

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990
6153 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

8672

557

b. Example / Checklist Contact Sheet

LEGISLATIVE SPONSOR: HS State Affairs

TC DATE/DAY: Wed April 18

Pub. Hear Work Ses. Inv. Hear

TIME: 8:30-10:00

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE: HJR 58

JUNEAU ROOM: Cap 102

SUBJECT: Const. Am: Calendaring/
Voting on Bills

BRIDGE: _____

OF PORTS: _____

CONTACT: Ann PH: 4963

DATE TAKEN/BY: Peggy 4/17

TELECONFERENCE SITES:

LIO'S

LTC'S

VTS'S

- Anchorage
- Barrow *
- Bethel
- Delta Junction *
- Dillingham *
- Fairbanks
- Glennallen *
- Juneau
- Ketchikan
- Kodiak
- Kotzebue
- Mat-Su
- Nome
- Petersburg *
- Sitka
- Soldotna
- Valdez *

- Homer
- Wrangell

See List on Reverse Side

ALL LIO'S

OTHER SITES WELCOME WITH PRIOR NOTIFICATION

OFFNETS: _____

CHAIRING SITE: Juneau

CHAIRPERSON: Boucher

[] CONFORMS TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL POLICY 4/85

SIGNATURE OF SPONSOR/CONTACT PERSON

DATE

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

H J R

63

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

RECAP OF
HJR 63

Political Asylum for Immigrants

Received January 10, 1990
by Rep. Martin

Heard January 30, 1990

Passed Out of Committee January 30, 1990
3 Do Pass
1 No Recommendation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HJR 63: Political Asylum for Immigrants

- Item 1:** HJR 63 by Rep. Martin
CS HJR 63 (SA)
- Item 2:** Fiscal Note by HouseState Affairs
- Item 3:** Letter from Rep. Martin, January 29, 1990

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: January 10, 1990 FURTHER REFERRALS: LABOR & COMMERCE

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 63

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 63

POLITICAL ASYLUM FOR IMMIGRANTS

Relating to persons immigrating to and requesting asylum in the United States.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with 15 HJR 63(SA) the same title
- have 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):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____
- zero fiscal note HSA
- zero with analysis _____

- fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

Gene Spillane

Chris P. ...

Eileen P. ...

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
 _____	[]	[X]	[]
_____	[]	[]	[]
_____	[]	[]	[]
_____	[]	[]	[]
_____	[]	[]	[]
_____	[]	[]	[]
_____	[]	[]	[]
_____	[]	[]	[]

 Vice-Chairman's Signature

Item 1

Introduced: 8/10/90
Referred: State Affairs, and Labor & Commerce

6-1835A

CSHR 63 (SA)

TERRY BANISTKA

BY REP. MARTIN

THESE DAYS HAVE TO GO BACK BECAUSE OF
CHANGES IN EASTERN EUROPE

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 63

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

Relating to persons immigrating to and

6

requesting asylum in the United States.

7

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

8

WHEREAS the Eastern Bloc countries of Hungary, Poland, East Germany,

9

the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and

10

Romania are moving away from communism towards democracy; and

11

WHEREAS some individuals from these countries have requested political

12

asylum and freedom in the United States; and

13

WHEREAS the change from communism towards democracy in the Eastern

14

Bloc countries is being considered by the Immigration and Naturalization

15

Service when it evaluates the political asylum applications of persons from

16

the Eastern Bloc countries, and this approach may prevent some persons from

17

receiving asylum in the United States because they may not be considered to

18

need political asylum any more; and

19

WHEREAS elements of the military, police, and leadership in some of

20

the Eastern Bloc countries still remain under the control of communist

21

authorities and, if applications for political asylum from these countries

22

are denied, the applicants fear persecution by the communist-controlled

23

elements after they are deported from the United States; and

24

WHEREAS, although the Alaska State Legislature supports glasnost and

25

perestroika, it recognizes that the governments of the Eastern Bloc coun-

26

tries will be unstable until the political changes are complete; and

27

WHEREAS the United States is a strong supporter of human rights and

28

was founded on the principle of the individual's right to life, liberty,

29

and the pursuit of happiness; and

HJR063A

-1-

HJR 63

Judy Knight - Dept of Labor ->

Source HRS 13 Type Organization giving track bill

UNEMPLOYMENT AVERAGE 9%
1989 - 7%
IN SENATE

1 WHEREAS the work force in Alaska is depleted and the state would
2 welcome immigrants from foreign countries to increase its work force; and

3 WHEREAS Alaska has benefited from the immigrants who have already come
4 to the state; and

5 WHEREAS Alaska can provide a sanctuary for persons who seek political
6 asylum in the United States;

7 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature

8 (1) declares that it welcomes immigrants from [foreign] countries
9 and is willing to serve as a sanctuary for persons who are seeking polit-
10 ical asylum in the United States; and

11 (2) urges the United States Immigration and Naturalization

12 Service ^{A to have reputation process for any person}
^{from an E. B. country who has rec'd P. A.}
13 (A) not to use the recent political changes in the Eastern

14 Bloc countries ^{to know up soil who is on U.S. soil}

15 (i) to deny political asylum to persons from those
16 countries, even if an application for asylum was submitted before
17 the changes began; or

18 (ii) to revoke the political asylum already granted to
19 persons from those countries; ^{AMNESTY (ON AUGUST 10)}

20 (B) to grant political asylum on humanitarian grounds to
21 each person who is on United States soil, who has submitted an appli-
22 cation for political asylum in the United States, and who would have
23 been eligible for asylum except for the recent political changes in
24 the Eastern Bloc countries ^{UNLESS such person could be}

25 ^{considered a threat to nat security OR if other}
COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Gene McNary,
26 ^{UNDESIRABLE UNDER CURRENT U.S. LAW}
Commissioner-Designate of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service;

27 and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S.
28 Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the
29 Alaska delegation in Congress.

Put 1 like previous
Sanctuary/mean
Za

So left AK 1986 during recession

Rep of LABOR have written article on shortage in
VARIOUS MARKETS such as medical -

Item 2

STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION : _____
PUBLISH DATE : _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Political Asylum for
Immigrants
Sponsor Martin
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: _____
BRU: _____
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
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-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: House State Affairs
Division: _____

Phone: 465-4963
Date: Jan 25, 1990

Approved by Commissioner: H. R. "Red" Poyser Chair
Agency: _____

Date: Jan 25, 1990

Distribution (by preparer):

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

Item 3

REP. TERRY MARTIN

ELECTIVE DISTRICT 13
MOUNTAIN VIEW
RUSSIAN JACK SPRINGS
NUNAKA VALLE /
ELMENDORF A.F.B.
CREEKSIDE
EAST ANCHORAGE



HOME
3960 REKA DRIVE-B6
ANCHORAGE, AK 99508
PHONE 333-6990

DURING SESSION
P. O. BOX V
STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
JUNEAU, AK 99811
PHONE 465-3783

Alaska House of Representatives

January 29, 1990

To: Rep. Red Boucher, Chairman
House State Affairs Committee

From: Rep. Terry Martin *T.M.*

Subject: HJR 63 - Immigration and asylum in U.S.

Thank you for scheduling HJR 63 for a committee hearing. I think, given the gravity of the situation in which a number of Polish immigrants find themselves, that time is of the essence in this particular case.

As you may know, as many as 152 Polish and Soviet seamen have in the past two years defected throughout Alaska and requested asylum. These men (and one woman) have been awaiting the granting of asylum, and have in the meantime been processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), have obtained work permits and have become assimilated into the Alaskan community. And, because of the pride of these people, all are working, and none has applied for public assistance.

Now, however, because of the apparent changes taking place in Poland and other Eastern European countries, the U.S. State Department has determined that persons seeking asylum from those countries are no longer qualified. And their directive denying asylum is retroactive for the past 18 months. Although INS is not obliged to obey the State Dept. directive, they are following it in this case, and have begun proceedings against approximately 84 of those immigrants living in Alaska, with the intention of deporting them back to Poland and Russia.

I hope the committee will act expeditiously on HJR 63, so that we may positively effect the lives of the immigrants. In light of the Federal administration's recent action to allow the Chinese students to remain in America, I think it only reasonable to allow the Poles and Russians who so desire to stay in Alaska.

Also, in regard to the L&C referral, I would request that the committee remove the first WHEREAS clause occurring on the second page, so that the referral might be waived.

Thank you again for your timely consideration of this issue.



POMS CONCERNING HJR 63 - IMMIGRATION & ASYLUM

"I think these men would be a great asset to our community. They are all honest and hard-working people. I think they took a big chance in coming to the United States, leaving their families just to get freedom. I feel they should have freedom. I have friends and family in Poland who say things haven't changed there one bit."

- Kathy Cowitz, Box 771435, Eagle River 99577 694-5054

"I feel that the Polish seamen have the right to remain in the United States, as long as they have no criminal record. They are an asset to our community, as they are hard workers. They will work on jobs that Americans will not take. Thus I feel that they are not taking jobs away from anyone. Please remember that at one time all of us were not U.S. citizens, and they have a right to be free too. Please make a fair decision."

- Karen Ayers, 16510 Centerfield Dr, Eagle River 694-7587

"Things are seldom what they seem. Polish immigrants now under threat of deportation are fearful for their families in their lives. Some threaten suicide to stay in this country forever. They wonder why we don't believe them. Please let them stay."

"I would like HJR 63 to pass especially for the Polish people. They have been living here, working, paying taxes and many have been warned by family that things are not as they seem. I think it is unfair to send back working people who pay taxes when there are so many in this country who have immigrated to this country and are now living off the welfare rolls."

- Diana Robbins, 3209 Baxter #3, Anch. 99504 563-6363

"We want the Polish people to stay in Alaska that want to and not be deported."

- Ruth & Joseph Chmielowski, 168 Burtco #B, Anch 746-1337

"In regard to the 150 Polish immigrants currently in Anchorage seeking asylum. I believe they should be assisted in every way possible to remain in the United States. These people would be an asset to our society because of their honest, sincere working drive to be true Americans. Thank you."

- Melinda Padgett, 9210 Elgin Circle, Anch 99515 248-7701

"I want the Polish defectors to stay here in Anchorage."

- Marie McEntire, 6400 E 15th Ct #4, Anch 99504 333-7754

"I strongly urge you to allow the refugees that are now in Anchorage from Poland and the Soviet Union to remain."

- Jerry Rutoski, Box 220503, Anch 99522

"Complete passage [of HJR 63] as written by Terry Martin and also the release of Senator Pat Rodey's gun amendment to be enacted. For the gun amendment issue I am the National Director for the No Compromise Majority."

- Mark Chryson, Box 142702, Anch 99514 338-6744

"I am concerned about the Polish fishermen's deportation. I am a citizen, also Polish, and I think they are not abusing hospitality of this government because they are not costing us through any of our programs. They are hard workers and don't ask for welfare. All help they receive comes from Poland. I think it would be to our advantage to let them stay. The main power in Poland is still communist."

- Jan Kluska, 7736 Snowview Dr, Anch 99507 349-5956

"Please allow the Polish seamen who have applied for asylum in 1989 to remain in the United States. We were in Poland in July of 1989, and saw what they are afraid to go back to. Anything you can do on their behalf is greatly appreciated. We are currently housing 3 of the seamen in our home, and would be greatly distressed by their deportation."

- Dennis Draper, 3703 Westminster Way, Anch 99508 338-3486

"I was in the same situation a few years back. Now I am a U.S. citizen and I am proud. I think that if the other Polish fishermen are let in the United States, they will also be a citizen like me. They are hard workers and will build a future for a good Alaska."

- John Rybczynski, 3840 Young St., Anch 99508 563-3192

"Easterners and Mexicans far outnumber the few Polish defectors in this country, so why is Immigration sending 60 of them from Anchorage back to Poland? They are very hard workers, and very nice. Also, most of them are fishermen, and so are not taking jobs away from American men because American men don't care to work so hard for such small wages. Many of these men are still afraid to return to Poland."

- Vera Johnson, 635 W 45th Ave Apt 3, Anch 99503 265-8880

Where Oh Where Has the Labor Gone?

By Marie Duncan

During the Christmas holidays it is not uncommon to see a help wanted sign in a store window. However, what is uncommon, is gazing at help wanted signs from the early summer months through Christmas and even into the new year.

Two years ago the Alaska job market was filled with an abundant supply of labor. Now, with the changes in Alaska's economy, we face a potential lack of labor. State Labor Economists Neal Fried and Holly Stinson, recently surveyed 100 Alaskan business owners. Nearly half reported a shortage of job seekers.

During the recession many Alaskan's left the state. Job seekers between the ages of 18-25 have left due to better opportunities in the Lower 48. Most serious job seekers are looking for fulltime, permanent positions with benefits such as insurance and employee discounts.

Due to a rising cost in training and general business needs, many employers can only afford to hire part-time employees. Most of Alaska is filled with small business owners.

Even the large businesses have felt a crunch in the labor force.

There are many factors in calculating the cost of employee turnover. First, you must begin with the empty seat, more commonly known as time lost by not having the person there. Hiring costs increase when you place an ad in the newspaper or a sign in the window. On an average, the cost of interviewing, hiring and training costs a business anywhere between 30 to 120% of the new hire's annual rate of pay. This raises to higher levels depending in the new hire's skill level.

There are many objectives to solve this problem and will vary with each employer. Higher wages are the first step. Increasing wages entices the new hire to want to work and periodic raises increase the motivation to stay. Also, Christmas bonuses are a great motivation. Benefits such as insurance, and paid vacation time entice the employee to stay. Many large companies offer stock programs. Often times these programs are limited to a certain few who have been with the company three or more years. A few employers are now offering on-site child care.

Once the new employee is hired and training begins, added stress is placed upon the employer and the employee. This stress can be reduced by a pre-planned training program. Most businesses aren't aware of the time that can be saved by planning ahead. By giving the new employee a "New Hire Packet" they have the opportunity to prepare for their first day in a more comfortable setting. The packet can include such things as job description, business hours, a brief overview of the business, and dress code. By creating a positive impression between the employer and the employee, he or she is less likely to quit. Also, by reducing stress in the work force, you increase productivity.

These are just a few of the things that help in molding a loyal employee. The labor force in Alaska has not held the upper hand for the past two years. However, by increasing the motivational skills of the available work force, we can move ahead.

Job satisfaction in the new decade of the 90s will depend on the employers and how they plan on marketing their individual businesses.

MARK CUYSON

338-6744

4m9:36
1/29

ANS mach
5:00 1/29

HJR 63

TELECONFERENCE

H J R

64

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

**RECAP OF
HJR 64**

Location of Alaska on Maps

Received January 10, 1990
by Reps. Ulmer and Hudson

Heard January 24, 1990

Committee Substitute adopted January 24, 1990

Passed Out of Committee January 24, 1990
6 Do Pass

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HJR 64: Location of Alaska on Maps

- Item 1:** HJR 64 by Ulmer, Koponen
CS HJR 64 (SA)
- Item 2:** Fiscal Note by House State Affairs
- Item 3:** Memorandum from Rep. Ulmer, January 24, 1990
- Item 4:** Position Paper from Alaska Geographic Alliance,
January 23, 1990

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: January 10, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 64

HOUSE JOINT RES. NO. 64

LOCATION OF ALASKA ON MAPS

Relating to the placement of Alaska on national maps.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with CS HJR 64 (SA) the same title
- have 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):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:
(Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____
- zero fiscal note HSA
- zero with analysis _____

- fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:
(Check approp. column)

Dave Dudley
George H. ...
...
Jim ...
...
Eileen P. ...

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend

Chairman's Signature
Chairman's Signature

BY REP. ULMER, Koponen

1 IN THE HOUSE

CS →

2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 64

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

Relating to the placement of Alaska on

6

national maps.

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

8

WHEREAS Alaska has been a state in the United States for the past 31

9

years and is part of the continental United States; and

10

WHEREAS on maps of the United States, Alaska is often placed in a box

11

south of California and is sometimes completely left off the map; and

12

WHEREAS the mismapping and nonmapping of Alaska is found even today in

13

the pages of Newsweek, Time, the New York Times, and the Los Angeles Times,

14

as well as many other newspapers and magazines, and is even found in the

15

art department of the graphics division of the Associated Press and in the

16

map department of United Press International; and

17

WHEREAS most school geography textbooks ~~and Rand McNally~~, the pub-

18

lisher of wall maps and road maps, still place Alaska in a box south of

19

California; and

20

WHEREAS the national newspaper, USA Today, reconsidered its map policy

21

for Alaska and now places Alaska in the northwest corner of all of its maps

22

of the United States;

23

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests

24

that all major United States magazines, newspapers, textbook publishers,

25

and map publishers, ~~including Rand McNally~~, follow the lead of USA Today in

26

placing Alaska in its correct geographical position on maps of the United

27

States, in the northwest corner.

28

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the editors of all major

29

United States magazines, newspapers, textbook publishers, and map

publishers.

1 ~~publishers, including Rand McNally~~

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Location of Alaska on Maps

Agency Affected: _____
BRU: _____

Sponsor: Ulmer
Requestor: _____

Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
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-
----------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------	------------

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						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: House State Affairs
Division: _____

Phone: 465-4963
Date: Jan 19, 1990

Approved by Commissioner: W. A. "Red" Boucher, Chair
Agency: _____

Date: Jan 19, 1990

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

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rep. Red Boucher, Chair
Members, House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Rep. Fran Ulmer

DATE: January 24, 1990

RE: HJR 64

Three years ago a local Juneau editor, Dan Bloom, began a nationwide campaign to ask publications to put Alaska where it belongs on maps of the U.S., in the Northwest corner, not off the coast of California. At that time, concerned Alaskans wrote to the national newspaper *USA Today*, and convinced their editorial staff of the importance of the correct placement of Alaska on their national maps.

Subsequent campaigns to sway other publications have not been as successful, but columnists throughout the U.S. have been writing stories on this idea and have asked people to write to Dan Bloom with their comments. Already, thousands of letters of support for this idea have come to Juneau.

Last year, in a national study of high school students, an astounding number of students were found to be geographically illiterate. Considering the publications they view daily, its not surprising that they are unable to place a state 1/5 size of the country anywhere near its correct position on national maps. In a small way, HJR 64 will help America's students by asking major publications to place Alaska correctly on U.S. maps.

THE REAL SIZE OF ALASKA



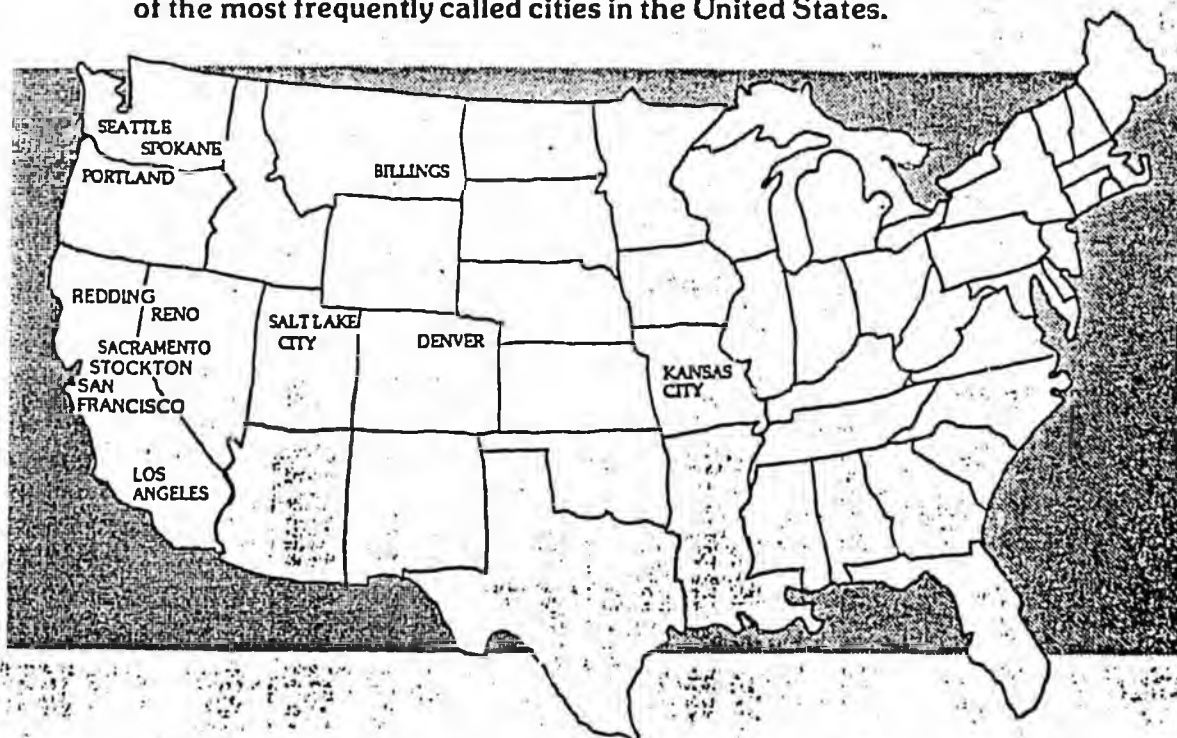
Alaska: America's largest state

Isn't Alaska still in the Northwest?

Do you frequently call any of these cities?

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1333 Lincoln Suite 2 Bellingham, WA 98226 (206)676-1100 or 1-800-343-5364

Don't New Yorkers know where Alaska is?

New York Times

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1989

Weather Report

Meteorology: Pennsylvania State University

Today's High Temperatures and Precipitation

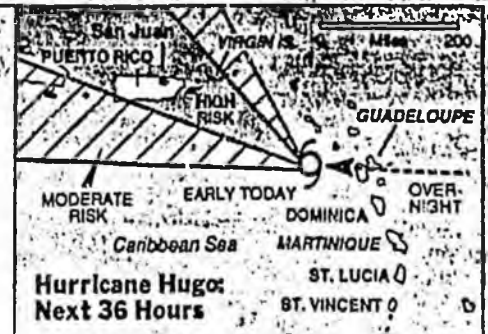


Today's Sunshine and Clouds



Weather Highlight

Powerful Hurricane Hugo will threaten the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico today and tonight. Conditions will improve slowly in the Leeward Islands.



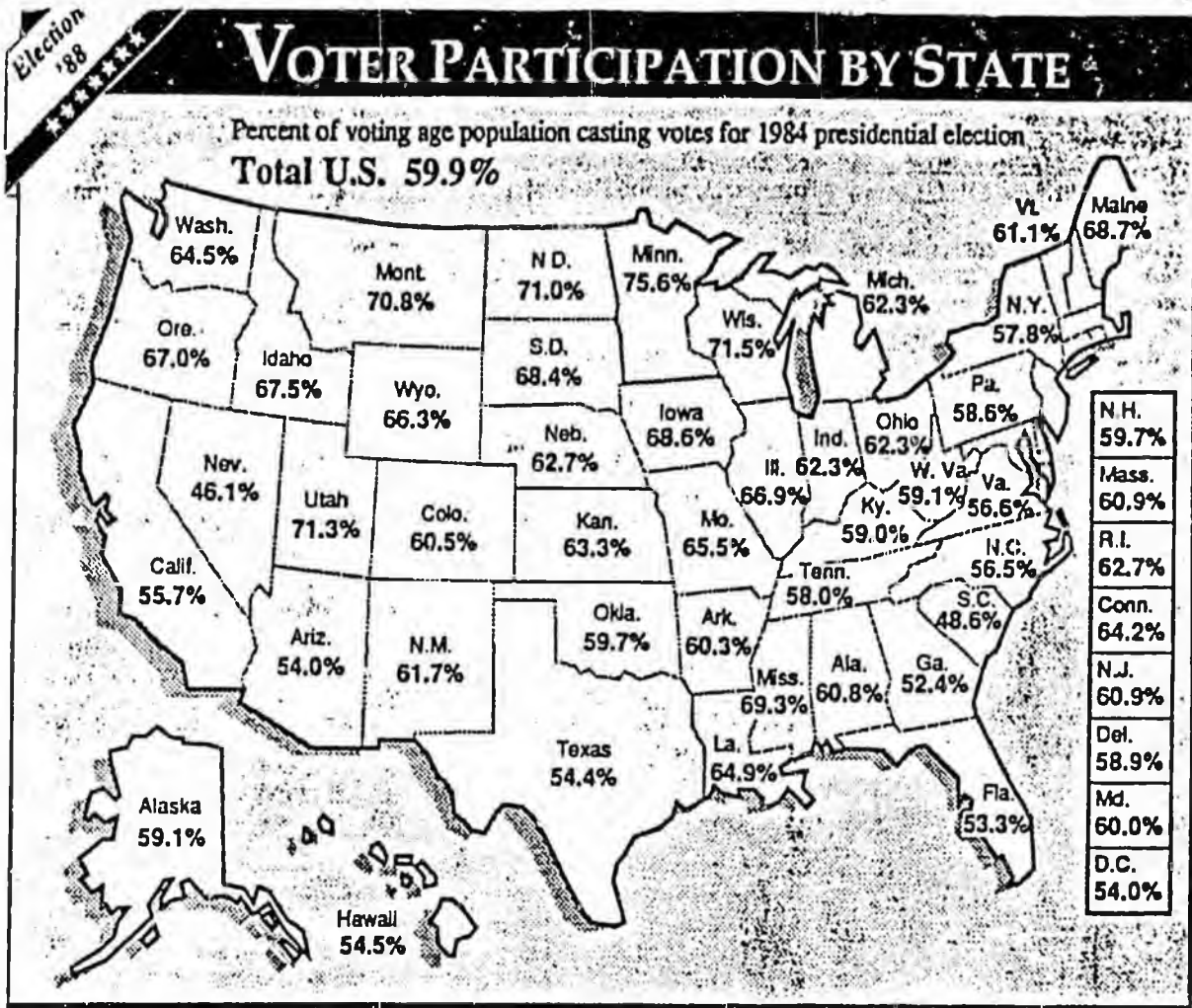
ern Pacific. San Francisco reported thunder and rain, an uncommon event in September.

Only once in five years do thunder-

storms occur along the northern coast of California. This month is usually one of the warmest and driest for the region. More showers are expected for today

along the coast with the first snow of the season likely to fall in the northern Sierras tomorrow as very cold air aloft pushes itself inland.

Is this why some Alaskans are tan all year long?



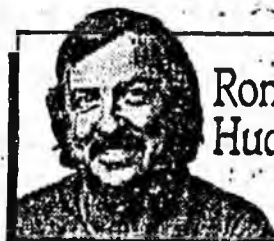
Source: Census Bureau

The Associated Press



Lew Moores

Why can't Alaska be on the map?



Ron Hudspeth

Alaskan is tired of getting deep freeze



Jim Klobuchar

Alaska's on the map, but off it, too

All of this started, you might say, in 1867, when the United States bought Alaska from the Russians for chump change, a little over 7 million. Ever since then, mapmakers here have been having a tough time figuring how to include it on maps. Usually it winds up floating off the California coastline.

I want you to know I support your campaign to put Alaska on the map. One day I would like to snowmobile to Alaska.
L.M. Silversides, Redford

I think your idea about Alaska is great. I have had no luck trying to locate Hope, Alaska, on the map. Can you help me?
Madeline McDonald, Canton

A very bad map, as we know Alaska has its share of earthquakes.

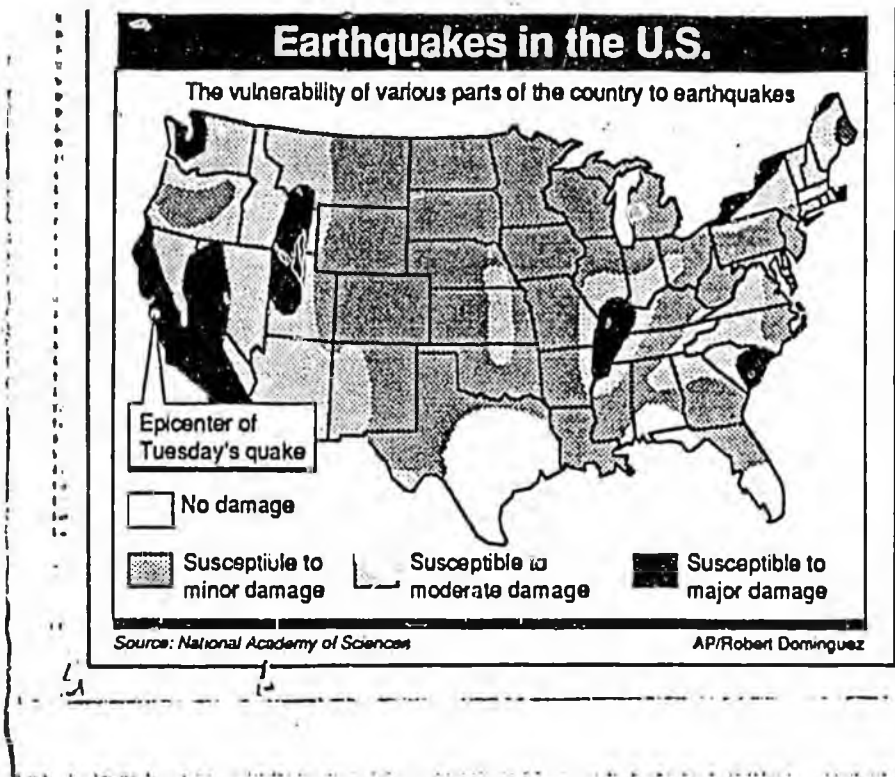
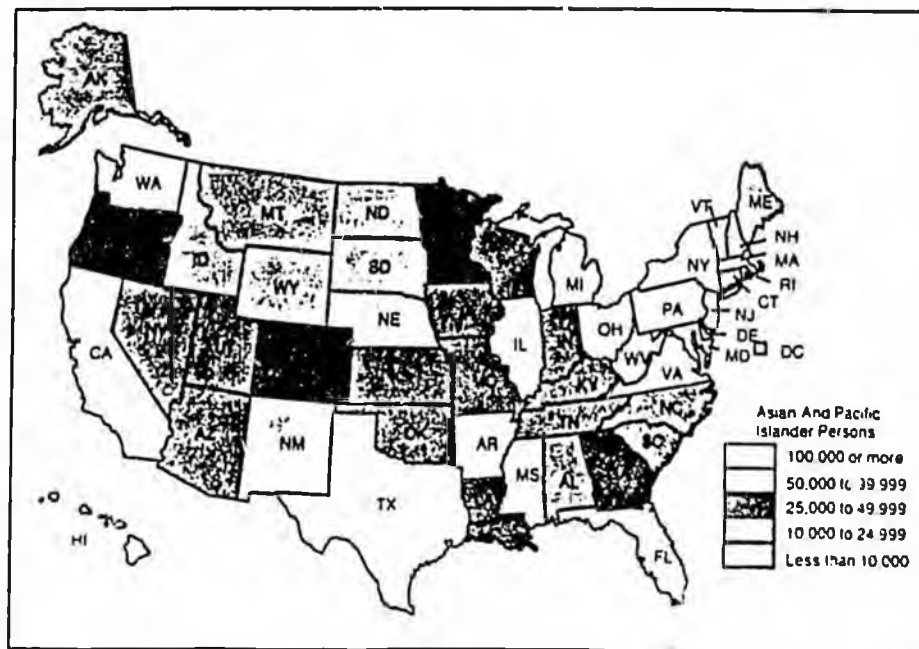
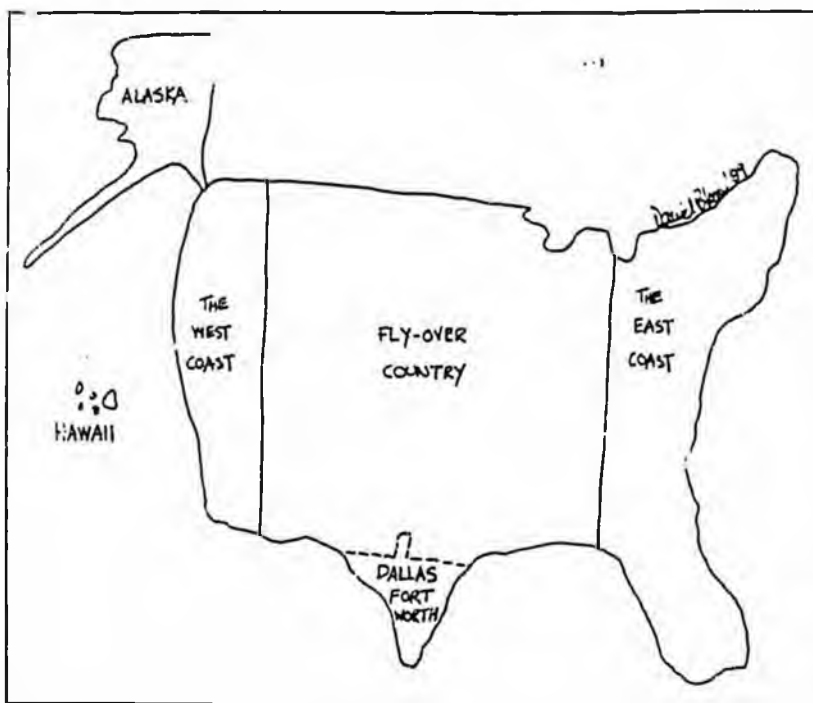


Figure 4. Number of Asian and Pacific Islander Persons by State: 1990



Finally, a very good and correct map. (It can be done.)

INSIDE THE BELTWAY



Geography lesson

Dan Bloom is a Juneau journalist who was a cartoonist for The Washington Star and ex-editor of an Alaska weekly newspaper. But mostly he is a man with a cause. He wants to put his state on the map at least roughly where it ought to be: northwest of Washington state.

"A lot of maps in newspapers tend to leave Alaska off entirely or put it in a box south of California," he complained by phone the other day. Obliging, he sent a hand-drawn map (above) to show the way he thinks the media's maps should look. Sort of.

Dan is not an unreasonable man. He recognizes the space problems that newspaper makeup men face. "You could probably take a little out of South Dakota and Iowa if you needed to make room," he said. "That's all flyover country anyhow. Or maybe a chunk of Texas."

And since Alaska is one-fifth the size of the Lower 48, he doesn't expect it to be in scale.

What worries Dan is kids like the 10-year-old girl in Michigan who heard about his campaign and put Alaska northwest of Washington on a geography test. The teacher marked it wrong and told her, "Alaska belongs in a box off California."

A resolution asking mapmakers and editors to stop "mismatching Alaska" will be introduced in the state legislature next month. Attempts to canvass members of Alaska's congressional delegation yesterday were unavailing. They were either traveling or back home, and who can blame them? With the weather we've been having, wouldn't you rather be sunning yourself in Baja California — even in a box?

Reporters from Outside become accidental tourists

By **DUSTY RHODES**
Daily News reporter

1/16/90
Anchorage, Alaska

Used to be, the only time Alaska got mentioned on the national morning news was when the weatherman was desperate to fill his segment. He might mention the snowfall in Anchorage by gesturing to a framed, miniature outline of our state, leading sleepy Americans to believe that Alaska is an island about one third the size of Texas, kept in a box off the coast of California.

But during the past year and a half, the national media have been forced to give Alaska more attention than rare, random reports on snowfall. Between the trapped whales and the cold wave and the oil spill and Mount Redoubt, Alaska has probably got more media attention in the past 15 months than in the previous 15 years.

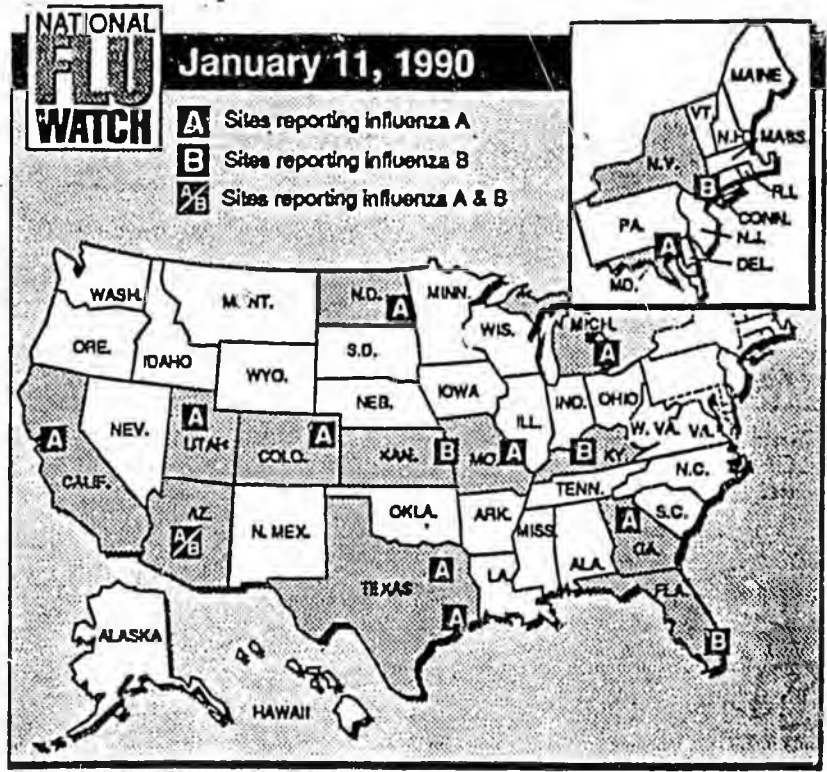
Granted, most of this recent Alaska news has been patently *bad news*. Even the whale rescue has been denounced as a silly, high-priced circus.

But there was a bright side to this sudden focus on Alaska. Roving reporters from Outside became accidental Alaska tourists, and some fell in love with Alaska and Alaskans. They went back to their hometowns sounding better than cruise ship brochures, talking about our apparently unique "spirit."

(Of course, since many of them hailed from smoggy, crowded, crime-riddled cities like Los Angeles, New York or Washington,



Friday-Saturday, January 12-13, 1990



Influenza hits Texas, spreads across U.S.

STORY COUNT

Number of times Alaska stories appeared in major media

THE NEW YORK TIMES
1988 90 (13 trapped whales)
1989 193 (141 oil spill)

MAJOR MAGAZINES
1988 60 (9 trapped whales)
1989 120 (71 oil spill)

NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO
1987 25
1988 37 (5 trapped whales)
1989 125 (102 oil spill)

Sources: New York Times; Index, Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, and National Public Radio

MR BLOOM -
I SAW AN ARTICLE IN THE
DETROIT FREE PRESS (10-9-86) AND
WOULD LIKE TO ADD MY SUPPORT TO
YOUR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO PUT
ALASKA ON THE MAP - WHERE IT SHOULD
BE!
GREETINGS FROM THE SCENIC
METROPOIS OF DETROIT!

Melanie A Hessens
15313 EVANSTON
DETROIT, MICH.
48224

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Dan Bloom's mad and he's gotten USA Today to listen

By IMRE NEMETH

When Willard Scott gives the weather forecast every morning on NBC's Today Show (and in between grimaces at Bryant Gumbel), illuminated behind his athletic body is a map of the United States. All the appropriate high pressure systems, low pressure systems, warm fronts, cold fronts and storms are illustrated in graphic — although somewhat cartoony — detail.

After he points out all the hot spots and cold spots and wishes happy birthday to a few centenarians who should've died years earlier, he may lean to the left of the screen far enough so that viewers can see the last two ignored states. Usually, he pays absolutely no attention to Alaska and Hawaii and focuses on the Lower 48.

If he were to realize it, both the hot and cold spots for the nation would probably be in the 49th and 50th states.

The problem (and the point to this story) is, neither of the aforementioned states is represented geographically intact. They appear in exaggerated size and in little boxes in the lower left somewhere near Baja California. This fact is repeated on most maps purchased in this country.

Juneau resident Dan Bloom finds this altogether irritating. It's not impossible, he says, to depict the state of Alaska in its rightful position as a part of the North American continent.

Three years ago while editor of Juneau's Capital City Weekly, he took the fight to free the state from the box to the public.

The author and part-time teacher wrote an editorial calling for Juneau residents to write a letter to the national newspaper *USA Today* to convince its editorial staff of the importance of Alaska's true location. For some reason the response was strong enough to bring the editors over to Bloom's way of thinking. The current national weather maps in that publication represent Alaska as a real place — without a box border.

"We ran a headline when they changed their policy that read, 'When Juneau talks, USA Today listens,'" Bloom said.

Subsequent campaigns to other publications weren't as successful. Bloom himself either wrote or called all sorts of major magazines and newspapers — including the New York Times, L.A. Times, Newsweek and a host of others — to enlist aid in the venture. Mostly, he met with opposition. Many were interested in the concept, even if their graphics department said it was an impossibility. His correspondence with columnists paid off. At least 25 wrote stories on the idea and many included Bloom's address as he had requested to measure the response later.

He received more than 2,000 postcards and letters from all over the country.

"One sixth grade girl wrote and said, 'I was marked wrong for putting Alaska in the Northwest. The teacher said it belonged in a box in the lower lefthand corner,'" Bloom recalled.

It's image and it suffers from being in a box, he adds.

"Since we've been a state for 30 years, you think we'd be considered part of the country," he said. "Most maps in elementary schools have Alaska in a little map south of California."

Basically, the response then, as now, from mapmakers and the news-media is that the problem is one of logistics.

The president of Rand McNally wrote Bloom and agreed in principle with his complaint but defended his industry's position saying that it was a space problem and nothing more.

"If USA Today can change its map policy then there's no problem," the Juneau resident said. "Basically, a map is a symbolic representation of a country."

Bloom hasn't been too active in his map campaigning but figures to start up again, looking to the legislature for assistance this time around

USA does it right--other publications could do it too.

14A • FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1990 • USA TODAY

WEATHER ACROSS THE USA

Weather data: Weather Services Corp.

HOW TO USE THIS PAGE

The color key shows today's high temperatures. The numbers below cities are today's forecast high and tomorrow morning's low. Temperatures are Fahrenheit.

LEGEND

Showers



Rain



Pacific Coast: Steady rain likely all day central Calif. coast into western Ore. and Wash. Showers spreading inland.

Rockies: Afternoon rain showers in northern Idaho, western Mont. A little wet snow in Mont. Chilly morning east of Rockies.

South Central: A cold morning across region except Texas, La. coasts. Sunny, pleasant day everywhere. Clear, cold tonight.

North Central: Sunny region. Windy morning in northern Dakotas, Minn. Windy tonight in west.



My wife and I certainly know where Juneau is. It was our pleasure along with 100 other Shriners and their ladies to visit Juneau on the first voyage this spring of the Noordam. We spent much enjoyable time on the glacier, at a salmon bake, the Red Dog Saloon, and a pleasant walk in your fine city. This was my wife's 1st visit to Alaska and my 2nd. We are looking forward to another to a great state and a great city. Did enjoy column about your problem in Fort Lauderdale News. Thought egret might be change from puffins.

Joseph Hagelin
7527 Overlook Dr.
Lake Worth, FL
33463

Gullstream Card Co. Inc. - 7801 NW 52 St Miami, 33166

Yes! I support your campaign to put Alaska on the map. Last year I cut it out of my wall map and put it in its proper place. Its hard to explain to kids why its so cold in Alaska when its floating somewhere near Mexico!

Alaska sounds a beautiful place, it deserves to be on the map where it belongs. I live in Deerfield but I vacation at Harbor Beach every year so I send a postcard from there. I would love a postcard from Alaska. Thank you,
Nicky Kilus
51293
RECEIVED 11/11/88

Super Discount Land Inc. - 906 311-9058 or 906-311-9336

DEAR GOVERNOR ALASKA,
IN JAPAN, WE
THINK ALASKA SHOULD
BE ON THE U.S. MAP,
NORTH OF SEATTLE.
OTHERWISE, WE MIGHT
NOT BE ABLE TO FIND
ALASKA. GEOGRAPHY IS
IMPORTANT IN JAPAN,
ALSO. Your friend

Makoto SATOH
891-7 Yitokaido
Yotokaido CHIBA-CHEN
JAPAN

I READ YOUR NAME IN RON HUDSFETH'S COLUMN IN THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. I KEEP A WALL MAP OF THE U.S.A. HUNG IN MY OFFICE. SURE ENOUGH, ALASKA IS SOUTHEAST OF CALIFORNIA. I WILL ACCEPT A POSTCARD SIZE MAP OF YOUR BEAUTIFUL STATE BUT WOULD REALLY LIKE TO HAVE SOMETHING LARGER.

THANK,
RUSSELL MOSS
3139 OAKCLIFF RD, ST.
DORAVILLE, GA. 30340

Item 4



Alaska Geographic Alliance

Coordinators: Marjorie Gorsuch Department of Education P.O. Box F Juneau, Alaska 99811 (907) 465-2841
Roger Pearson Department of Geography University of Alaska Fairbanks Fairbanks, Alaska 99775 (907) 479-7494

January 23, 1990

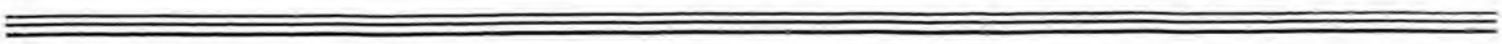
The Honorable Fran Ulmer
House of Representatives
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Fran:

I am writing to you on behalf of the Alaska Geographic Alliance, a group of more than 350 Alaskan educators dedicated to the improvement of geographic literacy in the state. The Alaska Geographic Alliance, coordinated by the Alaska Department of Education and the University of Alaska Fairbanks, has been working with the National Geographic Society for the past two years to conduct teacher training activities and develop curriculum materials for geography education. The enclosed newsletters will provide you with some history of the Alliance's activities in the state.

It is a great pleasure to express support for the concept contained in HJR64 dealing with the placement of Alaska on national maps. The resolution reiterates a resolution developed by the Alaska Council For The Social Studies (ACSS), the professional social studies educators association in Alaska. In October 1987 ACSS sponsored a similar resolution which was adopted by the National Council For The Social Studies, a group representing 25,000 educators nationwide. The Alaska Geographic Alliance supports ACSS, NCSS, and the Alaska legislature in its quest for accurate geographic depiction of all 50 states in educational media. The T-shirt which we provided for you via Rep. Terry Martin pleads our case in a playful way.

In reviewing HJR64 we feel it is necessary to object to the references to Rand McNally as a chief offender of geographic accuracy. Rand McNally is only one of many map publishers which places Alaska in a box near Baja

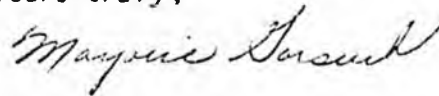


Page 2
Representative Fran Ulmer

California and should not be singled out for repudiation in a resolution. The same fact is also true of the newspapers cited -- perhaps a generic reference to newspapers would suffice. The resolution could still be mailed to the offending publications and seemingly would convey the same message. Of course, we still must develop a response for those who contend that Alaskans would really like to be basking in the sun near California!

Thank you for adding the Alliance to the list of those who believe in geographic accuracy.

Yours truly,



Marjorie Gorsuch
Coordinator

Enclosures
10086 OIIE

H J R

68

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

RECAP OF
HJR 68

Appointment to 9th Circuit Ct of Appeals

Received January 19, 1990
by the Judiciary Committee

Heard January 31, 1990

Passed Out of Committee January 31, 1990
4 Do Pass

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HJR 68: Appointment to 9th Circuit Ct of Appeals

- Item 1:** HJR 68 be the Judiciary Committee
- Item 2:** Fiscal Note by House State Affairs
- Item 3:** The Thirteen Federal Judicial Circuits

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: January 19, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

JUDICIARY

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 68

HOUSE JOINT RES. NO. 68

APPOINTMENT TO 9TH CIRCUIT CT OF APPEALS

Urging the permanent appointment of an Alaskan to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with _____ the same title
- have 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) •
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____
- zero fiscal note SA
- zero with analysis _____

- fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fiscal note(s) _____
- zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

Do Not
Pass
No Rec
Amend

Alvin Handley
W. C. Tolson
Jim Edwards

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend

W. C. Tolson
Chairman's Signature

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: Appointment to 9th Circuit
Ct of Appeals
Sponsor: Judiciary Committee
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: _____
BRU: _____
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
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	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: House State Affairs Committee Phone: 465-4963
Division: _____ Date: Jan 25, 1990

Approved by Commissioner: H. A. "Red" Boucher, Chair Date: Jan 25, 1990
Agency: _____

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

Item 3

The Thirteen Federal Judicial Circuits

See 28 U.S.C.A. § 41



NINTH CIRCUIT

SANDRA DAY O'CONNOR,
Circuit Justice..... 9-22-81 Washington, D. C.

CIRCUIT JUDGES

ALFRED T. GOODWIN *, C. J.	11-30-71	Pasadena, Cal.
JAMES R. BROWNING.....	9-18-61	San Francisco, Cal.
J. CLIFFORD WALLACE *	6-28-72	San Diego, Cal.
PROCTER HUG, Jr.	9-16-77	Reno, Nev.
THOMAS TANG	10-12-77	Phoenix, Ariz.
MARY M. SCHROEDER	9-26-79	Phoenix, Ariz.
BETTY B. FLETCHER	9-26-79	Seattle, Wash.
JEROME FARRIS.....	9-27-79	Seattle, Wash.
HARRY PREGERSON *	11- 2-79	Los Angeles, Cal.
ARTHUR L. ALARCON.....	11- 2-79	Los Angeles, Cal.
CECIL F. POOLE *	11-27-79	San Francisco, Cal.
DOROTHY W. NELSON.....	12-20-79	Pasadena, Cal.
WILLIAM C. CANBY, Jr.	5-23-80	Phoenix, Ariz.
WILLIAM A. NORRIS	6-18-80	Los Angeles, Cal.
STEPHEN REINHARDT.....	9-11-80	Los Angeles, Cal.
ROBERT R. BEEZER	3-28-84	Seattle, Wash.
CYNTHIA HOLCOMB HALL *	10- 4-84	Pasadena, Cal.
CHARLES E. WIGGINS	10-11-84	Reno, Nev.
MELVIN BRUNETTI.....	4- 4-85	Reno, Nev.
ALEX KOZINSKI.....	11- 7-85	Pasadena, Cal.
JOHN T. NOONAN, Jr.	12-17-85	San Francisco, Cal.
DAVID R. THOMPSON.....	12-17-85	San Diego, Cal.
DIARMUID F. O'SCANNLAIN	9-26-86	Portland, Or.
EDWARD LEAVY *	3-23-87	Portland, Or.
STEPHEN S. TROTT	3-25-88	Boise, Idaho
FERDINAND F. FERNANDEZ *	5-22-89	Los Angeles, Cal.
PAMELA ANN RYMER *	5-22-89	Pasadena, Cal.

SENIOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

RICHARD H. CHAMBERS	4-30-54	Tucson, Ariz.
STANLEY N. BARNES.....	3-21-56	Palm Springs, Cal.
CHARLES M. MERRILL.....	9-21-59	San Francisco, Cal.
M. OLIVER KOELSCH	9-23-59	Seattle, Wash.
EUGENE A. WRIGHT	9-15-69	Seattle, Wash.
JOHN F. KILKENNY *	9-16-69	Portland, Or.
HERBERT Y. C. CHOY.....	4-23-71	Honolulu, Hawaii
JOSEPH T. SNEED.....	8-24-73	San Francisco, Cal.
OTTO R. SKOPIL, Jr. *	9-26-79	Portland, Or.
WARREN J. FERGUSON *	11-27-79	Santa Ana, Cal.
ROBERT BOOCHEVER	6-18-80	Pasadena, Cal.

H J R

69

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

RECAP OF HJR 69

Alaska-Soviet Natives Visa Free Travel

Received February 12, 1990
by the House Special Committee on Foreign Trade

Heard February 22, 1990

Adopted CSHJR 69 (FT) February 22, 1990

Passed Out of Committee February 22, 1990
4 Do Pass
2 No Recommendation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HJR 69: Alaska-Soviet Natives Visa Free Travel

- Item 1:** HJR 69 by the House Special Committee on Foreign Trade
Adopted CSHJR 69 (FT)
- Item 2:** Fiscal Note by Dept. of Commerce & Economic Development
- Item 3:** Memorandum from Rep. Jacko, February 12, 1990
- Item 4:** Native Affairs
- Item 5:** Native Visa Free Agreement

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: February 12, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 69

HOUSE JOINT RES. NO. 69

ALASKA-SOVIET NATIVES VISA FREE TRAVEL

Encouraging the United States government to include the Aleut people under future Native visa free travel agreements with the U.S.S.R.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with AS HJR 69 (FT) the same title
 a new title
 have attached amendment(s)
 do pass
 do not pass
 no recommendation
 individual recommendations
 additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact _____
 zero fiscal note _____
 zero with analysis _____

- fiscal note(s) _____
 zero fiscal note(s) 2/12/90 . CED
 zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

David Donly
Scott Mackenzie
Eileen P. Maclean

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend
<u>David Donly</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<u>Scott Mackenzie</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Eileen P. Maclean
Vice-Chairman's Signature

STATE OF ALASKA
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: _____

PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____

Agency Affected: _____

Title: Alaska-Soviet Natives

BRU: _____

Visa Free Travel

Sponsor: Hs Spl Comm Foreign Trade

Components: _____

Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
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-
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: House State Affairs

Phone: 465-4963

Division: _____

Date: Feb 20, 1990

Approved by Commissioner: H. A. "Red" Boucher

Date: Feb 20, 1990

Agency: _____

Distribution (by preparer) :

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



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Special Committee On Foreign Trade

Item 3

RECEIVED

P.O. Box V
500 Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
907-465-4942
FEB 12 1990

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Representative Red Boucher, Chairman
House State Affairs Committee

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

DATE: February 12, 1990

SUBJECT: Request hearing for HJR 69

I would like to respectfully request a hearing for HJR 69, which would allow Aleuts to be included under the Native Visa-Free Agreement in the event of another future agreement. HJR 69 passed out of the Foreign Trade Committee on Tuesday. The resolution would encourage the United States and Soviet governments to include the Aleut people among the Natives allowed to travel between the Soviet Far East and Alaska under the Native Visa-Free Agreement.

This agreement was signed last September to allow Inuit people on both sides of the Bering Strait to travel back and forth visa-free. Historically, the Aleut people have had the longest contact with the Soviets and it would be appropriate to include them if the agreement is renegotiated.

I've included background information on HJR 69. If you have any questions please contact my office.

Thanks for your prompt attention to this request.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

STATUS:

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

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

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

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

SOVIET CONTACTS:

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

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

NATIVE GROUPS OF THE SOVIET NORTH EAST



THE SOVIET UNION



THE SOVIET FAR EAST AND ALASKA



*Native Visa Free
Agreement*

OF 19 89 17:22 ELR DAN NO. 475 #001001

Bering Straits Travel Discussions

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

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

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

Agreement

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

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

Desiring to promote cooperation in the Bering Straits
Region; and

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

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

Article 1

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

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

Article 2

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

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

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

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

Article 3

1. The Commission shall:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ull

Article 4

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

Article 5

1. Each Chief Commissioner may, at his/her discretion, refer any matter of particular importance for settlement through diplomatic channels.
 2. All incidents of particular gravity, such as homicide, serious bodily harm, or unauthorized overflight, shall in every case be referred for settlement through diplomatic channels.
 3. Incidents which cannot be settled by agreement of the Commission shall be settled through diplomatic channels. In such cases, the Commission shall make the necessary inquiries into the incident and register the results in a common record.
 4. The Commission shall undertake activities in settlement of local incidents and record their activities.
- 1111

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

Article 6

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

Article 7

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

Article 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

4/11/4

5

Article 9

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

Article 10

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

Article 11

1. Nothing in this agreement shall prejudice the ongoing maritime boundary negotiations between the two parties or any agreements or understandings resulting from those discussions.
 2. Nothing in this agreement shall derogate in any way from the rights and obligations provided for in other agreements between the parties.
- 11/11

6

Article 12

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

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

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

11/11

Agreement

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

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

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

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

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

Have agreed as follows:

MM

Article 1

For the purposes of this Agreement:

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

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

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

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

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

MM

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

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

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

Article 2

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

HFM

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 3

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

WMM

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

Article 4

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

Article 5

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

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

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

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

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

Article 6

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

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

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

Handwritten initials or signature.

8

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

Article 7

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

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

Article 8

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

U.S.S.R.

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

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

Article 9

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

Article 10

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

11/11

Article 11

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

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

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

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

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

signed Sept 15, 1989 in Jackson, NY

11/6/89

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

VISITS TO SIBERIA BY AMERICAN ESKIMOS

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

Entered into force April 18, 1938

Terminated May 29, 1948

Department of State files

The Soviet Embassy to the Department of State

MEMORANDUM

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

February 7, 1938

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

The Secretary of State to the Soviet Ambassador

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington
March 26, 1938

The Soviet Ambassador to the Secretary of State

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

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

THE AMBASSADOR OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Washington, D.C.

April 18, 1938

H J R

70

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

**RECAP OF
HJR 70**

Future US/USSR Summit in Alaska

Received January 26, 1990
by the House Special Committee on Foreign Trade

Heard February 7, 1990

Passed Out of Committee February 7, 1990
4 Do Pass

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HJR 70: Future US/USSR Summit in Alaska

- Item 1:** HJR 70 by The House Special Committee on Foreign Trade
- Item 2:** Fiscal Note by Dept. of Commerce & Economic Development
- Item 3:** Memorandum from Rep. Jacko, January 26, 1990
- Item 4:** Backup Articles
- Item 5:** Diplomatic Options for Summit Considerations

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: January 26, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 70

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 70

FUTURE US/USSR SUMMIT IN ALASKA

Encouraging the President of the United States to select Alaska as the site for a future summit meeting between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- [] be replaced with _____ [] the same title
[] a new title
[] have attached amendment(s)
[X] do pass
[] do not pass
[] no recommendation
[] individual recommendations
[] additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- [] fiscal impact _____
[] zero fiscal note _____
[] zero with analysis _____

- [] fiscal note(s) _____
[X] zero fiscal note(s) 1/26/90 - DCED
[] zero fn/analysis _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

Do Not
Pass
No Rec
Amend

Carol Ouley
Samuel Almond
James H. Hensley
D. G. Brubaker

	Do Not Pass	No Rec	Amend

D. G. Brubaker
Chairman's Signature

cc

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Commerce & Economic Dev.
 Title: Encouraging the President of the U.S. to select Alaska as the site for a future summit meeting between U.S. and
 BRU: Division of Tourism
 Sponsor: House Spec. Comm. on Foreign Trade / XXXXXXXX
 Requestor: House Spec. Comm. on Foreign Trade / the U.S.S.R.

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
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
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	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary) No fiscal impact for FY 90.

This resolution will have no fiscal impact on the programs of the department.

Prepared by: Linda Wild, Special Assistant Phone: 465-2500
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: January 24, 1990
 Approved by Commissioner: Larry Merculieff Date: 24/1
 Agency: Department of Commerce & Economic Development

Distribution (by preparer):

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

Item 3



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

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

Official Business

Special Committee On Foreign Trade

M E M O R A N D U M

TO; Representative Red Boucher, Chairman
House State Affairs

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

DATE: January 26, 1990

SUBJECT: Request hearing for HJR 70 and HJR 71

I would like to respectfully request that you schedule House Joint Resolutions 70 and 71 for a hearing in the House State Affairs Committee at your earliest convenience. Both of these resolutions were passed out of the House Special Committee on Foreign Trade on Monday, January 22.

HJR 70 would encourage Alaska as the future site of a summit meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union. Although our resolution is not specific, it is feasible that a summit could begin in Vladivostok and then move to Anchorage to complete negotiations.

HJR 71 would request the U.S. State Department to reinstate the most favored nation status for the Soviet Union. In 1974 Congress enacted the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which sought to expand Soviet emigration by linking U.S. trade advantages to emigration performance. This resolution would send a message to Congress and the President that Alaska supports the normalization of trade relations with the Soviet Union.

I've included background information on both these resolutions. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Thanks for your prompt attention to this request.

But that era of neverending beautiful harvest is gone. The highly-efficient fish traps, banned by the state legislature as one of its first acts, have been replaced by a network of fish hatcheries. These operations augment natural runs and also work to bolster the naturally-returning populations in rivers along thousands of miles of the state's coastline. Macauley threw his hat in the pond

Anchorage sculptor Joe Hamilton poses with his creation, "Industrial Setting." The work is actually a set built for the film and video production company Mark Brinster & Co. Brinster used it in a Charlie Chaplinesque sequence that will lead into a longer training film about Alaska's permit system for Alyeska Pipeline. AJC PHOTO BY IMRE NEMETH

in the early 1970s. With the help of user groups, he oversaw the founding of Juneau's first hatchery on

See DIPAC page 2

USSR could pose threat

Unless Alaska can locate opportunities

By PAUL FUHS

Alaskans, along with the rest of the world have watched intently as breathtaking changes have taken place in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. One can't help but cheer as courageous social movements for human rights have prevailed against seemingly unsurmountable odds.

We also cannot help but admire the leader of perestroika in the Soviet Union; the man who encouraged and did not intervene in the East European freedom movements, the man who Time Magazine calls the Man of The Decade: President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Yet, while we are swept up in the euphoria of the moment, we must not fail to consider in very sober economic terms what these changes, especially in the USSR, will mean for the future of Alaska.

Trade potential with the Soviet Union must be considered in terms of restructuring Alaska's economy away from overdependence on oil revenues

and government spending.

For in addition to reductions in State spending, the reductions in military spending due to the easing of tensions will certainly eventually reach Alaska. The trend is already clear: the Army will be cut the most, then the Air Force. The Navy will be cut the least, but the Navy's installations in Alaska are remote, self contained units which have little impact on Alaska's economy.

On the private side of the coin, the potential trade impacts on Alaska from changes in the Soviet Union can be summarized in two possible scenarios. One scene would see Alaska diversifying its economy and benefiting mutually from economic joint ventures and scientific cooperation with the Soviet Far East.

The second possible scenario would be the realization of a tremendous threat from Soviet production and Pacific Rim marketing of fish, timber, minerals and petroleum; the exact

See OPPORTUNITY page 6

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Item 4

with a broken record about similar colonial economic status.

Minimally processed raw materials are exported from the region; the economic benefits of value added processing which is often much more profitable, go elsewhere; economic multipliers for new money entering the regional economy are much lower than national averages; transportation costs on incoming consumer goods are high; political decisions concerning resource development are made far away from the region in the national center of power.

As a result, Far East Soviets are very interested in joint ventures in the areas of resource production. And these joint ventures can be quite large. The joint venture fishery based out of Dutch Harbor along with associated local retail sales totalled more than \$24 million in 1988.

These fisheries joint ventures can

fisheries products.

Soviet icebreakers could supply and ship minerals out of the Red Dog mine on a year round basis. They could supply icebound Northern Alaskan ports with crucial fuel and other supplies.

Financial considerations

Many of these joint ventures will require substantial financing. A regional economic development bank could be organized utilizing the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, Alaskan, domestic and international institutions operating in the area and Soviet development funds.

Where will the Soviet funds come from? It is interesting that the Soviet Union is stepping onto the international economic stage from a zero international debt basis. In addition, the US Central Intelligence Agency

WETLANDS: Regulations

Continued from page 4

ment is inconsistent with these agencies existing regulations.

For example, existing regulations call for offsite mitigation only where losses are "specifically identifiable, reasonably likely to occur and of importance to the human or aquatic environment." In contrast, the agreement potentially calls for across-the-board compensatory mitigation. As another example, the existing regulations require the agencies to conduct a "public interest" review that takes into account economic and social factors surrounding a proposed project as well as the environmental factors. The agreement rejects factors such as need, societal value or investment and focuses instead on the value and functions of wetlands. The agreement seems to assume that all wetlands have high value to the ecosystem, but this assumption is inconsistent with a previous United States Fish and Wildlife Service policy recognizing that some wetlands

When an agency chooses to depart from its past practice and previously issued regulations, it must generally issue new regulations in conformity with the federal Administrative Procedure Act. That means there must be public notice and an opportunity for the public to comment on the new rules. In the lawsuits that have been filed, developers have argued that the Corps and EPA have violated the Administrative Procedure Act by effecting a substantive change in their operations by means of an agreement.

Developers can also be expected to argue that the agreement violates an executive order issued by President Reagan in 1988. The executive order, as applied to the compensatory mitigation requirement, requires not only that compensatory mitigation must substantially advance the public interest in preserving wetlands but that it must also be proportionate to the extent to which a project contributes to the overall loss of wetlands.

The public interest in preserving wetlands is defined, in part, by look-

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But that era of never-ending bountiful harvest is gone. The highly-efficient fish traps, banned by the state legislature as one of its first acts, have been replaced by a network of fish hatcheries. These operations augment natural runs and also work to bolster the naturally-returning populations in rivers along thousands of miles of the state's coastline.

Macauley threw his hat in the pond

Anchorage sculptor Joe Hamilton poses with his creation, "Industrial Setting." The work is actually a set built for the film and video production company Mark Brinster & Co. Brinster used it in a Charlie Chaplinesque sequence that will lead into a longer training film about Alaska's permit system for Alyeska Pipeline. A/C PHOTO BY INRE NEMETH

in the early 1970s. With the help of user groups, he oversaw the founding of Juneau's first hatchery on

See DIPAC page 2

USSR could pose threat Unless Alaska can locate opportunities

By PAUL FUHS

Alaskans, along with the rest of the world have watched intently as breathtaking changes have taken place in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. One can't help but cheer as courageous social movements for human rights have prevailed against seemingly unsurmountable odds.

We also cannot help but admire the leader of perestroika in the Soviet Union; the man who encouraged and did not intervene in the East European freedom movements, the man who Time Magazine calls the Man of The Decade: President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Yet, while we are swept up in the euphoria of the moment, we must not fail to consider in very sober economic terms what these changes, especially in the USSR, will mean for the future of Alaska.

Trade potential with the Soviet Union must be considered in terms of restructuring Alaska's economy away from overdependence on oil revenues

and government spending.

For in addition to reductions in State spending, the reductions in military spending due to the easing of tensions will certainly eventually reach Alaska. The trend is already clear: the Army will be cut the most, then the Air Force. The Navy will be cut the least, but the Navy's installations in Alaska are remote, self contained units which have little impact on Alaska's economy.

On the private side of the coin, the potential trade impacts on Alaska from changes in the Soviet Union can be summarized in two possible scenarios. One scene would see Alaska diversifying its economy and benefiting mutually from economic joint ventures and scientific cooperation with the Soviet Far East.

The second possible scenario would be the realization of a tremendous threat from Soviet production and Pacific Rim marketing of fish, timber, minerals and petroleum; the exact

See OPPORTUNITY page 6

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Item 4

OPPORTUNITY: Alaska depends on it

Continued from page 1

same resources Alaska's economy depends on.

The strict regulations on Soviet enterprises which kept them from being a major player in Pacific Rim Markets will be reduced or eliminated by perestroika. Although this makes it easier for them to establish joint ventures with Alaskans, it also opens the door for Japan, Korea, Western Europe, etc.

In other words, the two clear choices are between the Soviet Union as a major partner of Alaska, or as a major competitor. If we allow our markets to play us off against each other, it will be to the economic detriment of both of us.

The opportunity option

Alaska must have a well organized strategy to realize the economic benefits that changes in the Soviet Union have made possible. What are the specific opportunities for economic/scientific cooperation with the Soviet Union and what are the necessary steps to achieving them?

Although Alaska is not one of the strongest players in international trade in the Pacific, we enjoy certain advantages in the case of the Soviet Union. One factor working in our favor is the fact that Alaska and the Soviet Far East are remarkably alike. Because of this there are instant warm feelings when our people meet.

To hear Far East Soviets describe their economic situation is like hearing a broken record about Alaska's similar colonial economic status.

Minimally processed raw materials are exported from the region; the economic benefits of value added processing which is often much more profitable, go elsewhere; economic multipliers for new money entering the regional economy are much lower than national averages; transporta-

be expanded with the opening of Soviet waters to Alaskan fishermen and processors. Other economic opportunities exist in the areas of joint marketing of tourism, communications and publishing ventures, joint mining and petroleum ventures, joint mariculture projects and the husbandry, processing and use of reindeer.

The area of transportation through the establishment of regular jet service and especially the use of Soviet icebreakers offers some particularly exciting opportunities for economic development in Alaska.

The group Ports Alaska, along with the Port of Tacoma have proposed an Arctic Great Circle Route which would carry US West Coast and Alaskan products directly over the North Pole



to the European Market. This could dramatically improve the marketability of Alaskan forest, mineral and fisheries products.

Soviet icebreakers could supply and ship minerals out of the Red Dog mine on a year round basis. They could supply icebound Northern Alaskan ports with crucial fuel and other supplies.

Financial considerations

Many of these joint ventures will

has estimated Soviet gold reserves to be \$30 billion.

Soviet economist Nikolai Shmelev is now proposing that this estimate of gold reserves be used to establish a \$30 billion line of international credit to finance perestroika. Even a small portion of these funds would be a substantial Soviet contribution to the establishment of an Alaska/Soviet Far East Economic Development Bank.

Strategic considerations

Besides getting our own act together in an integrated approach to cooperative economic development with the Soviet Far East, Alaskans must get the ear of our national government to make certain regulatory/diplomatic changes to allow this trade to occur.

Of special importance to Alaska/Soviet Far East trade are the granting of Most Favored Nation Status which would reduce the current heavy tariffs (almost 100 percent on Soviet imports); renegotiating the Bilateral Maritime Treaty which would facilitate the Arctic Great Circle Route; elimination of Coast Guard requirements that Soviet vessels must request entry to an American port 14 days in advance; improvements in the handling of visas and travel documents for Soviet Far East and Alaskan travellers, designation of regular air routes between Anchorage or Fairbanks and major Soviet Far East cities; and a waiver to the Jones Act granting Soviet icebreakers the right

to carry cargo between Alaskan ports until commercial American icebreaker capacity is available.

I have proposed to the U.S. State Department and the Soviet Foreign Ministry that these issues be taken up as confidence building measures by Presidents Bush and Gorbachev during their next summit meeting. In addition to these specific proposals, Alaska should push for a U.S./Soviet economic summit in Alaska.

To succeed, these proposals must be pursued in a unified effort by the Alaska Congressional delegation, local governments, the Alaska Legislature and the Governor.

Now is the time for Alaska to move forward on the opportunities for Soviet trade. Unless we do, we will certainly be faced with the threat of serious competition from the other Arctic resource storehouse of the North Pacific: the Soviet Far East.

Gorbachev left us with some good advice during his speech on the role of the Pacific on July 28, 1986 in Vladivostok: "The present generations have inherited many difficult and painful problems. In order to reach a solution to these problems it is necessary to get rid of the burden of the past, to seek new approaches, guiding oneself by one's responsibility for the present and the future."

Realizing the potential of Alaska/Soviet Far East trade is a very practical way to achieve this.

—Fuhs is mayor of Unalaska.

FOR SALE

NIH-AR

with a broken record about similar colonial economic status.

Minimally processed raw materials are exported from the region; the economic benefits of value added processing which is often much more profitable, go elsewhere; economic multipliers for new money entering the regional economy are much lower than national averages; transportation costs on incoming consumer goods are high; political decisions concerning resource development are made far away from the region in the national center of power.

As a result, Far East Soviets are very interested in joint ventures in the areas of resource production. And these joint ventures can be quite large. The joint venture fishery based out of Dutch Harbor along with associated local retail sales totalled more than \$24 million in 1988.

These fisheries joint ventures can

fisheries products.

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Financial considerations

Many of these joint ventures will require substantial financing. A regional economic development bank could be organized utilizing the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, Alaskan, domestic and international institutions operating in the area and Soviet development funds.

Where will the Soviet funds come from? It is interesting that the Soviet Union is stepping onto the international economic stage from a zero international debt basis. In addition, the US Central Intelligence Agency

WETLANDS: Regulations

Continued from page 4

ment is inconsistent with these agencies existing regulations.

For example, existing regulations call for offsite mitigation only where losses are "specifically identifiable, reasonably likely to occur and of importance to the human or aquatic environment." In contrast, the agreement potentially calls for across-the-board compensatory mitigation. As another example, the existing regulations require the agencies to conduct a "public interest" review that takes into account economic and social factors surrounding a proposed project as well as the environmental factors. The agreement rejects factors such as need, societal value or investment and focuses instead on the value and functions of wetlands. The agreement seems to assume that all wetlands have high value to the ecosystem, but this assumption is inconsistent with a previous United States Fish and Wildlife Service policy recognizing that some wetlands

When an agency chooses to depart from its past practice and previously issued regulations, it must generally issue new regulations in conformity with the federal Administrative Procedure Act. That means there must be public notice and an opportunity for the public to comment on the new rules. In the lawsuits that have been filed, developers have argued that the Corps and EPA have violated the Administrative Procedure Act by effecting a substantive change in their operations by means of an agreement.

Developers can also be expected to argue that the agreement violates an executive order issued by President Reagan in 1988. The executive order, as applied to the compensatory mitigation requirement, requires not only that compensatory mitigation must substantially advance the public interest in preserving wetlands but that it must also be proportionate to the extent to which a project contributes to the overall loss of wetlands.

The public interest in preserving wetlands is defined, in part, by look-

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Item 5

7/2/85

ALASKA/SOVIET FAR EAST TRADE AND COOPERATION

DIPLOMATIC OPTIONS FOR SUMMITT CONSIDERATIONS:

BACKGROUND:

There is a substantial and growing trade initiative between Alaskan companies and enterprises of the Soviet Far East. This trade is good economic development both for Alaska and the Soviet Far East. These joint ventures and cultural exchanges can be important confidence building measures between the US and USSR (details of these joint ventures are described in the attached paper.)

In the context of the upcoming summits, there has been discussion of "economic cooperation" as an item for discussion. The Soviets are publicly calling for proposals in this area.

Both governments still maintain punitive restrictions on trade which are an obstacle to economic cooperation. If President Bush and President Gorbachev can agree to eliminate them, it would be seen by everybody as a positive economic step.

Listed below are some specific options for diplomatic consideration:

- 1) Renegotiate a Bi-lateral Maritime Treaty which would allow cross trade transportation agreements. (See attached letter from the American Association of Port Authorities.)
- 2) Negotiate air routes for Alaska/Soviet Far East tourism and business travel. *negotiate brokers to customs/immigration*
- 3) Negotiate visa free travel for aboriginal people.
- 4) Identify Alaska and the Soviet Far East as a special economic cooperation zone where restrictive policies can be eased as a pilot program.
- 5) Identify ports of call for commercial vessels.
- 6) Granting of Favored Nation Status to the Soviet Union to reduce prohibitive tariff structures.

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(A) (S)

- 7) Grant a Jones Act waiver to Soviet cargo icebreakers servicing Alaska until the US has commercial icebreaking capacity.
- 8) Eliminate 14 day advance notice requirement for Soviet vessels calling on American ports.
- 9) Streamline US and Soviet customs and immigrations procedures to facilitate business and cultural travel.

10) Agree to an "economic cooperation summit" to be held in the summer of 1991. President Gorbachev and President Bush could meet in Vladivostok, then fly together to Anchorage to finish their meeting. The summer of 1991 marks the 250 year anniversary of Vitus Bering's sailing to Alaska. "Rediscovery" celebrations will be held in Soviet and Alaskan cities. There could be very strong positive symbolism between these two events.

If there is an interest in pursuing any of these proposals, they could be raised at the December summit meeting or the June meetings.

These proposals drafted by Paul Fuhs, Mayor, City of Unalaska

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(B) (A)