

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672
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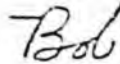
William M. Mercer-Meidinger, Incorporated

Mr. Michael B. Coughlin
Page Five
March 2, 1987

Summary

Because of the Tax Reform Act, several changes must be made to the Supplemental Benefit System. We believe that the recommended changes described in this letter are, for the vast majority of employees, a significant improvement. We look forward to working closely with you on SBS over the following months.

Sincerely,



Robert F. Richardson, ASA
Principal

RFR/js

cc: Mr. Kevin Wilma

Percent of Wage Base Contributed
to Supplemental Annuity Plan
As of June 30, 1986

<u>Contribution Rate</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>	
to 9.99%	751	
10.0 - 10.49%	1398	
10.5 - 10.99%	2592	
11.0 - 11.49%	3182	Average Rate = 11.30%
11.5 - 11.99%	2471	
12.0 - 12.26%	<u>3419</u>	
	13,339	

Percentage of Wage Base Contributed
to Deferred Compensation Plan
As of June 30, 1986

<u>Contribution Rate</u>	<u>Number of Employees</u>	
0%	11,727	
.1 - 4.9	376	
5.0 - 9.9	126	
10.0 - 14.9	257	Average Rate =
15.0 - 19.9	435	
20.0 - 24.9	<u>312</u>	
	13,339	

*From Jeff Johnson
CPA - PHS.*

WAGE REDUCTION PLAN

(Section 125 Cafeteria Plan)

The basic idea is to pay for child care with pretax dollars.

Employer allows employee to have his gross taxable wage reduced by an amount the employee selects. Annual maximum \$5,000 or may not exceed the total gross income of the lowest paid spouse. Such amount is used by the employer to pay the employee upon submittal by the employee of paid child care expense.

Employee makes his estimate of child care expenses annually and can not change the amount unless the employee terminates from the company or a change in family status occurs.

How does it work?

EXAMPLE

ATTACHED

BENEFITS TO EMPLOYER -

Saves social security taxes which will offset plan administration expenses.

AFFECT ON SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS -

Because taxable income is reduced, social security benefits that you will receive upon retirement may be slightly reduced as well.

AFFECT ON UNEMPLOYMENT -

Unemployment benefits may also be reduced as a result of lower taxable income.

ADDITIONAL COMMENT -

This type of plan can be combined with a similar wage reduction to fund--

Medical premiums and medical payments (deductibles)

WAGE REDUCTION PLAN VS. NO PLAN

EXAMPLE

- Mr. & Mrs. Smith
- Mrs. Smith employer has a wage reduction program
- 2 children under age 15
- Child care expenses of \$5,000
- 1987 marginal tax rate of 28%
- AGI \$40,000

	<u>PARTICIPANT</u>	<u>NONPARTICIPANT</u>
Annual wages, Mrs. Smith	\$18,000	\$18,000
Pretax payment of child care expense	(5,000)	-
	13,000	19,000
Less		
FICA .0715	(930)	(1,287)
Federal (28% bracket)	(3,640)	(5,040)
After tax payment of child care expense	-	(5,000)
Plus		
Child care credit	-	960
	\$ 8,430	\$ 7,633
Savings	\$ 797	

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service (O)

▶ Attach to Form 1040.
▶ See instructions below.

Name(s) as shown on Form 1040

Your social security number

1 Write the number of qualifying persons who were cared for in 1985. (See the instructions below for the definition of qualifying persons.)

1		
	Yes	No

2 If payments listed on line 3 were made to an individual, complete the following:

a If you paid \$50 or more in a calendar quarter to an individual, were the services performed in your home?

2a		
----	--	--

b If "Yes," have you filed appropriate wage tax returns on wages for services in your home (see the instructions for line 2)?

2b		
----	--	--

c If the answer to b is "Yes," write your employer identification number.

2c	Employer ID number
----	--------------------

3 Write the amount of qualified expenses you incurred and actually paid in 1985 for the care of the qualifying person, but do not write more than \$2,400 (\$4,800 if you paid for the care of two or more qualifying persons).

3	
---	--

4 You must write your earned income on line 4c. See the instructions for line 4 for the definition of earned income.

- If you were **unmarried** at the end of 1985, write your earned income on line 4c. **OR**
- If you are **married**, filing a joint return for 1985, you must complete lines 4a and 4b.

a Write your earned income.

4a	
----	--

b Write your spouse's earned income.

4b	
----	--

c Compare amounts on lines 4a and 4b, and write the smaller of the two amounts on line 4c.

4c	
----	--

5 Compare amounts on lines 3 and 4c, and write the smaller of the two amounts on line 5.

5	
---	--

6 Write the percentage from the table below that applies to the adjusted gross income on Form 1040, line 33.

6	
---	--

If line 33 is:		Percentage is:	If line 33 is:		Percentage is:
Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—	
	\$0-10,000	30% (.30)	\$20,000-22,000		24% (.24)
	10,000-12,000	29% (.29)	22,000-24,000		23% (.23)
	12,000-14,000	28% (.28)	24,000-26,000		22% (.22)
	14,000-16,000	27% (.27)	26,000-28,000		21% (.21)
	16,000-18,000	26% (.26)	28,000		20% (.20)
	18,000-20,000	25% (.25)			

7	
---	--

7 Multiply the amount on line 5 by the percentage shown on line 6, and write the result.

8 Multiply any child and dependent care expenses for 1984 that you paid in 1985 by the percentage that applies to the adjusted gross income on Form 1040, line 33, for 1984. Write the result. (See line 8 instructions for the required statement.)

8	
---	--

9 Add amounts on lines 7 and 8. Write the total here and on Form 1040, line 41. This is the maximum amount of your credit for child and dependent care expenses.

9	
---	--

General Instructions

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.—We ask for this information to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. We need it to ensure that taxpayers are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax. You are required to give us this information.

What Is the Child and Dependent Care Expenses Credit?

You may be able to take a tax credit for amounts you paid someone to care for your child or other qualifying person so you could work or look for work in 1985. The credit will lower the amount of your tax. The credit is based on a percentage of the amount you paid during the year. The most you may take as a credit is \$720 if you paid for the care of one qualifying person, or \$1,440 if you paid for the care of two or more qualifying persons.

Additional information.—For more information about the credit, please get Publication 503, Child and Dependent Care Credit, and Employment Taxes for Household Employers.

Who Is a Qualifying Person?

A qualifying person is any one of the following persons:

- Any person under age 15 whom you claim as a dependent (but see the special rule later for Children of divorced or separated parents).
- Your disabled spouse who is mentally or physically unable to care for himself or herself.
- Any disabled person who is mentally or physically unable to care for himself or herself and whom you claim as a dependent, or could claim as a dependent except that he or she had income of \$1,040 or more.

Note: You must have shared the same home with any person you claim as a qualifying person.

Children of divorced or separated parents.—If you were divorced, legally separated, or lived apart from your spouse during the last 6 months of 1985, you may be able to claim the credit even if your child is not your dependent. If your child is not your dependent, he or she is a qualifying person if all five of the following apply:

1. You had custody of the child for the longer period during the year; and
2. The child received over half of his or her support from one or both of the parents; and
3. The child was in the custody of one or both of the parents over half of the year; and
4. The child was under age 15, or was physically or mentally unable to care for himself or herself; and

(Continued on back)

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service (0)

▶ Attach to Form 1040.
▶ See instructions below.

1985
23

Name(s) as shown on Form 1040

Your social security number

1 Write the number of qualifying persons who were cared for in 1985. (See the instructions below for the definition of qualifying persons.)

1

2 If payments listed on line 3 were made to an individual, complete the following:

a If you paid \$50 or more in a calendar quarter to an individual, were the services performed in your home?

Yes No

b If "Yes," have you filed appropriate wage tax returns on wages for services in your home (see the instructions for line 2)?

2a

2b

c If the answer to b is "Yes," write your employer identification number.

Employer ID number

2c

3 Write the amount of qualified expenses you incurred and actually paid in 1985 for the care of the qualifying person, but do not write more than \$2,400 (\$4,800 if you paid for the care of two or more qualifying persons).

3

4 You must write your earned income on line 4c. See the instructions for line 4 for the definition of earned income.

- If you were unmarried at the end of 1985, write your earned income on line 4c. OR
- If you are married, filing a joint return for 1985, you must complete lines 4a and 4b.

a Write your earned income.

4a

b Write your spouse's earned income.

4b

c Compare amounts on lines 4a and 4b, and write the smaller of the two amounts on line 4c.

4c

5 Compare amounts on lines 3 and 4c, and write the smaller of the two amounts on line 5.

5

6 Write the percentage from the table below that applies to the adjusted gross income on Form 1040, line 33.

6

If line 33 is:		Percentage is:	line 33 is:		Percentage is:
Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—	
\$0—10,000		30% (.30)	20,000—22,000		24% (.24)
10,000—12,000		29% (.29)	22,000—24,000		23% (.23)
12,000—14,000		28% (.28)	24,000—26,000		22% (.22)
14,000—16,000		27% (.27)	26,000—28,000		21% (.21)
16,000—18,000		26% (.26)	28,000		20% (.20)
18,000—20,000		25% (.25)			

7 Multiply the amount on line 5 by the percentage shown on line 6, and write the result.

7

8 Multiply any child and dependent care expense for 1984 that you paid in 1985 by the percentage that applies to the adjusted gross income on Form 1040, line 33, for 1984. Write the result. (See line 8 instructions for the required statement.)

8

9 Add amounts on lines 7 and 8. Write the total here and on Form 1040, line 41. This is the maximum amount of your credit for child and dependent care expenses.

9

General Instructions

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.—We ask for this information to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. We need it to ensure that taxpayers are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax. You are required to give us this information.

What Is the Child and Dependent Care Expenses Credit?

You may be able to take a tax credit for amounts you paid someone to care for your child or other qualifying person so you could work or look for work in 1985. The credit will lower the amount of your tax. The credit is based on a percentage of the amount you paid during the year. The most you may take as a credit is \$720 if you paid for the care of one qualifying person, or \$1,440 if you paid for the care of two or more qualifying persons.

Additional information.—For more information about the credit, please get Publication 503, Child and Dependent Care Credit, and Employment Taxes for Household Employers.

Who Is a Qualifying Person?

A qualifying person is any one of the following persons:

- Any person under age 15 whom you claim as a dependent (but see the special rule later for Children of divorced or separated parents).
- Your disabled spouse who is mentally or physically unable to care for himself or herself.
- Any disabled person who is mentally or physically unable to care for himself or herself and whom you claim as a dependent, or could claim as a dependent except that he or she had income of \$1,040 or more.

Note: You must have shared the same home with any person you claim as a qualifying person.

Children of divorced or separated parents.—If you were divorced, legally separated, or lived apart from your spouse during the last 6 months of 1985, you may be able to claim the credit even if your child is not your dependent if your child is not your dependent, he or she is a qualifying person if all five of the following apply:

1. You had custody of the child for the longer period during the year; and
2. The child received over half of his or her support from one or both of the parents; and
3. The child was in the custody of one or both of the parents over half of the year; and
4. The child was under age 15, or was physically or mentally unable to care for himself or herself; and

(Continued on back)

Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses

▶ Attach to Form 1040.
▶ See instructions below.

Name(s) as shown on Form 1040

MR. & MRS. SMITH

Your social security number

111-11-1111

Note: If you paid cash wages of \$50 or more in a calendar quarter to an individual for services performed in your home, you must file an employment tax return. Get Form 942, Employer's Quarterly Tax Return for Household Employees, for details.

1	Enter the number of qualifying persons who were cared for in 1986. (See the instructions below for the definition of qualifying persons.)	1
2	Enter the amount of qualified expenses you incurred and actually paid in 1986 for the care of the qualifying person. (See What Are Qualified Expenses in the instructions.) Do not enter more than \$2,400 (\$4,800 if you paid for the care of two or more qualifying persons)	4,800
3a	You must enter your earned income on line 3a. See the instructions for line 3 for the definition of earned income	12,000
b	If you are married, filing a joint return for 1986, you must enter your spouse's earned income on line 3b	9,000
c	If you are married filing a joint return, compare the amounts on lines 3a and 3b, and enter the smaller of the two amounts on line 3c	9,000
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you were unmarried at the end of 1986, compare the amounts on lines 2 and 3a, and enter the smaller of the two amounts on line 4. If you are married filing a joint return, compare the amounts on lines 2 and 3c, and enter the smaller of the two amounts on line 4. 	4,800
5	Enter the percentage from the table below that applies to the adjusted gross income on Form 1040, line 33	23

If line 33 is:		Percentage is:	If line 33 is:		Percentage is:
Over —	But not over —		Over —	But not over —	
\$0 — 10,000		30% (.30)	\$20,000 — 22,000		24% (.24)
10,000 — 12,000		29% (.29)	22,000 — 24,000		23% (.23)
12,000 — 14,000		28% (.28)	24,000 — 26,000		22% (.22)
14,000 — 16,000		27% (.27)	26,000 — 28,000		21% (.21)
16,000 — 18,000		25% (.26)	28,000		20% (.20)
18,000 — 20,000		25% (.25)			

6	Multiply the amount on line 4 by the percentage shown on line 5, and enter the result	1,104
7	Multiply any child and dependent care expenses for 1985 that you paid in 1986 by the percentage that applies to the adjusted gross income on your 1985 Form 1040, line 33, or Form 1040A, line 15. Enter the result. (See line 7 instructions for the required statement.)	
8	Add amounts on lines 6 and 7. Enter the total here and on Form 1040, line 41. This is the maximum amount of your credit for child and dependent care expenses	1,104

EXAMPLE II

- 2 Children under age 15	
- Qualifying child care expenses	\$ 4,800
- Mr. Smith's W2 wages	12,000
- Mrs. Smith's W2 wages	9,000
- Adjusted gross income	
Form 1040, Line 33 or 32	23,000

5. The child is not your dependent because—

- a. As the custodial parent, you have signed **Form 8332**, Release of Claim to Exemption for Child of Divorced or Separated Parents, or a similar statement, agreeing not to claim the child's exemption for 1985; or
- b. You were divorced or separated before 1985 and your divorce decree or written agreement states that the other parent can claim the child's exemption, and the other parent provides at least \$600 in child support during the year. (*Note: This rule does not apply if your decree or agreement was changed after 1984 to specify that the other parent cannot claim the child's exemption.*)

Who May Take the Credit?

To claim the credit all five of the following must apply:

1. You paid for the care so you (and your spouse if you were married) could work or look for work (but see the rules at the line 4 instructions for Spouse who is a full-time student or is disabled).
2. You and the qualifying person(s) lived in the same home.
3. You (and your spouse if you were married) paid over half the cost of keeping up your home. The cost includes: rent; mortgage interest; property taxes; utilities; home repairs; and food eaten at home.
4. The person you paid to provide the care was not your spouse or a person you could claim as a dependent.

Note: If the person you paid to provide the care was your child, he or she must have been 19 or over by the end of 1985.

5. If you were married at the end of 1985, generally, you must file a joint tax return. However, there are two exceptions to this rule. You will be treated as unmarried and still be eligible to take the credit if:
 - a. You were legally separated; or
 - b. You were living apart from your spouse during the last 6 months of the year, and:
 - The qualifying person lived with you in your home over 6 months, and
 - You provided over half the cost of keeping up your home.

What Are Qualified Expenses?

Qualified expenses include amounts paid for household services and care of the qualifying person while you work or look for work.

Household services.—These services must be needed to care for the qualifying person as well as to run the home. They include, for example, the services of a cook, maid, babysitter, housekeeper, governess, or cleaning person if the services were partly for the care of the qualifying person.

Care of the qualifying person.—Care includes the cost of services for the qualifying person's well-being and protection.

Generally, care does not include food or schooling expenses. However, if these items

are included as part of the total care, and they are incident to, and cannot be separated from, the total cost, you may count the total payment. However, you may not count the cost of schooling for a child in the first grade or above.

Care outside the home.—You may count care provided outside your home if the care was for:

- a. Your dependent under age 15; or
- b. Any other qualifying person who regularly spends at least 8 hours each day in your home.

Care that is provided by a dependent care center may be counted if the center complies with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. A dependent care center is a place that provides care for at least seven persons (other than persons who live there), and receives a fee, payment, or grant for providing the services for any of those persons, regardless of whether the center is run for profit.

Medical expenses.—Some dependent care expenses may qualify as medical expenses. If you itemize deductions, you may want to take all or part of these medical expenses on Schedule A (Form 1040). If you cannot use all the medical expenses on Form 2441 because of the dollar limit or earned income limit (explained later), you may take the rest of these expenses on Schedule A. But if you deduct the medical expenses first on Schedule A, you may not use any part of these expenses on Form 2441.

Specific Instructions

The following are specific instructions for most of the lines on the form. Lines which have no instructions here are self-explanatory.

Line 2.—In general, if you paid cash wages of \$50 or more in a calendar quarter for household services provided by a person such as a housekeeper, maid, babysitter, or cook, you must file an employment tax return. If you are not sure whether you should file an employment tax return, get **Form 942**, Employer's Quarterly Tax Return for Household Employees.

Note: You should file a **Form 940**, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return, for 1985 by January 31, 1986, if you paid cash wages of \$1,000 or more for household services in any calendar quarter in 1984 or 1985.

Line 3. Dollar limit.—On line 3 write the amount of qualified child and dependent care expenses you incurred and actually paid in 1985. However, the most you may figure the credit on is \$2,400 a year for one qualifying person, or \$4,800 a year for two or more qualifying persons. Do not include amounts paid or incurred by your employer if, and to the extent, such amounts are excluded from your gross income.

Note: Do not include on line 3 qualified expenses that you incurred in 1985 but did not pay until 1986. Instead, you may be able to increase the amount of your 1986 credit when you pay the 1985 expenses in 1986.

Line 4. Earned income limit.—Figure your earned income limitation on line 4. The amount of your qualified expenses may not be more than your earned income or, if married filing a joint return, the smaller of your earned income or your spouse's earned income.

In general, earned income is wages, salaries, tips, and other employee compensation. It also includes net earnings from self-employment. For more information on what is earned income for purposes of the credit, see Publication 503.

Unmarried taxpayers.—If you were unmarried at the end of 1985 or are treated as being unmarried at the end of the year, write your earned income on line 4c.

Married taxpayers.—If you are married, filing a joint return, figure each spouse's earned income separately and disregard community property laws. Write your earned income on line 4a and your spouse's earned income on line 4b. Then, write the smaller of your earned income or your spouse's earned income on line 4c.

Spouse who is a full-time student or is disabled.—If your spouse was a full-time student or was mentally or physically unable to care for himself or herself, figure your spouse's earned income on a monthly basis to determine your spouse's earned income for the year. For each month that your spouse was disabled or a full-time student, your spouse is considered to have earned income of not less than \$200 a month (\$400 a month if more than one qualifying person was cared for in 1985).

If, in the same month, both you and your spouse were full-time students and did not work, you may not use any amount paid that month to figure the credit. The same applies to a couple who did not work because neither was capable of self-care.

A full-time student is one who was enrolled in a school for the number of hours or classes that the school considers full time. The student must have been enrolled at least 5 months during 1985.

Self-employment income.—You must reduce your earned income by any loss from self-employment. If your net earnings from self-employment are less than \$1,600, and you use the optional method to figure your self-employment tax, you may be able to increase your net earnings to \$1,600 for this credit. See Publication 533, Self-Employment Tax, for details. If you only have a loss from self-employment, or your loss is more than your other earned income and you do not use the optional method, you may not take the credit.

Line 8.—If you had qualified expenses for 1984 that you did not pay until 1985, you may be able to increase the amount of credit you may take in 1985. To do this, multiply the 1984 expenses you paid in 1985 by the percentage from the table on line 6 that applies to the adjusted gross income shown on your 1984 Form 1040, line 33. Your 1984 expenses must be within the 1984 limits. Attach a computation showing how you figured the increase. (Use the example in Publication 503 as a guide.)

ANCHORAGE
DEPENDENT CARE ASSISTANCE PLAN
(A COMPONENT PLAN OF THE ANCHORAGE
FLEXIBLE BENEFIT PROGRAM)

ADOPTED
EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1985

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PREAMBLE

The Municipality of Anchorage (hereinafter "Employer") establishes this "Anchorage Dependent Care Assistance Plan" (hereinafter "Plan") effective April 1, 1985, to allow Eligible Employees of the Employer to elect to receive dependent care assistance benefits which are excludable from gross income under Section 129(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended (hereinafter "Code"), as provided herein and in the terms of the "Anchorage Flexible Benefit Program" (hereinafter "Program").

The Anchorage Dependent Care Assistance Plan is a Component Plan of the Anchorage Flexible Benefit Program and, except to the extent otherwise expressly provided herein, is governed by the rules and regulations of that Program. The Plan is intended to qualify as a "dependent care assistance program" within the meaning of Section 129(d) of the Code and to meet the requirements of any other applicable provisions of law.

SECTION 1
DEFINITIONS

When used herein, the terms defined in Section 1 of the Program shall have the same meaning as therein defined and the following additional terms shall have the following meanings:

1.01 Dependent

"Dependent" means:

- (a) a child who is under the age of 15 and with respect to whom an employee or his spouse is entitled to a dependency exemption under Section 151(e) of the Code; or
- (b) a relative or household member of an employee over half of whose support is received from the employee and who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself; or
- (c) the spouse of an employee who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself.

1.02 Dependent Care Expenses

"Dependent Care Expenses" means the expenses specified in Section 3 that qualify as Eligible Expenses.

1.03 Earned Income

"Earned Income" means wages, salaries, tips and other employee compensation, plus net earnings from self-employment, computed without regard to any community property laws and excluding any amounts received as a pension or annuity, as reimbursement of Eligible Expenses under the Program or as dependent care assistance under any other employer's program. An employee's spouse who is either a student or incapable of caring for himself shall be deemed, for each month during which such spouse is either a full-time student at an educational institution or a Dependent, to be gainfully employed and to have Earned Income of not less than;

- (a) \$200 per month, if the employee has only one Dependent for the Plan Year, or
- (b) \$400 per month, if the employee has two or more Dependents for the Plan Year.

1.04 Plan

"Plan" means the Anchorage Dependent Care Assistance Plan as described in this document and any amendments thereto.

SECTION 2

BENEFITS

2.01 Reimbursement Options

Subject to the conditions set forth in the Plan and Program, each Participant who elects to participate in the Plan may elect to receive reimbursement for Dependent Care Expenses in any amount which is a multiple of \$25 up to a maximum of \$300 per bi-weekly period, subject to the following limitation. The total amount of reimbursement elected per Plan Year, combined with any other dependent care assistance received through an employment-related plan by the Participant or his spouse, may not exceed the lesser of;

- (a) the Participant's Earned Income for the Plan Year, and
- (b) if the Participant is married on the last day of the Plan Year, the spouse's Earned Income for the Plan Year.

Although this benefit is described in biweekly terms, the benefit elected for a Plan Year may be paid and expenses may be incurred at any time during the Plan Year, subject to the other provisions of the Plan and Program. For example, a Participant may elect a \$50 biweekly benefit to cover \$1,300 of Dependent Care Expenses incurred during the last three months of the Plan Year.

2.02 Election of Reimbursement

A Participant may elect to participate in the Plan by submitting an Annual Election Form to the Employer as provided in Section 4.04 of the Program, and may claim reimbursement on a bi-weekly basis by submitting a Request for Reimbursement to the Employer. In the event a Participant does not qualify for reimbursement of the amount elected during the Plan Year, the difference between the amount elected and actual reimbursement shall be forfeited at the end of the Plan Year or upon termination.

2.03 Payment of Reimbursements

The Employer shall pay reimbursements offered under Section 2.01 only to the extent permitted by a Participant's account balance and the maximum reimbursement elected. The Employer shall pay reimbursements as soon as practicable after receipt of each Request for Reimbursement. No Participant shall have any rights or be entitled to any such reimbursements under the Plan unless a Request for Reimbursement is submitted. The Employer will review each Request for Reimbursement submitted to determine whether (i) the expenses for which reimbursement is sought are reimbursable Eligible Expenses and (ii) the request is accompanied by any required documentation.

2.04 Maximum Reimbursements

Reimbursements during a Plan Year shall not exceed the lesser of:

- (a) the amount designated on an Annual Election Form for dependent care assistance for such Plan Year, or
- (b) the amount of Eligible Expenses for which reimbursement is properly requested.

SECTION 3

DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES

3.01 Dependent Care Expenses are amounts paid by a Participant for expenses for household services and for the care of a Dependent which are incurred to enable the Participant to be gainfully employed by the Employer for any period for which he has one or more Dependents, provided that:

- (a) if such expenses are incurred for services outside a Participant's household, they are incurred for the care of a child as defined in Section 1.01(a), or of an other Dependent defined in Section 1.01(b) or (c) who regularly spends at least eight hours each day in the Participant's household, and
- (b) if such outside services are provided by a dependent care center, such center (i) complies with the applicable State and local government laws and regulations, (ii) provides care for more than six individuals (other than individuals who reside at the facility), and (iii) receives a fee, payment or grant for providing services for any of the individuals (regardless of whether such facility is operated for profit).

3.02 Dependent Care Expenses shall in no event include amounts paid by a Participant to an individual;

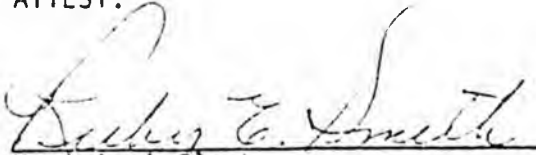
- (a) with respect to whom a deduction is allowable to the Participant or the spouse under Section 151(e) of the Code (relating to personal exemptions for dependents), or
- (b) who is a child (within the meaning of Section 151(e)(3) of the Code) of the Participant under the age of 19 at the close of the Plan Year in which such amounts are paid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Municipality of Anchorage has caused this Anchorage Dependent Care Assistance Plan to be executed by its duly authorized representative this 31st day of December 1985, effective April 1, 1985.

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE


Robert E. Smith
Municipal Manager

ATTEST:


Municipal Clerk



4

Alaska Public
Employees Association **APEA**

State Headquarters: 340 N. Franklin, Juneau, AK 99801 (907) 586-2334

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Fran Ulmer, Chairwoman
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Cherie Shelley, *CS* Executive Director

SUBJECT: HCR 19 - Dependent Care Benefits

DATE: 15 April 1987

The Alaska Public Employees Association supports House Concurrent Resolution 19 and urges the committee to consider the measure favorably.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 will require substantive changes to the Supplemental Benefits System. In the process of complying with federal law, the options available under the SBS can be expanded to provide additional benefit offerings to employees. Among those options now available is that of dependent care.

APEA has long supported addition of dependent care benefits to the SBS program. Similar options are available to employers of the Municipality of Anchorage and numerous corporations.

It is appropriate at this time to direct the Department of Administration to offer dependent care assistance as an option in the revised SBS.

Fairbanks Field Office
825 College Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701
Telephone: (907) 456-5412

Anchorage Field Office
833 Gambell Street, Suite A
Anchorage, AK 99501
Telephone: (907) 274-1688

Juneau Field Office
227 4th Street
Juneau, AK 99801
Telephone: (907) 586-6305

HCR

22

BANNI-

Original sponsors: Ulmer and Menard

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 22 (State Affairs)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Designating the second week of May of
6 each year as Historic Preservation Week
7 in the state.

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

9 WHEREAS 200 years have passed since the United States Constitution was
10 adopted; and

11 WHEREAS the greatness of the United States is based upon an appre-
12 ciation of its heritage and on a knowledge of the events and places that
13 have shaped its national identity; and

14 WHEREAS historic landmarks contribute to the economic, social, and
15 cultural well-being of the cities, towns, and rural areas of the United
16 States; and

17 WHEREAS National Historic Preservation Week 1987 provides a splendid
18 opportunity for United States citizens of all ages to reflect on the con-
19 tributions the past makes to the present, and to take renewed pride in
20 preserving the heritage of the United States for future generations; and

21 WHEREAS "Landmarks of Democracy" is the theme for National Historic
22 Preservation Week 1987; and

23 WHEREAS National Historic Preservation Week 1987 is cosponsored by the
24 National Trust for Historic Preservation and the local preservation and
25 neighborhood organizations in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan;

26 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature designates the second
27 week of May each year as Historic Preservation Week in the state and calls
28 upon the people of the state to honor, recognize, and participate in the
29 observance of this special week.

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1 IN THE HOUSE

[BY ULMER AND MENARD]

2

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 22

one body

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

The Leg. Statute resolves
Requesting the Governor designate
the second week of May each year
May 10 - 16, 1987, as Historic Preser-

6

vation Week in the state.

7

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

9

WHEREAS 200 years have passed since the United States Constitution was adopted; and

10

11

WHEREAS the greatness of the United States is based upon an appreciation of its heritage and on a knowledge of the events and places that have shaped its national identity; and

12

13

WHEREAS historic landmarks contribute to the economic, social, and cultural well-being of the cities, towns, and rural areas of the United States; and

14

15

WHEREAS National Historic Preservation Week 1987 provides a splendid opportunity for United States citizens of all ages to reflect on the contributions the past makes to the present, and to take renewed pride in preserving the heritage of the United States for future generations; and

16

17

WHEREAS "Landmarks of Democracy" is the theme for National Historic Preservation Week 1987; and

18

19

WHEREAS National Historic Preservation Week 1987 is cosponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the local preservation and neighborhood organizations in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Ketchikan;

20

21

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature ^{resolves to} respectfully requests ^{2nd} the Governor to designate the ^{each year} week of May 10 - 16, 1987, as Historic Preservation Week in the state and calls upon the people of the state to honor, recognize, and participate in the observance of this special week.

22

not binding

Division of State

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE**



REQUEST: _____
 Revision Date: _____
 Title: Requesting the Governor to designate
May 10-16, 1987, as Historic Preservation Week
 Sponsor: Ulmer
 Requestor: _____

Bill Version: HCR 22
 Publish Date: _____

Agency Affected: Governor's Office
 BRU: _____
 Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TRAVEL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CONTRACTUAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
EQUIPMENT	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
LAND & STRUCTURES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
MISCELLANEOUS	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Fran Ulmer, Chair Phone: 465-4963
 Division: House State Affairs Committee Date: April 21, 1987

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
 Agency: _____

- Distribution (by preparer):
- Legislative Finance
 - Legislative Sponsor
 - Requestor
 - Office of Management and Budget
 - impacted Agency(ies)
 - Senate Secretary

From the City and Borough of Juneau and
Gaipman Public Relations

For immediate release upon receipt:

BOROUGH TO CELEBRATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION WEEK

(Juneau, April 7) — Plans are being finalized for Juneau's yearly observation of National Historic Preservation Week, May 10 through May 16. This year's theme, "Landmarks of Democracy," celebrates the Bicentennial Year of the U.S. Constitution; in Juneau, those landmarks that have played an important part in the state's history will be saluted. Preservation week activities currently being planned include nightly historic harbor cruises on the M/V Princeton Hall, dinner specials at the Inn at the Waterfront, the first annual "Downtown Strut," and the annual awarding of the Capital City's historic preservation awards.

The State Capitol, Governor's Mansion, Elks' Hall, House of Wickersham and the Alaska Statehood Site are being honored as Juneau's "landmarks of democracy." The Elks' Hall, meeting place for the fraternal order and summer home of Perseverance Theatre's LADY LOU REVIEW, is also the site of the first meeting of the Territorial Legislature on March 3, 1913. The Alaska Statehood Site is a strip of pavement located between the Juneau Memorial Library and 5th Street. It was at this location on July 4, 1959 that the 49-star flag commemorating Alaska statehood was raised for the first time.

Recipients of this year's Historic Preservation Awards are: the M/V Princeton Hall; the I.B.E.W. Building; the Inn at the Waterfront; and the Waterfront Building. For the first time ever, a certificate of appreciation will be presented. It will go to the Downtown Business Association (DBA) and the Glory Hole for their cooperative effort in painting the shelter. Awards will be presented at a public ceremony in Gunakadeit Park immediately following the first ever, to be annual, DOWNTOWN STRUT -- a fun run, jog, stroll or strut for historic preservation through a number of Juneau's

(more)

historic neighborhoods and past a number of its landmarks. The 3.5K (or 2.2 mile) race, co-sponsored by the City & Borough and the DBA is scheduled for 10AM the morning of the 16th. There is no charge; commemorative t-shirts will be provided to the first 50 who register upon completion on the race. More information can be obtained from the Borough's Department of Community Development, 586-5235.

Recipients of awards have also planned activities to commemorate the week-long celebration. Bill and Kathy Ruddy will take Juneauites on a one-hour "historic harbor" tour aboard the M/V Princeton Hall each evening from May 10 through the 16th. For more information contact the Princeton Hall at 789-7558. A minimum charge is involved. Also, Ann House and Bill Cullinane, owners of the newly restored and renamed Inn at the Waterfront (formerly "The Summit") will feature tours of their new building and dinner specials all week long. For more information call the Inn at the Waterfront at 586-2050.

City planner Gabrielle LaRoche, coordinator of the week-long celebration, will be the featured speaker at the Juneau Chamber of Commerce on Friday, the 15th. Speaking on the topic of "Historic Preservation in Economic Downtimes," LaRoche will be joined by historical archivist Glenda Choate. (Note: Former City Planning Department head Tom Peterson, now Planning Director for Ft. Collins, Colorado, will deliver a similar speech at the Alaska Planning Association meeting in Anchorage earlier that week.)

For more information about Historic Preservation Week or activities, contact Eve Reckley, Information Office (City and Borough), 586-5279.

‡ # #

Contacts: Sharon Gaipman, 586-2989
Eve Reckley, 586-5279

HCR

25

1024 WEST SIXTH AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 274-4031

WHILE IN SESSION
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3704

ALASKA STATE HOUSE

OFFICE OF MAJORITY WHIP



CO-CHAIR
HEALTH, EDUCATION & SOCIAL SERVICES

LABOR & COMMERCE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNNY ELLIS

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: The Honorable Fran Ulmer, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Johnny Ellis *JE*

RE: HCR 25

DATE: May 5, 1987

I introduced HCR 25, "Relating to Older Alaskans Month," at the request of the Older Alaskans Commission. In the meantime, Governor Cowper has declared May "Older Alaskans Month" by proclamation. Thus, there is no need to pursue the idea through legislation.

I would ask that you simply hold the resolution in the State Affairs Committee until the end of the Fifteenth Legislature.

Thank you for your consideration of my request.

cc: Jon Wolfe, Executive Director
Older Alaskans Commission

JE
FYE

HCR

30

4. Rep. Walt Furnace
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811
465-4894
Supports HCR 30
5. Blanche McSmith
Auke Bay, AK 99821
789-9245
Opposed to HCR 30
6. Rep. Fritz Pettyjohn
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811
465-4937
Sponsor of HCR 30
1. Rosalie Walker
7677 North Douglas
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-2873
Supports HCR 30
3. Eric Lee
Box 655
Douglas, AK 99824
364-2441
Supports HCR 30
7. Louie Overstreet
10900 Snowline
Anchorage, AK
346-1161
Supports HCR 30
2. Brian Rogers
Fairbanks MLK Committee
Box 80690
Fairbanks, AK 99701
457-2031
Supports HCR 30

Original sponsors: Pettyjohn, Barnes,
Furnace, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 30 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Requesting that a mountain in Alaska be
6 named in honor of Dr. Martin Luther
7 King, Jr.

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

9 WHEREAS equality under the law is the fundamental tenet of our repub-
10 lican form of government as established in our national and state consti-
11 tutions; and

12 WHEREAS throughout his adult life, until the moment of his death by
13 assassination, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. articulated this principle and
14 struggled tirelessly for its perpetuation; and

15 WHEREAS the life and work of Dr. King, in death, have become a symbol
16 for human equality under law in our democratic society; and

17 WHEREAS it is desirable to honor the principle of equality under law
18 for which Martin Luther King, Jr. lived and died; and

19 WHEREAS in his most memorable articulation of this principle, Dr. King
20 "dreamed" of having "been to the mountain top" from which he envisioned the
21 ultimate benefits of such equality under law; and

22 WHEREAS human creations such as buildings, streets, or parks are
23 inherently transitory, but the principle of equality under the law which
24 Dr. King espoused is timeless; and

25 WHEREAS, under AS 44.19.053, the State Geographic Board has the power
26 and the duty to determine the correct and most appropriate names of the
27 lakes, streams, mountains, and other geographic features in the state;

28 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
29 the Governor to direct the State Geographic Board to select a mountain

1 within Alaska and name it for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

2 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to each member of the State
3 Geographic Board; to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday Celebration com-
4 mittees in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau; the federal Martin Luther
5 King, Jr. Holiday Celebration Commission; and to Mrs. Coretta Scott King.
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Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House

P.O. BOX V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

LETTER OF INTENT

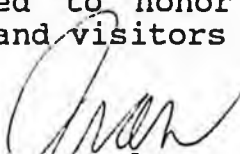
HCR 30

January 18, 1988

During public testimony on HCR 30, naming a mountain in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., several suggestions were made to make the selection of a mountain as meaningful as possible. These included:

- 1) that the mountain be easily accessible by road to allow the largest number of visitors possible;
- 2) that there be several observation points;
- 3) that the mountain be near Anchorage, Fairbanks or Juneau and have a likeness of Dr. King in one of the observation areas;
- 4) that the mountain be large as a representation of Dr. King's stature;
- 5) that the mountain have a serene atmosphere to reflect Dr. King's philosophy of peace;
- 6) that the mountain be visible from heavily traveled air routes so pilots could point it out; and
- 7) that the mountain cross the Alaska-Canada border to signify Dr. King's ability to break down barriers.

While it may not be possible to adhere to all of the above recommendations in the selection of an appropriate mountain to honor Dr. King, it is the committee's intent that they all be considered and that as many as possible be followed. Most importantly, any mountain named to honor Dr. King should be accessible to as many Alaskans and visitors as possible.


Fran Ulmer, Chair
Committee on State Affairs

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

May, 1988

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMFR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

HSA

1-18-88

3:00 p.m.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 1/11/88

FURTHER REFERRALS:

DATE: 1-18-88

The State Affairs Committee has considered HCR 30

Requesting that a mountain in Alaska be named in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with CS HCR 30 the same title
 attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
 do not pass
 no recommendation
 individual recommendations
 additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: 1-18-88 letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact same as previous fiscal note published _____
 zero fiscal note same as previous zero fiscal note published _____
 zero with analysis

SIGNING DO PASS:

[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]
[Signature]

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]
Chairman's signature

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: DCRA
 Title: Request Mtn. in AK be named in honor of Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. BRU: Administration & Support
 Sponsor: Pettyjohn, Barnes, Furnace, et al. Components: Commissioner's Office
 Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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

REVENUE						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Jim Plasman, Deputy Director Phone: 465-4750
 Division: Municipal & Regional Assistance Date: 1/18/88

Approved by Commissioner: Barbara Lund Date: 1/18/88
 Agency: Community & Regional Affairs

Distribution (by preparer) :
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

BY PETTYJOHN, BARNES, FURNACE,
HUDSON, MARTIN, MENARD, PEARCE,
GRUENBERG, POURCHOT, ULMER
AND COLLINS

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 30

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

Requesting that a mountain in Alaska be

6

named in honor of Dr. Martin Luther

7

King, Jr.

8

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

9

WHEREAS equality under the law is the fundamental tenet of our republican form of government as established in our national and state constitutions; and

10

11

WHEREAS throughout his adult life, until the moment of his death by assassination, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. articulated this principle and struggled tirelessly for its perpetuation; and

12

13

WHEREAS the life and work of Dr. King, in death, have become a symbol for human equality under law in our democratic society; and

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15

WHEREAS controversy has emerged from public debate as to the selection of an Alaskan memorial appropriate to honor the work and principles advocated by Dr. King; and

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WHEREAS certain notorious organizations have introduced in the state their efforts to exploit this public process to incite divisiveness and racial prejudices; and

18

19

WHEREAS it is desirable to reject ~~this attempted exploitation~~ and to honor the principle of equality under law for which Martin Luther King, Jr. lived and died; and

20

21

WHEREAS in his most memorable articulation of this principle, Dr. King "dreamed" of having "been to the mountain top" from which he envisioned the ultimate benefits of such equality under law; and

22

WHEREAS human creations such as buildings, streets, or parks are

1 inherently transitory, but the principle of equality under the law which
2 Dr. King espoused is timeless; and

3 WHEREAS, under AS 44.19.058, the State Geographic Board has the power
4 and the duty to determine the correct and most appropriate names of the
5 lakes, streams, mountains, and other geographic features in the state;

6 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
7 the Governor to direct the State Geographic Board to select a mountain
8 within Alaska and name it for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

9 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the ~~Assembly of the Munic-~~
10 ~~ipality of Anchorage; the Honorable Tom Fink, Mayor of Anchorage; and to~~
11 each member of the State Geographic Board, the *Martin Luther King*

Holiday Celebration Committee in Anchorage,
*Fairbanks and Sitka; the ~~State~~ *Martin Luther**
King Holiday Celebration Committee; and
*the ~~State~~ *Martin Luther**



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Office of the Minority Leader

Official Business
Room 24
State Capitol

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4841

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: All Editors

FROM: Representative Fritz Pettyjohn
House Minority Leader

DATE: December 11, 1987

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Fritz Pettyjohn", written in dark ink.

On Thursday, December 8th, I presented the following resolution proposing an Alaska memorial to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Committee of the Anchorage Assembly. On the basis of its very positive reception I will introduce the resolution when the Alaska legislature convenes in January.

It is important the individual legislators, state-wide, have the benefit of optimum constituent input on this matter, and I urge Alaskan Citizens to express their views to their legislators.

I believe the resolution can accomplish three critical objectives: It will provide, in Alaska, a nationally unique memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr. and the principle of equality under law for which he struggled; it will help to resolve a local debate that has gone on too long; and it will send a message to those organizations that have come to Alaska to incite unrest that racism will not be tolerated here.

5-1552B ✓
Bradley
1/19/88

Original sponsors: Pettyjohn, Barnes,
Furnace, et al.

1 IN THE HOUSE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 30 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Requesting that a mountain in Alaska be
6 named in honor of Dr. Martin Luther
7 King, Jr.

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

9 WHEREAS equality under the law is the fundamental tenet of our repub-
10 lican form of government as established in our national and state consti-
11 tutions; and

12 WHEREAS throughout his adult life, until the moment of his death by
13 assassination, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. articulated this principle and
14 struggled tirelessly for its perpetuation; and

15 WHEREAS the life and work of Dr. King, in death, have become a symbol
16 for human equality under law in our democratic society; and

17 WHEREAS it is desirable to honor the principle of equality under law
18 for which Martin Luther King, Jr. lived and died; and

19 WHEREAS in his most memorable articulation of this principle, Dr. King
20 "dreamed" of having "been to the mountain top" from which he envisioned the
21 ultimate benefits of such equality under law; and

22 WHEREAS human creations such as buildings, streets, or parks are
23 inherently transitory, but the principle of equality under the law which
24 Dr. King espoused is timeless; and

25 WHEREAS, under AS 44.19.058, the State Geographic Board has the power
26 and the duty to determine the correct and most appropriate names of the
27 lakes, streams, mountains, and other geographic features in the state;

28 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
29 the Governor to direct the State Geographic Board to select a mountain

1 within Alaska and name it for Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.;

2 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to each member of the State
3 Geographic Board; to the Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday Celebration com-
4 mittees in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau; the federal Martin Luther
5 King, Jr. Holiday Celebration Commission; and to Mrs. Coretta Scott King.
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HCR

36

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 1/27/88

FURTHER REFERRALS:

DATE: 2-16-88

The State Affairs Committee has considered HCR 36

Relating to the twentieth annual Girls' State.

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with _____ the same title
- attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact same as previous fiscal note published _____
- zero fiscal note same as previous zero fiscal note published _____
- zero with analysis

SIGNING DO PASS:

Jim Ulmer

Lynn Hoff

Scott Wink

Terry Norton

Clyde Davidson

W. Keith Dauley

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Jim Ulmer

 Chairman's signature

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

May, 1988

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

HSA

2-10-88

3:00pm

Alaska State Legislature



House of Representatives

REPRESENTATIVE
BETTE CATO
DISTRICT 6
BOX 775
VALDEZ, ALASKA 99686
(907) 835-4568
WHILE IN JUNEAU
P O BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4858
(907) 586-2660

COMMITTEES
CHAIRMAN
HOUSE TRANSPORTATION
MEMBER
COMMUNITY AND
REGIONAL AFFAIRS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
TRANSPORTATION
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM

TO: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

FROM: REPRESENTATIVE BETTE CATO *BC*

DATE: 5 FEBRUARY, 1988

RE: HCR 36 & 37

Every year the American Legion offers a program on government to worthy and outstanding young men and women in their junior year of high school. Boy's and Girl's state, a week long exercise in mock government, provides the selected individuals with a chance to organize campaigns, run for elected office, participate in government on local, regional, and a statewide level. The program offers an invaluable glimpse at what makes the system work, and a useful experience in dealing with their peers.

Running programs of this scale, and making them as informative and useful as possible, requires a great deal of energy and time on the part of the organizers and the participants. As I have every year, I've introduced these two resolutions to acknowledge these efforts and encourage ourselves, local legislators, public and state agencies, and private individuals and organizations to assist in anyway possible. These resolutions enable the programs to run with as much state cooperation as we can provide, enabling the chosen young women and men to increase their awareness of state government and their possible roles in it.

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE**

REQUEST: House State Affairs

Bill Version : HCR 36

Publish Date : _____

Revision Date: _____

Agency Affected : N/A

Title : Relating to the 20th annual girls state

BRU : N/A

Sponsor : Rep. Cato

Components : N/A

Requestor : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary) The resolution encourages public and private support of the American Legion program.

Prepared by : Rep. Cato Phone : 465-4858

Division : _____ Date : 2/8/88

Approved by Commissioner : *Steve Cato* Date : _____

Agency : _____

Distribution (by preparer) :

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

R

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S

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 1/27/88

FURTHER REFERRALS:

DATE: 2-10-88

The State Affairs Committee has considered HCR 37

Relating to the twenty-second annual Boys' State.

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with _____ the same title
- attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact same as previous fiscal note published _____
- zero fiscal note same as previous zero fiscal note published _____
- zero with analysis

SIGNING DO PASS:

[Handwritten signatures]

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Handwritten signature]
 Chairman's signature

Alaska State Legislature



House of Representatives

COMMITTEES

CHAIRMAN

HOUSE TRANSPORTATION

MEMBER

COMMUNITY AND
REGIONAL AFFAIRS

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

TRANSPORTATION
BUDGET SUBCOMMITTEE

REPRESENTATIVE
BETTE CATO

DISTRICT 6
BOX 775

VALDEZ, ALASKA 99686
(907) 835-4368

WHILE IN JUNEAU
P. O. BOX V

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4858
(907) 586-2660

MEMORANDUM

TO: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

FROM: REPRESENTATIVE BETTE CATO *BC*

DATE: 5 FEBRUARY, 1988

RE: HCR 36 & 37

Every year the American Legion offers a program on government to worthy and outstanding young men and women in their junior year of high school. Boy's and Girl's state, a week long exercise in mock government, provides the selected individuals with a chance to organize campaigns, run for elected office, participate in government on local, regional, and a statewide level. The program offers an invaluable glimpse at what makes the system work, and a useful experience in dealing with their peers.

Running programs of this scale, and making them as informative and useful as possible, requires a great deal of energy and time on the part of the organizers and the participants. As I have every year, I've introduced these two resolutions to acknowledge these efforts and encourage ourselves, local legislators, public and state agencies, and private individuals and organizations to assist in anyway possible. These resolutions enable the programs to run with as much state cooperation as we can provide, enabling the chosen young women and men to increase their awareness of state government and their possible roles in it.

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3600

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

May, 1988

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

HSA

2-10-88

3:00p.m.

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE**

REQUEST: House State Affairs

Bill Version : HCR 37

Publish Date : _____

Revision Date: _____

Agency Affected : N/A

Title : Relating to the 22nd annual
Boysstate

BRU : N/A

Sponsor : Rep. Cato

Components : N/A

Requestor : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary) The resolution encourages public and private support of the American Legion program.

Prepared by : Rep. Cato

Phone : 465-4858

Division : _____

Date : 2/8/86

Approved by Commissioner : *Butte Cato*

Date : _____

Agency : _____

Distribution (by preparer) :

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)
- Senate Secretary

HCR

40

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

May, 1988

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS database CMPR. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Mary Van Nimwegen

HSA

2-17-88

3:00p.m.

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the HOUSE

By Donley

TO: CSSJR 15(Judiciary)

Page 1, line 14:

Delete "the people"

Insert "an individual [THE PEOPLE]"

Page 1, line 14:

After "infringed"

Insert "or denied by the state or by a city or borough of the state"

SPEECH

1

I'VE INTRODUCED THIS RESOLUTION BECAUSE I AM CONCERNED ABOUT INEQUITIES IN THE FEDERAL TAX LAWS, PARTICULARLY AS THEY AFFECT OUR CHILDREN. MANY, MANY, FAMILIES SAVE THEIR CHILDREN'S PERMANENT FUND DIVIDENDS IN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT TO ESTABLISH A "COLLEGE FUND" TO HELP SEND THEIR KIDS TO SCHOOL. UNIVERSITY TUITIONS ARE CONTINUALLY ON THE RISE, OUR OWN STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM IS MORE AND MORE EXPENSIVE TO USE; IN SHORT, THE COSTS OF A POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION TODAY ARE ASTRONOMICAL. IT IS NATURAL TO DESIRE TO SEND ALASKAN YOUTHS TO SCHOOL AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIES SAVING THE CHILD'S DIVIDEND IS A LOGICAL STEP IN THAT PROCESS.

UNFORTUNATELY, THE NEW TAX LAW MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR A CHILD TO SAVE HER DIVIDENDS FOR SCHOOL. AS THE FEDERAL LAW READS NOW, UNEARNED INCOME OVER AND ABOVE \$1000 IS TAXED AT THEIR PARENT'S RATE. AS DIVIDENDS CONTINUE TO GROW AND INTEREST ACCRUES ON PAST DIVIDENDS, CHILDREN WHO ARE SAVING THEIR DIVIDENDS FOR SCHOOL ARE FINDING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CHEWING AWAY AT THEIR PRINCIPAL BY TREATING THEM AS THEIR PARENTS. IF BILLY'S MOM IS A DOCTOR IN A 40% TAX BRACKET, THEN BILLY'S DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST OVER \$1000 IS TAXED AT MOM'S RATE.

THIS RESOLUTION URGES THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION TO SEEK A TAX EMEPTION FOR ALASKAN MINORS ON INCOME RECEIVED FROM PERMANENT FUND DIVIDENDS OR REINVESTMENT OF THE DIVIDENDS.

WE ARE FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO HAVE HAD LEADERS WITH THE FORSIGHT TO PROVIDE ALASKANS WITH THE DIVIDEND PROGRAM. I URGE YOU TO HAVE THE FORSIGHT TO HELP PROTECT OUR CHILDRENS'

DIVIDENDS FROM EXORBITANT TAXES, AND TO ASSIST THOSE FAMILIES WITH ~~USE~~ MEETING THE SIGNIFICANT COSTS OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION THROUGH THE CAREFUL SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS OF THEIR CHILD'S PERMANENT FUNDS. THANK YOU.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 2/1/88

FURTHER REFERRALS:

DATE: 2-17-88

The State Affairs Committee has considered HCR 40

Designating a year of friendship with Finland.

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with _____ the same title
- attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact same as previous fiscal note published _____
- zero fiscal note same as previous zero fiscal note published _____
- zero with analysis

SIGNING DO PASS:

[Handwritten signatures]

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Handwritten signature]

Chairman's signature

Finns
in
North America

by

Eloise Engle

© 1975

LEEWARD PUBLICATIONS, INC.

him. Eight years later in 1798, George Washington became President under the revised Constitution.

Professor John I. Kolehmainen has an afterthought: "The transformation of the Finns, who had settled in Sweden in the years following 1580, had already begun there; it was completed almost imperceptibly in America."^{*}

FINNS IN ALASKA

In 1727, Peter the Great of Russia sent an expedition led by Vitus Bering, a Dane, to determine whether or not Alaska was a part of the Asiatic continent. Peter the Great, and later his widow Catherine, hoped to set up a profitable fur trade in North America, as other European powers were then doing.

Bering's second voyage in 1741 took him to the strait between Siberia and North America which now bears his name. In 1784, Russia took possession of Kodiak Island as a fishing and hunting base for the Russian-American Fur Company. In the 1790s, Governor Baranov seized Sitka Island from which the whole of Alaska was to be governed. The capital city was Nova Archangel, or Sitka, for short. The southernmost base of the Sitka colony was Fort Rossia in California, near present day San Francisco.

Meanwhile, thousands of miles away in Europe, events that drastically affected Finland were taking place. Most of the continent was under the dominance of France's Napoleon Bonaparte and Russia's Alexander I. The French emperor teamed up with Denmark to close the Baltic to British trade, but when he approached Gustav IV of Sweden, the offer was refused. Napoleon then persuaded the Czar to declare war on Sweden, a not too difficult task since the two countries had been warring off and on for centuries. At the same time Sweden would be attacked by Denmark, and Russia would receive Finland as the prize in these maneuvers.

In September 1809, in accordance with the general re-drawing of the map of Europe, Sweden signed a treaty with Russia, and gave up Finland.

With Finland a Grand Duchy of Russia, Finns began actively participating in the Russian-American Company in Alaska. Finnish sailors in Finnish-built vessels made the thirteen-month journey around Cape Horn. Some Finns were political prisoners, sent from Siberia to do construction work. Others were employed in fairly high positions.

Alexander Baranov, a former Siberian merchant, ruled Sitka like a Czar. He built an impressive governor's palace,

* Kolehmainen, John I, *The Finns in America*, Teachers College Press, Columbia University, New York, 1968.

and furnished it with art treasures from St. Petersburg, grand pianos and a fine library of some 1,200 works in many languages. Vodka flowed freely at palace parties, to which Indian women were frequent visitors.

When Baranov died in 1818, he was succeeded by a series of governors of questionable ability and morals. Able administrators weren't too eager to settle in that remote outpost. However, events in Finland began to point toward better things in Alaska. With the country's new status as a Grand Duchy having its own Diet and Senate, gifted Finns could rise to a new status in Russia. Such was the case of Admiral Arvid Adolf Etholen who served as Governor-General of Alaska from 1840 to 1845. He, with his wife and children sailed aboard the 350-ton Turku-built *Nikolai* on September 12, 1839, along with fifty-three others, including Pastor Uno Cygnaeus who would serve a five-year assignment as Sitka's first Lutheran Minister, and R. F. Sahlberg, a scientist-doctor who would serve for a year as a medical officer. Sahlberg's diary later provided a fascinating insight into the early life of the colony.

The *Nikolai* reached Sitka in the summer of 1840 after a perilous and stormy voyage around the Horn. Sahlberg wrote: "To be sure, the sleet and hailstones dampened the pleasure that being on deck brings, but one had to suffer this discomfort in order to see the wild seas. The waves rose high, higher than half-mast, and broke against the ship, threatening to engulf it completely."

Life in the northern frontier post was both profitable and gay, with a dizzy round of receptions, balls, drinking bouts and card parties. Homesick aristocrats did their best to recreate something of the grandeur of St. Petersburg. "God is high and the Czar is far away," was the standard response to criticism. Many were hopelessly in debt. Some were married to Indian women. "They have been in Sitka so long that they have abandoned all hope of getting home," Sahlberg wrote.

Although morals were low, profits were apparently high. The company carried on large scale trading, hunting for furs, fishing and gold washing. Company-owned trading ships sailed to China, the Philippines, California and Japan. At the same time, the company's ruthless quest for profit drove Alaska's sea cows to extinction.

Governor Etholen and his wife began their massive program of reform, changing drastically the lives of company employees as well as native Alaskans. A forty-bed hospital, a public library, a playground, and a clubhouse for unmarried men were all built under their auspices. Madame Etholen, a pious woman, made the altar linens for the new Lutheran

chapel and with her husband, donated a small pipe organ which was still in use during the 1880s. The Etholens were particularly concerned about the exploitation of the natives and in 1841 issued an order aimed at correcting the problem. The sale of liquor at all posts was banned even for whites. According to Sahlberg, "Some of the Russians wept at receiving the order." Fairs were begun at which natives could display their handiwork. The most lasting gift of Madame Etholen was her establishment of the first boarding school for native girls in Alaska. Etholen Island, near Sitka, is named for these good people.

Another prominent Finn was Captain Hampus Furuhielm, who served as a company official, and later as Alaska's 13th Governor-General. He was first assigned to Admiral Putjatin's research expedition to the Arctic where he christened two unknown islands in Possiet Bay the Furuhielm Islands.

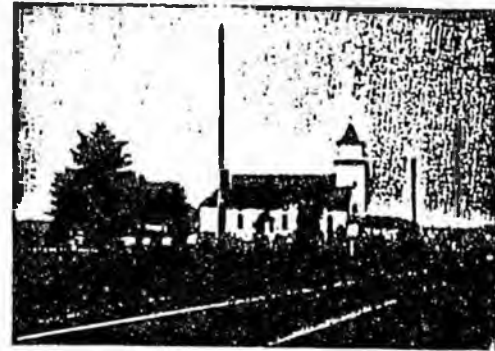
The European community in Sitka grew steadily until in 1861, its population was 2,500. It was the busiest port on the Pacific Ocean, not excluding San Francisco. Furuhielm handled his duties with skill and tact. One mission in particular called for the utmost discretion and diplomacy. It involved the aggravating Ice Agreement the company had with the U.S. which required the Sitka colony to deliver thousands of tons of ice to San Francisco to cool American drinks. New Englanders had made a big business of packing ice in sawdust and shipping it as far away as India. But Alaska didn't have enough woods and woodsmen to produce enough sawdust and the result was shipload after shipload of melted ice.

Furuhielm approached the problem literally by the back door. He located the lady friend of the leader of the San Francisco businessmen's caucus, and presented her with the most beautiful fur in Alaska. A few days later, the Ice Agreement was canceled. St. Petersburg was delighted.

Another coup for Furuhielm was the acquisition of the whole of Sakhalin Island from Japan in exchange for a few of Russia's Kurile Islands. But all Russian deals were not so successful.

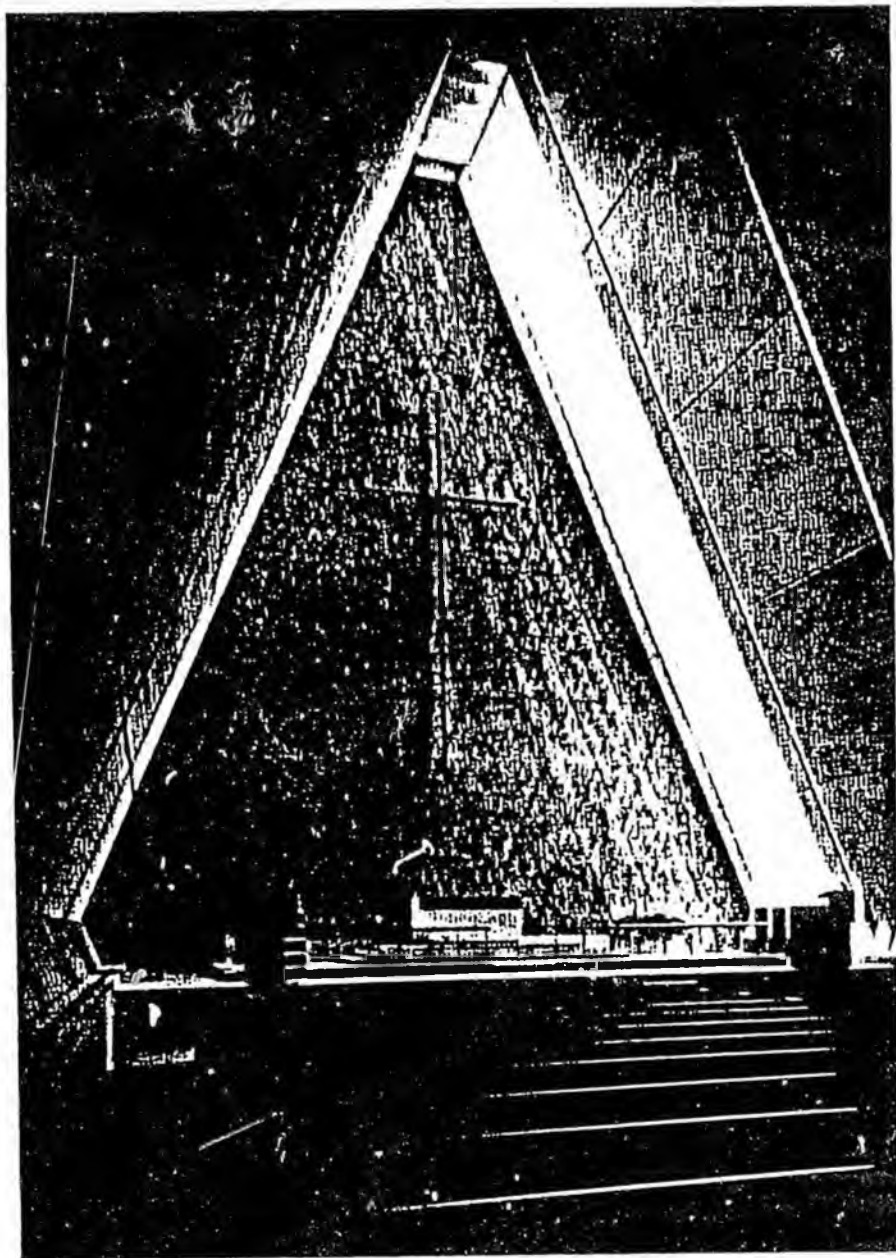
Some historians say that the extraordinary sale of Alaska in 1867 to the United States, came about because Grand Duke Konstantin Nikolayevitz of the Imperial family needed an impressive dowry for his daughter to marry the King of Greece. The sale was arranged in Washington between the Russian envoy, Baron Stoeckel and Secretary of State William Seward. Furuhielm, who opposed the sale to his dying day, muttered angrily that ". . . the sale of Alaska was a dirty affair . . ."

With the transfer of Alaska to the United States, many Finns stayed on and settled, particularly in Sitka, Juneau,



(Above, left) Early Finnish home. (Middle) Finnish Lutheran Church at Nisula, is one of the oldest of the early Michigan churches. Photo by Lauri A. Paananen. (Above, right) Two young ladies enjoying a Finnish sauna. (Below) Emigrants boarding ship at Hanko. Water color painting by Emil Danielsson in 1909. Courtesy of National Museum of Finland.





"We realize that light is an effective agent in creating a spiritual atmosphere."—*Eero Saarinen, Kramer Chapel. Photo courtesy Concordia Senior College, Fort Wayne, Indiana.*

Fairbanks and Anchorage. Some drifted south to Seattle and other mainland communities where they could find work. Gustav Wilson became the first Finnish Consul in the territory. An early pioneer pastor of the region was Reverend Heikki Sarvela.

The Gold Rush In 1898 news flashed around the world that an enormous gold strike had been made in the Klondike, in northwestern Canada. Hordes of gold seekers passed through Seattle on their way to the northland in search of riches. It seemed a miracle at a time when the world was still suffering from the depression and panic of 1893. Before the gold rush ended, one man brought out one ton of gold. A year later, there was a second great gold discovery near Nome, in Alaska. In ten years, \$200 million in gold came through Seattle. And some of that gold found its way to Turku University in Finland, thanks to a pair of Finnish adventurers who made good.

Karl Frederick Joutsen and Anton Fabian Johnsson, sons of Juho Johnsson, a Turku blacksmith, were typical of many young Finns who heard about the gold strikes. Finnish restaurants and bars in Seattle were swarming with would-be sourdoughs, listening eagerly to the wild tales of sudden wealth. Sailors, railroad workers, miners, longshoremen and carpenters bragged about getting as much as \$700 worth of gold just by dipping a pan into the streams. The stories were so exciting that a lot of the men lost what little money they had, drinking and gambling, before they ever got started. But Karl Joutsen had a level head on his shoulders. Although he knew English, he kept his mouth shut and listened.

Before long he'd made careful notes on how to prepare for the trip, when to go, and where. "Don't go in the fall or you'll freeze to death," said the old hands. "And take several reliable, experienced men with you." But where would Karl find someone like that?

He was pondering the problem one evening in the Finnish restaurant when he looked up to see a ragged young fellow who looked vaguely familiar. It was his younger brother Anton who had come to America a few years before and had been working in blacksmith shops from Fitchburg, Massachusetts, to Hancock, Michigan. He had last worked in the copper mines in Montana and was now in Seattle, out of a job, with a fortune of 25¢ in his pocket. Anton couldn't speak a word of English but he was talented and reliable. Karl had saved \$650 for a grubstake, enough to buy two and a half tons of equipment and ship it to Alaska. From then on, it would be a fifty-fifty proposition. It was the beginning of a forty-five year partnership.

They soon had a fortune in gold and began sending money back to a Helsinki bank. On return to Finland, they heard that one of the leading banks had failed. There were many property liquidations and, of course, great bargains. One was a large building on Esplanade, today an enormously valuable piece of real estate. The brothers bought it, and carried on their various businesses there, for many years. Neither of them married, and when they died, they willed their fortunes of \$5 million to Turku University which at that time was in great financial need. Today, a plaque on the wall of the university library credits Alaskan gold and the Joutsen brothers for its existence. Professor Olavi Koivukangas adds: "In addition to the university library, half of the mathematics and science buildings also came indirectly from Alaskan gold."

Finns in Alaska became somewhat more active in politics than elsewhere in North America. The Finnish Consul in Anchorage, William Alex Stolt, served as mayor of the city during World War II. The last acting governor of Alaska before it became a state, Waino Hendrickson, was born of Finnish parents. Jalmar Kerttula, at present the Majority Leader of Alaska's Senate, is of Finnish descent.

THE GREAT MIGRATIONS

I'm going to America
Everyone is on his way.
The American shores are sanded
With gold they say

I'll embark from Hankoniemi
On a small boat and go,
'Cause Finland can't support
The children of her poor.

—Finnish immigrant ballad—

Between the years 1864 and 1920, about 360,000 Finns set sail for America, in what historians call the "new immigration" of people from Eastern, Central and Southern Europe. Like Lithuanians, Poles, Slovaks, Italians, Greeks and Russians, the Finns would provide manpower for America's expanding industrial economy. Most men headed for the mines and mills, factories, lumber camps and sawmills but some became fishermen. Many of the women would work as domestics.

Although few Finns could speak English, they were about eighty percent more literate than the other groups. Their most serious handicaps from the beginning were language

and lack of industrial skills. As latecomers, they generally had to take the most menial jobs.

The new immigrants did not quickly disappear into the American scene as the Finns did in Delaware in the 1630s and in Alaska in the mid 1800s. Their adjustment to American life was slow, and often painful though partly softened by the lively subculture that Finnish-speaking Americans developed to keep in touch with each other. Many of the more homesick soon wondered how in the world they ever fell victim to "America fever." About one-third of them eventually returned home for good.

The lure from across the sea came from several sources; from northern Norway, from Sweden, and from talkative Finnish sailors who had gone ashore in California during the gold rush and returned to Finnish seaports with pockets full of money. Dozens followed seaman Edvard Kohn of Turku back to the California Gold Coast.

Earlier, in the 1830s, a Finnish farmer, William Lundell had settled in the Fitchburg area of Massachusetts. Carl Sjökaht (Charles Linn), born in Pojo parish, went to Alabama, then returned to Finland where he recruited fifty-three workers; women went to work as maids in Montgomery and New Orleans, and men to work on the railroad. But beyond that, there was no mass exodus from Finland until after the American Civil War.

The real "fever" began in Arctic Norway's Finnmark and Tromsø Provinces where, by 1865, some 6,000 Finns, mostly from northern parts of Oulu Province, were working as fishermen, miners and farmers. Life there was severe and dangerous, particularly for fishermen who sailed the Arctic Ocean in icy winds and storms, earning barely enough to exist. "Few of the poor fishermen end their days in bed," was the old saying. Often they spent what little money they had in the local saloon, fortifying themselves for their next gamble with death.

Farmers were not much better off. Northern Norway's poor peat soil, sudden frosts and bitter cold made for sparse crops and many farmers lived on the brink of starvation.

Probably the unhealthiest jobs were in the copper mines at Kaafjord where men faced bitter cold and the constant threat of accidents. But even those ugly jobs slackened off during the 1860s, then stopped, leaving many Finns with no place to go.

No wonder then, that the two Quincy Mining Company agents were so successful in recruiting Finns for work in northern Michigan's Copper Country. During the next twenty years, some 700 to 1,000 Finns came to the United States,

Proclamation 6704 of September 17, 1987

National Year of Friendship With Finland, 1988

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Finnish settlers first arrived in this country in 1638, when Nordics, many of them natives of Finland or Sweden who spoke Finnish, established the colony of New Sweden in present-day Delaware. They introduced European civilization to the Delaware River Valley and began the transformation of a vast wilderness. Theirs were the pioneer spirit and virtues that are the foundation of our national character. The 350th anniversary of their landing is a most fitting time to celebrate the legacy of America's Finnish pioneers and their descendants and to recall that the friendship of the United States and Finland has deep historical roots.

To commemorate the relationship between the peoples of Finland and the United States on the 350th anniversary of New Sweden, the Congress, by Public Law 99-002, has designated 1988 as "National Year of Friendship with Finland," and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in its observance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim 1988 as National Year of Friendship with Finland. I call upon all Americans to observe the year with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twelfth.

Ronald Reagan

PR Doc. 87-21972

Filed 9-27-87, 8:36 am

Billing code 2196-07-M

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: HCR 40
PUBLISH DATE: 2/1/88

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: DESIGNATING A YEAR OF FRIENDSHIP
WITH FINLAND
Sponsor: DORLEY
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: N/A
BRU: _____
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: FRAN ULMER, CHAIR Phone: 465-4947
Division: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE Date: 2/1/88

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: _____

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

CORRECTION

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

Presidential Documents

Proclamation 6704 of September 17, 1987

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To commemorate the relationship between the peoples of Finland and the United States on the 350th anniversary of New Sweden, the Congress, by Public Law 99-002, has designated 1988 as "National Year of Friendship with Finland," and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in its observance.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim 1988 as National Year of Friendship with Finland. I call upon all Americans to observe the year with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twelfth.

Ronald Reagan

(PR Doc. 87-21972)

Filed 9-21-87; 8:56 am

Billing code 5195-07-14

Public Law 99-602
99th Congress

Joint Resolution

Nov. 5, 1986
H.R. 605

To designate 1988 as the "National Year of Friendship with Finland"

- Whereas the first Finnish settlers arrived in North America in 1638 and, with other Nordic settlers, established the colony of New Sweden in what is now the State of Delaware;
- Whereas the settlers of New Sweden introduced European civilization to the Delaware River Valley;
- Whereas many of the settlers of New Sweden were either natives of Finland or natives of Sweden who spoke Finnish;
- Whereas, in the 17th century, Nordic communities existed in what are now the States of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and New York;
- Whereas Nordic culture was the 3d most represented culture in the original 13 colonies during the 17th century;
- Whereas some of the ancestors of John Morton, a signatory of the Declaration of Independence from Pennsylvania, were born in Finland;
- Whereas approximately 700,000 Americans of Finnish descent are now living in the United States;
- Whereas the contributions of Americans of Finnish descent to American history, culture, and technology have been continuous and substantial;
- Whereas, in 1938, festivities commemorating the 300th anniversary of the founding of New Sweden were attended by officials of the Governments of Finland, Sweden, and the United States;
- Whereas the Governor of the State of Delaware has formally invited the people of Finland to participate in festivities in 1988 commemorating the 350th anniversary of New Sweden; and
- Whereas the relationship between the people of Finland and the people of the United States should be commemorated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That 1988 is designated the "National Year of Friendship with Finland", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such year with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Approved November 5, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H. R. 605CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 132 (1986):
Oct. 17, considered and passed House.
Oct. 15, considered and passed Senate.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: DESIGNATING A YEAR OF FRIENDSHIP
WITH FINLAND
Sponsor: DONLEY
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: N/A
BRU: _____
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: FRAN ULMER, CHAIR Phone: 465-4947
Division: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE Date: 2/17/88

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: _____

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

HCR

44



February 8, 1988

Representative Fran Ulmer
Alaska State Legislature
PO Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Ulmer:

I am writing at the suggestion of Carol Beery Davis who has been involved in the process to nominate Joanne Townsend for the post of Poet Laureate of Alaska. As a result of inactivity at the Juneau Poetry Society (the group which normally makes recommendations to the Legislature regarding the Poet Laureate), the State Arts Council, its Literature Panel and the former Poets Laureate participated in a nomination and selection process for the next Poet Laureate of Alaska. Writers statewide were invited to submit letters of interest and selections from their work for review. Panel members reviewed material submitted by about fifteen writers and recommended that Joanne Townsend of Anchorage be appointed to the post by the Legislature.

Members of the panel further recommended that since the Poet Laureate post is a significant one and the Laureate is called upon not only to produce work but to read publicly at any number of events, that a stipend of \$5,000 be requested as an add-on to the State Arts Council's budget. Ms. Townsend is a significant writer within the state and someone who has a serious commitment to Alaska and its literary arts. It was the feeling of both the panel and the Council that a stipend in addition to the honorary post was entirely appropriate. Since Mrs. Davis resides in your district, she suggested that you be contacted regarding this. We agreed with her suggestion since you have long been a supporter of the arts in Alaska.

I am hopeful that you will agree to sponsor a resolution in the Senate naming Ms. Townsend Alaska's Poet Laureate and would be happy to discuss her qualifications, the panel discussion and the process in more detail. We will also be contacting Senator Sturgulewski in the Senate so that resolutions from both bodies can potentially be introduced simultaneously.

For your information I have enclosed Ms. Townsend's material which was submitted for review by the panel. I have also enclosed some background material on the issues facing the State Arts Council as we move forward into the future.

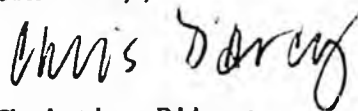
Alaska State Council on the Arts

619 Warehouse Avenue, Suite 220/Anchorage, Alaska 99501/(907) 279-1558

Representative Fran Ulmer
February 8, 1988
Page 2.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Christine D'Arcy".

Christine D'Arcy
Executive Director

CTD:kh:1663B
enclosures

5522 Cope Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99518
October 27, 1987

Poet Laureate Review Panel
Alaska State Council on the Arts
619 Warehouse Avenue, Suite 220
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Poet Laureate Review Panel:

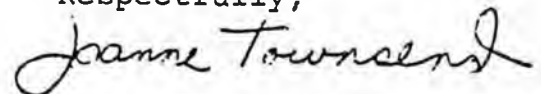
Well, what can I say? This is my second time around expressing interest in and consideration for this poet laureate position which "carries no salary or job description."

I regret that I haven't had the opportunity to move around the state as much as some writers, but in the Anchorage area where I've lived for the past 18 years (with the exception of four semesters at an Arkansas graduate school), I believe I am respected by my colleagues for the quality of my writing and for my long dedication to poetry as a vital force in our community.

Joseph Brodsky, the recent Nobel prize winner, was quoted in the press as saying that poetry should make us aware of our human existence, of "the passage of time." I believe that my own poems try to do that. They carry stuff of memory, comings and goings, geography and history that are circular as well as linear. They are not all about the North, but they are always aware of it: who and what we're bound to, and the natural world, non-judgmental with its gifts of harshness and beauty.

Many of my waking hours have been spent increasing "public awareness of writing in Alaska." I would be honored to represent Alaska as its poet laureate.

Respectfully,



Joanne Townsend

P.S. If there is anything on my application that is not clear or warrants any questions from the review panel, I am available by phone at (907) 562-7835, or by mail at the above address.

RESUME

JOANNE TOWNSEND

5522 Cope Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99518

(907) 562-7835

EDUCATION: M.A. in English, University of Arkansas, 1984
B.A. (*cum laude*) in English/Humanities, Alaska Pacific University, 1981

OTHER CONTINUING EDUCATION: Sitka Summer Writers' Symposium, June 1985
International Writing Conference, University of East Anglia,
Norwich, England, March 1985
Midnight Sun Writers' Conference, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, 1980, 1981
Napa Valley Poetry Conference, Napa College, 1981--poetry-writing
workshops with Philip Dow, Galway Kinnell, Carolyn Forché
New York University, Poetry Writing Course with Louise Bogan, 1962
New York University, Seminar in Creative Writing with Charles Angoff, 1963

COLLEGE TEACHING EXPERIENCE:

Fall semester, 1985 to present. Instructor in English, part-time, New
University of Alaska, Anchorage (UAA, ACC)

1984-1985, Adjunct Professor, Alaska Pacific University, taught writing,
English skills, etc.

1982-1984, Graduate Teaching Assistant in English, University of Arkansas,
Fayetteville, Arkansas

1981-82, Adjunct Professor, Alaska Pacific University. Taught a women's
creative writing course both for credit and non-credit, also taught
Effective Writing Skills.

COMMUNITY/OUTREACH TEACHING:

1985, taught 6 week course in poetry-writing for the Alaska Women's Resource Center.

1982, Creative Writing Teacher for children ages 7-17, Alaska Pacific University
Summer Fine Arts Camp.

1981, Poetry-writing Workshops: Abbott Loop Elementary School, East High School

1981, Creative Writing Teacher, Alaska Pacific University Fine Arts Camp

1980, conducted a children's poetry workshop, ACC Arts Fair.

1980, Nov. 13-Dec. 19, taught four seventy-minute classes per week in creative
writing to 5th and 6th graders, Lake Otis School, Anchorage, Program
for the Creative and Artistically Talented (PACT).

1980, Sept.-Dec., Creative Writing Teacher (volunteer), Third Avenue Men's Prison,
Anchorage.

1979, co-ordinated a dialogue series, "What Makes a Poem Go?" for Immanuel
Presbyterian Church, Anchorage.

1977-78, co-ordinated experiences in poetry and art for the then new Susitna
Optional Elementary School.

1987, current, am working to develop a fifteen week course on creativity to be
offered by The Seminary of the Church, an ecumenical teaching institute
of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Anchorage.

HONORS AND AWARDS:

1985 Alaska State Council on the Arts Fellowship in Creative Writing

1984 University of Arkansas, Felix McKean Award for poetry

1981 Co-ordinating Council of Literary Magazines Publications Grant Award for
Harpoon. Harpoon was also nominated for an editorial development grant.

1981 Travel Grant Award to attend Napa College Poetry Conference

RESUME, CONTINUED

HONORS AND AWARDS:

- 1980 Poetry Purchase Award for "Poem Making" by the Alaska State Council on the Arts. The poem was later published by the council in its anthology Finding the Boundaries.
- 1980, 1981, elected to Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.
- 1982-1984 fellowships, graduate teaching assistantship awards, University of Arkansas
- 1978-80, Alaska Pacific University Trustees' Scholarships
- 1984 "February: Letter to Alaska" winner of literary review contest (annual), The Grapevine
- 1986, 1981--Tanana Valley Fair, Creative Writing Division--my poems took prizes in free verse, experimental, light verse, haiku, and collection categories.

PUBLISHING/ PRODUCTION VENTURES:

- 1986 Assistant to Christine Walter, producer for Leading Edge Video Productions on Alaska: A Place for Poets (Part I). Co-ordinated writers, catalogued poems read, selected sites, etc. Assisted with and appeared in Alaska: A Place for Poets (Part II). On the 2nd video I read my work, also conducted an interview about the sense of place in Alaskan poetry with Sandra Eacker.
- 1981-1984 Sedna Press, a women-owned business, published poetry broadsides, postcards, posters; also offered editing services and poetry workshops for events such as the ACC Women's Arts Fair.
- 1978-1982 Co-editor and Co-publisher (with Steve Levi) of Harpoon and Harpoon Press. Harpoon was an award-winning literary journal published three times yearly for a total of nine issues.

PUBLICATIONS:

BALANCING ACT (Anchorage: Harpoon Press, 1979)

LEAVETAKING, a finished manuscript for which the publisher Intertext backed out is currently in revision.

POEMS AND BOOK REVIEWS PUBLISHED:

Please note--this is where my resume is weakest. Our house was destroyed by a huge cottonwood last year and suffered two subsequent floods. Many records were damaged or shoved in boxes. Thus, I can only really give a partial listing. I tried to indicate on my fifteen pages submitted which poems had been published since for those, I had an acknowledgements list.

- 1975-1981 Poems appeared in The Alaska Woman; The Album (Tagore International Institute of Creative Writing, Madras, India); A Long Line of Joy: Poetry, Commentary, and Interviews; The Anthology of Magazine Verse and Yearbook of American Poetry (1981, "With Due Deference to Thomas Wolfe"); Broken Streets; The Christian Science Monitor; Etcetera; Finding the Boundaries; Harpoon; Karmic Runes; Minotaur; Northward Journal: A Quarterly of Northern Arts (21/22 Alaskan Art and Writing featured "Southeast," "Those Twenty-four Hour Days"); Orca II: A Collection of Alaskan Poetry and Prose; Maelstrom Review

RESUME, CONTINUED

Poems published 1982-1987

Poems have appeared in AKA Journal (forthcoming); The Alaska Quarterly Review; Calliope's Corner; Grapevine; "Heartland" in The Fairbanks Daily News Miner (appearing in 1985 were "writing Teacher: Summer," "Mist," and "Afternoon Song for Jean"); Hunger and Dreams: The Alaskan Women's Anthology; Interim; Loonlark: Orca Anthology of Poems and Prose; Rhino (forthcoming); The Wayward Wind: On Being Jewish.

Book reviews 1978-82

In Harpoon I reviewed and wrote critically on books by the following Alaskan authors: Sheila Nickerson, Ann Chandonnet, Ruben Gaines, Dick Dauenhauer, Helen Slwooko Carius (*SEVUKAKMET: Ways of Life on St. Lawrence Island*), and others.

Recent review "White Space" of Ann Chandonnet's "*Auras, Tendrils: Poems of the North*" appeared in The Small Press Review.

READINGS:

PARTIAL LISTING

- 1985-87 Participant in "Wednesdays in the Dark, which is now "First Mondays" on a regular basis.
- 1985 Open reading participant, Sitka Conference
Featured reader, Anchorage Museum of History and Art World Poetry Day Celebration
Performance piece, Immanuel Presbyterian Church; three of my poems were done with modern dance by Lynette Turner and readings by Dick Madden and myself.
- 1984 August, featured reader with Sheila Nickerson at the Alaska Women's Bookstore.
- 1984 May, Pueblo, Colorado, Pueblo Public Library
May, Pueblo, Colorado, featured reader and guest of Pueblo Poets Assoc.
- 1984 Anchorage, World Poetry Day Reading
- 1983 Fayetteville Public Library, Fayetteville, Arkansas; one of four featured readers for "An Evening of Women's Poetry"
- 1981 Co-ordinator (with Ann Chandonnet) of the memorial reading for Margaret Mielke, Alaska's first poet laureate, at the Eagle River Public Library.
- 1981 One of four featured readers at the Spenard Public Library, "Poetry Arts Festival."
- 1976-1981 Ran with Jim Gove of Minotaur the monthly Minotaur readings which featured many Anchorage poets. These began at the Nunaka Valley Community School, later moved to the old Bridge restaurant. Steve Levi took over for Jim; by 1981 the readings were sponsored by Harpoon and were at the Bridge or at the museum.
- 1980-82 Co-ordinated readings in the Alaska Arts Council Series and invited out-of-town poets. Also read at some of these readings at St. Mary's Episcopal Church

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

Chairman of the Poetry Judging Committee for the University of Alaska Anchorage/Anchorage Daily News Contest in 1986 and 1987.

Judge, poetry, American Mothers Contest, 1986

Member of Literary Review Panel, Alaska State Council on the Arts, 1981-1982

Destinations

San Francisco, 1965.

Chilly. 5 in the morning. Down to our last twenty dollars.
Drove non-stop, Nevada border to the Bay Bridge. South of
Market we find an all night cafe, order coffee. Swirls
of steam rise from the heavy mugs, fog our faces.

Two winos come in,

place a dollar on the linoleum counter top,
are served tawny port in cracked water glasses. No one
can give us directions. Later I write home:
Wine is cheaper here than bread.

Anchorage, 1970.

I sold enough and bought the ticket.

You meet the plane with a borrowed car,
hoist to your shoulders our two-year-old and his teddy bear.
We drive to Sears;

you buy tacks, a plumber's helper, a three-pronged plug.

Already I know what I want: your closeness and Northern California
spring, the green-gold mustard fields--to run through them
shifting all I carry. Know what I want: all simultaneously.
Winter is dark. The snow is dirty.

Anchorage, 1981.

The house breathes a belly

in which we stumble, too constricted to really see.

Eleven years spent in three rooms...who

would have thought it? "A starter house," the realtor said.

But the box curled around its center. Tentacle grips.

I tell you some days the air

is bad, as if cracked plaster gave off poisons,

and there are moans behind the scuffed paneling,

peculiar cartons in the attic. If I scrub the window glass,
we can see the mountains. The mortgage is low.

We take trips to California.

Some place or any place, this day or any day....

Continents. One half inch per year, the plates slide.

The house loosens. How many years

to learn our silences? We smile forgetfully.

Change is as certain as the pulsing wings of one

hundred hoary redpolls rising from the highbush cranberry
when the dog barks.

I Am Not A Swallow

Now
toward what side of the horizon
does your hair flutter?
Yannis Ritsos

Beyond the creek
a night freight rumbles
and these windows rattle
while the plastic clock
with the broken alarm
ticks off panic
ten minutes at a time.

I am sleeping alone.
It's the wrong bed:
ful' of crumbs and too wide.
I can't recall his face or the child's--
Trying, I rub into crumbs.
Aspirin doesn't help
or that white ghost, the phone,
only morning.
Grey light on old snapshots.
Rain on the roof.

published in Callicope's Corner (fall, 1985)

February: Letter to Alaska

Snow is tomfoolery
in Arkansas what falls
an inch or less of wet
barely dusts the dandelion shoots
teases tree limbs and disappears

Last night leaving the Restaurant on the Corner
stepping from dimness
I fancied the pavement washed with white
a stroke of incandescent light or mind

Now a flood of warm sun
Savannah sparrows cheep in the sycamore
I raise the window and think
of you stamping in at twenty below
ice crystals lodged in your bushy brows
Moose blocked the highway
Power out Waterline frozen
 Raven scolding

Distant as the Aurora
the sharp sounds of home

Winner of literary review contest,
The Grapevine (Fayetteville, AR), and published
in The Grapevine (Nov. 1983)

Iris: The Goddess, the Rainbow, the Flower

for Phydella Hogan

Next year I'll return
when the crescent moon
hangs over Arkansas
thin as a teacup handle.
In the warm spring.
In the season of Iris.

"My hands are too stiff,
I can't play," you say.
We urge, coax,
hold our breaths
while you reach for the smaller instrument
(less burdensome on your lap)
then ease your fingers from pain to plucking
Barbara Allen and Dish Rag.

White iris petals lean
over the rim of a mayonnaise jar
Iris stalks your fingers
Your notes rise across the kitchen
float past mahogany
the table
one hundred years of scratches.
The baby crawls to the screen door
presses her tongue to where night hovers.
When the Mockingbird Sings in the Lilac Bush
Goodbyes are so hard.

In the warm spring I'll loosen my wools
and come carrying spruce boughs
from the dark corners of my life.
We'll finish searching the craft fairs
for the dulcimer with the perfect tone.
I will learn your music
in the season of Iris.

published, spring, 1987, in Interim (University of
Nevada, Las Vegas)

On a Bright Morning

On a bright morning we must have climbed into Morry's boxy black Cadillac, Rose sitting high in the front next to her beau, Daddy and I in the bumpy back, and traveled two hours on the dusty old road to Nantasket Beach. On that morning we must have made it without the car breaking down or my upchucking cornflakes all over the plush upholstery and getting Morry mad, for here we are, in faded sepia, smiling into the camera. Rose is pretty as a rose, Daddy looks neither Polish nor Jewish, just boyish, his bare chest is lean, muscular. I reach nearly to his knee. I am holding out a toy pail of carefully gathered blue-black clam shells. I don't understand yet about angry gods or the threatening clouds above the Warsaw houses of my great great-aunts. It is 1939. Behind us, an unfinished sand castle. The surf is gentle, wind to the south.

published in The Alaska Quarterly Review (fall, 1986)

Machnovka, You Exist

for Frances

*and after the Nazis murdered the Jews
of Kiev, they sent patrols and trucks
into the neighboring villages and towns
and they rounded up the Jews
and they burned the villages,
and they murdered these Jews also,
at the ravine called Babi Yar*

and

facts of history

Machnovka, town of my ancestors,
limp herring swallowed by an iron bear,
your wooden synagogues taught Torah too gentle.
Machnovka, fate as bitter as horseradish root,
a void on the map,
you exist
etched in the lifeline of my palm.
Machnovka, you exist.
The bend of your stream
is the crook in my finger
that nags and will not

straighten.

published in Balancing Act, 1979,
and in The Wayward Wind, 1985

(Grandfather Poem I continued)

Florida morning. Orange ball of sun filters into a gray hospital room; a few beams of light rest on the Yiddish papers. They sit still folded on a bedside table. He lies in a diabetic coma irreversible the doctors say. His wife pulls her sweater tighter, finds the room too cool, heads for the solarium.

They come from the shadows
 as he lies alone,
 The people from his Polish village;
 on the day of his death
 they fill his room.
 First the women, wives and girls in their Sabbath best,
 lace headscarfs, wool shawls around their shoulders,
 soft skirts billowing;
 Then the curly-locked boys, and the men
 the men deep-eyed, dark bearded, rough textured,
 carrying well-worn prayer books;
 Then the male dancers, the dancers Hassidim,
 frock coats askew, whirling twirling, fervently moving forward
 moving forward in front of the others

Moving closer
 dancing and chanting.
 On the day of his death they come to meet him,
 the faces of his Polish village
 Descending, ascending
 in
 a
 long
 line
 of
 joy.

published in A Long Line of Joy: Poetry, Commentary,
 and Interviews (William J. Robson, 1978) and in
Balancing Act

(Epilogue: After the Grandfather Poems continued)

I type the last word, pound the last period,
 slip the final page
 out from the typewriter...rise
 and step outside, breathe in night,
 pale camel humps mountains
 snow against sky.

I dare you stars to fall.
 I dare you
 (stars)
 to make a noise.

published in Harpoon

Riddle

If there is a dream,
 there is a woman who looks like no one;
 she pushes her way in, bathed in light,
 brighter than the fat half-moon.
 Her arms are strings of letters,
 her fingers are words.

If there is a woman,
 there is a dream made of words.

If there is a dream,
 there is a woman made of words.

If from the dark, the owl
 calls, who is to answer,
 the dreaming woman
 or the woman in the dream?

forthcoming, fall 1987, in Rhino