the world in its own image. It is the fundamental principle of the new Russia to be generous and to share experience, moral values and emotional warmth, rather than to impose and curse.

It is the tradition of the Russian people to repay kindness with kindness. This is the bedrock of the Russian lifestyle, the underlying truth revealed by the great Russian culture.

Free and democratic Russia will remain committed to this tenet. Today, free and democratic Russia is extending its hand of friendship to the people of America. Acting on the will of the people of Russia, I am inviting you, and through you, the people of the United States, to join us in partnership in the quest for freedom and justice in the 21st century.

The Russo-American dialogue has gone through many a dramatic moment. But the peoples of Russia and America have never gone to war against each other. Even in the darkest periods, our affinity prevailed over our hatred.

In this context, I would like to recall something that took place 50 years ago. The unprecedented war, world war, was waging. Russia, which was bleeding white, and all our people were looking forward to the opening of the second front. And it was opened, first and foremost, thanks to the active stance taken by President [Franklin D.] Roosevelt and by the entire American people.

Sometimes I think that if today, like during that war, a second but peaceful front could be opened to promote democratic market reforms, their success would be guaranteed early.

The passing by Congress of the Freedom Support Act could become the first step in that direction.

Today legislation promoting reforms is much more important than appropriation of funds.

May I express the hope that the United States Congress, as the staunch advocate of freedom, will remain faithful to its strategic course on this occasion as well.

Members of Congress, every man is a man of his own time. No exception is ever made for anyone, whether an ordinary citizen or the president. Much experience has been gained; many things have been reassessed.

I would like now to conclude my statement with the words from a song by Irving Berlin, an American of Russian descent: God bless America, to which I add, and Russia.

JOINT NEWS CONFERENCE

Bush, Yeltsin Announce Accord On Speeding Arms Reductions

Following is the Reuter transcript of the joint announcement June 16 by President Bush and Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin on the new strategic arms agreement and on the POW/MIA question. Yeltsin spoke through an interpreter.

PRESIDENT BUSH: ... Let me just say that I'm pleased to announce that President Yeltsin and I have just reached an extraordinary agreement on two areas of vital importance to our countries and to the world. First, we have agreed on far-reaching new strategic arms reductions, building on the agreement reached with Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus. Our two countries are now agreeing to even further dramatic strategic arms reductions substantially below the levels determined by START [Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty].

We have agreed to eliminate the world's most dangerous weapons, heavy

months.

Our ability to reach this agreement so quickly is a tribute to the new relationship between the United States and Russia and to the personal leadership of our guest, Boris Yeltsin.

In the near future, the United States and Russia will record our agreement in a brief treaty document that President Yeltsin and I will sign and submit for ratification in our countries.

President Yeltsin and I have also agreed to work together, along with the allies and other interested states, to develop a concept for a global protection system against limited ballistic missile attack.

And we will explore a senior group — or we will establish a senior group — to explore practical steps toward that end, including the sharing of early warning and cooperation in developing ballistic missile defense capabilities and technologies.

This group will also explore the development of a legal basis for cooperation, including new treaties and agreements, and possible changes to existing treaties and agreements necessary to implement the global protection system.

That group is headed by [State Department Policy Planning Director] Dennis Ross for the United States [and] will first meet in Moscow within the next 30 days.

In conclusion, these are remarkable steps for our two countries, a departure from the tensions and the suspicions of the past, and a tangible, important expression of our new relationship. They also hold major promise for a future world protected against the danger of limited ballistic missile attack.

Yeltsin Responds

PRESIDENT YELTSIN: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to add a few words to what President Bush has just announced here.

What we have achieved is an unparalleled and probably an unexpected thing for you and for the whole world. You are the first to hear about this historic decision, which has been reached today after just five months of negotiations. We are in fact meeting a sharp, dramatic reduction in the total number for the two sides of the number of nuclear warheads, from 21,000 to 6,000 or 7,000 for the United States of America and Russia.

Indeed, we have been able to cut over those five months of negotiations the total number of nuclear warheads to one-third, while it took 15 years under the START treaty to make some reductions.

This is an expression of the funda-

"With this agreement, the nuclear nightmare recedes more and more for ourselves, for our children and for our grandchildren."

— President Bush

ICBMs [intercontinental ballistic missiles], and all other multiple-warhead ICBMs, and dramatically reduce our total strategic nuclear weapons.

Those dramatic reductions will take place in two phases. They will be completed no later than the year 2003 and may be completed as early as the year 2000 if the United States can assist Russia in the required destruction of ballistic missile systems.

With this agreement, the nuclear nightmare recedes more and more for ourselves, for our children and for our grandchildren.

Just a few years ago, the United States was planning a strategic nuclear stockpile of about 13,000 warheads. Now President Yeltsin and I have agreed that both sides will go down to 3,000 to 3,500 warheads, with each nation determining its own force structure within that range.

And I'd like to point out that this fundamental agreement, which in earlier years could not have been completed even in a decade, has been completed in only five

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P.O.Box 8-2977
Fairbanks, Alaska 99708
29 January, 1994

The Honorable Richard Foster
Co-Chairman, Military & Veterans Affairs
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Mr. Foster:

The proposed resolution on our POW/MIA's that I asked your support of, has been introduced into the Alaska Legislature as House Joint Resolution (HJR) No. 51. It is being sponsored by Representatives James and Theriault, and has been referred to the House Special Committee on Military and Veterans' Affairs, and then to the Committee on State Affairs. I understand it will go to the Senate after the House has acted on it. (A similar resolution in the Washington State Legislature is already "on the floor", and it is pending in other states, as well.)

This is not a partisan issue - it is an American issue: Americans do not knowingly abandon fellow Americans. Resolution HJR 51 is the catalyst for action to bring our POW/MIA's home - both those who are still alive and those who died in captivity. (The attached article provides specifics on some of the most recent evidence of live POW's.)

Please issue a strong recommendation from your committee favoring passage of this resolution.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Gary C. Tyndall

Gary C. Tyndall
Viet Nam Vet

Attachment: Editorial by Tommy Denton,
Fort Worth Star-Telegram,
from Fairbanks Daily News-Miner (1/25/94)

HJR 51
Back-up Information

Photograph adds to evidence that POWs exist in Vietnam

By TOMMY DENTON

For the first time in nearly 21 years, with a public announcement by the U.S. State Department that was almost totally ignored by the major American news media last week, cracks are beginning to appear in the official denials that the U.S. government left behind its own servicemen held as prisoners after the Vietnam War.

The sorry spectacle of cover-up is beginning to come into even clearer focus on Department of Defense deceit regarding satellite imagery that suggests a remarkable likelihood that a captive U.S. serviceman may have signalled to be rescued as recently as June 1992.

Given the evidence that began to emerge from a special 18-month Senate investigation of the POW/MIA issue that ended in January 1993, pieces of the puzzle are slowly revealing an ugly picture that even Henry Kissinger's successors no longer can ignore.

Thanks to the tireless and relentless reporting of award-winning columnist Sydney Schanberg of *Newsday*, more pieces of the puzzle help that picture to become clearer week by week.

In the last 12 days, Schanberg has reported in splendid detail the enormous lengths to which Department of Defense officials continued to try to bamboozle the American public in their efforts to hide—possibly even destroy—evidence of living American prisoners.

Schanberg wrote last week that Pentagon officials finally, under pressure, allowed family members of Maj. Henry Serex, shot down April 2, 1972, over Vietnam, to examine some of the satellite imagery taken June 5, 1992, which revealed the imprint of his name—"S-E-R-E-X"—and his secret identifier code stamped into the ground in a field near a prison in northern Vietnam.

Pentagon officials tried in every way possible to prevent and then confuse and misdirect the examination, almost to the point, Schanberg wrote, of outright lying.

The sordid spectacle in this all-too-familiar story is that the Senate committee could have done something about it when the photos became available but bowed in cowardly deferral to the very targets of its investigation.

A year and a half later, the issue refuses to go away, much to the chagrin of many powerful people in Congress and the federal bureaucracy.

On Jan. 18, a dispatch written by Sid Balman Jr., from the Washing-

ton office of United Press International and based on a Jan. 10 State Department statement, may as well have been delivered under cover of stealth technology. The story of the possibility of U.S. prisoners still in Laos got no play that I could detect as of late last week in the major print and broadcast news outlets.

Some of the reason may be the fact that the major outlets are so busy—when they pay attention at all—covering the dramatic "digs" going on in Vietnam now. Teams of U.S. and Vietnamese excavators are scavenging for remains at old battlefields and suspected aircraft crash sites.

The "digs"—a staple in the public-relations repertoire of Hanoi and Washington—are frankly nothing more than what many long-time government officials hope will be the prelude to dropping the 19-year-old economic embargo imposed after the war and normalizing diplomatic and economic relations with Hanoi.

In addition, the operations are a wonderful economic development scheme for Vietnam, as U.S. taxpayers for years have been paying possibly hundreds of millions of dollars to defray the expenses. The bottom line amounts to a neat, and admittedly much-needed, cash infusion into an economy devastated by the embargo—even though its sole remaining objective is to obtain a full and honest accounting of the POWs/MIAs.

The State Department statement was far from conclusive in acknowledging the possibility of living U.S. prisoners, but the announcement is the first official break with the standard denial that "any credible evidence" exists to suggest that servicemen missing since the United States left Vietnam could still be held captive as collateral for long-awaited, unpaid reparations promised just before the cease-fire and return of 591 prisoners in early 1973.

"We cannot rule out the possibility that live Americans may be held in Laos," the statement said, a departure from the myopic naivete of Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord, who couldn't praise Vietnam enough during a December visit for its "cooperation."

In fact, the Jan. 10 release even took issue with the finding in the 1993 report by the Senate select committee that the inquiry revealed no evidence that "any specific prisoner or prisoners were left behind."

Of course, conceding the possibil-

ity of prisoners only in Laos ignores the fact that the satellite imagery of the 1992 distress signal was not in Laos but in a field near a prison in northern Vietnam.

Unfortunately, that Senate "investigation" was compromised from the beginning, and its conclusions reflected shame upon the competence and integrity of the Senate. Enormous amounts of evidence were uncovered by staff investigators, only to be debunked or mitigated by some senators or by their staff members' collusion with the very agencies under investigation, primarily the Department of Defense.

Any honest inquiry by the Ethics Committee very well could result in prosecution for criminal obstruction of a congressional investigation, but the committee had no stomach for such an inquiry in 1992 when presented with internal documentation supporting a complaint of such obstructionism.

One of the key players in that nefarious dodge, according to internal documents from committee proceedings, was Frances Zwenig, a chief of staff appointed by committee Chairman John Kerry, D-Mass. Among other things, she orchestrated "scripting" of Pentagon officials' testimony and managed to insert Defense Department "amendments" to the final report, some of which were simply self-serving spins, others outright falsehoods.

Zwenig, according to Schanberg, made a phone call in December from her new job as executive assistant to the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Madeleine Albright.

The call went to Carroll Lucas, the same photo analyst she hired to try to neutralize, if not discredit, expert testimony that the 1992 imagery of "S-E-R-E-X" was credible evidence. The call was to invite Lucas to assist Defense officials in "explaining" to members of the Serex family why the photos were merely "anomalies," as Lucas had sought to debunk the evidence before the committee.

A question for President Clinton: What interest does the office of your ambassador to the United Nations have in critiquing satellite intelligence imagery examined in a Senate investigation, the conclusions of which were contradicted at least in part by your State Department?

Tommy Denton is a columnist and senior editorial writer for the Fort Worth (Tex.) *Star-Telegram*.