

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1981-1982

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and others."

Miningstrikes throughout the country have been leading the resistance to the military junta, which ousted civilian president Lidia Gueiler July 17.

The United States had strongly supported Gueiler.

Army troops are trying to break the miners' resistance by sealing off areas such as Huanuni, Siglo and Cotavi, and attempting to starve miners and their families into submission.

Reports from clandestine radio stations say jet fighters have attacked some mining villages.

Troops reportedly killed more than 20 persons in Huanuni, a major mining center about 120 miles south of La Paz.

Most were women and children killed by soldiers who "shot their automatic weapons into the houses," according to a miners' union leader in Oruro.

Union leaders say one soldier was executed by his commanding officer when he refused to fire on the miners.

Miners leading the Oruro strike feel the mining unions can exert significant economic pressure on the military government.

Minerals, especially tin, account for 70 percent of Bolivia's export earnings. The country's economy is already staggering under a \$3.1 billion foreign debt. Union leaders believe that if the miners continue their strike, the economy could collapse.

In La Paz, the government-controlled media are reporting that the country's miners have given up the fight, and that the strikes occurring now are not having a significant impact on the country.

But the striking miners here tell a different story. The cramped rows of plastered adobe houses are sprayed with political slogans revealing the vigorous political debate that took place here during the national elections.

The rusting ore wagons loaded with rock are standing empty at the entrance to the mine, which is usually worked by 200 men.

The miners' unions historically have been in the forefront of democratic political movements in Bolivia.

Their living conditions indicate some of the reasons why. The miners earn less than \$2 a day, and their life expectancy is 35 years.

"We produce the country's wealth, but we get paid less than a messenger for the mayor," said a union leader who has worked underground for 30 years. He makes a base pay of \$1.60 a day. He takes home approximately \$90 a month, including bonuses.

Bolivia has the highest infant mortality rate and the lowest life expectancy of any Latin American nation.

"Our hospitals don't have medicines. The teachers in our schools aren't well prepared," one union leader said. "Instead of knocking on the door to the university, our sons knock on the door of their father's job" in the mines."

During the past 30 years, miners have actively supported attempts at civilian government in Bolivia.

Tin miners led the fight against the Army in the country's 1952 revolution, which, along with those in Mexico and Cuba, is considered one of the most sig-

nificant in Latin America. Indians and women were given the right to vote, most of the country's resources were nationalized and many of the largest estates were broken up.

Last November, when another right-wing Army officer deposed a civilian government, tin miners refused to work — even after Bolivia's powerful labor unions had lifted their general strike — until the colonel left the presidential palace.

Although Bolivia's new military rulers say there is freedom of the press, the Army tried to prevent several journalists — including myself — from reaching Oruro.

The government had issued us "safe conduct passes," which are supposed to allow reporters to travel freely.

But the passes are almost useless on the desolate road to Huanuni and other mining centers, where Indians tending their small llama herds seem perplexed by the Army encampment that blocks reporters and food from reaching the miners.

In a row of pup tents behind some sage, soldiers wrapped in heavy green wool uniforms cradled tin coffee cups in the bitter early morning cold. On the other side of the narrow road, a lookout post sat on top of the only hill.

The scene seems unreal. Even the mud adobe bricks used as a roadblock are not enough to stop a vehicle. But the soldiers carry black Belgian-made automatic rifles, and when they motion us to stop, we do. The safe conduct pass gets a young officer to call the colonel, who emerges from behind a high mud adobe wall. He looks like a movie character — pressed green camouflaged jungle trousers, gray flight jacket over a white turtleneck sweater, sideburns, bone-handled knife.

We show our pass. "Sorry," he says, smiling under his neatly trimmed moustache. "But this isn't valid here. This is a military zone."

Finally, he allowed us to pass. But when we had finished interviewing the miners and were leaving the area, we encountered more problems.

We had gone just a few blocks down the dusty road leading from the mine when a well-dressed young man halted our cab. He got in and ordered the driver to go to the internal security office. We hid tape recordings and film in our socks and boots.

But we were soon moved to the Army headquarters nearby. A colonel with slicked back hair smiled and informed us that the minister who had issued the safe conduct passes "has no authority in my military zone."

We were searched, and our belongings were confiscated.

Two hours later, we were released. Officials refused to return tapes, film and my notebook.

When I pointed out that the junta had declared there was freedom of the press, a civilian official glared at me and snapped, "Yes, there is freedom of the press, but there is also censorship."

Then he drew a line across his throat with his hand and said, "There is a limit, you know."

Crackdown on Opposition

By John Eiders

Special to The Washington Post

COCHABAMBA, Bolivia—Bolivia's new military rulers, who seized power two weeks ago, are conducting a massive crackdown on political opponents including an attempt to starve into submission thousands of tin miners and their families resisting the takeover.

Widespread arrests, torture and other means of pressure are reported underway as the Bolivian junta appears to be using methods similar to those employed by the Chilean military regime of Gen. Augusto Pinochet in the months following the 1973 coup there.

Military spokesmen are saying that "communist elements" were inciting resistance, especially among the tin miners in the mountainous area south of La Paz.

The new Bolivian strongman, Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, has said that he ousted civilian president Lucia Gueiler to prevent a leftist takeover and that the armed forces would remain in power until the "Marxist cancer" is fully removed—best "5, 10 or 20 years."

In his first formal meeting with reporters since being named head of the three-man junta that seized power July 17, Garcia Meza criticized the organization of American States for condemning the coup.

"We accept no impositions on our

sovereignty, and we insist that the 'Organization of American States' respect the principle of self-determination," he said. Garcia Meza refused to answer questions.

Diplomatic sources in La Paz said up to 1,050 persons had been arrested. Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez, however, said it was too early to give figures "because arrests are still going on."

Only one country, Argentina, has extended diplomatic recognition to the new regime. The Catholic Church and liberal political groups led by former Union Democratic Popular presidential contender Hernan Siles Suazo have announced their opposition to the new regime.

With martial law and a curfew in effect, the government has imposed news censorship. There were unconfirmed reports of major clashes between Army troops and miners. Air Force planes bombed into silence a clandestine radio station at Huanuni mine, near Potosi, last week following clashes there, these reports said.

In an effort to break the resistance of miners, Army troops have sealed off the mining area, especially Huanuni, Siglo and Catavi, to prevent food shipments. Miners are demanding the release of detained union leaders. They also demanded the appearance of Juan Lechin, head of the labor federation, who was taken prisoner in the coup. Lechin's colleague, Marcelo Quiroga de Santa Cruz, was said to have been killed at that time.

In spite of the hard handed tactics, the government has not been able to consolidate its grip on the country. A visit by Garcia Meza Sunday to Cochabamba went unannounced, and there were no public ceremonies or appearances of the new chief executive. Observers here see this as part of the military's efforts not to incite the population.

Foreign companies, meanwhile, are waiting to see how the regime's "nationalist and anti-imperialist" economic plans are defined.

Some foreign investors are clearly concerned. "My company is very worried about this new military man," says Matiza Villaroel, an accountant at the Texas-based Tesoro Corp., active in oil exploration in Bolivia's Tarija region south of here. "It looks like he is against foreign investment."

Aside from the country's politically active groups, the clergy appears to be hard hit by the new repression in Bolivia. Priests and nuns throughout the country have had their houses and church centers searched and ransacked by paramilitary troops searching for opposition and labor leaders.

Some members of the clergy have been forced to go into hiding themselves. "Anyone who works with peasants is on the blacklist," a nun in Cochabamba commented. "Things are very tense for us."

The archbishop of La Paz and the Episcopal Conference of Bishops of Bolivia have reflected this state of affairs in their condemnation of the military's human rights abuses and called upon the government to release its many prisoners.

Bolivia's Striking Miners Vow to Continue Protests

By Ray Bonner

Special to The Washington Post

ORURO, Bolivia, July 30—Leaders of a local miners' union are protesting the recent military takeover of the government by leading a strike from the bottom of a 1,600-foot shaft.

The men have been living at the bottom of the shaft since the three-man junta seized power two weeks ago. They sleep on blankets laid over rocks and in crevices.

"We will not go to work for this government that has taken away our democracy," one of the miners said.

"This mine will not operate until the union leaders are released and the persecution ends."

Some of the miners wear sticks of dynamite like bandoliers, but they say their resistance is "passive."

"Our weapon is an economic one," a union member said during an interview at the bottom of the shaft. "And we hope for support from your country

Argentina Recognizes New Bolivia

BUENOS AIRES — (AP) — Argentina's right-wing military junta has become the first government to recognize Bolivia's 14-day-old military regime.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry, making the announcement Monday night, said that "diplomatic relations with Bolivia continue normally. The ambassador [of Argentina] in Bolivia has been duly instructed of this."

Argentina has rejected charges by Hernan Siles Zuazo, the apparent winner of Bolivia's June 29 presidential election, that the Argentine regime organized and financed the coup to overthrow interim President Lidia Gueller and annul the election's outcome.

However, there has been evidence that the takeover was planned and executed by about 30 Argentine military advisers, who have been in Bolivia for several months. One of the key figures is believed to be Lt. Col. Julio Cesar Duran, an adviser to the Bolivian military intelligence school.

An Argentine officer was heard bragging here last week about the major role his country played in the coup, said by observers to have been the most sophisticated of the 190 military takeovers in Bolivia's 155-year history and similar in execution to one in Argentina in 1976.

Sources quoted the Argentine officer as saying the coup was planned in Buenos Aires and that its leader, Bolivian Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, was advised shortly beforehand.

Diplomatic sources, who speculate that the Argentines stepped in to prevent a leftist government from winning power, reported Saturday that 16 more Argentine advisers arrived last week in Bolivia.

There have also been reports that men with Argentine accents helped carry out the takeover. The pronunciation of Spanish by Argentines is different from that spoken anywhere else in Latin America.

Meanwhile, in La Paz, the Bolivian capital, diplomatic sources said that from 200 to 1,000 persons had been arrested since the coup. However, an Interior Ministry spokesman said that it is too early to estimate the number "because arrests are still going on."

Bolivian junta aids departure of Gueller

By Mary Helen Spooner
in La Paz

BOLIVIA'S MILITARY regime is willing to grant deposed President Lidia Gueller the necessary documents to allow her to leave the country for the destination of her choice.

Sra Gueller's interim government was overthrown on July 17 and replaced by a three-man military junta led by General Luis Garcia Meza.

The new regime which calls itself the Government of National Reconstruction, has claimed that

Sra Gueller voluntarily resigned and turned over the government to the military. She has since sought refuge in the apostolic nuncio in La Paz and Venezuela has offered her political asylum.

The Garcia Meza government has received no official diplomatic recognition from other countries, except Argentina. The Argentine Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires announced that relations with Bolivia "would continue in their normal manner."

Argentina has also denied any involvement in the coup. Diplomatic sources in La Paz scoff at this denial and note the numbers of Argentine military officials in the country.

La Paz junta 'backed by people'

By Our La Paz Correspondent

BOLIVIA'S General Luis Garcia Meza has claimed that the "climate of normality" in the country demonstrated the Bolivian people's support for his Government.

He said his Government would remain in power until the goal of "national reconstruction" had been fulfilled and repeated his earlier claim that deposed President Lidia Gueller had willingly turned over the Government to the armed forces in view of what he claimed was social and economic chaos in the country.

Gen. Garcia Meza charged that Bolivia's efforts to establish an elected civilian Government had been undermined by the politicians. Foreign interests had openly interfered in the elections, while Cuban-style communist groups had conducted terrorist activity in the country.

The recent condemnation of Bolivia by the Organisation of American States constituted an open interference, he said, and if the Andean Pact countries continued their critical stance, Bolivia might withdraw from membership.

The Garcia Meza regime has received recognition from only three countries, Taiwan, Paraguay and Argentina, which is said to have played an active role in bringing the new regime to power.

Gen. Jose Sanchez Calderon, the new Finance Minister, has stated that the regime would honour its agreement with the International Monetary Fund and continue efforts to renegotiate the country's foreign debt, estimated at \$3.7bn (£1.6bn).

He denied that Argentina had promised Bolivia a special economic aid programme to replace loans and credits cut off by other countries as a reprisal for the military takeover. According to reports, Argentina is preparing a \$2m package of loans and other aid for Bolivia.

Bolivia Opposition Forms Underground

From Herald Wire Services

LA PAZ, Bolivia — Church leaders Sunday condemned the violence of Bolivia's two-week-old military regime, and sources said the nation's leading opposition figure had formed a clandestine government.

Hernan Siles Zuazo, 67, the apparent winner of last month's presidential elections, formed the left-center underground government while in hiding in La Paz, friends of the politician said.

They said a ministerial council had been appointed, and the ambassadors of former President Lidia Gueiler had been asked to represent his government abroad.

Siles Zuazo's government is backed by the Popular Democratic Unity, a coalition of three left-center parties, including the Communist Party. Siles Zuazo received 39 per cent of the votes in the June 29 election.

THE RESULTS of the presidential election were annulled after Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, a 54-year-old anti-communist, ousted Gueiler in a military coup July 17.

But Garcia Meza's regime still has not received diplomatic recognition from any foreign government and has been condemned by the United States and other countries for interrupting the democratic process and violating human rights.

In its first week in power, the military regime detained and tortured leading politicians, journalists and labor leaders and sent troops against striking miners and other workers.

In a mass Sunday, the archbishop of La Paz, Monsignor Jorge Manrique, read a statement by the Bolivian Council of Bishops strongly condemning the injuries, deaths and jailings that have occurred since the coup.

THE ARCHBISHOP said Bolivians are living in a climate of fear.

"I have witnesses to the executions of four youths in La Paz," he said. "I have told the youths to be calm, to be level-headed and not provoke the army. They [the youths] answer, we have dynamite."

On Saturday, miners reportedly were still resisting a military siege in the Huancuni and Catani mines, about 150 miles southeast of La Paz.

Sporadic attacks on the military continue in La Paz despite a curfew, martial law and heavily armed convoys clattering over the cobblestone streets with automatic rifles at the ready.

Bolivia may yet be stricken by the civil war Gueiler predicted in the event of her overthrow, although most attempts at organized resistance have crumbled in the face of arrests, murders and savage beatings.

More than 200 people, and possibly as many as 1,000, have disappeared after being arrested, and the government refuses to say what happened to them despite pleas from the papal nuncio, Msgr. Alfo Rapisarda.

THE GOVERNMENT also refuses to say how many people have been killed since the July 17 coup. The best estimates put the number at 32, including two snipers who died in a hail of gunfire Saturday in La Paz after attacking a military patrol.

Diplomatic sources think that the number of dead may run much higher, and that as many as 100 people have been severely beaten, then freed to frighten others with their tales of horror.

Garcia Meza said the armed forces grabbed power to stop communism, restore order and because the presidential election was fraudulent. Diplomats and political opponents believe power and money to be more likely motives.

"If we took all the communists in this country and put them together, they all would fit in my office," said a foreign ambassador, who asked not to be named.

Also at stake is the large cocaine trade in eastern Bolivia, which by some estimates creates the nation's largest export. Diplomatic sources contend the business could be run only with the consent or participation of the army.

THE LATEST MILITARY take-over gives Bolivia its 190th government in 155 years of independence, and its fifth government in the last year.

Many changes came in violent overthrows, but political observers say the latest coup was better planned and executed than most.

There is increasing evidence that the takeover was planned and executed by about 30 Argentine military advisers who have been in Bolivia for two to three months.

Diplomatic sources speculate that the right-wing Argentine junta stepped in to prevent a leftist government from winning power. Such a move, they say, aims at stopping Bolivia from affording leftists a safe place from which to campaign against the Buenos Aires junta.

The constant turmoil has left Bolivians among the poorest people in the hemisphere. With a foreign debt of about \$3 billion and a gross national product of about the same figure, economists predict a rough economic time if the international isolation persists.

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Bolivian Miners on Strike

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Miners who returned to work after an agreement with the country's new military rulers went on strike again to demand "a definite agreement and adequate guarantees," Roman Catholic sources said.

A church spokesman said the miners demanded the presence in the mining area of labor leader Juan Lechin, who was arrested when the armed forces seized power July 17.

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Bolivia troops aim to starve out miners

ORURO, Bolivia—Thousands of Bolivian miners yesterday continued a 10-day strike of resistance to the country's military rulers, surrounded by troops attempting to starve them into submission.

Miners who eluded the military siege to buy supplies in this Andean city 180 miles south of La Paz, said most of the country's 50,000 militant miners were prepared to extend the strike indefinitely. "We need food and suffer from hunger, but we do not lack the courage to continue our struggle," one miner said.

At least seven people have been reported killed and 15 injured in clashes since Army troops supported by armored units and reconnaissance planes marched to the area after the overthrow of President Lidia Gueiler.

Priests working in the area said military roadblocks had prevented them from going back to their parishes in Cataci, Siglo Veintiuno, Llallagua and Huancani, four major tin-producing centers isolated by the siege.
Reuter

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Hundreds Detained in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia — Diplomatic sources said between 200 and 1,000 people have been arrested since the military overthrow of President Lidia Gueiler on July 17.

But Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez said it is too early to estimate the number "because arrests are still going on."

LAT

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CHURCH CONDEMNS BOLIVIAN VIOLENCE

LA PAZ, Bolivia (UPI)—Church leaders have condemned the violence sweeping Bolivia since the military regime seized power two weeks ago, and sources said the nation's leading opposition politician has formed an underground government.

Friends of Hernan Siles Zuazo, the apparent winner of last month's presidential elections, said the 67-year-old politician formed the left-center underground regime while in hiding in the capital.

Siles is backed by the Popular Democratic Unity, a coalition of three left and center parties, including the Communists.

Miners in Bolivia Reportedly Ending Resistance to Junta

From New Orleans

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 25—The new Bolivian military government announced today that it has signed a truce with insurgent mineworkers, virtually ending the last serious internal opposition to the junta led by Gen. Luis Garcia Mera.

Meanwhile, the military government banned the activities of most trade unions and professional organizations, in effect outlawing the once influential Central Labor Organization.

The junta said 9,000 to 10,000 tin miners reported back to work yesterday in the rugged, southeastern section of Bolivia that was the center of armed resistance to the new leadership.

The armed forces took over from interim president Lidia Gueiler Tizaola in a coup July 17. Diplomatic sources said Gueiler, who took asylum at the Vatican's mission here, would probably go to France to live in exile.

In Washington, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie announced that the United States had halted all economic aid to Bolivia except for foodstuffs and humanitarian aid. He also said the U.S. Embassy staff would be reduced and U.S. military advisers withdrawn. Washing-

ton recalled U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman and terminated all military assistance to Bolivia shortly after the coup.

Bolivia's militant miners have a tradition of resisting right-wing military rule, usually with tragic results.

The 50,000 miners, who produce the tin, copper and other minerals that bring in about 70 percent of Bolivia's foreign exchange, adopted a defiant stand when the armed forces overthrew the government last week.

They said over a radio network they controlled that they were waiting, armed with dynamite, for an attack by soldiers surrounding the mining districts.

The miners, however, said Army troops were cutting off their food supplies in an attempt to starve them into submission. The tactic appeared to undermine the miners' resistance, and sources close to the miners cited the food cutoff as the reason the miners returned to their jobs.

The partial end of the strike could not be confirmed by union leaders, many of whom are in hiding or reportedly have been arrested by the armed forces. Other reports suggested that pockets of resistance remained.

The state railway company said today that two railroad bridges had been dynamited in southern Bolivia, interrupting freight and passenger service to Chile. Airlines were operating on schedule.

In general, other parts of the country appeared to be returning to normal. Many factory workers in La Paz were back on the job after heeding a call for a general strike earlier in the week. Transportation and commerce in La Paz were operating again.

2 Gunmen Killed in Bolivia As Resistance Continues

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 26 (AP) — Soldiers shot and killed two gunmen in downtown La Paz overnight, witnesses said, as scattered resistance continued against the new military regime.

Two railroad bridges were blown up in southern Bolivia and rail service to Chile was interrupted, officials of the national railroad said. But the tin miners of southern Bolivia, who had been the core of the fight against the week-old military junta, were reported to have ended their resistance yesterday.

The state-owned Bolivian Mining Cor-

poration said the estimated 10,000 rebellious tin miners had gone back to work.

There was no confirmation of this from labor sources, but travelers from the area said the miners' leaders had begun talks with the military. Roman Catholic Church sources indicated that the miners, who had been surrounded by troops after blocking access to the mines, had run out of food.

U.S. Trims Aid, Advisers To Show Its Disapproval Toward Bolivian Regime

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Carter administration yesterday intensified its show of disapproval toward the new military regime in Bolivia by cutting off economic assistance, pulling out U.S. military advisers and sharply cutting back the U.S. embassy staff in that beleaguered South American nation.

The U.S. actions were announced by Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie just hours before the Organization of American States, meeting here, voted 16 to 3 with four nations abstaining, to deplore the week-old military coup and to express its deep concern over the loss of life and human rights of the Bolivian people.

The Bolivian armed forces, led by a junta of three top military commanders, overthrew the interim president, Lidia Gueiler, last week in an effort to prevent former leftist president Hernan Siles Zuazo from returning to power.

The United States recalled its ambassador to Bolivia and cut off military aid immediately after the coup. Yesterday's actions accelerate the administration's campaign against the new regime and could add to Bolivia's economic difficulties.

Muskie said the new steps were taken "to demonstrate the depth of our concern" over the military takeover. He said, "Bolivia's democratic process has been thwarted. The will of the Bolivian people, freely expressed in recent elections, has been flagrantly violated."

The United States, he said, "cannot support this attempt to thwart the will of the Bolivian people."

The quick administration reaction to the events in Bolivia fits into a new U.S. policy in both Central and South America that is aimed at giving strong support to democratic change in the region, in the hope it will not turn communist, while ending the longstanding image of the United States as a backer of military dictatorships in the region.

Muskie said he had ordered "the termination of all economic assistance projects where there is a basis to do so under existing agreements."

The cutoff, he said, does not include food aid and other humanitarian projects.

The United States has been providing Bolivia with about \$20 million annually in direct economic and development aid. About \$115 million in such aid had been previously obligated but not yet spent, and much or all of this money will also be shut off, presuming "that there is a basis to do so under existing agreements," according to Muskie.

State Department officials were unsure late yesterday exactly what that phrase meant, though it could imply a legal review to see how much aid actually could be stopped.

The U.S. military group to be pulled

out includes all eight advisers, and officials say the cutback in the 112-member embassy staff will be substantial.

The OAS resolution also called for the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to examine the situation in Bolivia as soon as possible.

The United States and four of the five Andean Pact nations—Venezuela, Peru, Colombia and Ecuador—were among the 16 nations that voted for the OAS resolution. Bolivia, the fifth Andean Pact country, voted against the resolution, along with Chile and Paraguay.

Brazil, Argentina, Guatemala and Uruguay abstained.

Meanwhile, West Germany announced it has recalled its ambassador to Bolivia for consultations, but said that for now it will continue development aid to that country.

Bolivian Indians March to Help Anti-Junta Forces

LA PAZ, Bolivia (UPI)—Army troops consolidated their control in La Paz on Wednesday after two days of heavy street battles, but several thousand Indians were reported marching to the aid of partisans fighting the new military regime southeast of the capital.

In Washington, the State Department accused the week-old military junta of "widespread and savage" human rights violations and warned that the United States may further reduce economic aid as a result.

Department spokesman John Trattner said he has received reports of torture and killings being conducted by the military regime of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza in its effort to subdue opposition to the coup that ousted President Lidia Gueller Tejada.

March 'Day and Night'

Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez said the last major center of armed opposition to the new regime—the mountainous mining district of Catavi 310 miles southeast of La Paz—is now under control of the armed forces.

But a brief report from a clandestine radio station run by mine workers fighting the regime told listeners to ignore government reports.

The radio said armed miners were still holding out at the Siglo Veinte and Catavi mining complexes and that 4,500 Potosi Indians from central Bolivia were marching "day and night" to reach the miners and help them.

In La Paz, traffic in many working class districts remained cut off by stone-throwing youths.

Gunfire in the Valley

During the night, gunfire could be heard in the valley that cradles this two-mile-high capital as snipers used the cover of night to fight troops.

In Washington, Trattner said the State Department has received reports that the regime was responsible for "repeated and severe beatings, torture and denial of needed medical attention."

"We have reports of hundreds of people being held at various places in Bolivia . . . that the armed forces are killing some of the country's top union leaders," he said.

Trattner said a review of U.S. aid to Bolivia was being conducted and that there could be "significant reductions."

11 Priests Said to Vanish in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 24 (AP) — The junta that seized power in Bolivia last week has failed to respond to an appeal by the Roman Catholic Church for information about 11 priests who have disappeared since the coup, a church spokesman said today.

Church sources said that an appeal for information about the priests was made yesterday by Mgr. Alfio Rapisarda, the Papal Nuncio in Bolivia, to the rightist Government of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza.

The priests were reportedly arrested in raids on several Roman Catholic parishes soon after the coup, an apparent attempt by the military to root out elements opposed to the junta, the sources said. Eight of the 11 are Jesuit priests, according to a Bolivian bishop.

"The Government has not responded yet," a church official said. He said the Papal Nuncio's efforts to find the priests received the support of 30 diplomats at a meeting last night at the Japanese Embassy here. The official said they represented "virtually every embassy in La Paz."

Earlier a high-ranking church source asserted that the Government had said it would not honor any such request until Lydia Gueller Tejada, the ousted Acting President, had left the Papal Nuncio's residence, where she obtained asylum.

The Government television network re-

ported that Mrs. Gueller was free to come and go as she pleased, but diplomatic sources said she had not been given papers necessary to leave the country.

The Government, which has refused to disclose the whereabouts of scores of people who were last seen being taken into custody, released a casualty list today that showed no fatalities but named three soldiers wounded "in clashes with extremists."

Most Key Figures Go Underground

Most politicians and union leaders have gone into hiding, including former President Hernán Siles Zuazo. Mr. Siles Zuazo won a plurality of the popular vote in the June 29 election and had appeared likely to capture the presidency in a congressional runoff. The military apparently seized power to avoid Mr. Siles Zuazo's anticipated installation.

In a tape-recorded message today to news organizations, Mr. Siles Zuazo reiterated his call for an uprising against the junta. "We are experiencing repression without precedent in the history of barracks revolts," he said.

No foreign government has announced recognition of the new regime. The Carter Administration condemned the takeover, calling for a return to civilian rule. It also recalled its Ambassador to La Paz and halted military and economic aid.

La Paz Waterworks Attacked; U.S. Studies More Aid Cuts

LA PAZ, Bolivia — (AP) — Opponents of the week-old military junta sabotaged the La Paz waterworks Wednesday, and a clandestine radio network in the southern mining region called campesinos and miners to gather "with your weapons" in an army against the generals.

In Washington, the U.S. State Department protested "widespread, even savage violations of human rights" by Bolivian armed forces and said more reductions in U.S. assistance are being considered.

The right-wing military regime, which came to power last Thursday in a coup that halted the Congress' expected choice of a leftist president, released its first official casualty reports. The reports shed little light on opponents' claims that some government foes have been murdered.

"Regrettably, members of the armed forces have lost their lives, while extremist elements have also died," the army's First Division in the mining city of Oruro, 120 miles southeast of La Paz, said.

The announcement gave no numbers of dead, but named three soldiers wounded "in clashes with extremists operating in those centers of agitation."

Diplomatic sources said opponents of Gen. Luis Garcia Meza's new regime dynamited the Pampesasi waterworks in the mountains above La Paz, reducing water pressure here. The government acknowledged that the waterworks had been attacked, but said "precautions taken [by the government] caused the effort to fail."

The military command has set up machine-gun nests at some public utilities and deployed tanks, armored cars and troops at strategic points around the city.

In the tin and zinc mining region south of the capital, miners claimed to be resisting troops sent to subdue them in Oruro and Potosi, about 260 miles southeast of La Paz.

Miners' radio network said 5,000 campesinos were gathering near the Siglo Veinte mine at Catavi 150 miles southeast of the capital, "and we are organizing with miners into an effective army." The reports could not be confirmed.

Many La Paz manufacturing plants remained closed Wednesday in answer to a general strike call by labor leaders who oppose the junta. But most retail business-

es were open in the downtown area after the government warned that workers who failed to show up would be fined.

Industry sources said a shortage of jet fuel had developed at El Alto international airport, forcing the Bolivian flag carrier Lloyd Aereo Boliviano to suspend some flights.

The widow of slain presidential candidate Marcelo Quiroga accused the regime of murdering her husband, the secretary general of Bolivia's Socialist Party and a candidate for president in the June 29 elections annulled by the coup.

"Many witnesses have said clearly Quiroga did not die in combat as the government said but was the victim of premeditated murder," Christina Quiroga said in a letter passed to reporters. She said that the government had refused to release Quiroga's body to her.

The Foreign Ministry said the ouster of interim civilian President Lydia Gueller was necessary because "Bolivians are tired of the communist infiltration and threats to destroy the country."

The newspaper Ultima Hora, which published Tuesday for the first time since the coup, said Gueller, 51, and about 30 government aides and ministers had taken refuge in the home of the Vatican ambassador.

In Washington, State Department spokesman John Trattner said the department has received "reliable reports" that the Bolivian military is holding hundreds of dissidents after last week's coup d'etat which ended the country's halting progress toward a democratically elected government.

Trattner said the department believes the military has taken some of its prisoners to a center near the capital, La Paz, where they are being beaten and tortured.

"We strongly urge that the human rights of all Bolivians be respected," Trattner said. He said the United States still wants the military to restore the civilian government it deposed.

Trattner said the United States, in reviewing its relations with Bolivia, was considering a reduction in the U.S. diplomatic staff in the country. Ambassador Marvin Weissman already has been recalled.

Also under review, he said, is a range of U.S. economic development assistance programs to Bolivia.

Bolivia Strike Spurs Violence

United Press International

LA PAZ, Bolivia — Gunfire shattered the silence of the overnight curfew and the military regime of General Luis Garcia Meza faced another major test Tuesday in its attempt to crush a general strike against his government.

The blasts from rifles and automatic weapons began shortly before the 9 p.m. curfew drove everyone off the streets late Monday for the fifth consecutive night.

There were no immediate official reports of dead or wounded.

On Monday afternoon, a general strike paralyzed practically all commercial and

industrial activity in the capital city of 600,000 people.

The halt was considered a major setback in the Meza government's attempts to normalize the nation for the first time since last Thursday's coup.

The strike was called on the day of the coup by the Bolivian Workers Syndicate that includes nearly a half-million workers.

In another attempt to stop the strike, the government showed Workers Syndicate leader Juan Lechin on television Monday night, to refute charges he had been assassinated.

Bolivian envoy resigns in protest against coup

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

SR JOSE Hoses Louis Foca, the Bolivian ambassador to Britain, has resigned in protest at the military coup in his country last week.

Bolivian embassies in Paris, Bonn and Madrid were occupied briefly yesterday by small groups of demonstrators protesting against the coup.

The Committee to Defend Democracy, a Bolivian umbrella organization of political, labour and religious groups, has claimed that at least 1,000 people were killed in violence during the coup. The group has called on foreign governments to institute an economic blockade against Bolivia until the military junta ends power.

At least 30 Bolivian journalists

have been arrested since the coup. On Tuesday military authorities briefly detained a correspondent for the U.S. television network, CBS, and his two assistants.

St Oscar Pana Franco, the correspondent in La Paz of the Interpress news agency and the last Minister of Information are among those detained.

St Humberto Vaccalor, correspondent of the London-based Latin America Newsletters, is one of many journalists who have gone into hiding.

Earlier this year his name was published on a death-list circulated by the far Right at the time of the murder of St Luis Espinal, editor of the weekly, *Aqui*.

For the Dignity of Bolivia

Bolivia's armed forces don't brag about their record against foreign enemies. They have suffered historic defeats at the hands of Chile and Paraguay, shrinking the nation's borders and cutting off its outlet to the Pacific. But Bolivia's generals and lakebound admirals have found their true calling at home, in the repeated overthrow of Bolivian governments. In 150 years they have perpetrated many of the nearly 200 changes of government. In recent years they have seemed intent on quickening even that astonishing pace. Their coup last week was the fourth, and most brutal, in two years.

The military remains blatantly opposed to the democratic process. The coup-makers last week said they acted "for the dignity of Bolivia, to reject the results of the general elections and to declare the Congress and its actions unconstitutional." Those elections were leading to the imminent installation of former President Hernán Siles Suazo for a new term at the head of a leftist coalition. Whatever one thinks of his political bedfellows, Mr. Siles's repeated election successes gave him legitimacy. That cannot be said for the new junta. Many Bolivians, including those in the powerful tin miners' union, have refused to resign themselves to democracy's defeat and have taken up arms against the military.

The latest coup stands out because it is so much like the crude, indeed fascist undertakings associated with the neighboring dictatorships of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. The shooting of one leftist leader

has been confirmed and a campaign of intimidation seems to have begun against leftists, centrists and foreign exiles and journalists. For such reasons alone, the coup deserves the rebuke that Washington has given by suspending military assistance.

Americans have a wider stake in the fate of Bolivian democracy. Bolivia lies between the democratic Andean nations and the dictatorships of the Southern Cone. The United States, eager to promote the political values of the north, has directly involved itself in efforts to keep Bolivia's democratic hopes alive. Last fall, Washington's sanctions helped reverse a military coup after just two weeks. Those who find dignity in democracy will hope that more forceful pressure — again including the suspension of economic as well as military aid — can still save the situation.

EDITORIAL

Bolivians stay away from work after coup

By Mary Helen Spooner
In Santiago

BOLIVIA's administrative capital of La Paz remained semi-paralysed yesterday, despite exhortations by the newly-installed military government that people should return to work.

Less than half of the city's stores and offices opened on Monday, the first official working day following the military takeover last Tuesday. The armed forces had declared the previous days official holidays.

Gen Augusto Calderon, the new regime's Labour Minister warned that Bolivian employees who failed to show up for work yesterday would face immediate dismissal. He also issued a proclamation declaring Bolivian labour unions "in recess."

Reports from La Paz said Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, the junta's leader, had travelled to Cochabamba, the country's second largest city, to meet peasant leaders in an effort to persuade them to abandon their strike in protest at the new government. Nevertheless, Bolivian peasants were reportedly blocking roads and erecting barricades against military troops in the countryside.

In La Paz, troops reportedly fired into a group of demonstrators, but there were no reliable estimates of those dead or injured. The military is said to have taken control of all the mining areas, where miners had mounted an armed resistance effort in the South.

Monsignor Jorge Manrique, Archbishop of La Paz, condemned the military takeover and charged that many Bolivians, including priests and nuns, had been arrested and jailed. In a statement read from the pulpits of Bolivian Catholic churches on Sunday, Monsignor Manrique said that Catholic radio stations had been violently raided by military authorities, and urged Bolivians to pray for a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

Bolivian Strike Losing Punch In Capital City

LA PAZ, Bolivia — (AP) — A general strike called to oppose Bolivia's new military regime collapsed Tuesday in central La Paz, but many businesses stayed closed in outlying neighborhoods.

Miners in the south claimed to be resisting an army force sent to subdue them.

The military junta, led by army Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, rejected U.S. government appeals for a return to civilian democracy, issuing a Foreign Ministry statement calling Washington's opposition to the coup "an unacceptable intervention in our internal affairs."

IT SAID the takeover last Thursday was necessary because Bolivians "are tired of the Communist infiltration and threats to destroy the country."

The United States has denounced the ouster of the civilian government, recalled its ambassador as a sign of displeasure and suspended military aid to Bolivia.

The unionized miners said in short-wave radio broadcasts monitored in La Paz that 5,000 peasants were gathering near the Siglo Veinte mine, 150 miles south of here, "and are organizing with miners into an effective army."

The miners' broadcasts also reported clashes between armed miners and soldiers, and claimed the army ambushed a Red Cross vehicle near Vencia, about 150 miles southwest of La Paz. There was no confirmation of the reports.

The military toppled the interim

government of civilian President Lydia Gueller last week in order to head off the expected election of her leftist successor, Hernan Siles Zuazo, by Congress.

SOON AFTER the coup, labor leaders called a general strike to protest the takeover. The strike initially proved effective, but by Thursday most businesses were open in downtown La Paz, and buses and taxis were operating.

But one knowledgeable Bolivian businessman, who asked not to be identified, reported that some large factories remained closed. Reporters visiting districts outside the center of the city found many businesses shut down.

Gunfire broke out at the Banco del Estado, across the street from the U.S. Embassy, but soldiers chased away those involved and it was unclear whether anyone was injured or what caused the incident. The bank was closed afterward.

Government-controlled television broadcast an interview with labor leader Juan Lechin Oquendo in which he urged an end to the strike and cooperation with the new government.

Lechin, who ran the powerful Bolivian Workers Central and had vehemently warned against a military coup, disappeared shortly after last week's takeover.

He first surfaced in a radio broadcast and later appeared in the televised interview, along with the new interior minister, Col. Luis Arce Gomez.

Bolivia's Powerful Unions Call Strike, Demand Return of Ousted President

LA PAZ, Bolivia — (UPI) — The labor unions that helped topple Bolivia's previous military regime challenged its new one Monday with a nationwide general strike and a demand that ousted president Lidia Gueiler be reinstated.

But armed resistance to the new military government appeared to falter in the mining districts, where government troops closed in on the nation's largest tin mine at Siglo Veinte, 155 miles southeast of La Paz.

A clandestine radio station manned by mine workers reported Monday that government troops were 1½ miles outside Siglo Veinte, the last pocket of armed resistance to the military regime.

THE STATE television reported late Sunday that several thousand army troops had quelled resistance by miners in southeastern Bolivia and assumed control of the Huacuni and Telamayu mines, 150 miles southeast of La Paz.

The state television also denied opposition reports that 200 Bolivians were executed by firing squads in La Paz. Diplomatic sources said that at least 400 Bol-

Travel Warning Issued

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The State Department disclosed Monday it has put into force a "travel advisory" requesting U.S. citizens to avoid traveling to Bolivia.

Spokesman John Trattner said that although the military leaders who ousted civilian President Lidia Gueiler last Friday "seem to be in control," the "resistance continues."

Trattner said that a U.S. citizen had been wounded in an earlier shootout, but is recovering at a

hospital in La Paz. The person's name was not revealed and Trattner did not give details of the incident. He said the department is not aware of any other U.S. casualties.

The United States recalled its ambassador to Bolivia as a sign of displeasure over the breakdown of Bolivia's constitutional order, and immediately started consultation with other Latin American nations on how to cope with the new situation.

vians have been detained.

In La Paz, heavy gunfire and explosions rang through the capital Sunday night and in the morning the streets, nearly empty of civilians, were patrolled by troops and tanks.

Troops also occupied the headquarters of the Worker's Confederation, the 500,000-member labor organization that called the general strike.

BUT SHORTLY before the troops arrived, the confederation's leaders

went underground and it was not immediately possible to determine how many workers obeyed the strike call.

The Worker's Confederation, which helped to bring down Bolivia's previous military regime by paralyzing the economy and refusing to negotiate with military authorities, said the general strike will last until the government of Gueiler is restored.

Labor Minister Augusto Calderon moved to thwart the strike, announcing late Sunday that public

employees who did not show up for work on Monday would be fired today.

At the same time, West Germany and the Socialist International joined in the condemnation of the coup that brought a three-man military junta headed by right-wing General Luis Garcia Meza to power last Thursday.

THE WEST GERMAN government condemned the coup, but said it would wait to see what the new regime does before possibly severing aid to Bolivia.

The Socialist International called coup leaders "irresponsible military officers" acting "in defiance of the clearly expressed will of the Bolivian people."

It called for support for Hernan Siles Zuazo, the candidate of the Popular Democratic Union who was the frontrunner in last month's general elections.

Siles Zuazo, now in hiding, failed to win the necessary votes to claim the presidency and Congress was to select the new president in August.

Gueiler is in asylum at the Vatican ambassador's residence, diplomatic sources said.

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Bolivian Workers Report Clash With Junta Troops

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 20 (AP)—Soldiers of the new military junta reportedly clashed today with workers in the mining district of Santa Ana, about 40 miles southeast of La Paz. Radio reports said there were "many casualties."

The Democratic Solidarity Radio Network—an anti-junta network formed by five union-controlled radio stations after the military seized control Thursday—reported the casualties and said the workers "resisted the advance" of the troops.

The radio network also "warned fellow workers to be ready to defend themselves" against the military, which overthrew the civilian government of interim president Lidia Gueller.

Gueller was permitted to go to the La Paz home of the papal nuncio—the pope's representative here—and reportedly was preparing to leave for Chile, where many Bolivian politicians have lived in exile.

The anti-junta broadcast gave no details of the fighting.

"All we know is that there has been a lot of workers' blood shed," the broadcast said.

The mining districts are the center of the strongest resistance to the coup. Santa Ana is an important zinc-mining district. Earlier reports said about 5,000 armed miners, mostly Indians, blocked roads with trucks and dynamite charges.

Col. Luis Arce Gomez, the interior minister in the new Cabinet of 17 military officers, said Socialist Party leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz was "killed during the fighting" Thursday. His wife gave a statement to reporters saying he was "executed" and authorities had refused her demand that the body be turned over to his family.

There was sporadic gunfire in La Paz early today but military authorities refused to say if there were any casualties.

State-run television reported three "foreigners" were killed in fighting during the coup but did not identify them or give any details.

The military, led by Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, staged the coup after it became apparent the Bolivian Congress would pick left wing former president Hernan Siles Zuzo as president. Siles led the field in a general election on June 29. He and several other politicians reportedly have been in hiding since the military takeover.

The United States has protested the takeover and recalled its ambassador.

Reuter added from La Paz:

A source close to Gueller told foreign correspondents she "needed to renounce her resignation, made known in a letter she read on television a few hours after the presidential palace was seized by paramilitary groups.

Gueller was waiting for "the right moment to disclose details on the way she was forced to resign," the source said.

Siles urged Bolivians to join the resistance. From hiding, he said in a statement: "This national destruction government has launched repressive repression against all civilian, political and union leaders as a first step to open an immense graveyard in the heart of South America."

The Roman Catholic Church has started contacts with the military rulers to secure the release of hundreds of union leaders, politicians, journalists and priests abducted by plainclothes gunmen Thursday.

The gunmen raided the headquarters of the powerful Bolivian Workers' Confederation, and first reports said its leader, Juan Lechin Oquendo, had

been snatched along with about 30 union and political leaders.

A communique broadcast by the state radio said a cache of Soviet arms had been uncovered yesterday in a security forces raid. The radio said "international mercenaries" were operating in Bolivia with order to "cause disturbances under communist slogans."

The archbishop of La Paz, Jorge Manrique, said, "Those responsible for the present situation should immediately release all detainees and repair the damage caused by civilian elements during raids on newspapers and radio stations." He also condemned the use of ambulances "in non-humanitarian military missions carried out by plainclothesmen."

EDITORIAL

Bolivia's Coup a Challenge to U.S.

THE MILITARY in Bolivia has crushed another struggling, nascent experiment in democracy. The coup is tragic. The United States should employ all of its considerable diplomatic leverage to try to persuade the Bolivian generals to pull back.

There is a temptation to make light of all this as "just another coup." After all, this is the 153th change in government Bolivia has endured in the 155 years since it won independence in 1825.

But the coup is no joke. It is tragic. This one threatens to be even bloodier than usual.

The immediate cause of this latest military takeover was the expected election as president of Hernan Siles Zuazo. Mr. Siles Zuazo, an ex-president, won a plurality in elections June 29 and was favored to be the choice of the Bolivian Congress when it named the new president on Aug. 4.

Mr. Siles Zuazo heads a leftist coalition called the Popular Democratic Union, which includes the local, pro-Soviet Communist Party. The military evidently found the prospect of a democratically elected leftist government unacceptable.

The coup is doubly tragic because it will lend credence to Marxist subversives around the world, especially elsewhere in troubled Latin America. One of the basic tenets of Marxism holds that capitalist democracies tolerate democratic institutions such as representative assemblies and popular elections only so long as rightist elites control them. If leftist movements threaten to win power through democratic means, the Marxists argue, then the rightists abandon democracy and retain power through force.

The Bolivian coup provides yet another ugly confirmation that this Marxist argument is too often sadly true.

But perhaps it is not too late for the United States to salvage democracy in Bolivia. The last time the Bolivian military pulled a coup, last November, the junta fell within weeks largely because the United States refused to recognize or aid the regime.

The Carter Administration condemned this latest coup Friday, suspended all military assistance immediately, and announced it would make no new commitments for future economic aid for the time being.

Washington's clout counts in La Paz. The military reportedly delayed making this latest coup for weeks after the United States warned it would cut \$200 million in annual foreign aid if the military staged a coup.

The Carter Administration should marshal all the diplomatic support it can in an effort to force the Bolivian generals back to their barracks so that the Bolivian people can choose the government they want, democratically.

Mystery over ex-President as Bolivians resist junta

BY MARY HELEN SPOONER IN SANTIAGO

THE whereabouts of Bolivia's deposed President, Sra. Lidia Gueller, remained a mystery yesterday amid contradictory reports that she had been deported to Paraguay or had sought political asylum in the U.S. Embassy in La Paz, the Bolivian capital.

Sra. Gueller was last seen leaving the Presidential residence in La Paz on Saturday morning in military custody. Paraguayan officials have denied that she had arrived in the country. Other reports, also unconfirmed, indicated that Sra. Gueller had sought refuge in the U.S. Embassy or the Papal nunciature in La Paz.

Civilian resistance to the military coup, the 153th in Bolivia's history, continued in La Paz and other areas of the country yesterday. clandestine radio stations have begun

transmission urging Bolivians to "maintain a strict discipline."

The Bolivian Air Force has bombed at least one clandestine radio station in Colquiri, a town south of La Paz, killing one person and injuring another.

Reports from La Paz indicate that Sr. Marcelo Quiroga, the Socialist Party presidential candidate who came fourth in the June 29 election, and Sr. Simon Reyes, a leader of Bolivia's pro-Moscow Communist Party, have died of their injuries suffered when troops raided the Bolivian Workers' Central (COB) on Thursday.

Sr. Hernan Siles Zuazo, who won the election, who was also wounded during the military takeover, is alive and in hiding and broadcasting statements via underground radio stations in Bolivia.

Military Tightens Hold on Bolivia After Coup

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By Ray Bonner
Special to The Washington Post

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 19—Ousted President Lidia Gueller, who took asylum in the Vatican Embassy here following a coup by the armed forces Thursday, was expected to leave the country today as military leaders continued to tighten their grip on Bolivia's major cities and mining districts.

In a lengthy speech a few hours before being sworn in as president yesterday, Army commander Gen. Luis Garcia Meza forbade any labor union activities and declared, "There will be no electoral adventures in our country." His speech was laced with references to the military's "cosmic mission" to save the country.

Foreign observers, who stayed off the capital's nearly deserted streets as soldiers and well-armed paramilitary soldiers patrolled in armored vehicles, civilian trucks and ambulances, commented on the "efficiency" of the coup in which most potential union or political leaders of resistance were either killed, wounded or taken prisoner.

The archbishop of La Paz issued a

statement denouncing the military takeover and decried the "use of ambulances to help the military, not humanitarian purposes." He demanded the release of political and union leaders, as well as the "unknown number of religious leaders and priests who are being detained."

Among those being held are 25 Bolivian journalists, seized when the presidential palace was taken over, and Gueller and her Cabinet arrested Thursday. Sources said the journalists, including one from The Associated Press, have been taken to the military garrison.

The military government is making every effort to keep information from those inside and outside of the country. All radio stations, except for a few in the remote tin-mining areas, are controlled by the military. No newspapers are publishing.

The headquarters of the country's leading union federation, where one labor leader reportedly was killed and scores were arrested during the takeover, is surrounded by heavily armed troops.

There are traces of civilian resist-

ance, however. Remote mining districts with their own broadcasting systems continue to radio appeals for workers and peasants to resist.

On Thursday night, armed cadets from the military academy reportedly forced their way into the apartment of a U.S. official, Thomas Watson, shot him in the face and sacked the residence. Watson and his wife were held overnight and today he was reported to be in good condition.

Asked why the military is so interested in ruling this country, which has undergone nearly 200 changes of government in its 155 years of independence, a conservative businessman from the second largest city of Santa Cruz said with surprising candor, "power and money."

Ousted Bolivia Leader Is at Vatican Mission; Likely to Go Into Exile

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 19 (Reuters) — Lydia Gueller Tejada, who was ousted as Interim President Thursday by the armed forces, has taken asylum in the Vatican mission here and is expected to leave the country today, according to a member of her Government.

The former official, also at the Vatican mission, said that Miss Gueller entered the building yesterday after officially handing over the Government Palace to the new military junta.

Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, the army commander and a member of the three-man junta, was sworn in yesterday as President.

Miss Gueller, appointed Interim President last November after a short-lived coup, was accused by General Garcia Meza of causing misery with stern monetarist economic policies and of sharply increasing the foreign debt.

Junta Moved to Thwart Leftist

The junta, which calls itself a Government of National Reconstruction, assumed power to head off the expected election of former President Hernán Siles Zuazo, a leftist politician, to the presidency. Congress was given the task of choosing a chief of state after none of the three principal candidates received a majority in a presidential election last month.

Mr. Siles Zuazo, who won a plurality in the voting and had been considered the most likely to succeed Miss Gueller, went into hiding after the coup.

The armed forces consolidated their control in major cities but faced armed resistance in Andean districts dominated by the militant tin miners' union. The miners, supported by peasant groups, continued a general strike, blocking roads as part of a "popular resistance" movement launched by the National Council for the Defense of Democracy.

A network of radio stations controlled by the miners went off the air yesterday when troops entered the Huamán district, 250 miles south of La Paz. The stations resumed broadcasting today with calls for "organized and peaceful civilian resistance."

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U.S. Ambassador Recalled, Aid Cut In Bolivian Coup

By Karen DeYoung

Washington Post Foreign Service

The United States yesterday recalled its ambassador to Bolivia and cut off all military aid as the leader of a day-old military coup had himself sworn in as president of the South American nation.

The instant show of what a State Department spokesman called "our extreme disapproval of what has taken place in that country" was meant to demonstrate the Carter administration commitment to democratic change in the hemisphere and break the longstanding U.S. image of support for military dictatorships.

In Bolivia, where administration pressure helped overturn one coup last November and narrowly averted another by the armed forces in May, the U.S. government is now almost totally estranged from the military with which it was once closely allied.

Bolivian military figures last month were calling for expulsion of U. S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman for interference in Bolivia's internal affairs.

At least five persons were killed, a dozen wounded and an undetermined number arrested Thursday, when the military took over to prevent congress from electing a leftist president.

The congress had been scheduled to choose a new executive in early August because none of the candidates in elections last month won the required 50 percent of the vote. Front-runner Hernan Siles Zuazo, a leftist former president, was expected to be tapped by the legislature.

Asked if the United States had known about Thursday's coup plans in advance, spokesman J. Trattner said, "We had been informed . . . And we have made our position clear to the military on many occasions."

Bolivia's ambassador to the United States, Roberto Arce, resigned in pro-

test over the coup, although he was unable to transmit his resignation to the self-declared new Government of National Reconstruction, composed of the heads of the three uniformed military services, because telephone and telex communication with the landlocked South American country had been closed down.

Meanwhile, according to news agency reports from La Paz, the capital, the military consolidated its grip on power and launched a series of operations against armed workers challenging its control. Troops and tanks were sent to the country's southern tin-mining region to end labor resistance to the coup, military reports said.

Some 5,000 unionized miners, mostly Indians, took up arms and barricaded mountain roads leading to the tin mines, according to broadcasts by radio stations controlled by the miners' union and monitored by the Associated Press. The mines, which provide the bulk of Bolivia's income, are two to three miles high in the Andes in an area 100 to 200 miles south of La Paz.

"We are going to resist the coup until the ultimate consequences," one broadcast said. Labor and civic resistance to a coup last November, in which more than 200 were killed, helped bring about a military retreat after 16 days. This time, informed observers feared that prolonged civil war between civilians and the military might break out.

The streets of La Paz were reported calm yesterday, however, after a night of sporadic gunfire. Martial law was declared in effect nationwide, and the military decreed yesterday a public holiday to offset the effects of a nationwide strike called by labor groups.

At mid-afternoon, army commander Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, a member of the new three-man junta, signed a decree designating himself president, and was sworn in by Gen. Armando Reyes Villa, commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The other two junta members are air force commander Gen. Waldo Bernal and navy commander Rear Adm. Ramiro Terrazas.

The ceremony came just hours after former interim president Lidia Gueiler, her voice cracking with emotion, officially resigned in a speech broadcast over the armed forces radio.

Gueiler and her cabinet were seized Thursday during a paramilitary attack on the government palace. Her whereabouts yesterday were not known, al-

though there were rumors in La Paz that she had been flown to another country.

As head of the Bolivian senate last fall, Gueiler had taken over the presidency following a series of power changes that included two coups, and promised to hold elections this summer. Throughout her administration, she was pressured by the military to postpone the vote and to give more power to the armed forces, which charged that a leftist conspiracy was trying to take over the country.

In his statement yesterday, State Department spokesman Trattner said that the United States would hold consultations on Bolivia "with other countries in the region and the Organization of American States." He said the United States had had "no communications" with the Bolivian armed forces, which had been scheduled to receive \$2 million in U.S. military aid, since the coup.

Trattner said the United States was not breaking relations with Bolivia, but that Weissman was being recalled "for consultations" for an unspecified period of time.

Other State Department sources also said that a private American citizen, whom they declined to identify, had been shot during the takeover and was receiving treatment in a La Paz hospital, where he was being assisted by U.S. consular personnel.

The sources said that while there had been no attacks against the U.S. Embassy, the embassy commissary was sacked by the military Thursday night, and that a sizable quantity of food had been carried away in an army truck.

Bolivian Troops Act to Quell Miners' Resistance to Coup

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 18 (UPI) — Bolivian troops moved into southern mining towns today to crush the remaining resistance to the military coup launched yesterday. The army commander, Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, took the oath of office as President.

The swearing-in ceremony was the first official act of the three-man military junta, which called itself the Government of National Reconstruction, and came just hours after Lydia Gueiler Tejeda, her voice choked with emotion, went on radio to surrender formally her power as Interim President.

Miss Gueiler, appointed chief of state last November after a short-lived military coup, was reported under house arrest at the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of La Paz.

The United States expressed "extreme disapproval" of the coup, which was aimed at preventing the Bolivian Congress from electing a leftist as president.

U.S. Recalls Ambassador

The State Department recalled Ambassador Marvin Weissman, suspended military assistance and said a cutoff in economic aid was under consideration.

General Garcia Meza, a frequent critic of Miss Gueiler in the months before the coup, signed a decree designating himself President. Also signing the document were the two other members of the junta — the air force commander, Gen. Waldo Bernal, and the navy commander, Rear Adm. Ramiro Ferreras.

General Garcia Meza was sworn in at the Miraflores barracks, seat of the Bolivian military staff, by Gen. Armando Reyes Villa, Commander in Chief of the armed forces. Meanwhile, tanks patrolled the streets of the capital and troops took up positions on roofs.

Radio reports said soldiers loyal to the junta moved into mining towns 200 miles southeast of La Paz to put down resistance from powerful unions urging a general strike to protest the overthrow of civilian government.

At least five people were killed and a dozen wounded yesterday during the uprising. Witnesses said the soldiers removed the dead and wounded from La Paz hospitals and took them to army General Staff headquarters.

Martial law was in effect around the country. The newspapers, seized by troops, did not publish today. Radio stations resumed broadcasting under military control.

Air Force jet fighters swooped low over the capital in the morning in a show of support for the rebellion.

In a communiqué the junta said that it took power because of "economic deterioration," subversion by leftist groups, corruption, electoral fraud and general disorder. It imposed a curfew and declared today a national holiday.

The holiday coincided with a general strike of indefinite duration called by the

National Committee in Defense of Democracy to oppose the takeover.

Among the several dozen people arrested were Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, the Socialist Party's presidential candidate in last month's election; Oscar Eid, leader of the Revolutionary Leftist Movement, several Cabinet ministers and about 20 journalists.

Political sources said Hernán Siles Zuazo, the leftist politician who won the



Gen. Luis Garcia Meza

most votes in the June 29 presidential election, was in hiding.

Congress, which had been scheduled to convene on Aug. 4, was given the task of choosing a president when Mr. Siles Zuazo failed to gain a majority in the voting last month. As the front-runner, Mr. Siles was generally expected to win the congressional vote.

U.S. Expresses 'Disapproval'

WASHINGTON, July 18 (Reuters) — The State Department said today that the recall of Ambassador Marvin Weissman from Bolivia for consultations did not mean a break in diplomatic relations.

Saying the United States wanted to register "extreme disapproval" of the Bolivian events, John Trattner, the department spokesman, said Washington was reviewing whether Bolivia would be allowed to receive the \$115 million in economic aid authorized in previous years.

The United States suspended \$8 million in military aid — \$6 million in unused military sales credits and \$2 million in planned credits.

MILITARY CHIEFS SEIZE POWER IN BOLIVIA; CIVILIANS DETAINED

WVP

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By Ray Bonner

Special to The Washington Post

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 17—Commanders of the Bolivian armed forces seized power today to thwart the impending election of a constitutional left-wing government. They declared that President Lidia Gueiler, who was detained earlier in the day, had resigned.

Shots rang out sporadically in the streets of the 12,000-foot-high capital, which was thick with troops armed for combat.

An Army radio station, broadcasting in the name of the Army, Air Force and Navy commanders, declared invalid the recent first-round elections, won by leftist ex-president Hernan Siles Zuazo. It said the Congress that was to elect him formally next month was "unconstitutional."

At least one Communist Party member and a labor leader were reported dead, several leftists arrested and the whereabouts of many other Bolivians—including Gueiler—unknown.

Up to 20 Bolivian journalists were under detention.

In Washington, the State Department said it "deplores the reported coup attempt in Bolivia and the accompanying violence." It announced cutoff of all security aid and refusal to consider further economic aid "pending clarification."

The U.S. government has supported the efforts of this coup-prone, landlocked country of 5 million people to break out of the pattern of right-wing military rule that has dominated lower South America for most of this decade.

According to initial reports, Gueiler and her Cabinet were taken prisoner after armed forces in civilian dress took over the Quemado Palace. The name means "burned palace," coming from one of the 155 previous coups since independence from Spain in 1825.

Later, an unidentified receptionist at the presidential residence said Gueiler, 51, was "resting" there and an unconfirmed report said she would be allowed to take refuge in an embassy.

Other reports said troops had ringed Latin American embassies to prevent opponents of the military from seeking asylum. A night curfew was in effect throughout the country.

The charismatic leader of the Bolivia's tin miners, Juan Lechin Oquendo, was said to have been taken prisoner by the rightist paramilitary forces that cooperated closely with the military.

While forces in civilian garb infiltrated action here, Army regiments in the eastern cities of Trinidad and

Santa Cruz seized government buildings and called for the overall takeover.

Communist member of Congress Simon Reyes was reported killed in one of several assaults laid to right-wing gunmen. Reports were difficult to confirm because of major efforts by troops to prevent circulation of news on the day's events.

"This bunch isn't going to make the same mistake that Natusch did," said a diplomat, recalling the abortive right-wing coup by Army Col. Alberto Natusch Burch in November. "They're going to make sure that the outside world doesn't know what these fascists are doing."

While troops concentrated around the downtown university, a center of leftist opposition, there were ample calls for resistance. Siles reportedly made such a call clandestinely.

The junta of Army Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, Air Force Gen. Waldo Bernal and Adm. Oscar Terrazas said "terrorism will be drastically repressed." Bolivia's Navy consists of patrol boats on Lake Titicaca.

"We're going to resist the coup to the ultimate consequences," declared the mineworker organizations in cities 150 and 200 miles from La Paz. "Never are we going to work for these exploiters," one broadcast said.

Bolivia's tin miners defeated the military in Bolivia's 1952 revolution that substantially altered the political, economic and social structure of the country, lifting the Indian majority from peonage. Last November even after the general strike was lifted, the tin miners refused to work until Natusch left the palace.

The unions again, today called for a general strike and civilians were building barricades.

Uniformed soldiers entered at least one foreign news bureau, seized stories that were being filed on the insurrection and ordered all journalists to leave. The journalists' communications outside the country were reportedly cut off.

[Siles' vice presidential candidate, Jaime Paz, issued a statement in Washington, where he is a visitor, calling on "the Bolivian people, labor unions, peasants and the middle class . . . to resist by all means the intent of the restoration of the dictatorship, and engage in active struggle for democracy and freedom"]

The rightist insurrection follows a two-year period of political upheaval—including two coups, a 16-day bloody military siege and six presidents—at has been extreme even in the context of Bolivia's turbulent history. The elections held in 1978 were the

first in almost 15 years, the Interim had seen a succession of military leaders (including six uniformed men successively occupying the presidential seat during one 24-hour period) and concluded with seven years of relative stability imposed by rightist Gen. Hugo Banzer.

Throughout the last two years, the United States has played a significant role in prodding Bolivians toward democracy. The Carter administration has made Bolivia one of the largest recipients of economic assistance in Latin America, with nearly \$200 million scheduled for 1980.

U.S. relations with the military have been severely strained since last year, following an earlier election in which no candidate won an absolute majority and a civilian president was selected by the Congress. That president, Walter Guevara Arce, was overthrown by Col. Natusch.

Natusch lasted 16 days, during which the United States reportedly threatened to cut off all aid and union and student organizations organized strong resistance in the streets and a paralyzing general strike. Congress then appointed Gueiler as interim president, the first woman to hold the office in Bolivia and the second in a Latin America. She was to govern until her successor was inaugurated Aug. 6.

The military exerted strong pressure on Gueiler throughout the past seven months, circumventing her policies and forcing the appointment of a hardliner to replace her own choice of a moderate to head the Army.

Before the July 29 elections, the military warned that neither of the leading candidates, Siles or ex-president Victor Paz Estenssoro, was acceptable to the armed forces. An earlier coup attempt was averted in late May, reportedly following strong U.S. pressure, and State Department spokesmen at that time warned that the United States supported the "continuation of the democratization process in Bolivia."

Those statements to angered the military, which accused the United States of interference in the internal affairs of the country, that it gave U.S. Ambassador Marvin Weissman 72 hours to leave the country and called on Gueiler to declare him persona non grata.

Gueiler ignored the demands and appeared to have come to an accommodation with the military. Last weekend, however, the government announced official vote tabulations that showed Siles with a substantial margin.

Weissman is now in La Paz.

Nervous creditors and military look on

DEMOCRACY, AS Sr Lidia Guijeler, Bolivia's interim President, remarked last month, sometimes carries a very high price. The country, which has just made its third attempt in two years to elect a civilian president, is the poorest in South America. Any future economic improvement for Bolivia's 5m people seems inextricably linked to stable government.

Until recently, that stability has been almost synonymous with military rule. Bolivians are now watching nervously to see whether Sr Hernan Siles Zuazo, the left-wing former President who emerged as frontrunner from the June 22 election, will be allowed to take office. Because he did not capture a majority of the vote, the Bolivian Congress must decide the election, though Sr Siles' chances have been helped by the withdrawal yesterday of the candidate who came second. But the military has been making threats. The country's foreign creditors are also watching the result with less compassion, but no less concern, interest.

Foreign debt reached \$3.7bn last year. The bulk of this was concentrated during the seven-year regime of Gen Hugo Banzer from 1971-78. This year debt obligations should reach \$4.2bn, which will absorb at least 40 per cent of Bolivia's export earnings.

During the last quarter of this year, \$294.4m of the debt came due, while money coming into the country, including export earnings and a \$10m loan from the International Monetary Fund, totalled only \$274.2m. During this period, Bolivia's international reserves dwindled from \$170m to \$50m according to an IMF report.



Sr Hernan Siles Zuazo

Bolivian officials are trying to renegotiate the country's external debt, but most banks and lending institutions seem to be awaiting the outcome of the elections. A few days before the voting, the Finance Ministry announced it would explain new developments in re-scheduling Bolivia's debt. But reporters were treated to a list of new soft development loans awarded by the Inter-American Development Bank totalling \$63.5m.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1979 — the last year for which figures are available — was a mere \$2.7bn. Since then, production has declined in several key areas and will undoubtedly decline further in the face of political unrest. Exports of tin and other minerals by Comibol, the state mining corporation, and small and medium-size mining companies decreased in volume by one third or more during the first



quarter of 1980. Agricultural production has been impaired by poor weather and the Bolivian Cereal Growers Association recently announced that their losses were so extensive that no exports would take place this year.

Sr Siles has stated that, despite his left-wing political alliances, his government should still be able to attract enough foreign loans and credits to keep the country afloat.

"We are going to have an honest government, and I believe that it is in the interests of banks and international organisation to lend to honest governments," he said recently. "We will have a government in which there can be human error, but not hands dipping into the Treasury to take money from a poor and backward country such as ours." A Siles government would be likely to apply some austerity measures to the Bolivian economy,

judging from Sr Siles' past performance. After taking office in 1980, he followed the advice of the IMF that government subsidies in many areas could not continue if financial stabilisation were to be achieved. Among the political risks taken by Sr Siles was a freeze on wages and salaries and the abandonment of government subsidised miners' commissaries. These set off a storm of protest and cost him support from the groups which had brought him to power.

At one point, President Siles even began a hunger strike to force Bolivia's militant tin miners to accept these economic policies.

In other areas of the economy, Sr Siles has said he will not de-nationalise any of the state-controlled industries, which account for 70 per cent of Bolivia's production.

The inefficiencies of Bolivia's state-owned enterprises, according to Sr Siles, have been due to the corruption of past governments rather than structural problems. Reforms will take place in those state enterprises which "had been run like the personal fiefdoms of corrupt officials," he said.

But whatever Sr Siles' intentions for the Bolivian economy are, the question now is whether he will be permitted to take office at all. When the newly-elected members of Congress convene next month, they will attempt electing a president from between Sr Siles and the right-wing Gen Banzer, now that Sr Victor Paz Estenssoro, a former President, has withdrawn.

Sr Siles' Popular Democratic United (UDP) coalition, which according to some estimates won as much as 40 per cent of the vote, may not automatically receive congressional

support from Bolivia's Socialist Party, led by Sr Marcelo Quiroga, which won about 11 per cent of the vote.

A few days after the election Sr Quiroga announced that he would not necessarily give his votes to Sr Siles in Congress. Failure to do so could make the congressional election more difficult and intervention by Bolivia's armed forces more likely.

The military, led by the army Commander, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, seems to regard Sr Siles as a direct threat to its existence, despite the candidate's repeated assurances that he enjoys the backing of younger, more progressive officers.

But if the military intervenes, either before or after Congress meets, the civilian reaction is likely to be swift and massive. Last November, an obscure army officer Col Albert Natusch Busch seized control of the government for 15 days. Over 200 people were killed in popular protests. The militant Bolivia Workers Central (COB) called a general strike and will undoubtedly do the same in the face of another military coup.

A new military intervention is likely to be far bloodier and more paralysing than the Natusch coup. There are rumours even of plans for a massacre of the left on the model of the Chilean coup in 1977.

But Bolivia's soldiers are not as well organised as their Chilean counterparts. Bolivia is more likely to resemble El Salvador, where a seemingly endless battle between the military and civilians is taking place. Ironically, a Siles-led government would not be able to move very far to the Left because of the severe financial constraints.

Bolivian Candidate To Contact Military About Presidency

World Wire Services

BUENOS AIRES — Hernan Siles Zuazo, the frontrunner and likely winner in the still pending Bolivian presidential elections, is confident that he can reach an understanding with "progressive sectors" of the armed forces in his unstable nation.

"We will explain to them what we propose to do in terms of national pacification and vigilance for democracy," he said in an interview published Saturday in the Buenos Aires newspaper Clarin. "There are progressive sectors in the armed forces and several of their leaders have turned to the left."

Siles said he was confident that he would be able to take office Aug. 6 in a government that "will represent the aspirations of the majority." Bolivia, which has had six governments in the last two years, has been rife with rumors of a military coup for the past six months.

Returns from the June 29 elections are still being tallied, but Siles, a leftist and one of 13 candidates, has remained solidly in front with around 35 per cent of the popular vote.

NYT

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Final Bolivian Vote Tally Gives Leftist 38 Percent

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 11 (Reuters) — Hernán Siles Zuazo will be 22 votes short of election when Congress meets on Aug. 3 to choose a new President, according to official election returns.

A spokesman for the national electoral court said the final figures for the June 29 election were as follows: Mr. Siles Zuazo, leader of the leftist Popular Democratic Unity Party, won 38.74 percent of the popular vote; Victor Paz Estenssoro of the centrist Nationalist Revolutionary Movement won 20.14 percent and Gen. Hugo Banzer Suarez of the rightist Democratic Nationalist Alliance won 16.82 percent.

Since no one won a majority, Congress will choose the President. Mr. Siles Zuazo's party has 57 seats in the 157-member chamber, 22 short of a majority.

WP

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LEFTIST VICTORY EXPECTED IN BOLIVIA

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Left-wing presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo appeared to be assured of victory following the decision of second place Victor Paz Estenssoro to drop out of the race.

"To block Dr. Siles Zuazo . . . from assuming control of the government would be against the democratic process of the country and against the people who want a stable, constitutional government," said Paz on Wednesday.

With more than 50 percent of the votes in last month's election tallied, Siles leads Paz 497,933 to 263,112. Rightist Hugo Banzer ran a distant third in a race that included other minor candidates. Since Siles lacks a majority, the final choice goes to the newly elected Congress. With Paz dropping out, Siles appears sure of the 79 votes needed in the 157 seat legislature.

Siles is a former president, as are the other two main candidates. He is opposed by much of the military that has controlled the country for a decade.

Profits Are Habit-Forming

By WARREN HOGE

Special to The New York Times

CHULUMANI, Bolivia, June 23 — The neatly ridged and rowed patches of vegetation, etched into the flanks of virtually every mountain in this high-altitude region of Bolivia, look like game boards from a distance. Recently, they have been producing lots of winners.

The steeply terraced fields yield coca leaves, and the leaves yield cocaine, the price of which, because of soaring worldwide demand, has increased threefold and more in the last five years.

These fields are the leading source of cocaine, and the winners are the Bolivians who, however illegally, are getting rich trying to satisfy the demand from abroad.

"There are at least 50 new millionaires in Bolivia because of cocaine, and some are in the \$30-million-plus range," said a rancher in Santa Cruz, Bolivia's second largest city and the drug dealing capital of the country. "This is a place that didn't have paved streets in the central square in 1957. From 1955 to 1975 it grew off of oil and civic spirit. But since 1975 it's been 100 percent cocaine revenue."

The Poor Are the Losers

Montero, a town 30 miles north of Santa Cruz with a disproportionate number of shiny new Alfa-Romeos in its streets, is called the "white city" because of all the pearl-colored powder that passes through it.

Crouched on a slatted wooden stand in one of La Paz's hilly market streets next to an upended 35-pound bale of coca leaves sat one of the people who is not doing so well in the coca leaf business.

The woman, an Aymara Indian wearing a caramel-colored bowler hat and a black shawl pinned across her chest to ward off the Andean winter chill, periodically reached into the tightly packed given swirl of leaves, filled a small cellophane bag, weighed it on a hand-held scale and placed it on the rack before her.

"The police come around and ask us why we have one pound more than we should have," she complained. "We ask them why they don't get the big capitalists who are taking truckloads and selling it to traffickers. It takes us two weeks to sell this, and we don't make any money anymore."

She deals legally, the millionaires illegally. She is catering to a custom nearly 5,000 years old. The millionaires are meeting a market that has existed for barely a quarter of a century.

Farmers Turn to Coca

It is not against the law in Bolivia to grow coca on properly registered land and to sell it for the variety of uses that Andean Indians have been putting it to for millenniums. The registration program begun nine years ago was to have

stabilized production at a level consonant with the plant's traditional role in the culture, but the demand abroad has prompted planters to expand their fields and growers of other produce to turn to coca. So many Bolivian farmers are making the switch that the country could soon face a problem of providing essential foods for its already undernourished people.

Many Indians and mestizo — Indians make up 75 percent of Bolivia's population and mestizos 20 percent — carry wads of coca leaves in their mouths through working hours as a vitamin source, an energizer and an appetite suppressor. Bolivian miners often receive coca with their pay, and sugar workers, concerned that their sources had dried up because of diversion to narcotics, threatened last week to strike unless their employers supplied them with one pound a week.

Cosme Huanca, a 30-year-old Aymara who has spent his life picking coca, explained why he liked to chew it as he moved down the furrowed rows stripping bushes and stuffing the leaves into a sack he carried around his waist. "You don't weaken," he said as he flashed a soty smile between blackened lips.

Nearby, an Aymara woman lamented the boom because, she said, it had brought with it the threat of Government suppression. "Foreigners came here to make cocaine, and we didn't like that. Now Bolivians have learned to make it too. If coca gets taken away from us, we will end up dead like those dry branches on that tree." She stood on ground so rocky that the individual ridges appeared to have been inlaid with stone and shale. "This land isn't good for anything else," she said.

Coca is also used legally in Bolivia for ceremonial occasions, religious offerings, a practice for wounds and a tea that new arrivals to La Paz are counseled to take to better withstand the effects of the 12,000-foot altitude.

Figures on cocaine traffic tend to be imprecise because of the clandestine nature of the business. Currently accepted estimates here put Bolivia's annual production of refined cocaine at 100 tons. The United States consumes from 60 to 120 tons of South American cocaine a year. In New York City, for example, a kilo of the drug, or 2.2 pounds, will cost up to \$30,000 wholesale, and can be diluted into enough portions to be worth \$250,000 on the retail market, according to figures compiled last year by the police there.

Canada consumes another 10 to 20 tons of South American cocaine a year, Europe from 10 to 30. In Bolivia the gain in

profits in selling coca leaves illegally rather than legally ranges from 40 to 100 percent.

The United States has eight narcotics agents in Bolivia. The American Embassy is also about to embark on a joint program with the Bolivian Government to persuade coca growers to diversify into crops more critical to the country's food needs. In return, lights, water, and sewage lines would be installed, garbage collection arranged and schools built.

Coca Growing 'Out of Hand'

The Bolivian Government has assigned a 400-man force to limiting the expansion of coca growing in the country, but one of its commanders conceded, "You can grow or buy whatever you want wherever you want and avoid our control."

"It's gotten completely out of hand," an American official said. "We know they are planting more and more coca and that it is for illegal uses outside the country. We just have to wait for a government that will really back a narcotics control program."

That could be a long time. On Sunday Bolivia holds its third national elections in as many years, and as foreign leaders and political organizations abroad have grown more reluctant to finance candidates in these inconclusive exercises, cocaine interests have filled the financing void. "I worry broadly that our next director of narcotics control could himself be a trafficker," the Bolivian officer said.

Bolivia generally exports an intermediate cocaine product called "base," a malodorous rough greenish yellow powder, from which refined cocaine is later precipitated and dried on filter paper stretched across banks of 100-watt bulbs. "Base" can be made relatively easily from coca leaves, kerosene, sulfuric and hydrochloric acids, bicarbonate of soda and a collection of broom closet implements such as buckets, tubes and jars. The so-called "kitchens" can be assembled and dismantled rapidly, and they have been found in moving vans, on boats, underground and in conventional office buildings.

The laboratories that make the finished product are usually in Colombia, a country with better access to high-quality industrial chemicals and easier routes to North American and European markets.

Measuring by the level of activity in Bolivia, they are going to stay busy. Mr. Huanca turned his head from one end of the valley to the other, surveying the carefully propped bistroes on each mountain face. "Every one of them is new," he said.

SJR

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... THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL ...

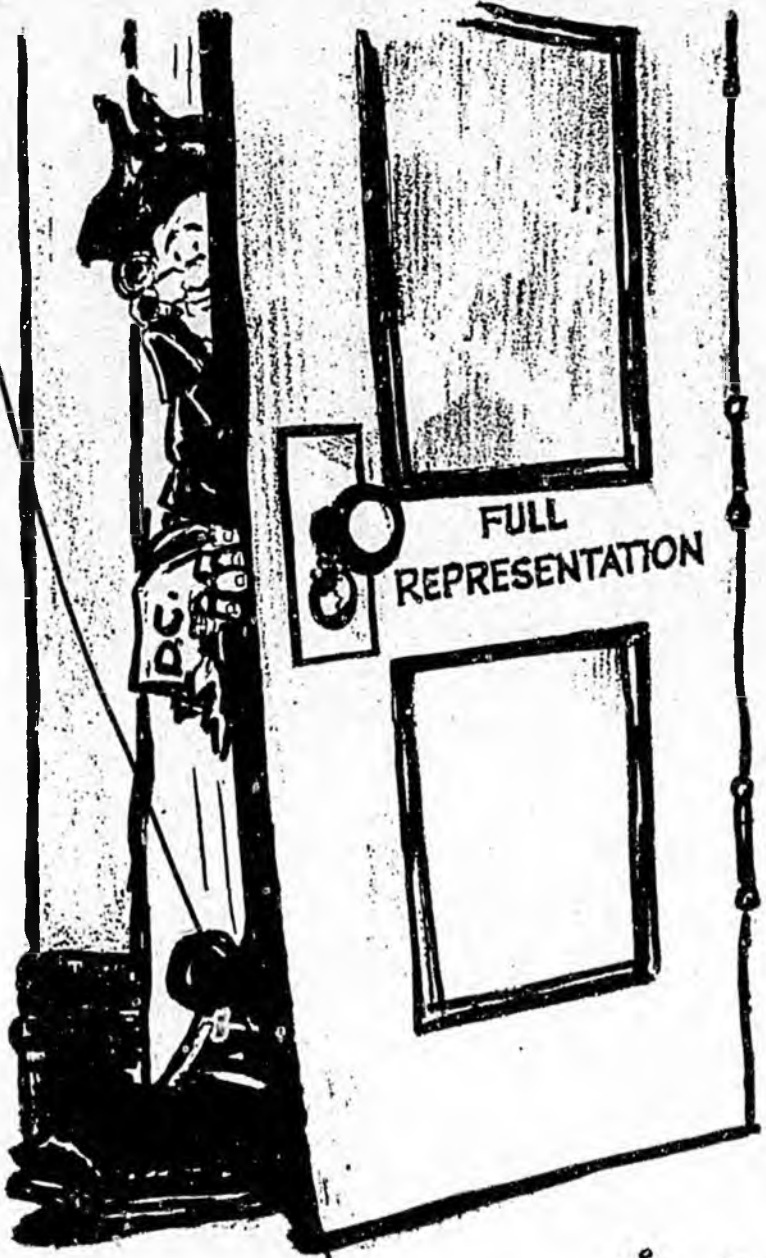
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“WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL” — Pledge of Allegiance

AFTER
200 YEARS,
END TAXATION
WITHOUT
REPRESENTATION
FOR THE DISTRICT
OF COLUMBIA

State legislatures are now being asked to confirm the action of Congress; to ratify an amendment to the Constitution giving equal representation to the "Last Colony", the nation's capital district. Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter all endorsed national representation for District residents and the amendment passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives by more than a two-thirds majority with strong bipartisan support.



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THE RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURE. Declaration of Independence

THE PROPOSED D.C. AMENDMENT
to the
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

"Section 1. For the purposes of representation in the Congress, election of the President and Vice President, and Article V of the Constitution, the District constituting the seat of government of the United States shall be treated as though it were a State.

"Section 2. The exercise of the rights and powers conferred under this article shall be by the people of the District constituting the seat of government, and as shall be provided by the Congress.

"Section 3. The twenty-third article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.*

"Section 4. This article shall be inoperative, unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission."

THE CASE FOR FULL VOTING REPRESENTATION
IN THE U. S. CONGRESS
FOR THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HISTORY

The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall exercise exclusive legislative authority over the seat of government.

When the Constitution was being debated in Philadelphia, there was no capital. But in 1783 Pennsylvania refused to call out the state militia to protect the Congress from a band of unruly discharged soldiers. With this sour taste of the past in mind, the new Congress planned that the national assembly should never again depend on a state government for vital services. It would be sole master of its permanent home. But the Founding Fathers had no intention of denying to the thousands of American citizens the right to the democratic representation which they themselves had just fought a revolution to win.

In 1790 the site of the capital was finally chosen, a large swampy piece of land along the Potomac River which was ceded to the federal government by acts of the Maryland and Virginia state legislatures. In 1800, there were about 14,000 people living in the area, too few to warrant a representative of their own. Most of them were temporary residents, living in the new city for the few months that the Congress was in session each year and returning to their home states to vote.

The District of Columbia has changed from a rural farming area into a national capital with over 635,000 people (1980 census). It now has more inhabitants than Alaska, Delaware, Vermont and Wyoming. Each of these states sends senators and representatives to the U.S. Congress; the District of Columbia none. In 1972 D.C. was granted one non-voting Delegate to the House of Representatives to speak, but not to vote, for almost three-quarters of a million Americans.

For the citizens of our nation's capital the struggle to end taxation without representation has never ended. Since Congress came to town in 1800 there have been organized efforts in the District to rectify this gross injustice and to give the residents the same democratic representation that all other Americans enjoy. In 1978 the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States voted by more than a two thirds majority to approve a constitutional amendment to provide full representation for these citizens. Now this amendment needs the approval of 38 state legislatures to bring the rights of democracy to those American citizens living in the federal district. The responsibilities and burdens of all citizens are already borne by those people.

WHAT THE AMENDMENT WILL DO

The proposed amendment does not alter the relationship between the federal government and the District of Columbia. It simply provides that District citizens will have votes in the actions of Congress, the election of the U.S. President and ratification of constitutional amendments equal to those of all other Americans. It does no damage to the constitutional provisions for a federal district and leaves the exclusive legislative authority over the District in the hands of Congress.

The U.S. is the only country in the free world that denies representation to the residents of its capital city, even in those designated as federal districts. Only one military regime denies such citizens equal representation -- Brazil -- and the Brazilian legislature is waiting for the 1980 census figures to determine if Brazil has a large enough resident population to be accorded representation. Rio de Janeiro, the former federal district, has been represented in their legislature for over 100 years.

D. C. RESIDENTS ARE HEAVILY TAXED

FEDERAL: There is a common misconception that the citizens of the District of Columbia have no vote and pay no taxes. The fact is that D.C. is one of the most heavily taxed localities in the country. According to Library of Congress research, the residents of D.C. paid \$1.8 billion in federal taxes in fiscal year 1979, more than in 10 states. On a per capita basis, D.C. residents paid \$2,684 or \$600 over the national average. This was more per capita than any state except Alaska. Thus, residents bear the responsibility of taxation without the right of representation.

LOCAL: With regard to local taxes, D.C. residents also pay among the highest in the nation. Comparing the District of Columbia per capita total local tax burden in 1979 with the total per capita state and local taxes in all states, the Bureau of the Census found that residents of only two states (Alaska and New York) paid more than D.C. residents. The D.C. average was \$13,16.07 compared with the national average of \$933.74.

THE FEDERAL PAYMENT: The annual federal payment to the District is not a device to free D.C. citizens from paying local taxes. It is an amount that the Congress thinks appropriately compensates for the federal tax-exempt presence in the District of Columbia. There is a great difference of opinion about how much that payment should be. The D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue estimates the total District revenue loss because of the federal presence for FY 1981 to be \$640.5 million. Congress currently authorizes \$300 million federal payment but the actual appropriation to date has always been less than this. For FY 1981, it is expected to be about \$296 million. This is not a gift. It represents partial payment of a federal obligation.

LIMITATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES: There are special responsibilities in relation to the federal government which place burdens on the local government. The D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue reports show the federal government owning 42.6% of the potentially taxable land area in D.C. and an additional 7.8% consisting of foreign holdings, national non-profit organizations headquarters, etc., which are tax-exempt in D.C. Thus 50.4% of the real estate in D.C. is tax-exempt because of the federal government's presence. Yet, police, fire, street maintenance and other services must be provided for all these places out of the District's resources.

Acts of Congress have placed severe limitations on revenue sources for the District including restrictions on the height of buildings, and a ban on taxation of income earned within the city by non-residents. Every state with an income tax has reciprocal agreements with other states enabling the collection of income taxes from those who live outside the state but earn their income within its borders. D.C. cannot tax the incomes of non-residents who make up 60% of those who work in the District, resulting in a \$323.7 million loss of revenue.

The U.S. Congress gave the citizens of the District of Columbia the right to elect their own Mayor and Council in 1973. Limited powers and legislative authority were delegated to the new government but budget control was not. That power is still maintained by the Congress.

* The 23rd Amendment allows D.C. residents to choose electors for President and Vice-President, but only as many as "the least populous state."

where representatives of every other jurisdiction in the country except the District of Columbia may have a voice in setting budget and revenue priorities for the Federal district.

"THE DISTRICT SHOULD BE REPRESENTED IN CONGRESS.
BUT..."

Many opponents of the proposed amendment accept the principle of D.C. representation in Congress but advocate alternatives to the amendment. But ...

....JUST AND EQUAL REPRESENTATION MEANS IN BOTH
HOUSES.

Our nation's legislature is composed of two houses. Besides having functions in common, such as enacting legislation, declaring war and conscripting soldiers, the Senate and the House of Representatives have separate functions. The House originates all revenue measures. The Senate ratifies all treaties, and advises and consents to the appointments of all cabinet members, ambassadors, federal judges, and local D.C. judges. Thus representation in one House and not the other would not provide equity for District residents.

Some have argued that the District should be granted representation in the House but not in the Senate because the Constitution says that "no state without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." However, a wide range of constitutional scholars testify before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights found no problem with Senate representation for the District of Columbia via a constitutional amendment. And Charles Alan Wright, Professor of Law at the University of Texas said:

The clear purpose of that clause was to ensure that the Great Compromise would not be undone; and that representation in the Senate would not be put on the basis of population. That purpose is not compromised by allowing the District to have two Senators any more than it is when a new state is admitted.

Two senators for the District would not impinge on the equal treatment of any state vis-a-vis the other states. There were 26 senators when the nation was founded. During the last 200 years, 37 states and 74 senators have been added without disturbing the fabric of government.

... NOT THROUGH ANOTHER STATE'S BALLOT BOXES

One of the most frequent arguments raised is that the District should be given back or retroceded, to Maryland and thus be represented by Maryland's congressional delegation. Proponents say retrocession could take either of two forms, full or partial retrocession. Full retrocession would mean that the District of Columbia would be divided into two parts: a federal enclave including key federal installations would be carved out while the rest including most of the residential property would become part of Maryland. With partial retrocession, the District of Columbia would remain the District of Columbia as it exists today, but its citizens would be allowed to vote for Maryland Senators and Representatives.

Inasmuch as state boundaries cannot be changed without "the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as the Congress" according to Article IV, Sec. 3 of the Constitution, full retrocession would need such consent. District citizens have shown no desire for this solution, representatives from Maryland have indicated they would oppose it, and the United States Congress has shown it is not receptive to the idea either. Furthermore, it is doubtful that the people of this country, who feel a proprietary interest in their nation's capital, would support a plan to put a large part of the present federal district under the control of any state.

Partial retrocession would require the same kind of consent as full retrocession. In addition, partial retrocession creates other problems. The Constitution says that senators and representatives shall be chosen by the people of the states in question. But District residents are not "people of Maryland." They are District people residing in and paying taxes to the District of Columbia. Furthermore, residents of the District could not vote in the

Maryland state elections and, therefore, would have no voice in setting election district lines or filling congressional vacancies. This would not be equal representation in Congress for the citizens of the District. Partial retrocession seems to create more problems than it solves.

.... NOT NECESSARILY BY BECOMING A STATE

Statehood has been proposed as an alternative to achieve D.C. representation in Congress. On November 4, 1980, an initiative to begin the statehood process was approved by the voters of the District. The favorable vote was fueled largely by the frustration of District voters at not having national representation and control over local affairs. Recent history has shown that statehood is a lengthy process, requiring over 40 years for Alaska and over 50 years for Hawaii. There is no reason to suppose that Congress would pass a statehood act for the District of Columbia any more speedily, especially since Congress would be giving up the budgetary authority and veto power over District legislation which it now exercises.

The idea of statehood has been used as a diversionary tactic by those opposed to the amendment in some state legislatures. However, at this time, there is no indication of wide support for statehood for D.C. in the nation as a whole. In 200 years the citizens of the states have developed a possessive attitude toward the District as the nation's capital. It is doubtful that many would accept shrinking the capital to a small federal enclave of monuments and federal installations as proposed by statehood proponents.

Under the proposed constitutional amendment the District of Columbia as the capital of the nation would still remain a geographically distinct entity as the Founding Fathers apparently intended. The amendment appears to be the most feasible method of achieving equal political rights for D.C. citizens in the foreseeable future.

THE DISTRICT IS ALREADY TREATED AS A STATE FOR MANY
PURPOSES

Some people have objected that the District is not a state and, therefore, not entitled to senatorial representation. The Constitution does not forbid representation for the District of Columbia, however. It is silent on this matter, and the District is often treated as though it were a state. All recent federal legislation which applies to states, including grant legislation, includes the phrase "for the purposes of this legislation the term 'state' shall include the District of Columbia."

There are parts of the Constitution itself which have been interpreted to include the District as though it were a state. For example, Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution says that "direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union." In 1820, the Supreme Court considered whether Congress had authority to directly tax the residents of the District of Columbia; the Court ruled that Congress did have this authority. Thus District residents have always borne the same federal tax responsibilities as citizens of the states. In 1889, the Supreme Court upheld a ruling that Congress had the authority to regulate commerce across District borders even though Article I, Sec. 8 of the Constitution says that Congress has the power to regulate "commerce... among the several states." In 1960, the Twenty-third Amendment to the Constitution gave the District the right to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States "as if it were a State."

.... AND IS NOT MERELY A CITY

Objections are also made on the premise that the District of Columbia is a city, and if it were granted representation, other large cities would then seek senators of their own. There is, of course, no other city in the country that is not already represented by two senators and at least one representative.

The District, however, is more than a city. It is the federal district provided in the Constitution. Its government serves city, county and state functions. One estimate by city officials indicates that 63% of the District government functions are non-municipal.

THE STEREOTYPED IMAGE OF WASHINGTON

There are more arguments, of course, aimed at threatening other people's self-interest. The District is seen as "too black, too liberal, too urban, too devoted to the federal interests." Some people have a stereotyped view of "Washington," assuming that all people who live in D.C. work for the federal government and are interested in making "big government" bigger. (Paying the very high per capita federal taxes they do, it seems possible that the opposite might be true). In fact, less than one-third of the District's total work force is employed by the federal government and more than half of working D.C. residents work for the private sector. Representatives from the District of Columbia would also represent small businessmen, the construction industry, bankers, lawyers, doctors, teachers, the elderly. All of these would be citizens who are required to obey federal laws, although they have had no vote in enacting these laws, and whose relatives or themselves may have fought and died in American wars -- especially the Vietnam war when District casualties ranked fourth among the fifty states on a proportional basis.

THE RATIFICATION PROCESS FOR THE D.C. AMENDMENT

The Constitution is not amended easily or lightly. The procedure requires a two thirds majority of both Houses of Congress, which it has now received, and ratification by three-fourths (38) of the state legislatures within seven years. On September 11, 1978, New Jersey became the first state to ratify the proposed amendment.

In the ratification process, as in the campaign for passage of the proposed amendment by the Congress, the D.C. League of Women Voters will continue to work with the League of Women Voters of the U.S. and the 50 state and 1300 local Leagues, which played a key role in the House and Senate victories. Since 1924, Leagues all across the country have worked together to achieve full democracy for D.C. residents. Leagues are and will be in leadership roles in the states, and the D.C. League thanks them and pledges to do all it can to help them.

THE COALITION -- D.C. SELF DETERMINATION/ D.C. AMENDMENT RATIFICATION CAMPAIGN

In 1971 many organizations that had long supported self-determination for the District of Columbia formed a coalition to support and advance this cause by coordinating their efforts and activities. There are now more than 60 local and national organizations which are members of the Ratification Campaign Committee which will be working in the states.

Among the groups are AAUH, ACLU, AFL-CIO, AFSCME, American Federation of Teachers, American Jewish Committee, American Veterans Committee, B'nai B'rith Women, Catholic

Archdiocese of Washington, Common Cause, D.C. Bar, D.C. Republican Central Committee, Delta Sigma Theta, Democratic National Committee, Episcopal Church, Friends Committee on National Legislation, Greater Washington Board of Trade, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, League of Women Voters, NAACP, National Conference of Christians and Jews, National Women's Political Caucus, National Education Association, Newspaper Guild, the Ripon Society, UAW, U.S. Jay Cees, United Methodist Church Board of Church and Society, United Presbyterian Church, and the United Steelworkers.

SPECIAL INTERESTS ARE OPPOSING RATIFICATION

Opposition to the amendment is well-funded and well-organized. By equating the citizens of the District with big government and over-regulation they raise fears of "oppressive" influence if the District had congressional representation. Speculation by these and other interest groups that the new members of Congress would oppose their views may motivate others to be fearful of D.C. representation.

Groups actively in opposition include the American Conservative Union, the Conservative Caucus, Young Americans for Freedom, the American Legislative Exchange Council, Americans for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, Heritage Foundation and the Liberty Foundation.

A prompt mailing following Senate passage of the measure produced a spate of columns and editorials deriding the effort to create a second state of Washington and similar misconceptions. At the annual meeting of the American Legislative Exchange Council in Washington, a unanimous resolution including the statement "Whereas, the proposed amendment would award full statehood rights to the District of Columbia..." in clear and obvious contradiction to the text of the amendment.

Opponents admit the justice of full representation for D.C. citizens but argue that the amendment is not the way to provide it. Congress, however, considered and rejected the alternatives they suggest. The amendment is, at present, an acceptable, viable way to correct this injustice.

Their arguments are not germane to the principles of representation. There is no argument anywhere that can justify D.C.'s present colonial status. It violates the basic principles of democracy for some people to be more equal than others.

WILL RATIFICATION OF THE D.C. AMENDMENT BE DECIDED ON THE BASIS OF SELF-INTEREST OR AS A MATTER OF SIMPLE JUSTICE?

* * * * *



NEA - ALASKA

AFFILIATED WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

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Executive Secretary
Juneau Office

Robert C. Cooksey
Deputy Executive Secretary
Juneau Office

James D. Alter
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Deputy Executive Secretary
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PHONE: (907) 274-0536

FAIRBANKS REGIONAL OFFICE
825 COLLEGE ROAD
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
PHONE: (907) 456-4435

February 18, 1982

TO: Chairman Fischer
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: NEA-Alaska, Inc.

RE: SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 13

NEA-Alaska supports and strongly encourages passage of SJR No. 13.

The Constitutional establishment of full voting rights for the residents of the District of Columbia with appropriate and meaningful Congressional representation is a fundamental principle of justice which must be done now.

Hopefully the apparent inadvertent disenfranchisement of nearly three-quarters of a million of our citizens will be immediately corrected by ratification by the States.

The provision that Congress have exclusive jurisdiction over its surroundings is clearly compatible with full voting representation for the residents therein. Full voting representation does not intrude into Congressional authority nor in any way compromise the basic principles and rights of Statehood.

Residents of the District of Columbia enjoy no exemption from the obligation of taxation and have been equally distinctive with all citizens throughout the Nation in every war since the War for Independence.

Retrocession is not a viable option if we are to maintain the basic concepts and principles of one person, one vote. Politically, such a situation would seem to be intolerable as well.

Thank you for your consideration of our concern.

Respectfully submitted:

Robert Manners
Executive Secretary

League of Women Voters of Alaska

February 11, 1982

SJR 13

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Paula Ziegler, president of the League of Women Voters of Alaska. I would like to speak in favor of SJR 13, by which Alaska would ratify the amendment to the United States Constitution defining Congressional representation and voting rights for the residents of the District of Columbia. Support for allowing those who live in the nation's capital to have their own representation has been on the League's agenda for 60 years. The process has at last reached the stage where approval by 38 state legislatures is all that is needed. To date, ten states have ratified; the League would like Alaska's name added to the list.

The argument in favor of ratification is clear and simply stated: there are 635,000 American citizens, residing in the continental United States, who have no voting voice in Congress, just because they happen to live in something of a "no-man's land" as far as traditional thinking is concerned--not in a city, not in a state, but in the District of Columbia. Over the last 200 years, through Constitutional amendment or other means, we have gradually accommodated those other Americans who originally had no representation, among them women, blacks, ^{native Americans} ~~Indians~~ and those who didn't own property. It is high time we accommodated the last group: residents of the District of Columbia.

This idea does take some getting used to because it presents a departure from the current representational scheme. Constitutional experts who appeared before Congress when the amendment was passed there did not feel that this departure was in any way prohibited by the Constitution. The Framers in 1789 had no way to foresee that hundreds of

thousands of people would be disenfranchised as a result of living in the then newly-created federal district. Most of those Framers had just risked their lives to overthrow a system of taxation without representation. ^{Presumably,} They would not knowingly have turned around and imposed such a system on anyone else. The ratification process we are involved in now reflects the fact that these men realized change in the Constitution would be needed from time to time. The League believes that voting representation for the District of Columbia is one of these needed changes.

The arguments opposing the notion of voting representation are based somewhat on constitutional interpretation but largely, unfortunately, they are based on fear. Fear of something different and fear that a District Senator and/or Representative would vote "on the other side." From Alaska's standpoint, at the present time when we are not exactly aligned with east coast interests, this might be true. However, that completely misses the point, ~~and seems just a bit narrow.~~ The issue is one of fairness. Giving District residents voting representation is fair; how those representatives might or might not vote on any ~~one~~ given matter is irrelevant.

The constitutional ^{opposition} arguments center around the fact that the District of Columbia is not a state and therefore is not entitled to representation. But it is treated in all other respects as if it were a state. Residents pay federal taxes; they are subject to the draft; ^{residents fight in those wars just mentioned} their commerce across state lines is regulated by the ICC. All ^{right} federal laws which apply to states contain this clause: "For the purpose of this legislation, the term 'state' shall include the District of Columbia."

This amendment would not make the District into a state. It would only

grant three state rights: voting representation in both houses of Congress, power to ratify or not constitutional amendments, and electoral college representation (which exists now in a limited form). Its current status as a unique federal district would not change. Congress would still have authority over District activities. The only difference is that the District would have its proportional share of authority over Congressional activities.

Statehood, however, is ~~not very much~~ on District residents' minds. A constitutional convention is meeting there now, working on another approach to achieve parity with the rest of us. The League's position on the statehood movement is that it and the ratification effort are two means toward the same end, but the League prefers the amendment. It is simpler, more clearly defined, makes fewer basic changes in the District of Columbia's status, and it is here and now. The statehood process, as Alaskans know, can take half a century or more. It can also be stopped cold by Congress. If ratification had progressed through the states more quickly, the statehood drive might not have developed at all. The fact that it has only emphasizes how much District residents desire representation and how desperate they are to get it. Because they have embarked on this other course does not mean the ratification effort should cease.

A last consideration regarding states is ^{the argument} that the District of Columbia should become part of another state, notably Maryland, and share their Congressional representation. This idea has no support in the District of Columbia, and Congress dismissed it. It defeats the purpose of the Framers in creating an enclave separate from any state and is tantamount to suggesting that Alaska should have become part of Washington state in order to have a voice. Maryland, by the way, has ratified ^{the} ~~this~~ amendment, which gives you an idea of how they feel about the idea.

In summary, there is one final point to make. For Alaskans, it has not been all that long since we shared this second-class status with the District of Columbia. More than any other group of Americans, Alaskans should sympathize and be willing to help. Alaskans rankled for years, and still do, about federal control of our affairs. Consider this: representatives of every jurisdiction in the United States except the District of Columbia vote on the annual budget for the District of Columbia. Alaska ranks first in per capita payment of federal taxes; second on the list is the District of Columbia. Almost every argument used to oppose statehood for Alaska is being used to oppose representation for the District of Columbia. Alaska, after 50 years or so of trying, now has three votes in Congress. It is significant, however, that the District of Columbia has none, in spite of the fact that there are half again as many people living there than here. The District of Columbia still has none, in spite of the fact there are half again as many people living there than here. Alaska, by ratifying this amendment, can help to correct ~~such~~^{this} inequity. The League of Women Voters of Alaska urges that we do so. Thank you.

Paula Ziegler
President
586-2660 ext. 909

SJR

17



CITY OF
UNALAKLEET

BOX 28
UNALAKLEET, ALASKA
99684
(907) 624-3531

February 9, 1981

Mr. Stewart Bigler,
Regional Director
National Weather Service
701 "C" Street
P.O. Box 23
Anchorage, Alaska 99513

Dear Mr. Bigler:

At the regular Council Meeting, February 3, 1981, a discussion was held on the National Weather Bureau Operation here in Unalakleet. The Council heard once again that our Weather Bureau Station is supposed to go remote and would like to strongly urge our Weather Service be kept manned.

Many reasons were given to our Representative and Senator to keep our Weather Service manned and the most important one was the safety factor. There have been a number of times when our present system had given the wrong weather forecast and it just so happened that a tragic accident has never occurred.

The City Council would like to see our National Weather Station manned and with at least two personnel to carry out a good portion of the airline schedules from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Thank you for looking into this matter which is of great importance to safety for our community as well as those who travel within our region.

Sincerely,

Herbert Ivanoff
Administrator

HI:di

cc: Senator Ted Stevens
Senator Frank Murkowski
Representative Don Young
Nome Office Weather Service

Joe Pleasant - Unalakleet
Senator Frank Ferguson
Representative Jack Fuller

E 10/10/81



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on State Affairs

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

SJR 17

MANNED adj: carrying or performed by a man ("manned" space flight)

From Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary *1980 edition*

Introduced: 2/23/81
Referred: State Affairs

1 IN THE SENATE

BY FERGUSON

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 17

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the operation, *and staffing* of a
6 ~~manned~~ weather station by the
7 National Weather Service at Unala-
8 kleet.

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

10 WHEREAS the comfort and safety of all Alaskans are increased by the
11 availability of accurate and timely reports and forecasts of weather condi-
12 tions; and

13 WHEREAS the climate and topography of this state are such that weather
14 conditions often change dramatically in a short period of time; and

15 WHEREAS Alaskans rely heavily on air transportation and particularly
16 small aircraft in the more remote areas of the state; and

17 WHEREAS air travel is particularly susceptible to the impact of changing
18 weather conditions; and

19 WHEREAS the city of Unalakleet is situated in an area subject to widely
20 varying weather conditions and where the absence of an extensive road network
21 results in an increased reliance on travel by air; and

22 WHEREAS Unalakleet has been notified by the National Weather Service
23 that it intends to terminate its operation, *and support of a ~~man~~ staffed*
24 and ~~of a ~~man~~ staffed~~ station at Unalakleet;

25 WHEREAS the operation of an *unstaffed* ~~manned~~ weather station at Unalakleet will
26 have a deleterious effect on the availability of accurate and timely weather
27 reports and forecasts for the area;

28 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature requests the National
29 Weather Service to continue its operation of a ~~manned~~ weather station at

1 Unalakleet with sufficient personnel to staff the station at least between
2 the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. each day.

3 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to Mr. Richard Hallgren,
4 Director of the National Weather Service; Mr. Stewart Bigler, Regional
5 Director of the National Weather Service; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens
6 and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don
7 Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.
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Introduced: 2/26/81
Referred: State Affairs

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IN THE SENATE

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

Requesting the President to direct
the creation of a utility corridor
for the extension of the Alaska
Railroad to the Canadian border.

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

WHEREAS it is essential that transportation links be developed if
Alaska, and especially interior Alaska, is ever to attain its full potential;
and

WHEREAS, traditionally, railroad systems have been in the forefront of
the development of new territories, no matter where they have existed in the
world; and

PRE 1800 - NO RR'S

WHEREAS the Yukon Territory and British Columbia are in the same
position as Alaska in that transportation systems are needed to aid further
development; and

WHEREAS it would seem logical and proper that the Alaska Railroad
should connect with the Canadian railway system at some strategically
located point; and

WHEREAS such a transportation linkup would be of vast benefit to
Alaska, the United States, and Canada; and

WHEREAS members of Canadian governments have expressed a keen desire
for serious talks concerning an international rail connection; and

WHEREAS President Reagan spoke many times during his campaign of using
the vast storehouse of vital energy resources in Alaska; and

WHEREAS the Alaska Railroad has in its enabling Act, The Alaska Rail-
road Act (43 U.S.C. 975 - 975(g)) authority to extend its track up to 1,000

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miles in length; and

WHEREAS sec. 501(a) of P.L. 94 - 579 of October 21, 1976 authorizes the establishment of rights-of-way by the Secretary of the Interior over public domain land; and

WHEREAS the President, under authority granted to him by the Alaska Railroad Act of 1914, could, by a mere stroke of his pen, eliminate a vast amount of red tape, delay, and excessive cost to government;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the President of the United States to direct the Secretary of the Interior to declare the route described in Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Project X20089 from Eielson Air Force Base to the Canadian border a railroad utility corridor.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald Reagan, President of the United States; the Honorable James G. Watts, Secretary of the Interior; the Honorable Drew Lewis, Secretary of Transportation; the Honorable Robert Burford, Director-Designate of the Bureau of Land Management; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

called (George) Elsa 3/6/81

Introduced: 2/26/81
Referred: State Affairs

1 IN THE SENATE BY HOHMAN BY REQUEST

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Requesting the President to direct
6 the creation of a utility corridor
7 for the extension of the Alaska
8 Railroad to the Canadian border.

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

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10 WHEREAS it is essential that transportation links be developed if
11 Alaska, and especially interior Alaska, is ever to attain its full potential;
12 and

13 WHEREAS, traditionally, railroad systems have been in the forefront of
14 the development of new territories, ~~no matter where they have existed in the~~
15 world; and

16 WHEREAS the Yukon Territory and British Columbia are in the same
17 position as Alaska in that transportation systems are needed to aid further
18 development; and

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20 should connect with the Canadian railway system at some strategically
21 located point; and

22 WHEREAS such a transportation linkup would be of vast benefit to
23 Alaska, the United States, and Canada; and

24 WHEREAS members of Canadian ^{*which gov.*} governments have expressed a keen desire
25 for serious talks concerning an international rail connection; and

26 WHEREAS President Reagan spoke many times during his campaign of using
27 the vast storehouse of vital energy resources in Alaska; and

28 WHEREAS the Alaska Railroad has in its enabling Act, The Alaska Rail-
29 road Act (43 U.S.C. 975 - 975(g)) authority to extend its track up to 1,000

1 miles in length; and

2 WHEREAS sec. 501(a) of P.L. 94 - 579 of October 21, 1976, authorizes
3 the establishment of rights-of-way by the Secretary of the Interior over
4 public domain land; and

5 WHEREAS the President, under authority granted to him by the Alaska
6 Railroad Act of 1914, could, by a mere stroke of his pen, eliminate a vast
7 amount of red tape, delay, and excessive cost to government;

8 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
9 the President of the United States to direct the Secretary of the Interior
10 to declare the route described in Alaska Department of Transportation and
11 Public Facilities Project X20089 from Eielson Air Force Base to the Canadian
12 border a railroad utility corridor.

13 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald Reagan,
14 President of the United States; the Honorable James G. Watts, Secretary of
15 the Interior; the Honorable Drew Lewis, Secretary of Transportation; the
16 Honorable Robert Burford, Director-Designate of the Bureau of Land Manage-
17 ment; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski,
18 U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of
19 the Alaska delegation in Congress.
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April 13. —

Introduced: 2/26/81
Referred: State Affairs

1 IN THE SENATE

BY HOHMAN BY REQUEST

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

Mancy Masich

5 Requesting the President to direct
6 the creation of a utility corridor
7 for the extension of the Alaska
8 Railroad to the Canadian border.

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

10 WHEREAS it is essential that ^{an international} ~~transportation link~~ be developed if
11 Alaska, and ~~especially by Interior Alaska~~, is ~~able~~ to attain its full potential;
12 and

13 WHEREAS, traditionally, railroad systems have been in the forefront of
14 the development of new territories, ~~no matter where they have existed in the~~
15 ~~world~~; and

16 WHEREAS the Yukon Territory and British Columbia are in the same
17 position as Alaska in that transportation systems are needed to aid further
18 development; and

19 WHEREAS it would seem logical and proper that the Alaska Railroad
20 should connect with the Canadian railway system at some strategically
21 located point; and

22 WHEREAS such a transportation linkup would be of ^{mutual} ~~mutual~~ benefit to
23 Alaska, the United States, and Canada; and

24 WHEREAS members of Canadian governments have expressed a ^{willingness} ~~keen desire~~
25 for ~~such~~ talks concerning an international rail connection; and

26 WHEREAS President Reagan spoke many times during his campaign of using
27 the vast storehouse of vital energy resources in Alaska; and

28 WHEREAS the Alaska Railroad has in its enabling Act, The Alaska Rail-
29 road Act (43 U.S.C. 975 - 975(g)) authority to extend its track up to 1,000

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WHEREAS the President, under authority granted to him by the Alaska Railroad Act of 1914, could, by a mere stroke of his pen, eliminate a vast amount of red tape, delay, and excessive cost to government;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the President of the United States to direct the ~~Secretary of the Interior~~ *Creation of a utility corridor* to declare the route described in Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities Project X20089 from Eielson Air Force Base to the Canadian border a railroad utility corridor.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald Reagan, President of the United States; the Honorable James G. Watts, Secretary of the Interior; the Honorable Drew Lewis, Secretary of Transportation; the Honorable Robert Burford, Director-Designate of the Bureau of Land Management; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

SJR

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Alaska State Legislature

Senate

Committee on State Affairs

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Official Business

March 12, 1981

Behrends Bldg.

1:30 p.m.

First Floor

MEMBERS PRESENT: SENATOR FISCHER, CHAIR
SENATOR BRADLEY
SENATOR ELIASON

AGENDA: SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 15 "Relating to equal federal income taxation of married persons."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 17 "Relating to the operation of a manned weather station by the National Weather Service at Unalakleet."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 18 "Requesting the President to direct the creation of a utility corridor for the extension of the Alaska Railroad to the Canadian border."

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS Consideration of the Governor's appointments to various boards and commissions.

Chairman Fischer called the meeting to order at 1:40 with members Senator Bradley and Senator Eliason in attendance.

Senate Joint Resolution 15

Susan Clark testified in favor of the measure, stating that it addresses the issue which was third priority at the White House Conference on Families. She outlined all of the recommendations which emerged from that White House Conference, including equitable economic treatment of homemakers, personnel policies, and Social Security biases.

The Chair recommended that Susan Clark follow up with the State Affairs Committee staff on those recommendations which are "generally accepted".

Senator Charlie Parr, prime sponsor of SJR 15, provided testimony on the measure, touching briefly on the "marriage penalty" and the changes made in the Alaska Statutes to reduce this penalty on the state level. Senator Parr gave the historical background which led

to Congress passing a measure which caused married persons to fare less well than single persons with regard to the graduated income tax. Currently, married persons filing separately pay more than if filing jointly, which, in turn, is more than they would pay if they were not married.

Senator Bradley recommended that, there being no further testimony, the measure be passed out with the majority of the committee recommending that it do pass. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Senate Joint Resolution 17

Senator Ferguson, prime sponsor of this measure advocating continuing operation of a staffed weather station at Unalakleet, spoke briefly with the Chair, but was unable to stay to provide formal testimony. He provided the committee with a letter addressing the issue from Administrator Herbert Ivanoff of the City of Unalakleet. The letter advocated continued staffing of the station, which the National Weather Bureau planned to have go "remote". (The letter was directed to the National Weather Service.)

The committee members discussed proposed language changes designed to "de-sex" the resolution (e.g. changing "manned" to "staffed").

Susan Clark, representing the American Association of University Women, applauded the committee's sensitivity and willingness to change the wording of the law to apply to both men and women. She further suggested that direction should be provided to persons writing statutes, legislative direction, as the need for continuity currently requires use of "he" or "it".

There was a brief digression on the subject of language changes being made and considered in religious texts, from hymnals to books of prayer, and treatises.

Senator Bradley advocated the need to originate neuter pronouns for use in legal language and legal texts.

The Chair drew the committee members' attention to the bill currently before the Senate Judiciary Committee which would require all new bills to reflect genderless language.

The committee members amended SJR 17 to reflect genderless language, and Senator Bradley moved that the measure be passed out, as amended, with individual recommendations. It was so ordered.

Senate Joint Resolution 18

Leslie "Red" Swanson, special voluntary consultant to Senator Hohman,

prime sponsor of the resolution, provided testimony in support of the measure. Senator Hohman asked Mr. Swanson to speak in behalf of the measure, which "Red" had helped to draft, and which had been introduced at his request.

Mr. Swanson provided a "thumbnail sketch" of the development and history of the railroad in Alaska and of his own involvement in that development since 1968. He outlined the development of various plans and projects, and emphasized those involving U. S. and Canadian joint efforts.

Much of the groundwork has already been laid for development of a railroad to the Canadian border; the resolution requests the President of the United States to exercise his authority (and to expedite things) by declaring up to 1000 miles of railroad corridors in Alaska.

The Chair inquired why the resolve requests the President to direct the Secretary of the Interior to act, rather than requesting the Secretary of the Interior directly to act. Mr. Swanson responded that the authority was delegated to the President, that the President has the sole authority.

Mr. Swanson discussed various potential language changes with members of the committee. The measure was held over for further consideration.

Confirmation of appointments

Committee members were presented with resumes for persons appointed by the Governor to various boards and commissions. There were a number of communications received objecting to the appointment of Don Dennis to the Athletic Commission.

Chairman Fischer requested that the committee members examine the information available, and (as Senator Bradley has just left, and there was no longer a quorum for conducting business) take it up again at another occasion.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:20.



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

MAILING ADDRESS & OFFICE

197 SOUTH FRANKLIN ST.
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
907 586-2820

Rodger Painter
Executive Director

RESOLUTION 81-12
March 12, 1981

WHEREAS Alaska is blessed with abundant renewable resources, including hydroelectric potential and fisheries; and

WHEREAS Alaska is embarking on a comprehensive program to develop hydroelectric sites for the benefit of all Alaskans; and

WHEREAS Alaska has the technology and funds to develop hydroelectric power without harming the valuable fisheries resources; and

WHEREAS imprudent development of Alaska's hydroelectric potential could seriously damage Alaska's fishing industry and the lifestyle of Alaska's citizens,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that:

- 1) United Fishermen of Alaska supports a public policy that allows for development of hydroelectric potential on river systems that do not support major anadromous fish runs if such options are at all feasible and,
- 2) United Fishermen of Alaska urges the Governor and Legislature to proceed with the utmost caution on projects that involve river systems with significant anadromous fish runs to assure that fisheries values are not adversely affected, and that the mistakes made on the Columbia River are not repeated in Alaska.



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

MAILING ADDRESS & OFFICE

197 SOUTH FRANKLIN ST
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
907 586-2820

Rodger Painter
Executive Director

RESOLUTION 81-25
March 11, 1981

WHEREAS the Stikine River is one of the largest salmon producers in Southeast Alaska with a current run of approximately 400,000 fish and also supports groundfish, shrimp, crab and eulachon; and

WHEREAS the British Columbia Power and Hydro Authority is studying a hydroelectric power complex of 5 dams on the Stikine and Iskut Rivers which would be among the world's largest hydro projects; and

WHEREAS the changes in temperature flow, sediment and nitrogen levels of the river estuary caused by this project could have severe impact on the Stikine River fisheries; and

WHEREAS studies of the project by B.C. Hydro are nearing completion and applications to the Canadian government for licensing could be made in 1982; and

Relevant in SOTR 19 →

WHEREAS the Stikine is covered under international treaties (Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 and the Navigable Waterways Treaty of 1871) which apply to actions taken on the waterway by one country that could affect the interest of the other; and

WHEREAS information on possible effects of the dam on U.S. fisheries is needed in order for Alaska and the U.S. to participate in the decision process on this project;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the United Fishermen of Alaska:

- 1) opposes the construction of the Stikine-Iskut dam project unless it can be proven that the fishery will not be harmed;
- 2) requests the state and federal governments to fund and carry out studies by U.S. agencies of potential impacts of this project on the Stikine fisheries; and
- 3) urges the state and federal governments to research immediately any possible means of U.S. involvement - including the intervention of the International Joint Commission (empowered under the Boundary Waters Treaty) in the Canadian decision processes on the dams and to pursue such options before commitments are made to build the project.

SENATE AMENDMENT

By Senator Eliason

To: Senate State Affairs Comm. SENATE BILL No. SJR 19

To: _____ HOUSE BILL No. _____

PAGE: LINE:

1 8 Change "government of British
Columbia" to "British Columbia
Hydro and Power Authority"

As the proposed project affects the Stikine and its tributary, Iskut River, and is actually a series of five dams, the references to the "dam" should be corrected to plural form. Therefore the following amendments are needed:

1 9 After "river" add "and its
tributary, the Iskut River, and"

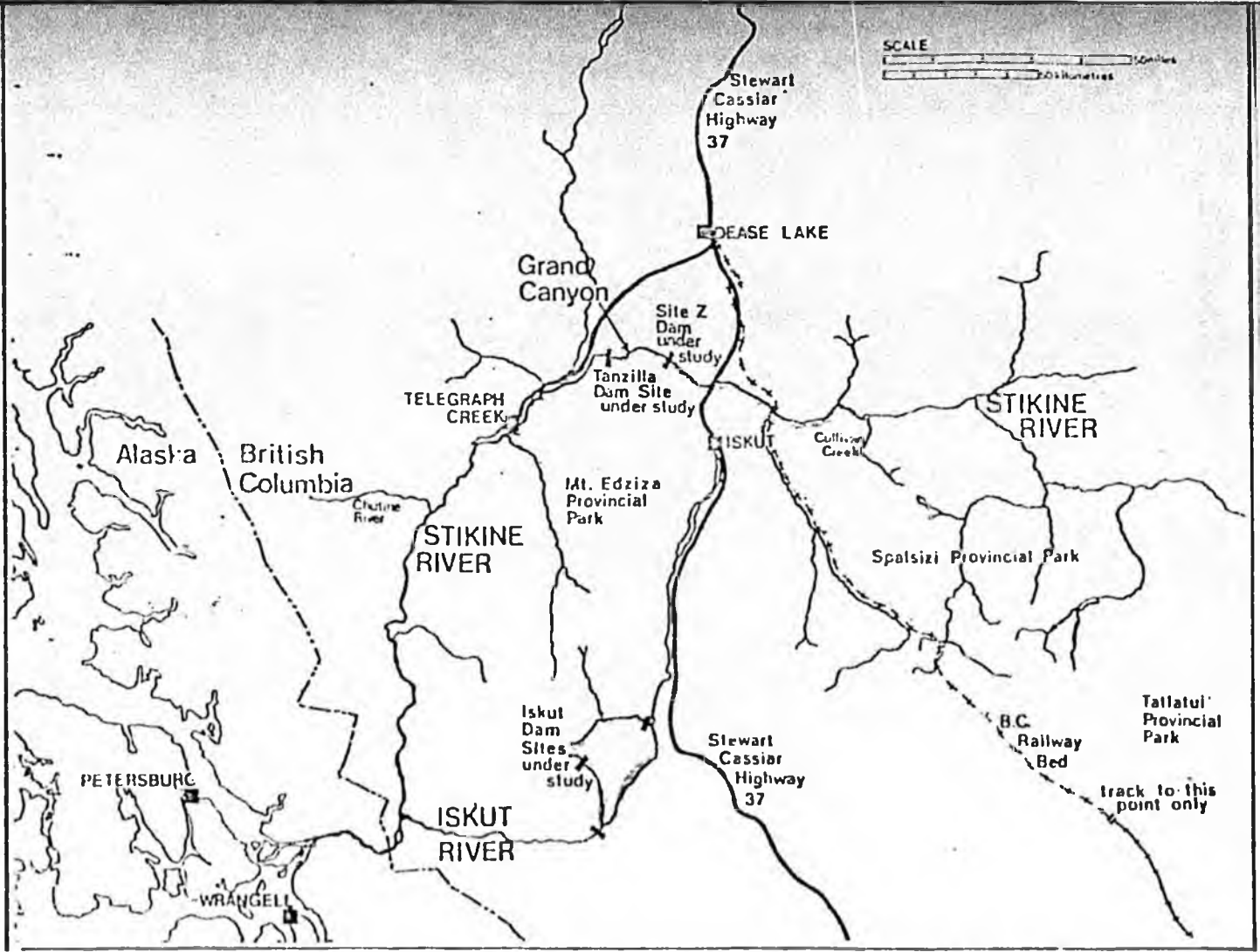
1 11 Change "dam" to "dams"

1 15 Between "dam" and "of" add word
"project"

1 19 Change "Dam" to "Dams"

1 22 Change "Dam" to "Dams"

1 28 Change "Dam" to "Dams"





Province of
British Columbia
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



AL PASSARELL, M.L.A. (ATLIN)

ROOM 134, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, B.C. V8V 1X4

387-5207

April 9, 1981

Senator Vic Fischer
Alaska State Legislature
Senate Committee on State Affairs
Juneau, Alaska
99811, U.S.A.

Dear Senator Fischer:

Thank you for your letter dated March 25, 1981 regarding Senate Joint Resolution 19, concerning the proposed Stikine/Iskut dam in Canada.

I am extremely pleased that the Alaska State Legislature has taken this important issue to task, since we do share a common border and any hydro dam on the Stikine will have an adverse effect on the important fishing business in the Panhandle. I offer my sincere congratulations to your senate committee for dealing with this measure, and hopefully in the future we will have closer ties in developing a common front on this proposed hydro-dam on the Stikine river in Canada.

Once again, thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Al Passarell

Al Passarell, M.L.A.
ATLIN

STIKINE-ISKUT DAM PROPOSALS
FACT SHEET

LOCATION:

The Stikine watershed is mainly in northern British Columbia with the last 40 miles of the river in SE Alaska. From the headwaters in the Spatsizi Plateau, down the 50 mile-long "Grand Canyon" of the Stikine, past the town of Telegraph Creek and through the Coast Mountain Range, the 400 mile long Stikine flows to tidewater near Wrangell.

RESOURCES:

A large trans-border river, the Stikine is central to the histories of the Tahltan Indians, various B.C. settlements and the towns of Wrangell and Petersburg. The watershed is largely wilderness. Major salmon runs, wildlife populations and outstanding scenery support commercial fishing, guiding and recreation industries in both countries. The Stikine flats are the largest in SE Alaska and a major waterfowl feeding and resting area.

DAM PLANS:

The British Columbia Power and Hydro Authority (B.C. Hydro) is studying a Stikine-Iskut hydroelectric project which would consist of:

- 2 dams in the Grand Canyon of the Stikine (one 800+ feet tall)
- 3 dams on the Iskut River (the largest tributary of the Stikine, joining the river near the U.S./B.C. border)
- access roads, and transmission lines to transport the power to Vancouver and other points south.

Estimated cost for the project is \$7.6 billion. Generating capacity would be 2800 megawatts. The cost, size, and power production capacities would place this among the largest hydro projects in the world.

CONFLICTS:

In Canada the project would

- flood most of the Grand Canyon
- bring adverse social impacts in the small, largely native communities in the area - Telegraph Creek, Iskut and Dease Lake
- irreversibly commit the area to energy development before land claims of the Tahltan people have been settled
- disrupt local economies which are dependent on the project area for guiding, trapping, hunting, fishing, boating
- impact wildlife, including the large goat population in the Grand Canyon, moose, and caribou which migrate across the proposed impoundment area
- possibly affect salmon spawning, rearing and migration

Possible impacts to the Stikine delta in Alaska include

- changes in water temperature, stream flow, sediment and nitrogen levels
- detrimental effect on commercial and sport fish industry
- loss of riparian habitat
- changes in waterfowl and wildlife habitat
- effect on hunting and other recreation

STATUS AND SCHEDULE:

B.C. Hydro started environmental and engineering studies in 1977, and plans to complete them by the end of 1981 at a cost of approximately 30 million dollars. The Corporation will decide at that time whether to seek B.C. government approval for the project. Several provincial and federal licenses and hearings - and American involvement - would be required. Current engineering work includes major tunnelling in the Grand Canyon and application for several access roads.

U.S. ACTIONS:

The U.S. is guaranteed some say in the project under international law; the terms of involvement have to be worked out by the state and federal governments. The towns of Petersburg and Wrangell have requested additional studies by Alaska and U.S. agencies on possible effects of the dams.

ALTERNATIVES:

International cooperative management proposals to protect the whole free-flowing river have been discussed for many years. The U.S. portion was designated Wilderness under the Alaska lands bill last year. The Stikine is among the top 10 B.C. rivers nominated for protection in a heritage river system being worked on in the province. B.C. power needs can be met through existing supplies, conservation and alternative sources. There is intense local opposition to the dam project in B.C.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

- in B.C.: Residents for a Free-Flowing Stikine
Telegraph Creek, B.C. Canada VOJ 2W0
Friends of the Stikine, 4669 Drummond Drive
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6R 1E8
- in SE: Stikine Action Committees
Box 1073, Petersburg, AK 99833 772-3976
Box 1612, Wrangell, AK 99929 874-3168
Box 1422, Juneau, AK 99802



City of Petersburg
P. O. Box 329
Petersburg, Alaska 99833

November 5, 1980

Residents for a Free Flowing Stikine
Telegraph Creek, B.C.
Canada
VOJ2W0

Atten: Jim Bourquin

Dear Mr. Bourquin:

The community of Petersburg, situated on Mitkof Island in Southeast Alaska, is closely associated with the international Stikine River system. As a natural marine transportation route into the interior of Northern British Columbia, the Stikine River has a rich heritage of both access and as a major fisheries resource of traditional and present day economic concern. Presently the Stikine River and its major tributary, the Iskut River, are in the planning stage for massive hydroelectric power development.

During October 1980, at the request of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the British Columbia Hydropower and Authority (BC Hydro) outlined the Stikine/Iskut project proposal for representatives from a wide range of Alaska and U.S. resource agencies.

The City of Petersburg would like to add its voice of concern to the residents of isolated Telegraph Creek and Iskut B.C. who feel that further study beyond work conducted by BC Hydro be initiated.

State and Federal U.S. interests in the Stikine's resources must be maintained. American resource studies are needed. The critical decisions must be made on a wider than provincial basis. These decisions require an international written agreement. The written agreement would guarantee a cooperative joint study process. The City of Petersburg requests that these steps be taken.

The City of Petersburg would appreciate your keeping us informed of your progress in this matter.

Sincerely,

Richard Kito, Mayor
City of Petersburg, Alaska

Don Thorsteinson, President
Petersburg Chamber of Commerce

British Columbia legislator says

Stikine hydro project could hurt Alaska fishing

By KARIN DAVIES
Associated Press Writer

JUNEAU (AP) — Alaska's fishery could be severely damaged by proposed hydroelectric projects on the Stikine River, a British Columbia lawmaker told state officials Tuesday.

Al Passarell, who represents the Atlin district in the British Columbia legislature, said the series of five dams that BC Hydro proposes to build on the Stikine and Iskut rivers would alter water flows and could hurt Alaska's waterfowl, shellfish and salmon stocks.

Passarell met with a host of top state officials, fishermen and the mayor of Wrangell to discuss the proposed dams.

State Commissioner of Fish and Game Ronald Skoog said damage to Alaska's fish and wildlife and to the river's navigability are the state's primary concern over the dams.

While information on the impact of the hydroelectric projects is scarce, state fisheries researcher Paul Kissner said if the dams reduce spring flood levels there could be a "severe" impact on Southeast coho salmon stocks.

Kissner estimated the Stikine River system contributes 300,000 fish to Southeast waters each year, including more than 100,000 cohes and 20,000 king salmon.

The Stikine is an international river. Its headwaters are in northwest British Columbia, and it flows into Southeast Alaska, emptying into a strait between Wrangell and Petersburg.

Passarell also warned state officials of a molybdenum mine planned by Amax Canada Ltd. at Kitsault, British Columbia, which he said would dump some 100 million tons of mostly toxic tailings into Alice Arm. Kissner said he was unsure what effect the tailings would have on Alaska's streams.

Passarell was in Juneau to rally support among Alaska officials to help extract information from BC Hydro. Passarell said Canadian officials have had difficulty getting information on the dams.

He also said Canada's media incorrectly reported that

Gov. Jay Hammond voiced support for the hydro projects following meetings last week with British Columbia leaders.

Hammond Press Secretary Chuck Kleeschulte said Hammond has no information on which to make a decision on the project until feasibility studies are completed in 1982. He said Hammond stated last week that some of his fears about the impact of the dams on steam flows were allayed by discussions with Canadian officials.

Passarell, whose district includes the proposed Stikine River hydroelectric sites, has been battling the project since 1978 when he was elected. However, he said he was not in Juneau to urge officials to oppose the project but to seek help in getting information on the projects from BC Hydro, a public-owned corporation.

Ernst Mueller, commissioner of the state Department of Environmental Conservation, said BC Hydro has provided little information to the state. Natural Resources Commissioner Robert LeResche said "it will be our responsibility" to look at the dam project because the mouth of the Stikine is in Alaska.

Two U.S.-Canada treaties signed in the 1800s regarding access and navigability of the river could block construction of the dams, Passarell said. There are plans to use those treaties in a suit against BC Hydro when it files for permits next year, he said.

In addition to general environmental damage, Passarell said the hydro projects could damage the river guiding industry, lessen the scenic value of the river and threaten the mountain goat population.

Passarell also objects to the dam project because he said BC Hydro now operates at a deficit, and the \$7.6 billion Stikine project will add to it. He also complained that some of the power generated by the proposed dams would be sold to the U.S., and not benefit his constituents.

BC Hydro is studying the environmental impact and cost of building two dams on the Stikine — 140 and 160 miles upriver from the U.S.-Canada border — and three dams on the Iskut River, a tributary about 50 miles from the border.

Stikine dam plans spark warning call

By CRAIG MEDRED
Empire Assistant Editor

Only days after Alaska Gov. Jay Hammond emerged from meetings with British Columbia Premier William Bennett to proclaim many of his fears about a Stikine River dam had been allayed, a leader of the province's opposition party was in Juneau warning state officials to keep a close eye on the project.

B.C. Hydro, Canada's publicly owned dam building corporation, appears to be giving short shrift to environmental problems the dam could create, including possible decimation of Alaska salmon fisheries downstream, said Al Passarell, a member of British Columbia's New Democratic Party (N.D.P.) Caucus.

"It's very difficult to get information," he added, telling state officials they may have more luck than his party in discovering what B.C. Hydro has planned for the river which starts in northwest British Columbia and runs to the sea near Wrangell.

Canada lacks a freedom of information law, which makes it nearly impossible to get studies or reports B.C. Hydro does not want made public, said the legislator who represents the Atlin area in British Columbia's parliament.

He pleaded with state officials to pressure B.C. Hydro to release environmental information, and said he

would welcome any fisheries and streamflow data available from the state.

Passarell is opposed to the dam because of its multi-billion dollar cost, the planned export of all power to the Vancouver area, the government's refusal to deal with Native land claims and the possible environmental havoc the dam could wreak.

"It's nice to know both sides are trying to use us," a member of Hammond's staff said after meeting with Passarell.

Following discussions with Bennett in Whitehorse, Yukon, last week, Hammond said it appears possible to develop a Stikine River hydroelectric dam without decimating Canadian and Alaskan salmon fisheries.

Some people interpreted that as a Hammond endorsement of the project — something his staff was quick to deny Tuesday.

"He's never endorsed ... this project," said Commissioner of Resources Bob LeResche, who on Monday met with Passarell along with Commissioner of Fish and Game Ron Skoog, Commissioner of Environmental Conservation Ernest Mueller, Wrangell Mayor Don House, representatives of fishermen's groups and a number of state fisheries biologists.

"The governor did not endorse the project by any means," Hammond Press Secretary Chuck Kleeschulte said.

The governor's staff was at work late

Tuesday drafting a statement denying Hammond ever backed the planned, \$7.6-billion, 14-billion kilowatt dam envisioned by B.C. Hydro. If built, it would be the largest dam in British Columbia, and Passarell expected a number of other Stikine River dams to follow. B.C. Hydro is now studying a total of five dams, two on the Stikine about 140 to 160 miles upstream from the border and three on the Iskut River, a major Stikine tributary, about 50

miles from the U.S.-Canada line. Feasibility studies are expected in 1982.

Passarell warned state officials not to be fooled into thinking they have time because of the planned 1982 release of feasibility studies.

"B.C. Hydro can go at any time for their permits," he said. "...They've never been denied." Some work already appears to be underway, he added.

A treaty between the U.S. and Canada, though, could cause problems for dam builders if Alaska, the U.S. government or British Columbia Indians decided to contest the construction. An 1871 treaty guarantees a navigable Stikine, something which could change if a dam alters stream flows.

Concerns have been raised by Alaska fishermen and residents of Wrangell about damage the dam could do to rich

Continued on Page 2

Stikine...

Continued from Page 1

downstream salmon runs. Historically, dams have largely destroyed salmon runs on rivers where they were built.

Even changes in stream flows from a dam far above the salmon's spawning beds could do significant damage, state fisheries officials say.

Considerable habitat would be lost as dam controlled flows changed the Stikine from a wandering, braided river to a channelized one, Alaska chinook salmon biologist Paul Kissner said.

"Tapering off of the peak floods in the spring and fall" because of a dam's control could seriously damage runs of coho salmon, said Regional Commercial Fisheries Supervisor Dave Cantillon, noting the silver salmon need fall floods to get into much of the river's spawning area and spring floods for smolts to get back to

sea.

Cantillon estimated the coho production of the river at 100,000-plus salmon. "That would probably be a minimal figure," he said. Chinook runs are probably in the neighborhood of 20,000 kings, but "very depressed," he said. "This stock must have been in the neighborhood of several times" larger historically. The chinook, king salmon, and the coho, or silver salmon, are the most prized and thus most valuable of West Coast salmon.

In addition to the kings and cohos, Cantillon said Wrangell and Petersburg gillnet fisheries are in part dependent on a run of approximately 100,000 sockeye, or red salmon, to the Stikine. "Most of it (sockeye production) is from the Canadian side" of the international river, he added. There are also runs of Dolly Varden char, cutthroat trout and steelhead in the river.

Aside from salmon, changes in water flows, siltation or temperatures in the Stikine could extensively change the ecology of the river's rich delta, now home to thousands of waterfowl.

Canadian officials had at one time shown serious concern for the International treaty mandating navigability on the Stikine, but now "gloss over" any problems that might create, said John McInnis, research director for the N.D.P. Caucus in Victoria. "The tune has changed over the years."

"They (B.C. Hydro) haven't dammed an international river before outside of the Columbia River Treaty," McInnis added. "B.C. Hydro isn't used" to applying to the Canadian federal government for permits for such dams, and there is no "institutionalized system" for doing that.

Chamber, council suggest studies of B.C. Hydro plans

Both the Wrangell city council and chamber of commerce executive board last week agreed to recommend that state and federal agencies be included in studies of B.C. Hydro proposals for construction of hydroelectric dams on the Stikine and Iskut rivers.

Each stressed that it has yet to take a position pro or con on possible dam construction, but the groups did ask that officials on this side of the border study the proposals to determine their possible impact on Wrangell and on U.S. and Alaskan resources.

Separate letters from the city and chamber board were to be sent to state and federal officials.

Jim Bourquin, of Residents for a Free-Flowing Stikine, a Telegraph Creek, B.C., organization opposed to Stikine hydro development, approached the chamber board and council last week to ask that they consider such a proposal.

Speaking before the city council Tuesday, Nov. 25, Bourquin suggested the city adopt a stronger stance on the issue than that taken by the chamber board earlier in the week, but the position

agreed upon by the council is similar in intent to the chamber board's request.

In its letter to the governor, the city notes, "Construction of dams on the Stikine River could affect Wrangell. Although the council has not taken a position to favor or oppose the proposed project, we are concerned that the state of Alaska and federal government remain involved in the studies to the extent necessary to protect Alaska's interests."

The letter also asks, "We would like to know what the state's position will be."

The city of Petersburg and Petersburg chamber of commerce Nov. 5 jointly adopted a somewhat stronger position on the issue, seeking studies of American resources and adding, "These decisions require an international written agreement. The written agreement would guarantee a cooperative joint study process" between Alaskan, U.S. and Canadian interests.

In addition, the Petersburg request stated, "The city of Petersburg would like to add its voice of concern to the residents of isolated Telegraph Creek and Iskut who feel further study beyond work conducted by B.C. Hydro be initiated."

B.C. Hydro has been conducting field studies regarding possible Stikine-Iskut hydro development for the past three years....

Wrangell
Sentinel
12/3/80

Introduced: 3/2/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Resources

1 IN THE SENATE

BY ELIASON

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the proposed Stikine Dam
6 project in Canada.

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

8 WHEREAS the ~~government of~~ British Columbia ^{Hydro & Power Authority} is doing preliminary studies
9 for a proposed major hydroelectric dam project on the Stikine River ^{& its tributary, the Iskut River} and

10 WHEREAS the Stikine River passes through Alaska below the point where
11 the proposed dam ~~s~~would be built; and

12 WHEREAS many Alaskans depend on the Stikine River, directly or indir-
13 ectly, for salmon and other resources, recreation, transportation, and water
14 supplies; and

15 WHEREAS a dam ^{project} of the size proposed for the Stikine River has the poten-
16 tial for significant impact on the fish and wildlife, hydrology, biological
17 ecosystems, and Native cultures of the area surrounding the river; and

18 WHEREAS decisions made by the governments of Canada and British Columbia
19 concerning the construction of the Stikine Dam ~~s~~ may affect citizens of the
20 United States; and

21 WHEREAS the people and legislature of the State of Alaska are concerned
22 over the possible impact of the Stikine Dam ~~s~~ and feel that it is imperative
23 that Alaskans be involved during the study, analysis, and planning phases of
24 this project;

25 **ADD** → BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the President of
26 the United States is respectfully requested to direct the Secretary of State
27 to take steps to facilitate the exchange of information between Canadians
28 and Americans concerning the Stikine Dam ~~s~~ and to ensure that a method is
29 established to provide for meaningful input by Americans on local, state,

1 and federal levels before and during the planning, decision making, and
2 development phases of the Stikine River hydroelectric dam project by Canada.

3 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald Reagan,
4 President of the United States; the Honorable Alexander M. Haig, Jr.,
5 Secretary of State; and the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
6 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
7 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

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Introduced: 3/2/81
Referred: State Affairs and
Resources

1 IN THE SENATE

BY ELIASON

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the proposed Stikine Dam
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19 concerning the construction of the Stikine Dam^s may affect citizens of the
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5 Secretary of State; and the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
6 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
7 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

SJR

27

To:

To: Vic
From: Laura
Date: YOUR BIRTHDAY!! YIPEEE!
Re: SJR 27, SJR 29, SJR 32

These resolutions were taken up in the State Affairs Committee on April 28. SJR 27 (requesting Uncle Sam to step up efforts to account for American servicemen still missing in Southeast Asia) received testimony from a single (favorable) source: Senator Bradley. He stated that he had a tremendous amount of documentation from a national group comprised of families of the soldiers missing in action in Southeast Asia.

SJR 29--Testimony consisted of a letter written by Nels Anderson to U.S. Post Office in Seattle requesting a new post office building for Dillingham.

SJR 32 Senator Bradley testified on this bill creating a memorial in Washington D.C. to commemorate V.N. vets. He stated that Congress had already allocated 2 acres for the monument and that it would be built with public contributions. Resolutions from the states will assist the public fund raising effort.

SJR

29

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
NELS A. ANDERSON, JR.
BOX 234
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99578
HOME PHONE 842-5302

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE 465-3738 OR 3739
HOME PHONE 789-7887



REPRESENTING DISTRICT 16
BRISTOL BAY — LOWER KUSKOKWIM

HOUSE MAJORITY LEADER
VICE CHAIRMAN JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
MEMBER, RULES COMMITTEE
MEMBER, SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON SUBSISTENCE

STR 29

House of Representatives

December 23, 1980

RECEIVED
DEC 29 1980

Mr. Robert Peterson
District Director of Customers Services
Northwestern District, U.S. Post Office
Box 58290
Seattle, Washington 98188

Dear Mr. Peterson:

I have been in contact with the Anchorage Postal Service Office and they tell me that they agree with my view on the need for a new post office in Dillingham. I have been trying to get a new post office here for some time with no results to date.

Would your office re-evaluate your priority listing for new post offices with Dillingham in mind? The Dillingham Post Office is located in a building that is old. The space is limited and crowded as well. Furthermore, the population of Dillingham is moving away from the present location.

Would your office please let me know the time frame for a new office building for Dillingham? I believe that there should have been a new building a long time ago. I hope that Dillingham will be moved up on your priority list for new office space as soon as possible.

Very sincerely,

Nels A. Anderson Jr.
Nels A. Anderson, Jr.

cc: Sen. Ted Stevens
Sen. Mike Gravel
Congressman Don Young
State Senator George Hohman

SJR

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POSITION PAPER/Department of Health & Social Services

POSITION PAPER

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 40

"Relating to the need for Congressional hearings on Arctic science policy."

The unique health problems (hypothermia, accidental death, alcoholism, seasonal depression, sleep disturbances, otitis media, and hepatitis B) experienced in Arctic environments require a coordinated, long duration, Arctic based research endeavor. The rapid growth of Arctic populations necessitate a well defined Arctic science policy.

An Arctic research center is needed to coordinate research and bring all Arctic technical resources under one roof. This coordination should include coordination with the circumpolar research efforts. A periodic international circumpolar Arctic sciences conference board in Alaska could stimulate such a cooperation and coordination.

The Department of Health & Social Services fully endorses Senate Joint Resolution No. 40.

Recommended by:

Verner Stilmer
Verner Stilmer, M.D., M.P.H.
Director, Division of Mental
Health & Developmental
Disabilities

Date:

5/6/81

Approved by:

Helen D. Beirne
Helen D. Beirne, Commissioner
Department of Health & Social
Services

Date:

5/11/81

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 40
 Title Congressional hearings on Arctic science policy
 Requested by Commissioner's Office Date 5/4/81

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Health & Social Services
 Program Category Affected Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities
 BRU, Program, or Subprogram(s) Affected _____
 (Note: If more than one budget component is affected, separate line-item amounts and funding for each component in the analysis section.)

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Fund Source)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

No cost impact is foreseen to the Department of Health & Social Services as a result of this legislation.

IV. DATE May 6, 1981 PREPARED BY Verner Staliner, M.D., M.P.H., Director
 AGENCY Health & Social Services/Mental Health & DD
 PHONE 465-3370

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named) _____ M&B Approval [Signature] Date 5/7/81



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

May 11, 1981

Vic Fischer
Chairman, Senate State Affairs
Committee
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

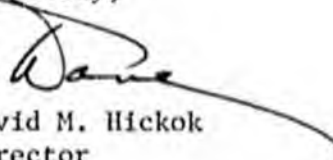
Dear Vic:

Thank you again for your efforts and interest regarding science in Alaska. I believe the joint hearings held by your committees in April inspired increased awareness within the State of scientific problems and priorities and, hopefully, will bring us one step closer to a long-term commitment to research in the Arctic.

You may be interested in the dialogue on arctic science which appears to be heating up on the national level. I am enclosing a speech calling for an arctic research policy which was presented on the Senate floor by Mr. Murkowski last week. I will be working with the Senator's office on a bill which should result in Congressional hearings on arctic science next winter or spring.

As you know, the need for arctic research is critical. At the moment the proposed federal budget cuts pose a serious threat to research, but I am cautiously optimistic that increased awareness of our lack of scientific knowledge will spur an eventual renaissance in arctic science. Your part in that is much appreciated.

Sincerely,



David M. Hickok
Director

DMI/pp

Enclosure

SJR-40



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 97th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 127

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1981

No. 63

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, April 27, 1981)

THE NEED FOR AN ARCTIC RESEARCH POLICY

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I very much appreciate the opportunity to address our assembled body this morning on the Arctic research policy and the needs therein.

Mr. President, the Nation's dependence on insecure sources of expensive foreign oil is now declining because of reductions in domestic demand. At the same time, our dependence on the energy resources of Alaska's North Slope is growing.

The President of one of America's major oil companies, Arco Alaska, recently stated that he expects "half of future U.S. domestic oil supply to come from Alaska and its offshore fields." The major portion of America's new found energy resources will come from areas in Alaska north of the Arctic Circle. The Prudhoe Bay oil fields, located on the North Slope of Alaska, will soon be sending nearly 2 million barrels of oil per day through the Trans-Alaska pipeline across Alaska to Valdez and by tanker to the lower 48 States. Those fields are being expanded with development of the Kuparuk Field. Arco alone plans to spend some \$10 billion over the life of the fields. And Prudhoe Bay is just the beginning of this Nation's efforts to develop Alaska's energy resources.

Among the energy projects planned for Alaska over the next decade include: The Alaska natural gas transportation system, which will carry Prudhoe Bay gas to the lower 48 States with a cost rapidly approaching \$30 billion; the 23 million acre National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska, located entirely within the North Slope of Alaska, which will for the first time be open to private leasing by the end of this year; offshore drilling in the Beaufort Sea, with plans to accelerate dramatically further leasing in both the Beaufort and Chukchi Seas of the Arctic Ocean; preliminary investigation of the oil and gas potential of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, which was authorized last year in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act; proposals for a petrochemical industry to use Prudhoe Bay natural gas liquids; and extensive private exploration taking place on State- and Native-owned land on the North Slope.

Mr. President, it is thus apparent that the level of oil and gas developmental activity in Alaska's Arctic is increasing dramatically. Moreover, this same kind of activity is occurring in our neighbor Arctic-rim nations—Canada and the Soviet Union—where there is also sub-

stantial activity to find and develop the energy and mineral resources of the Arctic.

A major, unavoidable impact of this energy development is the introduction of new technology, environmental disruption, large work forces, and many unanticipated and unintended problems. A wide variety of wildlife, marine mammals, birds, and fish, as well as the complex plant life of the tundra, combined with the low temperatures, harsh winds, and long dark Arctic winters, make this environment extremely sensitive and subject to damage unless properly protected during resource development. Yet,

because our reliance on the Arctic for the Nation's energy needs is such a recent event, we know much less than we should about how the people, the wildlife and the environment will be affected by development and how we can prevent and mitigate those adverse effects.

It is essential—and it is good economics and good government—that a key element of our Nation's energy program be a comprehensive, coordinated, and well-funded policy of basic and applied Arctic research. Unfortunately, the U.S. Government has no such policy today. Although some applied research is being conducted by oil companies, by the University of Alaska, and by the Federal Government, the level of research is far, far below that which is necessary. As just one indication of the low priority that the Federal Government is giving Arctic research, the Department of the Navy is phasing out operations at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory at Point Barrow, Alaska, intending to place the facility on a caretaker status toward the end of this year. This is the only, yes, the only, Federal facility for Arctic research now available in the United States.

Other nations recognize the critical need for continuing Arctic research. There are active, expanding research programs in Canada, the Soviet Union, and even in smaller nations such as Denmark. These nations recognize their own self interest. They have acted to maximize energy development in the Arctic. They have acted to insure that they do not make unnecessary and costly mistakes. They are pursuing their short- and long-term interest intelligently. We, however, are not.

Of particular interest to me is the ongoing Arctic research the Soviet Union is engaged in. As some of the additional materials I will insert in the Record clearly show, we are frightfully behind the Soviets in this area. In the Soviet Union, a large Arctic research effort involving 20,000 scientists is coordinated through the Arctic and Antarctic Institute of Leningrad.

I support wholeheartedly the exploration and development of our Arctic energy resources to help sustain this Nation's national defense, its economy, and our way of life. At the same time, I support, and I urge the support of my colleagues for, the development and implementation of an intelligent national Arctic research policy which will put us on a par with Denmark, Canada, and the Soviet Union. We cannot afford less.

The Arctic research issues that should be examined by our scientists and engineers are numerous and wide ranging. The impact of expedited oil and gas developmental activities on the breeding grounds for water fowl, marine mammals, and wildlife remains uncertain. Of particular importance to the Native people of the North Slope is the impact of offshore development on the populations and migratory habits of the bowhead whale, an animal still vital to the subsistence and cultural lifestyle of Alaska's Natives. The ability of wildlife to coexist with the modern technology of oil and gas development, particularly in pristine areas such as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, deserve greater examination.

Technological problems of operating in the Arctic require further study. The Arctic environment is extremely sensitive and unique. Transportation—whatever the mode—is very expensive. Since so little is known about Arctic operations, many activities that are simple and routine in the lower 48 become exceedingly complex and difficult in the Arctic. For example, no satisfactory method of permanent waste disposal of nonorganic materials in the Arctic has yet been developed. Acceptable construction techniques are in their infancy and are still being tested and developed. Ice conditions and the threat they pose to offshore drilling activities are poorly understood and little tested. Pollution control—whether air emissions, water discharges, or oil spills—requires a different approach in the Arctic than in moderate climates.

The Alaskan Arctic is strategically important to our national defense. The strategic interest of the Arctic grows as energy production in that area increases. In the not too distant future, the strategic importance of the Arctic will rival that of the Persian Gulf.

Not only does the Arctic contain critical energy and mineral resources and military bases, but the Arctic represents our only common border with the Soviet Union. Little is known of seaborne movements in the Arctic, whether on the surface of the seas or in submarines beneath the waters and ice of the Arctic Ocean. Our understanding of communication in the unique atmospheric conditions of the Arctic is minimal. Our national defense requires a more complete understanding of the Arctic and its effects on our military capabilities.

Obviously, there is no shortage of issues for applied Arctic research. What is lacking to date is a national commitment to this research and a coordinated, comprehensive, long-range research program involving the various interested public and private organizations. The costs, by any measure, are insignificant. The danger, on the other hand, of failing to do what is proper and prudent carries large costs. These costs may be measured in terms of delay, needless litigation, and expensive development efforts that fail for lack of required information.

I plan to make the development of a national Arctic research policy one of my priorities in this session of the 97th

Congress. I will be asking many of you to contribute to this important task, because it has significance for your States and for all parts of this country that are relying more and more on Alaska's energy resources. My colleague, the senior Senator from Alaska, shares my concerns about the need for a coordinated, comprehensive Arctic research policy.

The Federal Government needs to designate an agency that wants the responsibility for Arctic research—if the U.S. Navy does not want the job, perhaps it should be given to the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard, with its long history of service throughout Alaska, may be the logical Federal agency to take over the extremely valuable laboratory and other facilities at Point Barrow that will soon fall into disrepair and, thereafter, be available for a vital mission only at great cost. Until a perma-

ment designation of the Federal agency best able to maintain these facilities is made, the Arctic Research Lab might be turned over to the University of Alaska, which would be provided funds to maintain the lab as its caretaker. Finally, a final decision on the laboratory's scientific value must be made as soon as the Federal agency has been designated.

In the Alaska Lands legislation, the Congress directed the Secretaries of Energy, Interior, and Defense to study carefully the implications of closing down NARL, including the impact of that closing on our Arctic research program, and to maintain the facility until such time as the Congress could consider the results of that study. It is my expectation that these departments and the administration will respond to this directive and will make every effort to maintain the facility in a caretaker status until we are better able to evaluate its role in this Nation's Arctic research program.

Mr. President, I will review the issue of Arctic research policy with other interested groups to identify the best organization structure to develop, fund, and implement research projects that are crucial to our understanding of the Arctic. In particular, I want to focus on those Arctic research projects that will be cost effective; that will enable us to understand and avoid potential adverse effects; and that will lead to the development of better alternatives and improved mitigative measures. Among those who should be involved in this process are the oil companies active in the Arctic, the State of Alaska, the University of Alaska, other Arctic-rim nations, the Departments of Energy, Defense, Interior, Transportation, Coast Guard, the National Petroleum Council, the National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Sciences, the scientific community, conservation organizations, and private groups such as the National Geographic Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Alaska's energy resources are vital to this Nation's future. Development of those resources will have a positive effect on our balance of payments. They can, properly managed, strengthen our

overall energy independence and our national security.

Mr. President, I will ask unanimous consent to have printed at the end of my remarks a chronology of energy development and Arctic research developments in my State. This chronology demonstrates the Nation's growing reliance upon Alaska's energy resources and the dramatic expansion of activity in recent years.

Given the extreme importance of Alaska's energy resources and the incalculable fact of their continued development, we must include as part of our national energy policy a serious, major program of applied Arctic research. Over the next several months, my office will be reviewing the major elements of such a policy and the most appropriate organizational and financial structures necessary to expand and energize our Arctic research to the levels that they deserve.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the chronology of energy development and Arctic research developments and excerpts from a new February 1981 report on U.S. Arctic science policy by the Alaska Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CHRONOLOGY OF ARCTIC RESEARCH EFFORTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF U.S. ARCTIC POLICY*

1923—President Warren O. Harding establishes Naval Petroleum Reserves No. 1 (NPR-1).

1946-53—Exploration of NPR-4.

1947—Naval Arctic Research Laboratory (NARL) established at Ft. Barrow, Alaska.

1958—Passage of Alaska Statehood Act. 1960's—Increased national attention and Congressional action with respect to environment, ocean and space sciences.

1964—Good Friday earthquake in Alaska. Following this, significant economic recovery and oil industry exploration activities take place. These activities place new demands on Arctic science and technology.

1964-65—(1) Alaskan Senator Bob Bartlett commissions Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress to prepare report on scope of U.S. Arctic research.

(2) Bartlett also requests Joseph Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, to implement a process within the federal executive branch to develop Arctic policy.

1965—Fitzgerald prepares initial broad statement of U.S. Arctic policy and initiates discussions with heads of departments and agencies in Washington, D.C.

Policy statement emphasizes need for conduct of coherent Arctic scientific programs prior to commencement of exploration and production.

1965-1968—Ongoing discussions regarding contents of policy statement between Federal Field Committee and National Science Foundation.

1968—Governor Walter Hickel brings need for a U.S. Arctic policy to Republican Convention; for first time, Arctic interests included in a major political platform.

1968—U.S. policy statement agreed to by all concerned agencies and forwarded to President Johnson; statement not signed by Johnson prior to his leaving office.

*Based on "United States Arctic Science Policy," prepared under auspices of Alaska Division, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1981.

1968—Establishment of Interagency Arctic Research Coordinating Committee (IARCC), at request of State Department, Office of Science and Technology and Federal Council for Science and Technology.

Primary purpose of IARCC was to issue sound and rational development of Arctic research, through coordination of federal research programs and development of cooperative research projects with other nations. (Disappointingly, IARCC in its 10-year existence did not play a strong role.)

1968-1969—Other events bring new focus to Arctic science:

(1) Implementation of National Oceanographic Program in executive branch (pursuant to Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966).

(2) Discovery of nation's largest oil field on Arctic coast at Prudhoe Bay, Alaska.

(3) Congress giving greater attention to Federal Field Committee's reports on ways to resolve aboriginal land claims of Alaska Natives.

(4) Problems associated with construction of Trans-Alaska pipeline and tanker traffic from ice-free port at terminus of pipeline become evident; lack of persons knowledgeable about Arctic environment becomes apparent.

May 1969—Initial plans for Trans-Alaska pipeline presented to U.S. Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Plans called for a buried pipeline along entire length except for 12 miles. Problems with plans quickly pointed out.

October 1969—Now Secretary of the Interior Hickel convenes "Skyline Conference" to define role that federal government should take to ensure a balance between exploitation of Arctic resources and protection of land and people of the Arctic.

Late 1969—President sends report to Congress: Marine Science Affairs—A Year of Broadened Participation, 1969.

Report sets forth recommendation for a national Arctic policy report and is still clearest expression articulated of U.S. Arctic objectives.

December 1969—National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) adopted.

1970—Pipeline project becomes first test under NEPA.

1970—Three major Arctic science programs begun in and near Alaska:

(1) Alaska Sea Grant Program—research efforts in Arctic marine and coastal resources and environments.

(2) Tundra Biome Program, sponsored by National Science Foundation—to study tundra ecosystems (part of U.S. participation in International Biological Program).

(3) Arctic Ice Dynamics Joint Experiments—study of ice movements, forces, and effects in Arctic Basin.

Unfortunately, programs were not coordinated.

1971—Renewed statement of U.S. Arctic policy forwarded to President by Under Secretary of State Irwin.

December 1971—Statement not signed by President, due to issuance of National Security Division Memorandum 144 by National Security Council.

Memorandum called for establishment of an Interagency Arctic Policy Group and development of a coordinated plan for scientific research in and on the Arctic. (No record that policy group ever met.)

1972—Publication by IARCC of Five-Year Coordinated Plan for Arctic Research.

Report had many weaknesses and was not considered to meet the mandate of NSD Memorandum 144.

1972—Under aegis of National Academy of Science, group headed by Dr. Walter O. Roberts, then director of National Center for

Atmospheric Research, examined and published recommendations on potential environmental effects of development of the North Slope.

No significant results from this effort.

1972—After eight years of effort, no successful development of U.S. Arctic policy.

1974—Workshop sponsored by Alaska Sea Grant Program and National Science Foundation.

Purpose was to coordinate activities and develop an "Arctic Offshore Program."

1974—While plans were being formulated for above workshop, the Bureau of Land Management of the Interior Department entered into an agreement with National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration for assessment of the outer-continental shelf environs, prior to leasing of the OCS for oil and gas.

Effort included studies in Gulf Alaska, Bering Sea, Beaufort and Chukchi basins. Unfortunately, results were poorly synthesized and research activities were often aborted prior to completion.

1976—Studies of environment of National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, mandated by Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976.

Studies added little to existing environmental knowledge.

EXCERPTS FROM U.S. ARCTIC SCIENCE POLICY (By David M. Hickok, Gunter Weller, T. Neil Davis, Vera Alexander, and Robert Eleanor)

In the long run, a well-thought-out and integrated Arctic science policy will guarantee the best management and use of the Arctic's diverse resources—natural, strategic, and human. During the past three decades government basically has paid "lip service" to this concept with token and procedural programs in Arctic science. Governmental coordination, priority determinations, and sporadic pronouncements concerning Arctic science have, in effect, been a farce in every sense. The nation simply cannot afford any longer to be complacent in its approaches to the acquisition of Arctic knowledge. Clearly, the time for a renaissance in Arctic science is now. We need a strong and cohesive U.S. Arctic science policy to guide national program effort in resource development, international relations, defense, environmental protection, and human health.

Offshore, exploration and future production facility design in all basins north of the Aleutians is severely hampered by lack of data on ice characteristics and dynamics, information on currents and sediment transport, knowledge of the occurrence of subsea permafrost, and data on superstructure icing and storm occurrence. Operating offshore drill rigs in the ice-covered waters of the Arctic in a safe and environmentally acceptable fashion is difficult and costly. The numerous natural hazards in the Arctic, particularly sea ice, make a cautious approach, in which technologies and environmental procedures are continually being tested and improved, mandatory. Petroleum companies operating on Arctic continental shelves have found accurate forecasting of sea ice behavior to be indispensable. The normal hazards of offshore drilling are magnified many times by the wide variations in weather and ice conditions. Pipelines from drilling platforms to shore are subject to rupture by the scouring action of massive pressure ridges and ice islands, and enormous forces can build up on the drilling platforms as the moving ice piles up against it. Without such information the construction of offshore, year-round production facilities is impossible.

To be able to exploit Arctic resources, legally, economically, and in an environmentally acceptable fashion; to conduct military operations in the area; and to represent its interests in the Arctic intelligently and from an informed basis, the United States must have a substantial and well-coordinated scientific research program in the Arctic. Such a program does not presently exist, neither does a coherent policy on Arctic research nor any priority sense of purpose. Consequently, the United States has only very limited Arctic scientific and technological expertise and capability. Only a strong, stable, long-term science effort can supply the answers needed now and to train a generation of future Arctic scientists.

Various jurisdictional problems in the Arctic also have strategic as well as political and economic implications. There is disagreement, for example, about the extent of coastal state jurisdiction over the Arctic sea and on Norway's claim to exclusive control of the resources of Svalbard's continental shelf. Controversy also marks the effort to establish a Norwegian-Soviet continental shelf boundary in the Barents Sea, and the continental shelf boundary between Canada and Alaska has not yet been agreed upon. The possibility of Arctic tanker traffic, the advent of the nuclear-powered submarine, and the massive buildup of the USSR fleet along the Barents Sea have enhanced the importance of the Arctic Ocean as transit area, particularly to the USSR and to such an extent that some observers have begun to refer to the Arctic Ocean as a "Soviet lake." The

Soviet Union's scientific effort in the Arctic Ocean and along margins exceeds the combined efforts of all the other littoral countries.

Dr. Tore Gjelsvik, director of the Norwegian Polar Institute in Oslo, wrote recently:

"In contrast to Antarctica, the international scientific cooperation in the Arctic is rather poorly developed and organized. On the national level, arctic science is differently developed. The Soviet-Russian organization and institutes charged with exploration and scientific studies are larger than the biggest in the west, and they carry out a large and systematic study of not only the Soviet arctic coasts and islands, but over the whole central arctic. The Soviet arctic technology is well developed, and the transportation system—consisting of powerful icebreakers and aircraft—is superior to that of the west. The Arctic and Antarctic Institute of Leningrad is the central polar organization, but in addition, many specialized agencies or institutes have been established. More than 20,000 scientists must be involved in arctic studies on the Soviet side.

"In the biggest arctic nations in the west, their polar research, although increasing in size and quality, is rather poorly coordinated. Neither USA nor Canada has established a central organization for arctic science. This also makes international cooperation and coordination difficult. Arctic science in the west has grown considerably since the discovery of oil and gas in the American Arctic but is still lagging behind the Soviet one. If the gap is not bridged, or at least diminished, there is a danger of unwanted consequences of future political and legal arrangements within the central Arctic."

Dr. Gjelsvik concluded by urging the Western governments to increase funds for arctic science and to coordinate their efforts on an international level. We heartily concur.

These brief examples illustrate the uniqueness and diversity in structure, dynamics, and behavior of the arctic region as an important part of the whole Earth. Other nations are expending great efforts in the study of the Arctic because they understand that the keys to many of our planet's present and future problems may lie in this region. If the United States is to participate in this process in any meaningful way, it must begin to involve itself in arctic research now.

SJR

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97TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 18

To amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish the Committee on Internal Security, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 5, 1981

Mr. GUYER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules

RESOLUTION

To amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish the Committee on Internal Security, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved*, That (a) clause 1 of rule X of the Rules of the
2 House of Representatives is amended by redesignating para-
3 graph (m) through paragraph (v) as paragraph (n) through
4 paragraph (w), respectively, and by inserting immediately
5 after paragraph (l) the following new paragraph:

6 “(m) **Committee on Internal Security.**

7 “(1) Communist, terrorist, and other subversive
8 activities affecting the internal security of the United
9 States.

1 “(2) The Committee on Internal Security, acting
2 as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make
3 investigations from time to time of (A) the extent,
4 character, objectives, and activities within the United
5 States of organizations or groups, whether of foreign or
6 domestic origin, their members, agents, and affiliates,
7 which seek to establish, or assist in the establishment
8 of, a totalitarian dictatorship within the United States,
9 or to overthrow or alter, or assist in the overthrow or
10 alteration of, the form of government of the United
11 States or of any State thereof, by force, violence,
12 treachery, espionage, sabotage, insurrection, or any un-
13 lawful means, (B) the extent, character, objectives, and
14 activities within the United States or organizations or
15 groups, their members, agents, and affiliates, which
16 incite or employ acts of force, violence, or any unlaw-
17 ful means, to obstruct or oppose the lawful authority of
18 the Government of the United States in the execution
19 of any law or policy affecting the internal security of
20 the United States or advocate the use of terrorism to
21 achieve their objectives, and (C) all other questions, in-
22 cluding the administration and execution of any law of
23 the United States, or any portion of law, relating to
24 the foregoing that would aid the Congress or any com-
25 mittee of the House in any necessary remedial legisla-

1 tion. The Committee on Internal Security shall report
2 to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the
3 House is not in session) the results of any such investi-
4 gation, together with such recommendations as it
5 deems advisable.”.

6 For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on
7 Internal Security, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized
8 to sit and act at such times and places within the United
9 States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has
10 adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena
11 or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses
12 and the production of such books, records, correspondence,
13 memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems neces-
14 sary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the
15 chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any
16 member designated by any such chairman, and may be
17 served by any person designated by any such chairman or
18 member.

19 (b) Clause 1(n) of rule X of the Rules of the House of
20 Representatives, as so redesignated by subsection (a), is
21 amended by striking out subparagraph (19) and by striking
22 out the two undesignated paragraphs immediately following
23 paragraph (19).

24 SEC. 2. Subparagraphs (4) and (5) of clause 1(k) of rule
25 X of the Rules of the House of Representatives are amended

1 by striking out "clause 1(p)(4)" each place it appears therein
2 and inserting in lieu thereof "clause 1(q)(4)".

3 SEC. 3. On the date of enactment of this resolution, all
4 property and records of the former Committee on Internal
5 Security of the House of Representatives under the control of
6 the Judiciary Committee of such House, or under the control
7 of any other agency of Government, in accordance with para-
8 graph (m) of clause 1 of rule X of the Rules of the House of
9 Representatives shall be transferred to the Committee on In-
10 ternal Security for its use.

○

97TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 18

To establish a Joint Committee on Internal Security, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 5, 1981

Mr. ASHBROOK introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules

JOINT RESOLUTION

To establish a Joint Committee on Internal Security, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE**

4 **SECTION 1.** There is hereby established a joint congress-
5 sional committee which shall be known as the Joint Commit-
6 tee on Internal Security (hereinafter in this joint resolution
7 referred to as the "joint committee").

8 **MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION**

9 **SEC. 2. (a)** The joint committee shall be composed of
10 ten members as follows:

1 (1) five Members of the Senate shall be appointed
2 by the President pro tempore of the Senate. Not more
3 than three of the Members appointed under this para-
4 graph may be of the same political party; and

5 (2) five Members of the House of Representatives
6 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of
7 Representatives. Not more than three of the Members
8 appointed under this paragraph may be of the same po-
9 litical party.

10 (b) Any appointment of any Member under subsection
11 (a) or (c) of this section shall be for the duration of the elected
12 term of office of such Member.

13 (c) Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee
14 shall not affect the power of the remaining members to
15 execute the functions of the joint committee and shall be
16 filled in the same manner as in the case of the original ap-
17 pointment.

18 (d) The joint committee shall select a chairman and a
19 vice chairman from among its members at the beginning of
20 each Congress. The vice chairman shall act in the place and
21 stead of the chairman in the absence of the chairman. In
22 determining the first chairman of the joint committee, the
23 Members from each House appointed to such joint committee
24 shall nominate one Member from among their number to
25 serve as the first chairman. After such nominations, the first

1 chairman shall be chosen by lot from the two nominees with
2 the successful nominee being designated as the chairman
3 and the unsuccessful nominee being designated as the vice
4 chairman. Thereafter, the chairmanship and the vice chair-
5 manship shall alternate between the Senate and the House of
6 Representatives with each Congress, and the chairman shall
7 be selected by the members of the joint committee from that
8 House entitled to the chairmanship. The vice chairman shall
9 be selected from the House other than that of the chairman
10 by the members of the joint committee from that House.

11 (e) The joint committee may establish such subcommit-
12 tees as it deems necessary and appropriate to carry out the
13 purposes of this joint resolution.

14 (f) The members of the joint committee shall serve with-
15 out pay in addition to that received for their services as Mem-
16 bers of the Senate or the House of Representatives; but they
17 shall be reimbursed at the current per diem allowance, or at
18 the actual cost when such actual cost is provided for by the
19 Standing Rules of the Senate or by the Rules of the House of
20 Representatives, for travel, subsistence, and other necessary
21 expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties
22 vested in the joint committee, other than expenses in connec-
23 tion with meetings of the joint committee held in the District
24 of Columbia during such times as the Congress is in session.

1 DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

2 SEC. 3. (a) The joint committee, acting as a whole or by
3 subcommittee, is authorized to make investigations from time
4 to time of (1) Communist and other subversive activities
5 affecting the internal security of the United States, (2) the
6 extent, character, objectives, and activities within the United
7 States of organizations or groups, whether of foreign or
8 domestic origin, their members, agents, and affiliates, which
9 seek, serve, or operate to establish, or assist in the establish-
10 ment of, a totalitarian dictatorship within the United States,
11 or to overthrow or alter, or assist in the overthrow or alter-
12 ation of, the form of government of the United States or of
13 any State thereof, by force, violence, treachery, espionage,
14 sabotage, insurrection, or any unlawful means, (3) the extent,
15 character, objectives, and activities within the United States
16 of organizations or groups, their members, agents, and affili-
17 ates, which incite or employ acts of force, violence, terrorism,
18 or any unlawful means, to obstruct or oppose the lawful au-
19 thority of the Government of the United States in the execu-
20 tion of any law or policy affecting the internal security of the
21 United States, and (4) all other questions, including the
22 administration and execution of any law of the United States,
23 or any portion of law, executive order, or regulation, relating
24 to the foregoing that would aid the Congress in the discharge
25 of its legislative duties.

1 (b)(1) All bills, resolutions, and other matters in the
2 Senate or the House of Representatives relating primarily to
3 the internal security of the United States described in subsec-
4 tion (a) of this section shall be referred to the joint
5 committee.

6 (2) The members of the joint committee who are Mem-
7 bers of the Senate shall from time to time report to the
8 Senate, and the members of the joint committee who are
9 Members of the House of Representatives shall from time to
10 time report to the House, by bill or otherwise, their recom-
11 mendations with respect to matters within the jurisdiction of
12 their respective Houses which are referred to the joint com-
13 mittee or otherwise within the jurisdiction of the joint
14 committee.

15 (c) The joint committee shall keep a complete record of
16 all committee actions, including a record of the votes on any
17 question on which a record vote is demanded. All committee
18 materials, including records, data, charts, and files, shall be
19 the property of the joint committee and shall be kept in the
20 offices of the joint committee or other places as the joint
21 committee may direct under such security safeguards as the
22 joint committee shall determine in the interest of the common
23 defense and security.