

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 2001-2002 8672

10696 SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

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The Beginning of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet People

On June 22, 1941, fascist Germany launched a massive attack against the Soviet Union. One hundred and fifty-three German divisions crossed the Soviet border along a wide front and German planes carried out heavy bombing of border points, airfields, railway stations, and towns. At the same time, Romania, Hungary, and Finland sent a combined total of thirty-seven divisions against the Soviet Union. Along the Soviet borders were concentrated 190 divisions, comprising 5.5 million men, 3,712 tanks, 4,950 planes, 47,260 guns and mortars, and 193 military ships.² Fascist Italy also declared war on the Soviet Union, and Germany was further aided by Spain and Bulgaria. At the same time, Japan kept a million soldiers of the well-trained Kwantung Army ready for action along the Soviet Far East borders.

The situation at the front at the beginning of the war was extremely unfavorable for the Soviet Army. The Soviets were outnumbered nearly two to one. They suffered devastating damage from enemy air attacks that destroyed almost the entire Soviet Air Force in the first two weeks of the war. By early July 1941, Germans occupied Lithuania, a large part of Latvia, and the western territories of Belorussia and the Ukraine. German forces were approaching the Western Dvina and the upper reaches of the Dnieper. Thousands of Soviet soldiers performed unparalleled acts of bravery and, by mid-July 1941, the enemy was halted near Kiev for seventy-three days. The *Wehrmacht* killed or captured more than 660,000 Russians—about one-third of the Red Army—in the battles of Kiev. These encounters, along with the Battle of Uman, were the greatest defeats in the Russian people's history.³ As a result of the defeat, the north, center, and the south were wide open to rapid German advance.

By November of 1941, the Germans occupied the Baltic states, Belorussia, Moldavia, most of the Ukraine, the Crimea, and a large part of Karelia, the former republic east of Finland. They had also seized a considerable territory around Leningrad and Moscow. Before the war, those parts of the country that were occupied by November 1941 had contained 40 percent of the total population of the Soviet Union and produced 63 percent of the nation's coal, 58 percent of its steel, and

38 percent of its grain. Human losses were enormous and the Soviet people's independence was at stake once again.⁴

To Help or Not to Help, This is the Question

After the German invasion of the Soviet Union, the governments of Britain and the United States declared their support for the USSR in its struggle against fascist aggression. On June 23, 1941, president Franklin Roosevelt told the media, "Hitler's armies are today the chief dangers to the Americas." This statement contained no clear promise of Russian aid but only reflected the State Department's policy. On the next day, however, Roosevelt announced at a press conference that the United States would give all possible help to the Soviet people in their struggle against Germany and its allies; preliminary discussions with Soviet officials began on June 26, 1941.⁵

Conservatives argued nevertheless that America's aid ought to be restricted to proven friends, such as Great Britain and China. In late July and August, Congress debated this subject. Isolationists insisted that aid to Russia was aid to Communism—even that which existed in this country. At the same time, others thought the Russian front might be America's salvation. In July 1941, a public opinion poll indicated that 54 percent of Americans opposed Russian aid but, by September, those opposed declined to 44 percent, while those who favored helping Russia rose to 49 percent.⁶ Consequently, based on the metamorphosis of public opinion, Roosevelt's approach to aiding the Soviets was cautious but intuitively optimistic. He distrusted them but did not think they, in contrast to the Germans, intended to conquer Europe. Roosevelt calculated that Russians would resist the German assault longer than anyone anticipated, which would help the British and perhaps preclude America's involvement.⁷ Roosevelt relied heavily on the assessment of senior advisors Harry Hopkins and Averell Harriman, who urged Roosevelt to bring Russia in under lend-lease. Roosevelt still held back, however.

In July 1941, Roosevelt appointed Hopkins, Ouman-sky, and Purvis as an intergovernmental committee on Russian aid, and granted Hopkins' request to go to Russia on July 26. Hopkins met with Stalin and other

² A.M. Soskin, *Istoriya KPSS* (History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union) (Moscow: Politizdat 1972).

³ Brian Catchpole, *A Map History of Russia* (London: Butler and Tanner Ltd. 1990).

⁴ B.D. Datsyuk, *Istoriya SSSR*, vol 2 (History of the USSR) (Moscow: Mysl' 1970); M.R. Kim, *History of the USSR: The Era of Socialism* (Moscow: Progress Publisher 1982).

⁵ Robert H. Jones, *Roads to Russia* (Oklahoma: Oklahoma University Press, 1969).

⁶ Raymond H. Dawson, *The Decision to Aid Russia, 1941* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1959); Jones, *Roads to Russia*.

⁷ Arnold A. Offner, *The Origins of the Second World War* (Florida: Robert E. Krieger Publishing Co., Inc. 1986).

Soviet authorities and came to the conclusion that the Russians would withstand the German attack; he cabled Washington his confidence that Russia would not collapse. In early September of 1941, Roosevelt sent Averell Harriman to Moscow as special advisor for lend-lease. Harriman—a large investor in the Soviet economy since 1918—was to work out a temporary-aid program with British representatives.

U.S.-Soviet Lend-Lease Negotiations

On July 7, 1941, a Soviet delegation flew from Vladivostok to Nome and then on to Kodiak and Seattle for secret talks with American officials regarding aircraft deliveries to the USSR and the feasibility of Pacific supply routes. The Soviet and American delegations discussed several possible routes for shipping planes and war materials to the USSR. The first route was the sea route across the North Atlantic and around the North Cape to the ice-free arctic ports of Murmansk and Archangelsk. This route was shorter but by far the more dangerous route because the German Navy and its allies patrolled these areas very thoroughly. The second route was by ship across the Atlantic Ocean, around South Africa's Cape of Good Hope, and then north to the Iraqi port of Basra, where supplies would be loaded onto trains and transported to Soviet Central Asia via Iran. Either way, goods took too long to reach the USSR, and the desert sands of Iran ruined aircraft engines.⁸

From September 29 to October 1, 1941, representatives from Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States attended a conference held in Moscow. This conference drew up a plan for deliveries of armaments, equipment, and foodstuffs to the Soviet Union, while the USSR in its turn agreed to provide strategic raw materials for Britain and the United States.⁹ During the conference Harriman for the first time suggested delivery of United States aircraft to Russia via Alaska and Siberia using American crews. However, Stalin rejected this idea unconditionally, perhaps to avoid provoking Japan. Despite some political tension at the Moscow conference, on October 30 Roosevelt approved and on November 4, 1941, Stalin accepted \$1 billion in aid to be repaid in ten years, interest free.¹⁰

Although the Soviet government was pleased with

the aid, they complained that no serious military action had been taken by the Allies against Germany and that the Soviet Union was bearing the brunt of the war alone. Russians suggested that the British and U.S. open a second front in France or the Balkans or send troops through Iran—which the Russians and British had jointly occupied in August in order to preclude German influence there—to attack the Ukraine from the south. The Soviet government continued to insist that opening a second front in Europe would relieve pressure from enemy attacks on the Eastern Front. The Allies, however, were reluctant to initiate this plan at that time because of lack of the forces for a second front and their involvement in the Pacific and North African theaters. Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt understood that there was yet no agreement on joint war or peace aims, so the Allies made a commitment only to provide lend-lease support to Russia.¹¹

In December 1941, the United States and the USSR signed the first lend-lease protocol to provide aid to the Soviet Union. The USSR accepted most of the lend-lease terms, but specific details had not yet been worked out. On May 29, 1942, Vyacheslav Molotov, a Soviet foreign commissar and Joseph Stalin's right hand on foreign affairs, arrived in the United States to discuss the lend-lease matters. This was the first official visit of the Soviet dignitary to American soil. Being cautious and uncertain in a formerly hostile country, he carried in his luggage some sausages, a piece of black bread, and a pistol for survival if need be.¹² The provisions show just how strained relationships were between the eastern and western allies. Nevertheless, during Molotov's visit President Roosevelt suggested that (1) American aircraft be flown to the USSR via Alaska and Siberia and (2) that Russian ships pick up lend-lease supplies from America's West Coast ports for ferrying across the Pacific to Vladivostok and other Russian Far East ports. This was in addition to two other routes (the northern run to Murmansk and the Iran route) proposed in July. In this way, lend-lease supplies could more quickly and safely reach the Ural industrial complex around Magnitogorsk via the Trans-Siberian Railway.

After careful consideration of various proposals, the best route for planes seemed to be via Alaska and

⁸ Stan Cohen, *The Forgotten War: A Pictorial History of World War II in Alaska and Northwestern Canada* (Missoula: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1981); Cohen, *The Forgotten War*, second edition, 1988.

⁹ M.R. Kim, *History of the USSR*.

¹⁰ Otfner, *The Origins of the Second World War*.

¹¹ Ibid.; P.N. Pospelov, *Istoriya Kommunisticheskoy Partii: 1938-1945*, vol. 5, part 1 (History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: 1938-1945), (Moscow: Politicheskaya Literatura 1970).

¹² Robert Francaviglia, "The Alaska-Siberia Aircraft Ferry Project (1942-1945)," manuscript (Juneau: Alaska State Library 1973); Burns J. MacGregor, *Roosevelt, the Soldier of Freedom (1940-1945)* (New York: 1970).

Siberia. Although great distances were involved and the worst possible weather conditions would be encountered, the planes would be delivered in flying condition and the possibility of enemy interference was remote. American support for the Alaska-Siberia route was also based on the hope that, eventually, Siberia's air bases would be used for bombing raids on Japan.¹³ The Soviets, however, were hesitant to use this route. They thought that the Alaska-Siberia route was too dangerous and impractical, that Siberian cities were not prepared to accommodate the heavy air traffic, and that the presence of Americans in the Soviet Far East would be unwanted. The Soviets were also afraid that the Pacific supply routes, and the Alaska-Siberia route in particular, would provoke Japanese military action against Russia. Nevertheless, with losses mounting on the sea run to Murmansk and the great distances involved in the Middle East, the Soviets finally agreed to open the Alaska-Siberia air route on Aug. 3, 1942.¹⁴ The final lend-lease agreement was signed in Washington, D.C., on June 11, 1942, entitled "Agreement between governments of the USSR and USA on principles employed to the mutual assistance in fighting a war against the aggression."¹⁵

The Alaska-Siberia delivery route finally became a reality in August 1942. The air route connected Great Falls, Montana, Edmonton and Whitehorse, Canada, Fairbanks, Galena, and Nome, Alaska. A major field was built in Nome, the last stopping point for the planes before they left for Siberia. In Siberia airplanes continued their long trip from Uel'em through Markovo, Yakutsk, Kirensk, Krasnoiarsk, and, finally, to Novosibirsk. In the thirty-one months of the program, nearly eight thousand aircraft were sent through Great Falls for transfer to Russia.

The Russians are Coming

On August 26, 1942, the first Soviet envoys, Col. Piskunov and Alexis A. Anisimov, members of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, arrived in Nome. On September 4, 1942, the first Russian aircraft arrived in Alaska bringing more mission members to set up per-

manent command stations at Ladd Field, in Fairbanks, and in Nome. By the summer of 1943, there were many Russians stationed at Fairbanks, Nome, Galena, Edmonton, and Great Falls; at the height of the program there were anywhere from 150 to 600 Soviet pilots and other personnel at Ladd Field alone.¹⁶ Those Soviets who were assigned to work on American soil were ideologically drilled to maintain loyalty to their motherland and psychologically threatened about the possible consequences if they did not. Separate facilities were built in Fairbanks and Nome for Russian officers and other staff. The Russian government also preferred to use its own interpreters, predominantly women in uniform who had passed classified clearance procedures in the Soviet Union before coming to the United States.¹⁷

Although the Russian airmen who were sent to Alaska to pick up the lend-lease aircraft were guests in Alaska and the Alaska mission was regarded as a rest from combat, they tended to remain aloof from the Americans. Sometimes Soviets socialized with Americans and expressed their ideological views, but reluctantly and with great caution. For the most part, the Soviets and Americans were cordial towards one another and some of them became good acquaintances afterwards, leaving a lasting mark of a good memory and compassion for each other.¹⁸ However, Soviet insistence that the planes be in perfect condition before being flown to Siberia caused constant delays and some antagonism between the two commands.

There were many crashes by both the Russian and American pilots, caused mainly by weather conditions but also by poor maintenance and overloading, lack of fuel, and, incidentally, a large consumption of hard liquor by Russian pilots the day before a long and dangerous journey. Bill Schoeppe remembers that the winter of 1942-43 was extremely cold in Alaska and planes had to be winterized before they could be flown out in very difficult conditions.¹⁹ From September 1942 to September 1945, 133 planes were lost to weather conditions or pilot error—only 1.6 percent of the 7,983 planes that were delivered to the Russians.²⁰

¹³ Hubert Van Tuyll, *Feeding the Bear: American aid to the Soviet Union: 1941-1945* (New York: Greenwood Press, 1989).

¹⁴ Cohen, *The Forgotten War* (1981); Cohen, second edition (1988); Jay H. Moor, "World War II in Alaska: The Northwest Route: A Bibliography and Guide to Primary Sources," *Alaska Historical Commission Studies in History*, No. 175 (Anchorage, Alaska: Alaska Historical Commission, 1985).

¹⁵ Zatsarinsky, *Ekonomicheskiye otnosheniya SSSR s Zarubezhnyimi stranami*.

¹⁶ Cohen, *The Forgotten War* (1981); Cohen, second edition (1988); Moor, "World War II in Alaska: The Northwest Route: A Bibliography and Guide to Primary Sources."

¹⁷ Randy Acord and Bill Schoeppe: personal communication, 1993.

¹⁸ Bill Schoeppe, Randy Acord, and Charles Binkley: personal communication, 1993.

¹⁹ Bill Schoeppe: personal communication, 1993.

²⁰ Oleg Chechin, "Rescue of a Soviet Navigator," *Soviet Life*, 1989, 11:39-42; Cohen, *The Forgotten War* (1981); Cohen, second edition (1988); E.F. Furler Jr., "Beneath the Midnight Sun," *Air Classics*, 1984, 20:3: pp. 25-34.

Trust but Verify

In four years of war, the United States supplied nearly fifteen thousand aircraft to the Soviet Union. More than half were flown over the northwest route through Alaska. Looking back, some American military experts questioned whether the Russians needed all these aircraft. By 1943, the USSR was building a great number of planes in factories in the Ural Mountains and already had technical military superiority over the enemy.²¹ In 1943, Soviet industry produced thirty-five thousand airplanes and twenty-four thousand tanks and self-propelled guns, compared to twenty-five thousand airplanes and eighteen thousand tanks produced by Germany.²² In sum, despite their smaller industrial capacity and a reduced base of strategic raw materials, the Soviet Union still produced more military equipment than Germany with a claimed total output during war of 137,000 aircraft, 104,000 tanks and self-propelled guns, and 488,000 artillery pieces.²³

According to some military analysts and to some American participants in the program, the Soviet Union was stockpiling lend-lease equipment for post-war use and probably used the air route for espionage.²⁴ American soldiers of the Korean War (1950-53) were puzzled to see so much American equipment captured by American troops during that conflict.²⁵ Evidently the Chinese and Soviets provided military aid to Korea using the very same supplies they had themselves received from the United States several years earlier. American analysts were not prepared to explain the extent and intention of Soviet secrecy during World War II—ranging from combat operations to agricultural production. Information would often have to come directly from Stalin, which led some officials to conclude that "... Stalin apparently was the only individual in the Soviet Union who had the authority to give some information".²⁶

Some American experts also argue that some uranium was shipped through Great Falls to the Soviet Union and that, in May 1944, U.S. Treasury banknote plates had gone up the air route.²⁷ Of course, opposing

views deny any such Russian conspiracy.²⁸

Much information remains that speaks of the helpful U.S. attitude toward the USSR and vice versa during the war. Hints that post-war evaluation of the Soviet lend-lease program may uncover some embarrassing facts are engendered more by the context of the Cold War and by global foreign affairs policies that began during the Truman presidency than by any wrongdoing during the war. It is not surprising that the House of Representatives' hearing during the McCarthy era in the late 1940s and early 1950s exaggerated and fabricated much in order to persecute liberal thinkers, radical socialists, and those sympathetic to the Soviet Union.²⁹

Feeding the Russian Bear

From 1941 to 1945, about \$12.5 billion in war materials and other supplies was shipped to the Soviet Union over four major routes.³⁰ In addition to military equipment, the USSR received such non-military items as cigarette cases, records, women's compacts, fishing tackle, dolls, playground equipment, cosmetics, foods, and even 13,328 sets of false teeth. The Soviet requests for food emphasized canned meat (Tushonka), fats, dried peas and beans, potato chips, powdered soups and eggs, dehydrated fruits and vegetables, and other packaged food items. Although dehydration solved shipping problems to Russia, such requests also resulted in the rapid expansion of American dehydrating facilities, which eventually influenced the domestic market and diet of the American people from the post-war period until the present.

Lend-lease accounts show that in 1945 alone, about 5.1 million tons of foodstuffs left for the Soviet Union from the United States, while their own 1945 total agriculture output reached approximately 53.5 million tons.³¹ If the twelve-million-member Soviet Army received all of the foodstuffs that arrived in Russia through lend-lease from the United States, then each man and woman would have been supplied with more than a half pound of concentrated food per day for the duration of the war. Undoubtedly lend-lease food proved vital to the maintenance of adequate nutrition

²¹ George Racey Jordan, *Major Jordan's Diaries* (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1952).

²² Soskin, *Istoriya KPSS*.

²³ Kim, *History of the USSR*.

²⁴ Randy Acord: personal communication, 1993.

²⁵ Gerald Dorsher, a veteran of the Korean War: personal communication, 1993.

²⁶ Van Tuyll, *Feeding the Bear: American aid to the Soviet Union: 1941-1945*.

²⁷ Jordan, *Major Jordan's Diaries*; Jordan, *From Major Jordan's Diaries*, manuscript (Alaska State Historical Library, 1965).

²⁸ Bill Schoeppe: personal communication, 1993.

²⁹ Jay H. Moor, "World War II in Alaska: The Northwest Route; A Bibliography and Guide to Primary Sources."

³⁰ Van Tuyll, *Feeding the Bear: American aid to the Soviet Union: 1941-1945*.

³¹ Jones, *Roads to Russia*.

levels for Soviets and other lend-lease beneficiaries. For example, in 1944, 2 percent of the United States food supply was exported to the Soviet Union, 4 percent to other lend-lease recipients, 1 percent in commercial export, and 13 percent to the United States military. This aid was only possible due to the sacrifices made by the American people and the enormous increase in American agricultural and industrial production—up 280 percent by 1944 over the 1935-1939 average.³²

Although the Soviet government tried to minimize the importance of the lend-lease support by arguing that the United States supplies to Russia represented only 4 to 10 percent of the total Soviet Union production during the war, the aid items were essential for the survival of the Soviet Union. For example, while Soviet production of steel was about nine million tons in 1942, under lend-lease the Soviet Union received about three million tons of steel. The Soviet T-34 tank engine and Soviet aircraft made use of lend-lease aluminum. Copper shipments (about four million tons) equaled three-quarters of the entire Soviet copper production for the years 1941-1944. About 800,000 tons of non-ferrous metals (e.g. magnesium, nickel, zinc, lead, tin), a million miles of field telegraph wire, 2,120 miles of marine cable and 1,140 miles of submarine cable formed an impressive figure, especially when compared to Soviet production.³³

In addition to non-military items, the Soviet Union also received under the lend-lease agreement: 15,000 airplanes—equivalent to 12 percent of those produced in Soviet plants; 9,000 tanks and self-propelled guns, or 10 percent of Soviet production; 362,000 lend-lease trucks and 47,000 jeeps—compared to 130,000 trucks manufactured in the Soviet Union. All this equipment greatly contributed to the mobility and survival of the Red Army. Unfortunately, many of these materials deteriorated because they were poorly maintained or wastefully stockpiled due to Soviet carelessness and the inefficient state infrastructure. However, most of the materials were widely used and often admired by Red Army soldiers. In fact, the legendary Soviet air ace and three-time Hero of the Soviet Union, Alexander Pokryshkin, used a lend-lease Airacobra to shoot down forty-eight of the fifty-nine Nazi planes credited to him.³⁴

Many non-military and military items were funneled through Great Falls. The United States received payment from Russia for only a small fraction of these

items. However, Bill Schoeppe, a resident of Juneau and then an airplane mechanic at Ladd Field, Fairbanks, remembers that two airplanes loaded with ten thousand pounds of gold—valued at about \$5.6 million in 1943—traveled from Siberia to the Lower 48 in 1943. No written record has been found so far of that transaction or of other transactions of a similar nature. The records of the Foreign Economic Administration's (FEA) Division of Soviet Supply (DSS) have disappeared. The National Archives does not have them and neither does the Department of State. In the early 1970s many of the FEA records were inadvertently shredded, and DSS records may have been among those that were destroyed.³⁵

Thanks, but No Thanks

Undoubtedly, the Alaska-Siberia lend-lease agreement is a focal point in modern history. Many Alaskans worked together with Russians on the cooperative program. Although the two nations still faced possible invasion by the Japanese, the northwest route was a vehicle for hope. Just a few months after the tide of war turned in favor of the Allies, however, expectations of continued post-war cooperation shifted to mutual suspicion and antagonism.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was most instrumental in holding the Allies together against their enemies during the war and was responsible for implementation of the lend-lease program to the Soviet Union. Roosevelt gambled four times on strategic planning: He predicted Britain's survival and he won. He believed that Russia would withstand German attack and he won again. He was confident that Germany and Japan would eventually be defeated and he was right a third time. And he further speculated that by not attaching a dollar sign or political strings to Russian aid, he could secure their friendship and cooperation after the war. But this time he lost. He lost because he naively believed that sincerity and good intentions would change Communist objectives against capitalist countries. Roosevelt held the illusion that lend-lease was a channel of communication with the Soviet people that would eventually bring about democracy in the Soviet Union and cause partnership with the West to flourish. In reality it was only a channel of communication with one Soviet—Joseph Stalin. In fact, few Soviets knew much about the magnitude of American aid to Russia and the sacrifices connected with the program.³⁶

³² Ibid.; Van Tuyl, *Feeding the Bear: American aid to the Soviet Union: 1941-1945*.

³³ Jones, *Roads to Russia*; Van Tuyl, *Feeding the Bear: American aid to the Soviet Union: 1941-1945*.

³⁴ Jones, *Roads to Russia*; personal communication with Pokryshkin's son, 1991.

³⁵ Moor, "World War II in Alaska: The Northwest Route; A Bibliography and Guide to Primary Sources."

³⁶ Boris Dolitsky, Soviet Army officer from 1939 to 1947; personal communication, 1993.

Relying on unwritten rules of political reciprocity, Roosevelt was often puzzled that the Soviet government refused to permit Western allies to send military observers and technicians to the Eastern Front. He was also puzzled by the Soviets' vigorous insistence on the opening of a second front in Europe early in the war, this when the U.S. was already involved in military activities in the Pacific and North African theaters, as well as with lend-lease convoys to Europe. These Allied activities diverted significant enemy forces from the Eastern Front. Sometimes Roosevelt was irritated that the Soviets could not understand the complexity of the lend-lease delivery to the Soviet Union and its logistics; further, the U.S. Congress and 49 percent of the American people were consistently reluctant to support Soviet aid. The American administration often quarreled with the Soviets about delivery schedules. The Soviets even refused to open the Alaska-Siberia lend-lease route until August of 1942, when they realized that they might not have other alternatives. In addition, Soviet authorities insisted upon more rigid specifications for the war equipment than did, for instance, the war offices of Britain. As a result of all these complications and miscommunication, American officials were unable to adequately observe the use made of Western equipment. They had to rely largely on rather vague and general reports made by Soviet authorities that great quantities of American equipment, for example, were being used in the 1945 offensive.

But what was most astonishing to American repre-

sentatives was Soviet reluctance to acknowledge, either in the press or in public, the support they received from the United States. At the end of the war, the Soviet government regarded lend-lease as an insignificant 4 percent of the total industrial production of Soviet enterprises. The production of Soviet industry, of course, has always been exaggerated to demonstrate the accomplishments and advantages of the Soviet socialist state. On June 19, 1962, Soviet General Secretary Nikita Khrushchev asserted that "... during World War II American monopolists made billions of dollars on war deliveries. They fattened themselves on the blood of people lost during two world wars."³⁷ The aid program was pictured by Soviet historians as an effort to expand American imperialism and to use Soviet resistance for their own mobilization.

Soviets efforts to minimize the role of lend-lease may have been motivated by considerations of national prestige and image. Only recently have Soviet scholars been admitting that lend-lease actually contributed to the war effort. Although during the war the Soviet government gave decorations to a number of Westerners, and it recently honored seamen who had served on the Murmansk run, they still emphasize the small size of lend-lease in relation to Soviet production and the heroism of the Soviet people in delivering lend-lease supplies.³⁸

Alexander B. Dolitsky teaches Russian studies at the University of Alaska in Juneau.

³⁷ Nikita Khrushchev, cited in Jones, *Roads to Russia*.

³⁸ Pyotr Petrov, "When We Were Allies", *Soviet Life*, 1991a, March issue, part 1, pp. 42-4; "When We Were Allies", *Soviet Life*, 1991b, May issue, part 2: pp. 18-19.



Fairbanks North Star Borough

Office of the Mayor

809 Pioneer Road

P.O. Box 71267

Fairbanks, Alaska 99707-1267

907/459-1300

Fax 907/459-1102

Email mayor@co.fairbanks.ak.us

March 14, 2001

Mr. Alexander Dolitsky
Alaska-Siberia Research Center
PO Box 34871
Juneau, AK 99803

Dear Mr. Dolitsky,

As Mayor of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, I am very much in support of the proposed monument for the Alaska-Siberia Lend Lease Memorial.

This monument will contribute to our further understanding of Russian-American relations and will bring to Fairbanks the great respect, recognition and thanks to our veterans.

It would be fitting to have this memorial in Fairbanks to memorialize the World War II program.

Sincerely,

Rhonda Boyles
Mayor

/psh

Letters of Support

Alaska House of Representatives

Richard Foster
P.O. Box 1630
Nome, AK 99762
907-443-5036
Fax 907-2162



During Session
State Capitol Rm. 410
Juneau, AK 99801-1182
907-465-3789
Fax 907-465-3242

Majority Whip

March 2001

To Whom It May Concern:

We, members of the Alaska House of Representatives, support the Alaska-Siberia Research Center (AKSRC) in their efforts to erect a monumental bronze sculpture commemorating the Lend-Lease program between the United States and Russia during World War II. See attached information.

~~M. H. A.~~
Whitaker, 31
Keri May, 19
Paul Papan Dist 25
Leslie McGuire D-17
Mary Kapsner, 39
Jim Wolf Dist
Harry Crawford - 22
Sharon Misina D21
Drew Seifer - 7
Norm Fokberg D-11
Candy Moss - 40
Elin Mullen - D-23
Pete Kott - D-24

RePR
Richard Foster
R FOSTER - NOME 38 DISTRICT

Lisa Murkowski
Rep. Lisa Murkowski - Anchorage - 14
Bill Williams - 1
Hugh Fete 733
Rep. Hugh Fete
Mike Chenuault - 9
Rep. Mike Chenuault. Dist 9.
Rep. Phil Harris - 35
Rep. Ken Lancaster - 8
C. Morgan Aniak - 36
Con Bunde - 18
Joe Green - 10



TONY KNOWLES
GOVERNOR
governor@gov.state.ak.us

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

March 2001

P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500
Fax (907) 465-3532
www.gov.state.ak.us

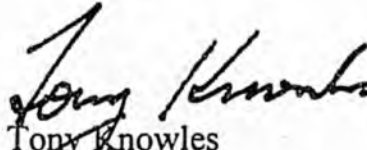
To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing in support of a proposal by the Alaska-Siberia Research Center and sculptor R.T. Wallen, both of Juneau, Alaska, to erect a sculpture in Fairbanks honoring the World War II Alaska-Siberia Lend Lease program and the veterans who were a part of it.

The wartime Lend Lease Act designated Alaska as the exchange point between the U.S. and the Soviet Union from 1942 to 1945. The U.A. Army Corps 7th Ferry Group flew nearly 8,000 aircraft hauling tons of materials and supplies. They flew from Great Falls, Montana, across various bases in Canada, to Army Ladd Airfield in Fairbanks, now known as Fort Wainwright. From Fairbanks, members of the Soviet Air Force piloted the planes across Alaska and Siberia to the Russian warfront.

Soldiers and their families made considerable sacrifices to serve their country. Great respect is due them and it is my belief that any means of increasing recognition and thanks to veterans is warranted. It would be fitting to build the Alaska-Siberia Lend Lease Memorial in Fairbanks to memorialize this important WWII program.

Sincerely,


Tony Knowles
Governor



CITY OF NOME

Celebrating 100 Years of Gold Rush History

Incorporated April 9, 1901

March 8, 2001

Mr. Alexander Dolitsky, Director
Alaska-Siberia Research Center
PO Box 34871
Juneau, AK 99803

Dear Mr. Dolitsky,

On February 26, 2001, the City of Nome adopted Resolution No. R-01-02-4 in support of the Alaska-Siberia Lend Lease Memorial project of erecting a monument in Fairbanks, Alaska. A copy of the Resolution is enclosed for your records.

The City of Nome is proud of its own lend-lease history during World War II and would encourage the Alaska-Siberia Research Center to provide Nome with a memorial to commemorate our participation in the lend-lease period. As you are aware, a monument in Nome will commemorate an important chapter of Alaska's history and will demonstrate our efforts toward peaceful cooperation with our foreign neighbors.

We look forward to hearing from you regarding the possibility of a similar monument in Nome.

Sincerely,
CITY OF NOME

Karen Mitchell
Administrative Assistant

Cc: City Clerk
File

Presented by:
Mayor Rasmussen
Action Taken:
Yes 4 No 0
Abstain 0

CITY OF NOME, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. R-01-02-4

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF NOME, ALASKA
IN SUPPORT OF THE
ALASKA-SIBERIA LEND LEASE MEMORIAL

WHEREAS, the Alaska-Siberia Research Center intends to erect a monumental bronze sculpture celebrating and commemorating the Lend-Lease program between the United States and Russia during World War II; and

WHEREAS, this project will contribute to our further understanding of Russian-American relations and will bring to light new data on the World War II period in Alaska; and,


WHEREAS, the proposed monument will illustrate the strategic and social importance of Alaska then and today and will seek to preserve the memories of those Alaskans who shaped and participated in the Alaska-Siberia Lend-Lease program; and,


WHEREAS, the Alaska-Siberia Research center will be a recipient of funds and will be responsible for all financial and technical aspects of the project.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Common Council of Nome, Alaska, that the City of Nome is in support of the Alaska-Siberia Research Center project of erecting a monument in Fairbanks, Alaska.

APPROVED and SIGNED this 26th day of February, 2001

ATTEST:


MARY CORDOVA, City Clerk


LEO B. RASMUSSEN, Mayor
STAN ANDERSEN, PRESIDING COUNCILMAN



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

been proposed by the Alaska-Siberia Research Center. The monument will illustrate the strategic and social importance of Alaska then and today and will seek to preserve the memories of those Alaskans who shaped and participated in the lend-lease program in Alaska. A cast of the sculpture is to be sited in Fairbanks with possible other casts to be established in Nome, Russia and Canada somewhere along the old lend-lease flight route.

From 1942 to 1945 nearly 8,000 aircraft (or 7 percent of those produced in Soviet plants) and other numerous supplies were sent through Great Falls, Mont. for transfer to Russia via Canada and Alaska. At the height of the program there were anywhere from 150 to 600 Russian pilots and other personnel at Ladd Field alone. Ladd Field, now called Fort Wainwright, was designated as an exchange point between Alaska and Siberia.

The memorial will commemorate North American and Russian participants in the Alaska-Siberia lend-lease period and will demonstrate the importance of the lend-lease program in overall victory of World War II. The lend-lease program demonstrated that two nations could compromise their views, cultural values to achieve a mutually beneficial goal. The monument will commemorate an important chapter of Alaska's history and will demonstrate the need for peaceful cooperation with our foreign neighbors.

This project will be coordinated by the Alaska-Siberia Research Center and sculpted by R.T. Wallen. The Alaska-Siberia Research Center is a non-profit research institution based in Juneau.

Wallen is an internationally recognized sculptor and printmaker. To learn more about the memorial and its design, and to make contributions to the project please contact <http://www.aksrc.homestead.com>

Directors of the AKSRC: John Binkley, Alexander Dolitsky, Dr. Jeffrey Hahn, Dr. Anna Kerttula, Mariam Lancaster, Robert Price, and Bill Ruddy.

Phone: (907) 465-8732 or (907) 789-3854.
Alexander Dolitsky
Juneau

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Tuesday, April 10, 2001

FAIRBANKS

Daily News - Miner

"Independent in All Things . . . Neutral in None"
Established in 1903

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Publisher Emeritus

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Publisher

CELLY BOSTIAN
Managing Editor

BRIAN O'DONOGHUE
Editorial Page Editor

Lend-lease

April 3, 2001

To the Editor:

A monumental bronze sculpture celebrating and commemorating the lend-lease program between the United States and Russia during World War II has



Daily News Letter

Sculpture would recognize cooperation between U.S., Russia

A monumental bronze sculpture commemorating the Lend-Lease program between the U.S. and Russia during World War II has been proposed by the Alaska-Siberia Research Center. The monument will illustrate the strategic and social importance of Alaska then and today and will seek to preserve the memories of those Alaskans who participated in the program. A cast of the sculpture is to be sited in Fairbanks with a possible second cast in Nome.

From 1942-1945 nearly 8,000 aircraft and numerous supplies were sent through Great Falls, Mont. for transfer to Russia via Canada and Alaska. At the height of the program there were anywhere from 150 to 600 Russian pilots and other personnel at Ladd Field alone. Ladd Field, now called Fort Wainwright, was designated as an exchange point between Alaska and Siberia.

The memorial will demonstrate the importance of the program in the overall victory of World War II. The program demonstrated that two nations could compromise their views to achieve a mutually beneficial goal. The monument will commemorate an important chapter of Alaska's history and will demonstrate the need for peaceful cooperation with our foreign neighbors.

This project will be coordinated by the AKSRC, a non-profit research institution based in Juneau, and sculpted by R.T. Wallen, an internationally recognized sculptor and printmaker. To learn more, visit www.aksrc.homestead.com.

— *Johne Binkley, Alexander Dolitsky, Jeffrey Hahn, Anna Kerttula, Mariam Lancaster, Robert Price, and Bill Ruddy*
Directors of AKSRC



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- [front page](#)
- [news section](#)
- [weather](#)
- [the wire](#)
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- [comics](#)
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Web posted **Friday, March 23, 2001**

Lend-Lease memorial

A letter
by ALEXANDER DOLITSKY

A monumental bronze sculpture celebrating and commemorating the Lend-Lease program between the United States and Russia during World War II has been proposed by the Alaska-Siberia Research Center. The monument will illustrate the strategic and social importance of Alaska then and today and will seek to preserve the memories of those Alaskans who shaped and participated in the Lend-Lease program in Alaska. A cast of the sculpture is to be sited in Fairbanks, with possible second and third casts to be established in Norne, Russia and Canada somewhere along the old Lend-Lease flight route.

In the 31 months of the Alaska-Siberia Lend-Lease program (1942-45), nearly 8,000 aircraft (or 7 percent of those produced in Soviet plants) and other numerous supplies were sent through Great Falls, Mont., for transfer to Russia via Canada and Alaska. Many Alaskans worked with Russians on the cooperative program. At the height of the program there were from 150 to 600 Russian pilots and other personnel at Ladd Field a one. Ladd Field, now called Fort Wainwright, Alaska, was designated as an exchange point between Alaska and Siberia from 1942 to 1945 under the Lend-Lease Act.

From 1942 to 1945, the Alaska-Siberia Lend-Lease program demonstrated that two nations could compromise their views, cultural values and principles enough to achieve a common, mutually beneficial goal. The monument will commemorate an important chapter of Alaska's history and will demonstrate the need for peaceful cooperation with our foreign neighbors whose political and economic system differ from ours.

This project will be coordinated by the Alaska-Siberia Research Center and sculpted by R.T. Wallen. The Alaska-Siberia Research Center (AKSRC) is a non-profit, non-partisan educational and research institution based in Juneau. Wallen is an internationally recognized sculptor and printmaker. To learn more about the memorial and its design, and to make contributions to the project please contact Alaska-Siberia Research Center at <http://www.aksr.com>.

When we were allies: Lessons of the World War II northwest supply route

By ALEXANDER B. DOLITSKY

After the 1941 German invasion of the Soviet Union, the U.S. and British governments declared their support for the USSR's struggle against aggression. A Soviet delegation flew from Vladivostok to Nome, and on to Seattle for secret talks with American officials regarding aircraft deliveries to the USSR and feasibility of Pacific supply routes.

After careful consideration, the best route for planes seemed to be via Alaska and Siberia. Planes could be delivered in good condition and the chance of enemy interference was remote.

The Alaska-Siberian delivery route became a reality in 1942, connecting Great Falls in Montana, Edmonton and Whitehorse in Canada, and Fairbanks, Galena and Nome in Alaska.

In Siberia, airplanes continued their long trip from Uel'm through Markovo, Yakutsk, Kirensk, Krasnoyarsk and finally to Novosibirsk. On Aug. 26, 1942, the first Soviet envoys arrived in Nome. By the summer of 1943, many Russians were stationed at Fairbanks, Nome, Galena, Edmonton, and Great Falls. At the program's height, anywhere from 150 to 600 Soviet pilots and personnel were at Ladd Field alone.

Although Russian airmen sent to Alaska to pick up the aircrafts were guests in Alaska and the mission was regarded as a "rest from combat," they tended to remain aloof from the Americans. Sometimes Soviets socialized with Americans and expressed their ideological views, but with great caution. For the most part, the Soviets and Americans were cordial toward one another; some of them became good acquaintances, leaving a lasting mark of compassion for each other.

In four years of war, the United States supplied nearly 15,000 aircraft to the Soviet Union. More than half were flown over the northwest route through Alaska. About \$12.5 billion in war materials and other supplies were shipped to the Soviet Union over four major routes. The Soviets received such non-military items as cigarette cases, records, women's compacts, fishing tackle, dolls,

playground equipment, cosmetics, food and even 13,328 sets of false teeth. The Soviet requests for food emphasized canned meat, fats, dried peas and beans, potato chips, powdered soups and eggs, dehydrated fruits and vegetables and other packaged foods.

In addition to non-military items, the Soviet Union also received under the lend-lease agreement 15,000 airplanes, 9,000 tanks and self-propelled guns, 362,000 trucks and 47,000 jeeps. The equipment greatly contributed to the survival of the Red Army. The United States received payment from Russia for only a small fraction of these items.

The Alaskan-Siberian lend-lease agreement is a focal point in modern history. Many Alaskans worked together with Russians on the program. Although the two nations still faced possible invasion by Japan, the northwest route was a vehicle for hope.

A few months after the tide of war turned in favor of the Allies, cooperation shifted to mutual suspicion and antagonism.

During the war, President Roosevelt instrumental in holding the Allies together against their enemies and was responsible for implementing the lend-lease program to the Soviet Union.

Roosevelt gambled four times on the war affairs. He predicted Britain's survival and won. He believed Russia would withstand German attacks and he won again. He was confident that Germany and Japan would eventually be defeated and he was right a third time. He further speculated that by not attaching a dollar sign or political strings to aid to Russia, he could secure its friendship after the war. This time he lost.

Roosevelt had the illusion that the lend-lease was a channel of communication with the Soviet people that would eventually cause democracy in the Soviet Union and partnership with the West. In reality it was only a channel of communication with one Soviet - Joseph Stalin.

But what was most astonishing to American representatives was Soviet reluctance to acknowledge the support it received from the United States. At the end of the war, the Soviet government re-

garded the lend-lease as an insignificant part of the total industrial production of Soviet enterprises.

Soviet industrial production, of course, has always been exaggerated to demonstrate the accomplishments and advantages of the socialist state. In 1962, General Secretary of the Communist Party Nikita Khrushchev asserted that "...during World War II American monopolists made billions of dollars on war deliveries. They fattened themselves on the blood of the people lost during two world wars." The aid program was pictured by Soviet historians as an effort to expand American imperialism.

Soviet efforts to minimize the role of the lend-lease may have been motivated by considerations of national prestige. Only recently have Soviet scholars admitted that the lend-lease program actually contributed to the war effort. Although during the war the Soviet government gave decorations to a number of Westerners, and it recently honored seamen who had served on the Murmansk run, it still minimizes the importance of the lend-lease program.

To understand the complexity of this attitude, one must consider Russian and Soviet history, politics, law, traditions and behavioral psychology.

An analysis of the Alaska-Siberia lend-lease program demonstrates the need for a dynamic rather than static approach toward our foreign neighbors whose political and economic systems differ from ours. The program demonstrated that two nations could compromise their views, cultural values and principles enough to achieve a common, mutually beneficial goal.

A dynamic approach to dealing with potentially antagonistic neighbors may help the U.S. government and citizens achieve favorable results in their exploration of avenues for cultural, political and commercial exchanges with Russia.

Alexander B. Dolitsky is the director of the Alaska-Siberia Research Center and teaches at the University of Alaska Southeast.



SIGHTLESS AMONG MIRACLES

~ Sculpture Dedication ~
Carter Presidential Center
Atlanta, Georgia
November 14, 1996

*RT WALLEN Studio
PO Box 21063
Juneau, Alaska, 99802
907 586-6517*





Gift of Sight

Bronze sculpture by R T Wallen, 1995

Merck & Co. World Headquarters, Whitehouse Station, New Jersey

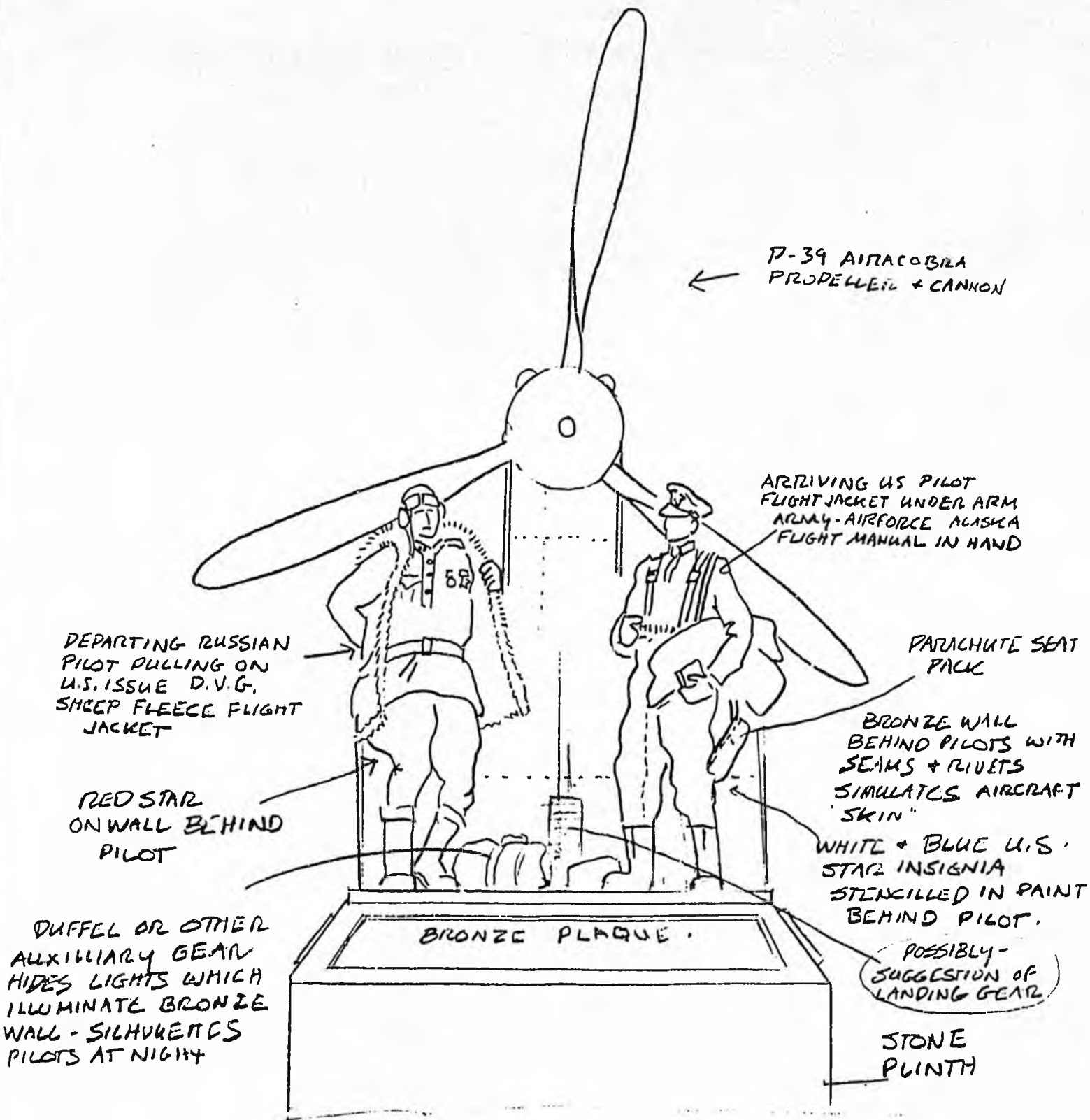
Alaska-Siberia Lend-Lease Memorial

This project is intended to erect a monumental bronze sculpture celebrating and commemorating the Lend-Lease program between United States and Russia during World War II. This project will contribute to our further understanding of Russian-American relations and will bring to light new data on the World War II period in Alaska. Many Alaskans feel that Alaska's role during WWII is underrepresented. The monument will illustrate the strategic and social importance of Alaska then and today and will seek to preserve the memories of those Alaskans who shaped and participated in the Alaska-Siberia Lend-Lease program. A cast of the sculpture is to be sited in Fairbanks and Nome, Alaska, with possible other casts to be established in Russia and Canada somewhere along the old Lend-Lease flight route.

In the 31 months of the Alaska-Siberia Lend-Lease program (1942-1945), nearly 8,000 aircraft (or 7 percent of those produced in Soviet plants) and other numerous supplies were sent through Great Falls for transfer to Russia. Many Alaskans worked together with Russians on the cooperative program. At the height of the program there were anywhere from 150 to 600 Russian pilots and other personnel at Ladd Field alone. Ladd Field, now called Ft. Wainwright, Alaska, was designated as an exchange point between Alaska and Siberia from 1942 to 1945 under the Lend-Lease Act. Although the two nations still faced a possible invasion from the Japanese Islands, the Northwest and Alaska-Siberia Routes was a vehicle for hope.

This project will be coordinated by Alexander B. Dolitsky and sculpted by R. T. Wallen. Alexander B. Dolitsky is a Director of the Alaska-Siberia Research Center in Juneau, Alaska and R. T. Wallen is an internationally recognized sculptor and printmaker. R. T. Wallen completed many sculptures for the city of Juneau, Merck & Co., Inc. in New Jersey, Carter Center in Atlanta, World Bank in Washington DC, World Headquarters of the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, and recently for the University of Houston, Texas.

The Alaska-Siberia Research Center will be a recipient of funds and will be responsible for all financial and technical aspects of the project. The Alaska-Siberia Research Center (AKSRC), a non-profit, non-partisan educational and research institution based in Juneau, Alaska, is an independent center for thought and opinion on Alaska-Siberia affairs and cultures. The AKSRC has been classified by the Internal Revenue Service as a tax-exempt, publicly supported, educational and research institution as described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code as amended by the Tax Reform Act of 1969.



P-39 AIRACOBRA
PROPELLER + CANNON

ARRIVING US PILOT
FLIGHT JACKET UNDER ARM
ARMY-AIRFORCE ALASKA
FLIGHT MANUAL IN HAND

PARACHUTE SEAT
PACK

DEPARTING RUSSIAN
PILOT PULLING ON
U.S. ISSUE D.V.G.
SHEEP FLEECE FLIGHT
JACKET

BRONZE WALL
BEHIND PILOTS WITH
SEAMS + RIVETS
SIMULATES AIRCRAFT
'SKIN'

RED STAR
ON WALL BEHIND
PILOT

WHITE + BLUE U.S.
STAR INSIGNIA
STENCILLED IN PAINT
BEHIND PILOT.

DUFFEL OR OTHER
AUXILIARY GEAR
HIDES LIGHTS WHICH
ILLUMINATE BRONZE
WALL - SILHOUETTES
PILOTS AT NIGHT

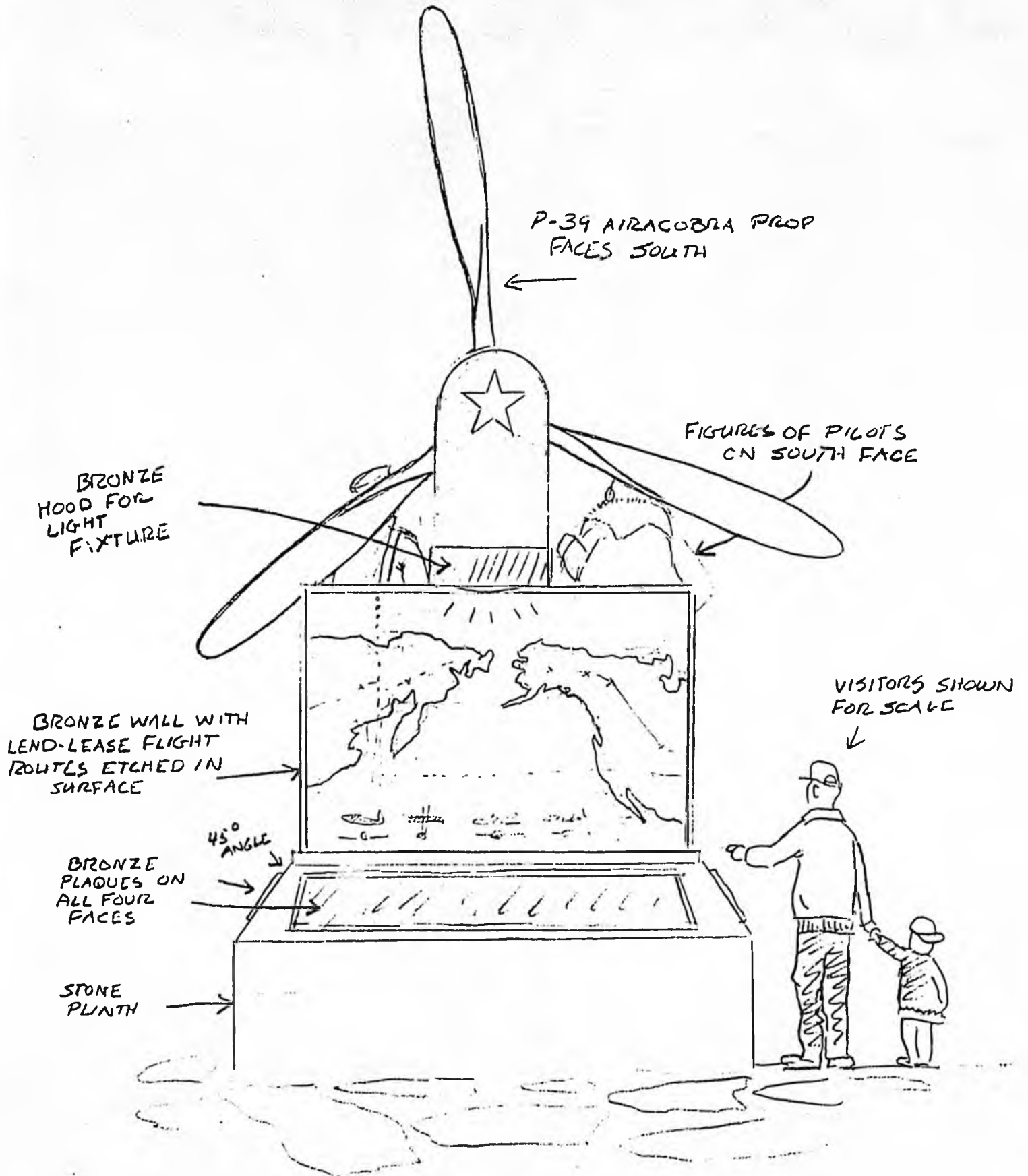
POSSIBLY-
SUGGESTION OF
LANDING GEAR

BRONZE PLAQUE

STONE
PLINTH

LEND-LEASE MONUMENT -
SOUTH FACE

OVER-ALL HEIGHT
17-18 FEET



LEND LEASE MONUMENT: (NORTH FACE)

STUDY FOR THE
ARRIVING U.S. PILOT:

FIFTY MISSION CRUSH
IN HAT

LEATHER
SUSPENDERS
FOR FLIGHT
PANTS

UNIFORM UNDER
FLIGHT SUIT

PARACHUTE
HARNESS

CIGARETTE
OR
COFFEE

ARMY AIR FORCE
ALASKA FLIGHT
MANUAL

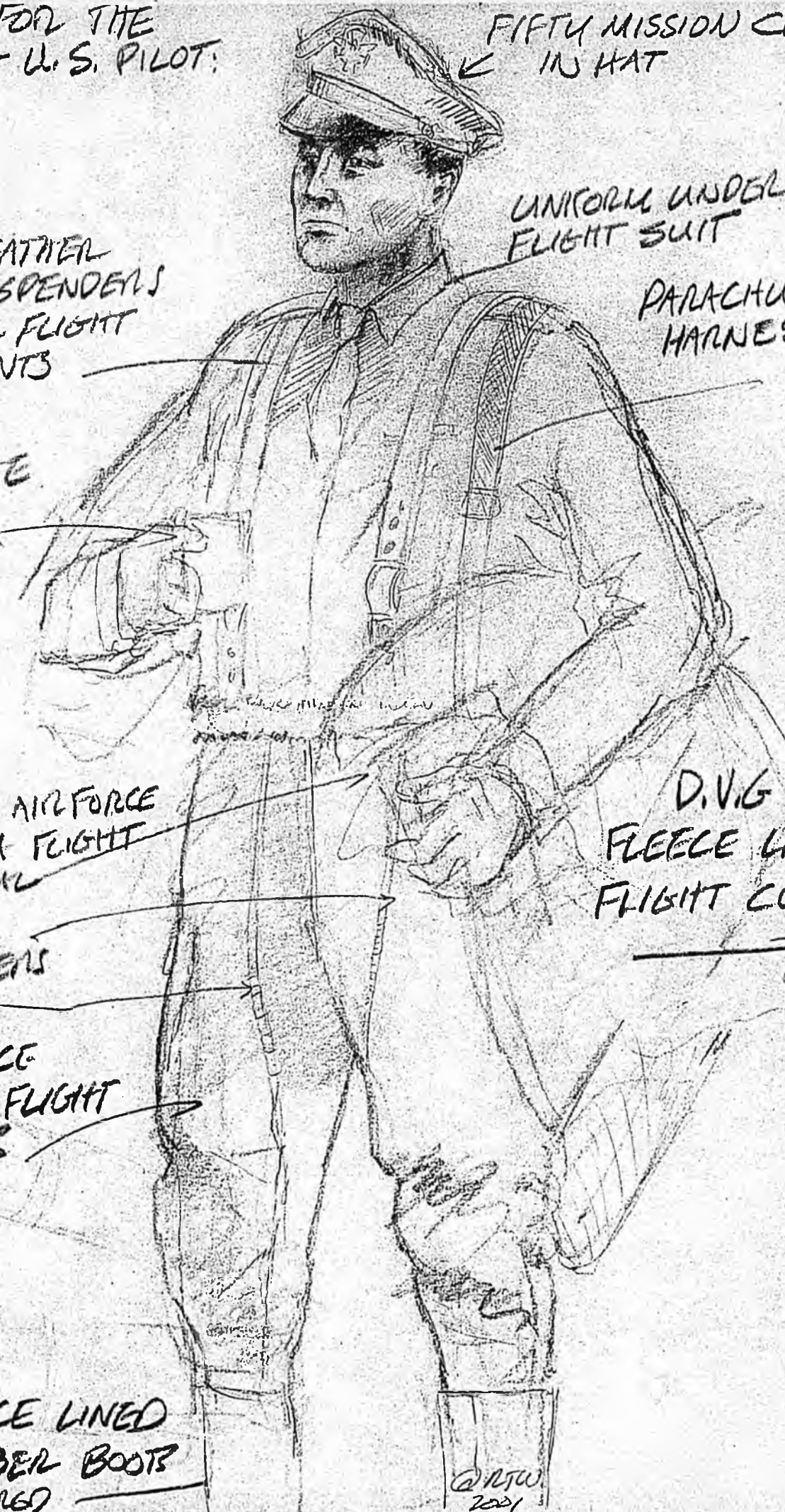
D.V.G
FLEECE LINED
FLIGHT COAT

ZIPPERS

FLEECE
LINED FLIGHT
PANTS

FLEECE LINED
BOMBER BOOTS
ZIPPERS

QNTW
2001



CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education & Early Development
State of Alaska

STUDY FOR THE
ARRIVING U.S. PILOT:

FIFTY MISSION CRUSHI
IN HAT

LEATHER
SUSPENDERS
FOR FLIGHT
PANTS

UNIFORM UNDER
FLIGHT SUIT

PARACHUTE
HARNESS

CIGARETTE
OR
COFFEE

ARMY AIR FORCE
ALASKA FLIGHT
MANUAL

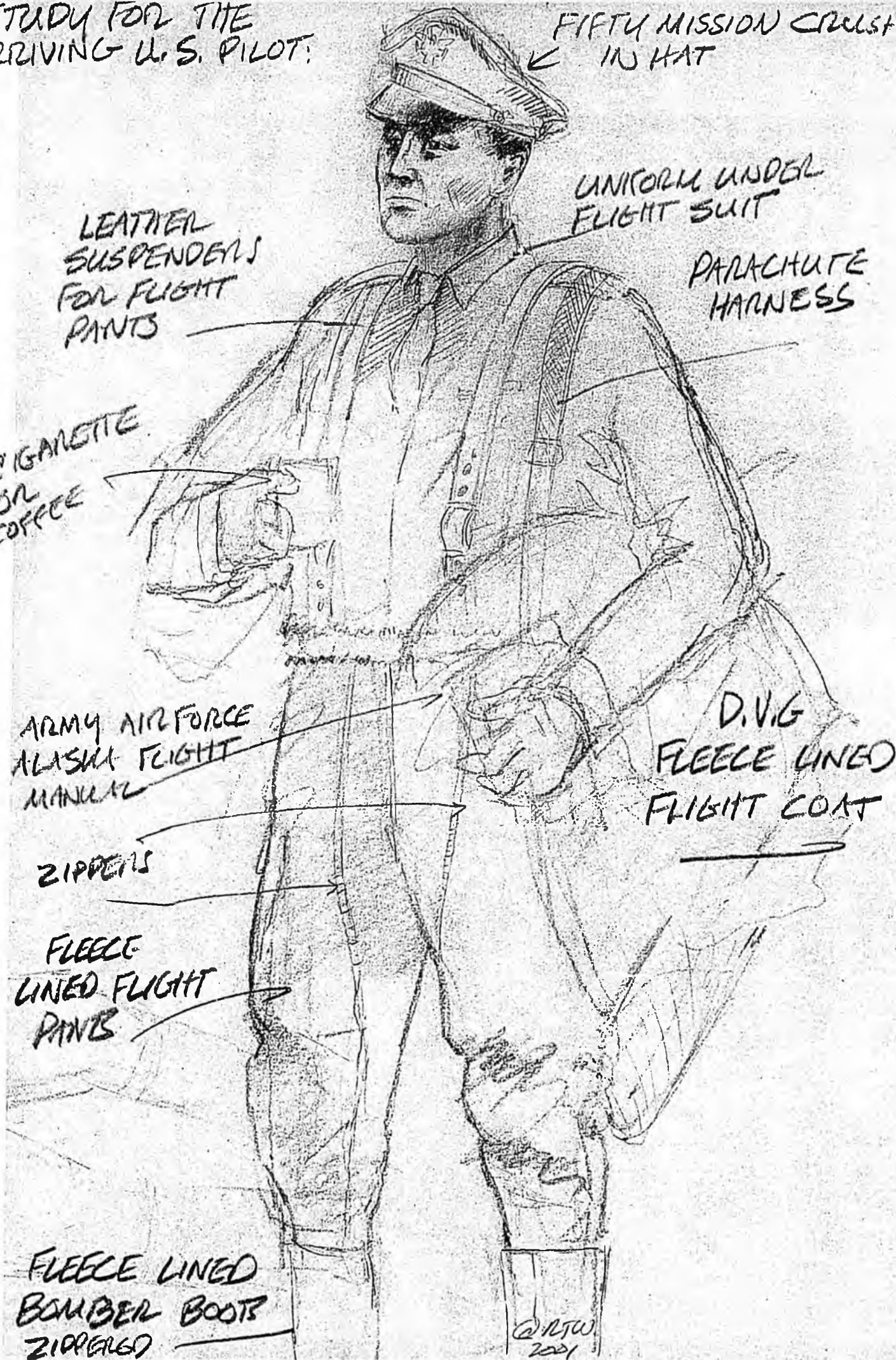
D.V.G
FLEECE LINED
FLIGHT COAT

ZIPPERS

FLEECE
LINED FLIGHT
PANTS

FLEECE LINED
BOMBER BOOTS
ZIPPERS

@NSW
2001



STUDY FOR DEVALTING
RUSSIAN PILOT

FLEECE LINED HELMET
WITH RADIO GEAR

POSSIBLY USE
GLASS ON BRONZE
FOR FLIGHT COGGLES

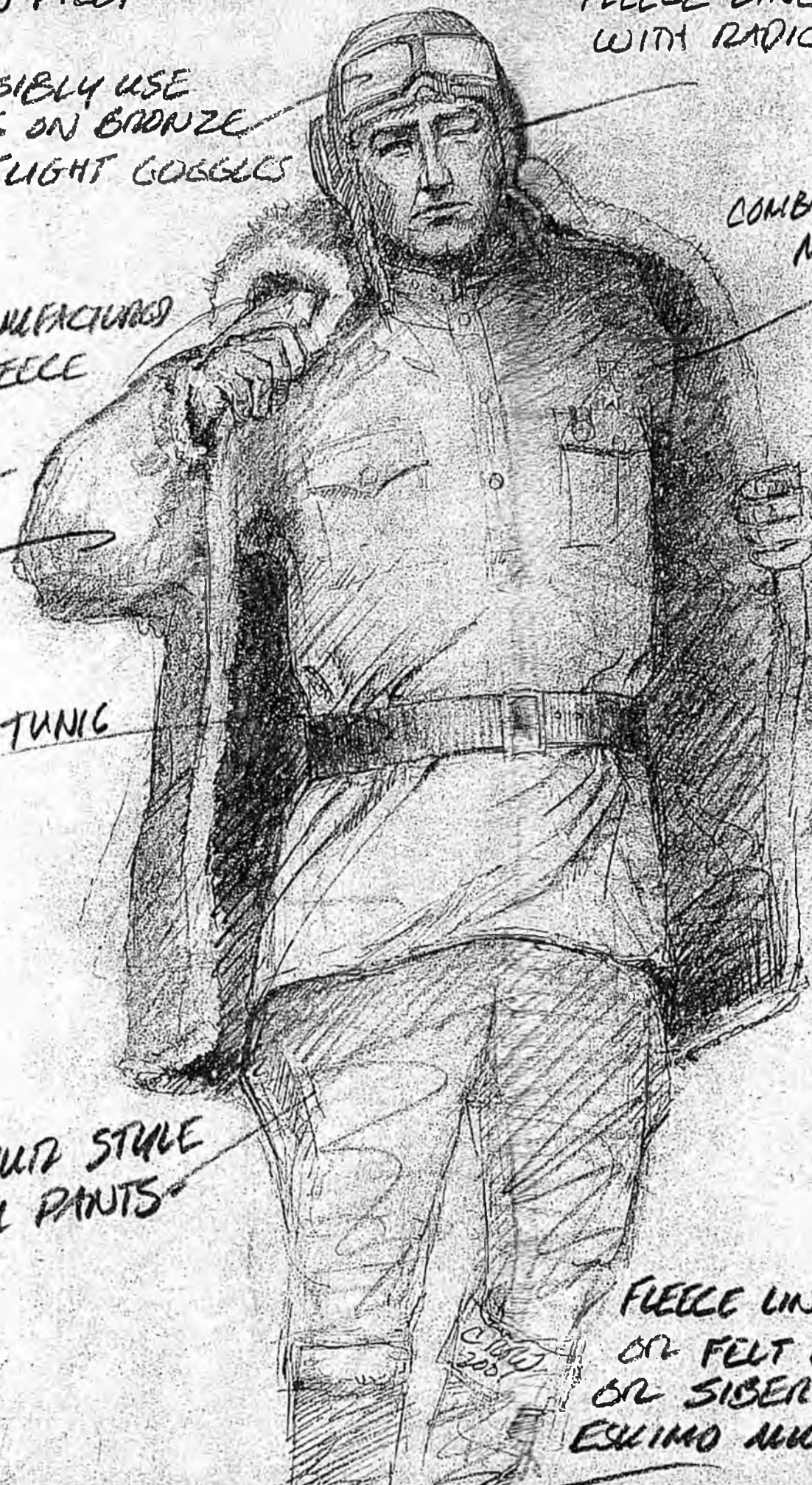
COMBAT VET.
MEDAL(S)

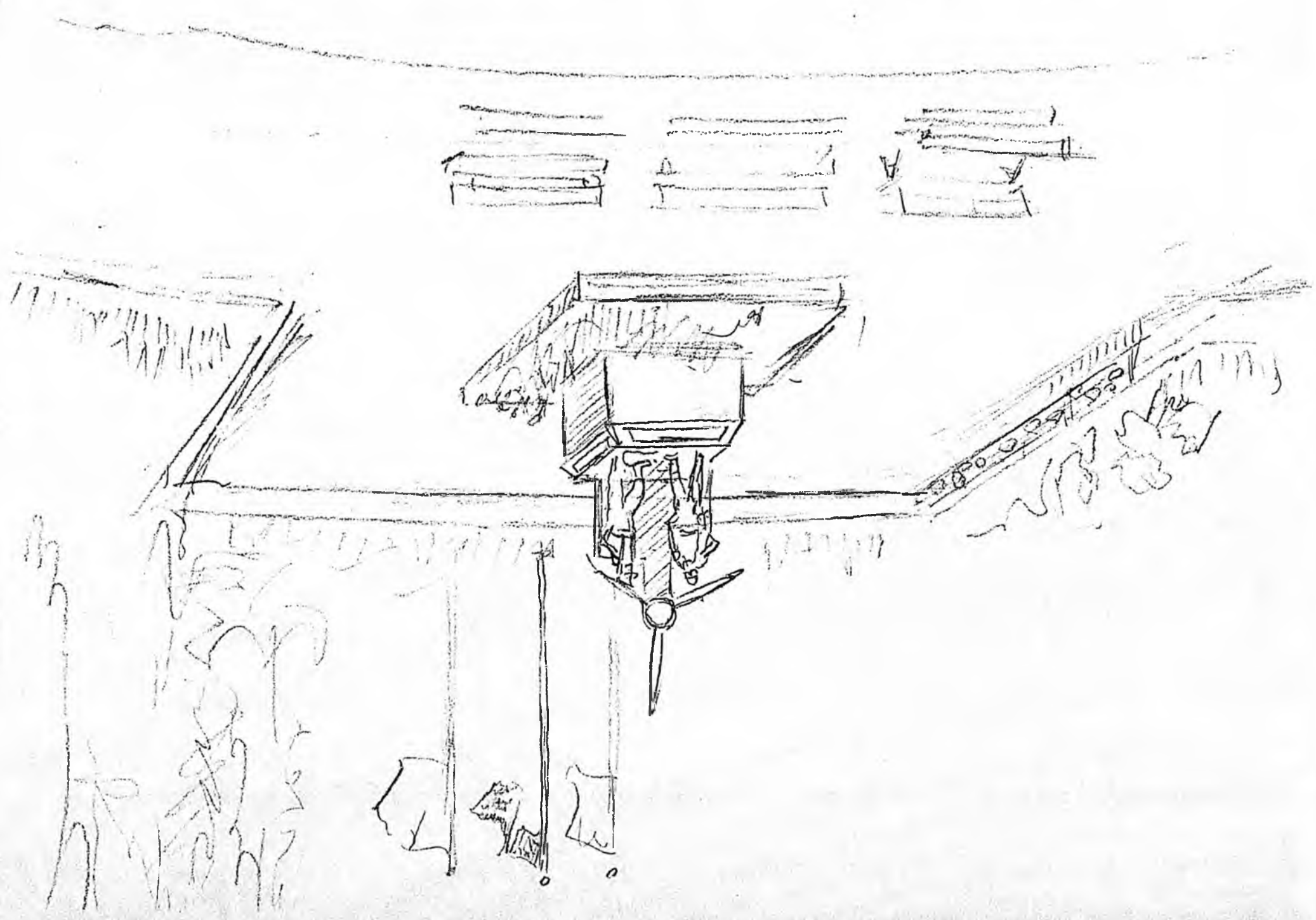
U.S. MANUFACTURED
DVG FLEECE
LINED
FLIGHT
JACKET

BELTED TUNIC

JODHPUR STYLE
UNIFORM PANTS

FLEECE LINED BOOTS
OR FELT BOOTS
OR SIBERIAN
ESKIMO MUKLUKS







R.T. WALLLEN

Biographical Information

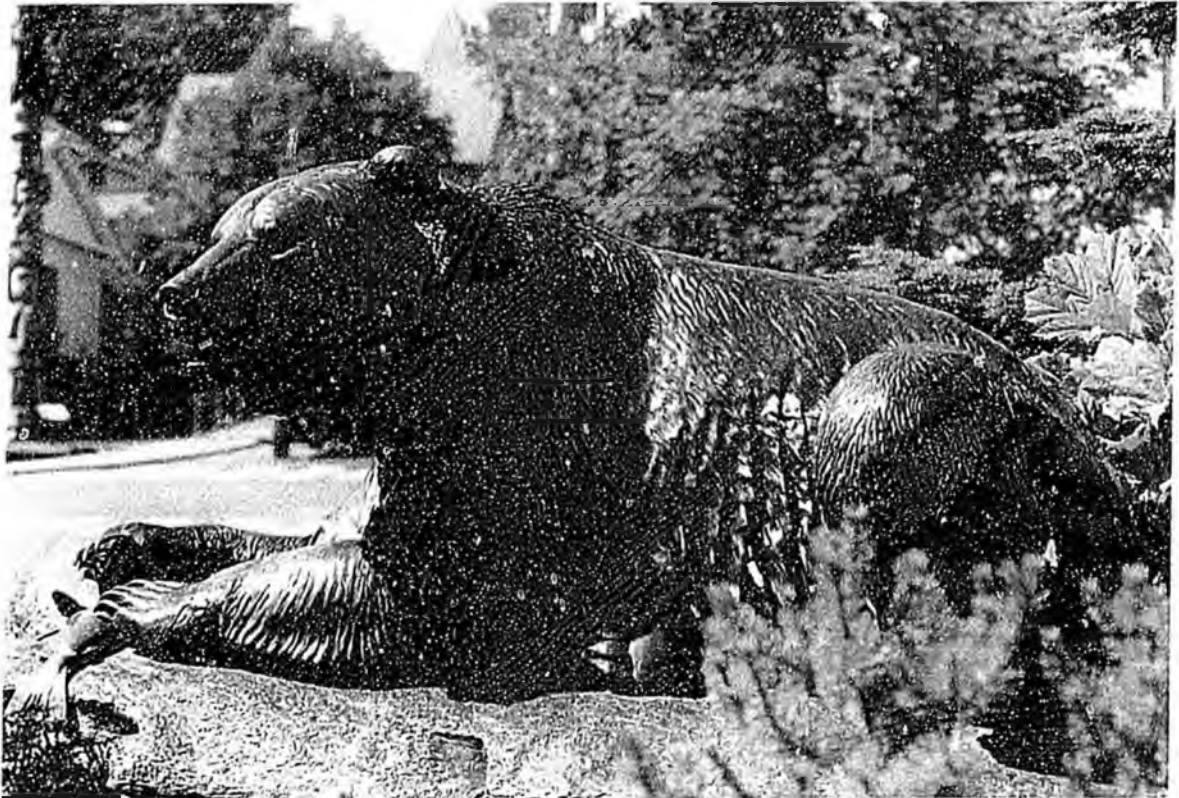
R.T. Wallen is an internationally recognized sculptor and printmaker from Juneau, Alaska. He works in many media but has specialized in printmaking. He is best known for his stone lithographs of Alaska wildlife and Native people. In 1988, he completed his first monumental sculpture in bronze, a commission from the city of Juneau to commemorate the first 25 years of Alaska Statehood.

Wallen's work has been given as state gifts or gifts from private collectors to a U.S. President, and to royalty and heads of state abroad. His work is found in museum collections both in the United States and in many other countries, including the royal/national museums of Denmark, Germany, and Jordan. His work has been exhibited in Europe and in Asia.

In 1993, he volunteered his time to the River Blindness Foundation to produce an edition of small bronze sculptures entitled *Sightless Among Miracles*. The bronze is a study of a blind African man being led by a young boy — a typical scene in many African nations. The blindness is caused by a parasite which infects millions of people with a disease called *onchocerciasis*, or *riverblindness*. Approximately 100 million people in Africa are at risk of contracting riverblindness and, despite major advances in control, 18 million people remain heavily infected. Thanks to a global partnership of five international organizations, 20 bilateral donors, 30 participating African countries, over 20 non-governmental development organizations, and two private foundations, who have embarked on a major control effort, this once commonplace scene of blind adults being led from place to place by children is progressively becoming a thing of the past. The initiative is further supported by a large and unprecedented donation by Merck & Co., Inc. of the drug, Mectizan®, which — if given on a sustainable basis — arrests development of the disease.

A larger-than-life bronze sculpture of the *Sightless Among Miracles* figures was commissioned by Merck & Co., Inc. for their new world headquarters in New Jersey in 1995. A second casting, donated by John and Rebecca Moores was dedicated by President and Mrs. Carter at the Carter Center in Atlanta in 1996, and a third casting will now be placed at the World Bank in Washington, D.C. in June 1997.

"Skip" Wallen lives in Juneau with his wife Lynn, an anthropologist and author, and his son Tor, who arrived from Thailand at the age of six in 1987.

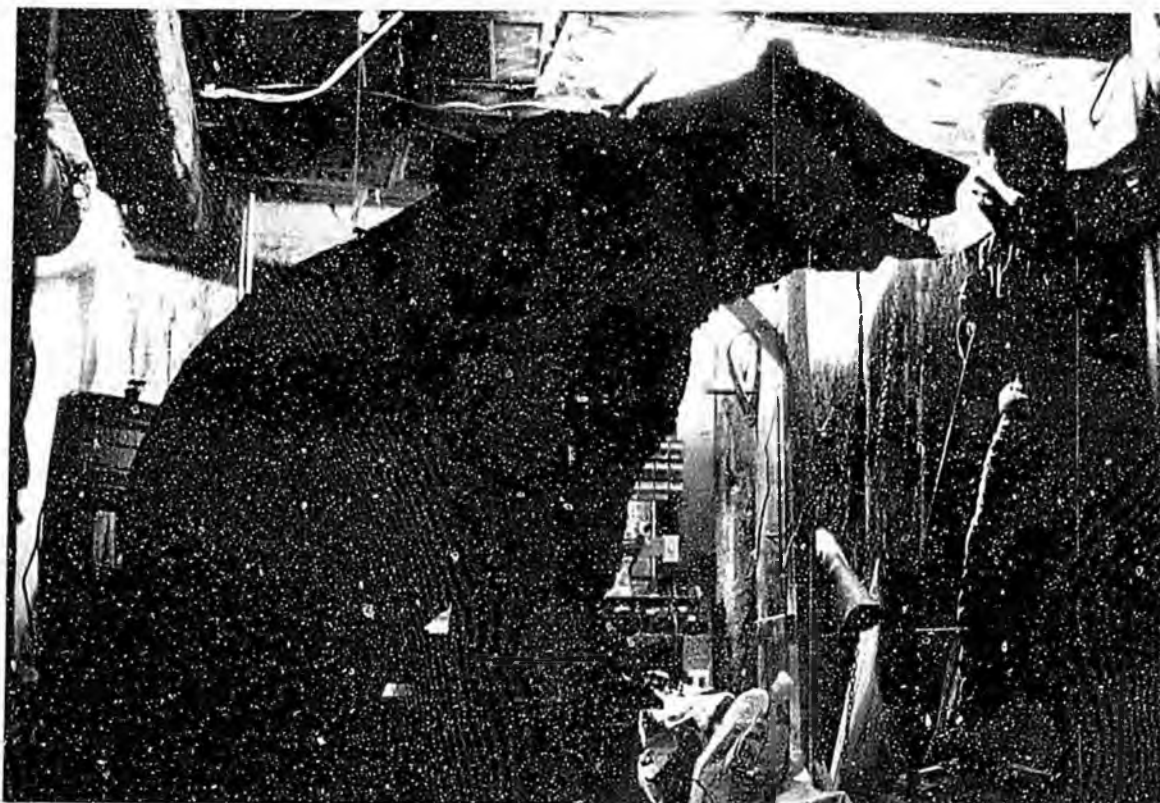


WINDFALL FISHERMAN

R T Wallen bronze sculpture at the Alaska State Capitol in Juneau
Commissioned in 1984 to celebrate Alaska's first 25 years of Statehood.



R T Wallen *Studio*
PO Box 21063
Juneau, Alaska, 99802
(907) 586-6517



R T Wallen Bronze Sculpture

GANG OF FOUR

Above: Early stage of work in the artist's studio.

Below: First cast on site, Salmon Creek, Juneau, Alaska, 1997

R T WALLEN *Studio*
PO Box 21063
Juneau, Alaska, 99802
907 586-6517

HJR

30

A Resolution

Relating to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting desecration of the flag of the United States.

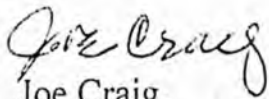
WHERE AS: House Joint Resolution No 30 of the state of Alaska has been introduced in the Alaska legislature, a resolution requesting the Congress of the United States to pass House Joint Resolution No 36 or Senate Joint Resolution No 7 or comparable legislation to prevent desecration of the Flag of the United States; and

WHERE AS: a constitutional amendment is the only way to protect the nations highest symbol; a symbol that unites our country and its people; and

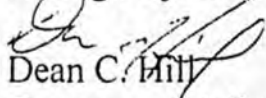
WHERE AS: The American Legion Southeast District and the Department of Alaska wishes to support resolution No 30, because it is only fitting that citizens everywhere should lend their voices to a forceful call for restoration of the Stars and Stripes to a proper station under law and decency; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: the American Legion Southeast District and the Department of Alaska American Legion be counted as supporters of HJR 30, as presented to the Twenty-Second Legislature Second Session; and

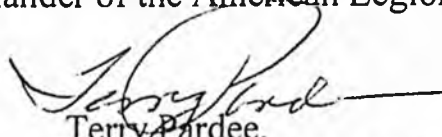
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution to be sent to: Tony Knowles, Governor; Rick Halford, President of Senate; Brian S. Porter, Speaker of the House; All members of the Twenty Second Legislature Second Session; The Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, United States Senators; Congressman Don Young, and Richard Santos, National Commander of the American Legion



Joe Craig,
Acting Adjutant, S. E. District



Dean C. Hill
Department Adjutant



Terry Pardee,
Commander, S.E. District



Gene Franks
Department Commander

Resolution of Support

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REPRESENTATIVE
PETE KOTT
10928 Eagle River Rd Ste. 141
Eagle River, Alaska 99577
(907) 694-8944
FAX (907) 694-8945



While in Juneau
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182
(907) 465-3777
FAX (907) 465-2819

House of Representatives
House District 24

Sponsor Statement HJR 30

This resolution asks the Congress of the United States to present a constitutional amendment to the States authorizing Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the American flag. The resolution supports two measures currently in Congress: House Joint Resolution 36, which passed the House on July 17, 2001 on a vote of 298 to 125; and Senate Joint Resolution 7.

Does the First Amendment give us the right to desecrate the American flag? Or is the flag a sacred symbol of our nation, itself a monument deserving protection by law? In 1989, with *Texas v. Johnson*, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned anti-flag desecration laws that 48 states had on the books. At that time, the Court held that flag burning was symbolic expression and must be afforded the complete protection of the First Amendment.

Dissenters to *Texas v. Johnson* recognized that the anti-desecration statutes protect the *use* of this particular symbol (the American flag), and in no way sought to restrict the ideas that flag desecrators convey. Chief Justice Rehnquist said, "This uniquely deep awe and respect for our flag felt by virtually all of us is bundled off under the rubric of 'designated symbols' that the First Amendment prohibits the government from establishing." The Chief Justice argued that by restricting the physical desecration of our flag, the government recognizes as fact, the profound regard for the American flag created in the hearts of Americans by 200 years of history.

The 1989 Supreme Court decision set in motion a grassroots campaign of unprecedented success. No other issue on Capitol Hill has the endorsement of 80% of the American people, the overwhelming majority of the US House and Senate and 100 percent of state legislatures. HJR30 asks the US Senate to yield to the will of the people and send the proposed flag amendment to the States for ratification.

"The flag is a national property, and the Nation may regulate those who would make, imitate, sell, possess, or use it. I would not question those statutes which proscribe mutilation, defacement, or burning of the flag which otherwise protect its physical integrity, without regard to whether such conduct might provoke violence.....There would seem to be little question about the power of Congress to forbid the mutilation of the Lincoln Memorial....The flag itself is a monument, subject to similar protection."

- Justice White

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: HJR 30
 (H) Publish Date: 1/22/02

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: HSTA for LAA
 Title: Relating to an amendment to the Constitution BRU: _____
of the United States prohibiting Component: _____
 Sponsor: desecration of the Flag of the United States
 Requester: H(STA) Component Number: _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This resolution has no fiscal impact on state spending.

Prepared by: Rynnieva Moss

Phone 465-3719

Representative John Coghill
 Committee Chair

Date 1/22/02

Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

RULES COMMITTEE, CHAIR
COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES
LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE
MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



INTERIM:
10928 EAGLE RIVER RD., SUITE 141
EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577

SESSION:
ALASKA STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99801

Memorandum

To: Senator Therriault
From: Rep. Pete Kott
Date: March 6, 2002

Regarding: HJR 30
Desecration of the US Flag

Attached to this memorandum is a copy of HJR 30, relating to a constitutional amendment prohibiting the physical desecration of the US Flag, and the sponsor statement. The Resolution urges the Congress to pass the resolution that sends the constitutional amendment to the states. That congressional resolution passed handily passed House in August and is awaiting consideration in the Senate.

If you get a chance, do you think you can schedule this resolution for a hearing in Senate State Affairs? The issue is very dear to Alaskans and in particular to the veterans.

If you need any more information, Linda Sylvester is the contact person for this item.



Representative Pete Kott

JUNEAU OFFICE (907) 465-3777 TOLL FREE 1-800-861-KOTT(5688) FAX (907) 465-2819
EAGLE RIVER OFFICE (907) 694-8944 FAX (907) 694-8945 E-MAIL: representative_pete_kott@legis.state.ak.us
<http://www.akrepublicans.org/Kott.htm>



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REPRESENTATIVE
PETE KOTT
10928 Eagle River Rd Ste. 141
Eagle River, Alaska 99577
(907) 694-8944
FAX (907) 694-8945



While in Juneau
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182
(907) 465-3777
FAX (907) 465-2819

House of Representatives
House District 24

Sponsor Statement HJR 30

This resolution asks the Congress of the United States to present a constitutional amendment to the States authorizing Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the American flag. The resolution supports two measures currently in Congress: House Joint Resolution 36, which passed the House on July 17, 2001 on a vote of 298 to 125; and Senate Joint Resolution 7.

Does the First Amendment give us the right to desecrate the American flag? Or is the flag a sacred symbol of our nation, itself a monument deserving protection by law? In 1989, with *Texas v. Johnson*, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned anti-flag desecration laws that 48 states had on the books. At that time, the Court held that flag burning was symbolic expression and must be afforded the complete protection of the First Amendment.

Dissenters to *Texas v. Johnson* recognized that the anti-desecration statutes protect the use of this particular symbol (the American flag), and in no way sought to restrict the ideas that flag desecraters convey. Chief Justice Rehnquist said, "This uniquely deep awe and respect for our flag felt by virtually all of us is bundled off under the rubric of 'designated symbols' that the First Amendment prohibits the government from establishing." The Chief Justice argued that by restricting the physical desecration of our flag, the government recognizes as fact, the profound regard for the American flag created in the hearts of Americans by 200 years of history.

The 1989 Supreme Court decision set in motion a grassroots campaign of unprecedented success. No other issue on Capitol Hill has the endorsement of 80% of the American people, the overwhelming majority of the US House and Senate and 100 percent of state legislatures. HJR30 asks the US Senate to yield to the will of the people and send the proposed flag amendment to the States for ratification.

"The flag is a national property, and the Nation may regulate those who would make, imitate, sell, possess, or use it. I would not question those statutes which proscribe mutilation, defacement, or burning of the flag which otherwise protect its physical integrity, without regard to whether such conduct might provoke violence.....There would seem to be little question about the power of Congress to forbid the mutilation of the Lincoln Memorial....The flag itself is a monument, subject to similar protection."

- Justice White

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

RULES COMMITTEE, CHAIR
COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES
LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE
MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



INTERIM:
10928 EAGLE RIVER RD., SUITE 141
EAGLE RIVER, AK 99577

SESSION:
ALASKA STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99801

Memorandum

To: Senator Therriault
From: Rep. Pete Kott
Date: February 13, 2002

Regarding: HJR 30
Desecration of the US Flag

Attached to this memorandum is a copy of HJR 30, relating to a Constitutional Amendment Prohibiting Desecration of the US Flag and the sponsor statement. At this time, I would like to request a hearing in Senate State Affairs, at the earliest opportunity.

If you need any more information, Linda Sylvester is the contact person for this item.



Representative Pete Kott

JUNEAU OFFICE (907) 465-3777 TOLL FREE 1-800-861-KOTT(5688) FAX (907) 465-2819
EAGLE RIVER OFFICE (907) 694-8944 FAX (907) 694-8945 E-MAIL: representative_pete_kott@legis.state.ak.us
<http://www.akrepublicans.org/Kott.htm>



HJR

33

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REPRESENTATIVE
JEANNETTE JAMES
PO Box 56622
North Pole, Alaska 99705
(907) 456-1546
FAX (907) 488-4271



While in Juneau
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182
(907) 465-3743
FAX (907) 465-2381

House of Representatives
House District 34

MEMORANDUM

To: Rep. Gene Therriault
chair, Senate State Affairs Committee

From: Representative Jeannette James

Date: February 25, 2002

Subject: Request for Hearing: HJR 33

Please schedule the following resolution for considered by the Senate State Affairs Committee at your earliest convenience:

HJR 33, A resolution expressing gratitude to President Bush, his cabinet, and the U.S. armed forces, and declaring support for the war on terrorism.

A copy of the resolution, a sponsor statement, and a brief background statement is attached. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REPRESENTATIVE
JEANNETTE JAMES
PO Box 56622
North Pole, Alaska 99705
(907) 456-1546
FAX (907) 488-4271



While in Juneau
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182
(907) 465-3743
FAX (907) 465-2381

House of Representatives
House District 34

SPONSOR STATEMENT, HJR 33

January 23, 2002

America's enemies believed their attack of September 11, 2001 would divide and weaken our nation. It has not. The purpose of HJR 33 is to, in a simple and straightforward manner, let it be known that Alaska is united and strong in its support of our nation's armed services.

It is clear the War on Terrorism will be difficult and lengthy. HJR 33 sends a message that Alaskans stand squarely behind this effort.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REPRESENTATIVE
JEANNETTE JAMES
PO Box 56622
North Pole, Alaska 99705
(907) 456-1546
FAX (907) 488-4271



While in Juneau
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182
(907) 465-3743
FAX (907) 465-2381

House of Representatives
House District 34

HJR 33

BACKGROUND COMMENTS FROM PRESIDENT BUSH:

(text from Remarks to employees of Cecil I. Walker Machinery Company, Charleston, W.Va., Jan. 22, 2002)

... We told the world -- I told the world -- our government has told the world, our country has told the world, that this compassionate, generous nation will not let terror stand; that wherever we find terror, we will deal with it. We put a great coalition together, people who understand that this is an historic opportunity and a moment in which those who love freedom must not blink and must not tire. That -- I made it clear that if you harbor a terrorist, if you feed a terrorist, we're going to treat you like a terrorist.

And the Taliban learned that lesson because of our United States military. They're not in power. And by routing them out of power, this great nation not only defended freedom, not only sent a clear message about our intention, but this great nation liberated a people. We liberated women and children. We freed people from incredible oppression. What a proud moment for America, that we stood for what we believe, and in so doing, gave people a better chance for life.

I want to thank you all, and thank the American people for your patience. If we tire, the world will tire. If we get impatient, the terrorists win. Yet our great nation is bound by such a love for freedom, and the desire not for revenge, but for justice, that we're not going to tire; that we will stay the course.

Families in America have suffered the greatest sacrifice of all, the loss of a loved one. But in this case, the cause is noble, and it is just. We fight for freedom and the ability for our children and grandchildren to grow up in a peaceful world, one that does not fear murderers coming to our shore and killing through acts of terror.

This country must not yield. We must seize this moment of history. It is this generation's calling, and we are not going to let the world down. We're ready, we're steady, we're resolved. And we will rout out the terrorists, no matter what cave they think they can hide in, and bring them to justice.

You know, I was floored to think about the attitudes of the enemy when they thought we were soft. I couldn't figure out which TV show they had been watching. I mean, can you imagine somebody saying the great United States won't respond, or the great United States really doesn't care, won't commit the resources necessary to rid the world of evil? But, my, oh, my, did they make a huge mistake.

*Background/Comments from
President Bush*

They also didn't understand the character of the country. They don't understand how good we are. They don't understand America's values -- the values of freedom of worship, no matter what religion you choose; freedom to speak; freedom to run for office; freedom to vote; freedom to be -- to work for your family so your family can live in a peaceful world. They don't understand that. They must not understand it.

I'm asked all the time, what can I do to help. Well, what you could do to help for a while was to travel, and it looks like we're getting better. Airlines are filling up and people are going to different destination places. But the truth of the matter is, if you want to fight evil -- and make no mistake about it, this is good versus evil -- if you want to fight evil, do some good.

If you're interested in fighting evil, tell your children you love them every day this year. If you want to fight off evil, get involved in the school system and make it as good as it can be. Teach a child to read. If you want to fight evil, go to your church or synagogue or mosque and start a program that will love a neighbor. If you want to fight evil, go see a shut-in and say, what can I do to help.

You see, the great character of America is not defined necessarily by our military actions, although that counts. The great character of America is defined by millions of acts of decency and kindness that take place every day all across our country.

The evil ones struck, but out of this will come incredible good. The world will be more peaceful when we accomplish our mission. And this country will be more compassionate and more decent and more loving.

It's such an honor to be the President of a land that has achieved so much, but with much more to do. Thank you for giving me the chance to come, and thank you for giving me the chance to be your President. May God bless you all.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2002 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: CSHJR 33(MLV)
 (H) Publish Date: 2/13/02

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: _____
 Title Support War on Terrorism BRU _____
 Component _____
 Sponsor Rep. James _____
 Requester _____ Component No. _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2002) cost: 0.0

Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2003 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

Prepared by: Leona Oberts Committee Aide Phone 465-2811
 Division H. Special Cmte. Military & Veterans' Affairs Date/Time 2/12/02 4:32 PM
 Approved by: Rep. Mike Chenault Committee Chair Date 2/12/02
 Agency H. Special Cmte. Military & Veterans' Affairs

HJR

35

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: 1
 Bill Version: HJR 35
 (H) Publish Date: 1/30/02

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): _____ Dept. Affected: LAA
 Title: Relating to urging the United States Congress BRU: _____
 to amend the tax code to repeal the de Component: _____
 Sponsor: Representative James
 Requester: H(STA) Component Number: _____

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2001) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This resolution has no fiscal impact on state spending.

Prepared by: Rynniva Moss

Phone 465-3719

Representative John Coghill
Committee Chair, House State Affairs

Date 1/25/02

Overview of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001

Provision	Present Law	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Rates											
	39.6%	39.1%	38.6%		37.6%		35% Fully Effective				
	36.0%	35.5%	35.0%		34.0%		33% Fully Effective				
	31.0%	30.5%	30.0%		29.0%		28% Fully Effective				
	28.0%	27.5%	27.0%		26.0%		25% Fully Effective				
	15.0%	10% for First \$6,000 of income for Singles and \$12,000 for Married Couples Remaining portion of 15-Percent Bracket Unchanged							Raise Bracket Threshold to \$7,000 and \$14,000	Index Thresholds for Inflation	
Marriage Penalty Relief		NO CHANGE					Gradually Increase Standard Deduction for Married Couples		Twice Single Level Fully Effective		
Standard Deduction		NO CHANGE					Gradually Increase 15-Percent Bracket for Married		Twice Single Level Fully Effective		
15-Percent Bracket		NO CHANGE									
Child Credit	\$500	\$600			\$700			\$800	\$1,000 Fully Effective		
Personal Exemption Limitation Repeal		NO CHANGE				Phase-in Period				Repeal	
IRA Limit	\$2,000	NO CHANGE	\$3,000		\$4,000		\$5,000	Index \$5,000 for Inflation			
AMT Exemption	\$33,750 Single \$45,000 Married	\$35,750 Single \$49,000 Married			\$33,750 Single \$45,000 Married						
Estate Tax											
Top Rate	55%	NO CHANGE	50%	49%	48%	47%	46%	45%		Repeal	
Exemption	\$675,000	NO CHANGE	\$1 million		\$1.5 million		\$2 million		\$3.5 million	Repeal	

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REPRESENTATIVE
JEANNETTE JAMES
PO Box 56622
North Pole, Alaska 99705
(907) 456-1546
FAX (907) 488-4271



While in Juneau
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182
(907) 465-3743
FAX (907) 465-2381

House of Representatives
House District 34

SPONSOR STATEMENT HJR 35

Title: Relating to urging the United States Congress to amend the tax code to permanently repeal the death tax

HJR 35 requests that Alaska's Congressional delegation "support, work to pass, and vote for the permanent repeal of the death tax."

Since 1996 Congress has voted twice to repeal this 85-year-old tax. HR 8 was passed in 2001, sponsored by Congresswoman Jennifer Dunn (R-WA) and enjoyed broad, bi-partisan support. Currently, there are four pieces of legislation being considered by the House of Representatives to repeal the tax.

Congresswoman Dunn and Congressman John Tanner (D-TN) have been working jointly on a permanent repeal of the Estate Tax. Under current tax law as provided in HR 8, the tax will be phased out completely by 2010, but the phase out will sunset in 2011.

There is significant economic evidence to support the repeal of this regressive tax. A study completed by William W. Beach, a John M. Olin Fellow in Economics, has shown this tax disproportionately hurts:

- ◇ Women & minorities
- ◇ Farmers
- ◇ Workers
- ◇ Low-income people
- ◇ Small Businesses

Further, this same study found that this tax is more costly to collect than the revenue it generates. A 1994 analysis clearly demonstrated that "total compliance costs (including economic disincentives) amount to 65 cents for every dollar collected." The additional compliance costs means that in 2000 the \$27.8 billion collected actually cost the American taxpayers \$36.4 billion.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

REPRESENTATIVE
JEANNETTE JAMES
PO Box 56622
North Pole, Alaska 99705
(907) 456-1546
FAX (907) 488-4271



While in Juneau
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182
(907) 465-3743
FAX (907) 465-2381

House of Representatives
House District 34

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sen. Gene Therriault, Chairman – Senate State Affairs Committee
FROM: Rep. Jeannette James, Majority Leader
DATE: 2/05/02
RE: Hearing schedule for HJR 35 – “Relating to urging the United States Congress to permanently repeal the Estate Tax”

Please consider this a formal request to schedule HJR 35 for a committee hearing. I realize that it may be some time before you are regularly hearing House bills. I would appreciate it being scheduled at your convenience.

JJ/heh

HJR

50

Alaska State Legislature

Rep. Lesll McGuire, Chair
Rep. Joe Green, Vice Chair
Rep. Fred Dyson
Rep. Jeanette James
Rep. Beverly Masek
Rep. Carl Morgan
Rep. Norm Rokeberg
Rep. Harry Crawford
Rep. Gretchen Guess



Session
State Capitol Building, Room 418
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone (907) 465-2995
Fax (907) 465-6592

Interim
716 West Fourth Avenue, Suite 430
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone (907) 269-0250
Fax (907) 269-0245

House Special Committee Economic Development, Trade & Tourism

SPONSOR STATEMENT FOR HJR 50 A RESOLUTION

**“Supporting the participation of Taiwan in the annual summit of the
World Health Assembly.**

Direct participation in international health cooperation forums and programs is crucial for all parts of the world, especially with today’s greater potential for the cross-border spread of various infectious diseases.

The United States House of Representatives passed a resolution in December 2001, urging states to push for Taiwan’s participation in the World Health Assembly’s annual conference.

Taiwan has made substantial achievements in the field of public health while demonstrating a willingness to provide technical and financial assistance to international aid and health activities supported by the World Health Order (WHO). During the last seven years, Taiwan has contributed \$100 million to 78 countries. A WHO membership is vital to Taiwan in order to gain access to the latest information on epidemics and diseases. While Taiwan has been able to indirectly acquire health information, it is often a case of “too little, too late.”

Taiwan can play a more active role in the international community by assisting other nations in developing health programs and cooperate to fulfill the WHO goal of promoting the health of mankind and a better future of the world.

Through continued communication and collaboration, participation in the WHO could bring many benefits to the state of health not only in Taiwan but also regionally and globally.

Calendar No. 330

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION**H. R. 2739**

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 20 (legislative day, DECEMBER 18), 2001

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

MARCH 19, 2002

Reported by Mr. BIDEN, without amendment

AN ACT

To amend Public Law 107-10 to authorize a United States plan to endorse and obtain observer status for Taiwan at the annual summit of the World Health Assembly in May 2002 in Geneva, Switzerland, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC LAW 107-10.

4 (a) FINDINGS.—Section 1(a) of Public Law 107-10
5 (115 Stat. 17) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
6 lowing:

1 “(12) On May 11, 2001, President Bush stated
2 in his letter to Senator Murkowski that the United
3 States ‘should find opportunities for Taiwan’s voice
4 to be heard in international organizations in order to
5 make a contribution, even if membership is not pos-
6 sible’, further stating that his Administration ‘has
7 focused on finding concrete ways for Taiwan to ben-
8 efit and contribute to the WHO.’.

9 “(13) On May 16, 2001, as part of the United
10 States delegation to the World Health Assembly
11 meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, Secretary of Health
12 and Human Services Tommy Thompson announced
13 to the American International Club the Administra-
14 tion’s support of Taiwan’s participation in the activi-
15 ties of the WHO.”.

16 (b) PLAN.—Section 1(b)(1) of Public Law 107–10
17 (115 Stat. 17) is amended by striking “May 2001” and
18 inserting “May 2002”.

 Passed the House of Representatives December 19,
2001.

Attest:

JEFF TRANDAHL,

Clerk.

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 428

AN ACT

Concerning the participation of Taiwan in the World Health
Organization.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 SECTION 1. CONCERNING THE PARTICIPATION OF TAIWAN
2 IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
3 (WHO).

4 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following
5 findings:

6 (1) Good health is a basic right for every citizen
7 of the world and access to the highest standards of
8 health information and services is necessary to help
9 guarantee this right.

10 (2) Direct and unobstructed participation in
11 international health cooperation forums and pro-
12 grams is therefore crucial for all parts of the world,
13 especially with today's greater potential for the
14 cross-border spread of various infectious diseases
15 such as AIDS.

16 (3) Taiwan's population of 23,500,000 people is
17 larger than that of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the member states already
18 in the World Health Organization (WHO).

19 (4) Taiwan's achievements in the field of health
20 are substantial, including one of the highest life ex-
21 pectancy levels in Asia, maternal and infant mor-
22 tality rates comparable to those of western countries,
23 the eradication of such infectious diseases as chol-
24 era, smallpox, and the plague, and the first to be rid
25 of polio and to provide children with free hepatitis
26 B vaccinations.

1 (5) The United States Centers for Disease Con-
2 trol and its Taiwan counterpart agencies have en-
3 joyed close collaboration on a wide range of public
4 health issues.

5 (6) In recent years Taiwan has expressed a will-
6 ingness to assist financially and technically in inter-
7 national aid and health activities supported by the
8 WHO.

9 (7) On January 14, 2001, an earthquake, reg-
10 istering between 7.6 and 7.9 on the Richter scale,
11 struck El Salvador. In response, the Taiwanese gov-
12 ernment sent 2 rescue teams, consisting of 90 indi-
13 viduals specializing in firefighting, medicine, and
14 civil engineering. The Taiwanese Ministry of Foreign
15 Affairs also donated \$200,000 in relief aid to the
16 Salvadoran Government.

17 (8) The World Health Assembly has allowed ob-
18 servers to participate in the activities of the organi-
19 zation, including the Palestine Liberation Organiza-
20 tion in 1974, the Order of Malta, and the Holy See
21 in the early 1950's.

22 (9) The United States, in the 1994 Taiwan Pol-
23 icy Review, declared its intention to support Tai-
24 wan's participation in appropriate international or-
25 ganizations.

1 (10) Public Law 106-137 required the Sec-
2 retary of State to submit a report to the Congress
3 on efforts by the executive branch to support Tai-
4 wan's participation in international organizations, in
5 particular the WHO.

6 (11) In light of all the benefits that Taiwan's
7 participation in the WHO can bring to the state of
8 health not only in Taiwan, but also regionally and
9 globally, Taiwan and its 23,500,000 people should
10 have appropriate and meaningful participation in the
11 WHO.

12 (b) PLAN.—The Secretary of State shall initiate a
13 United States plan to endorse and obtain observer status
14 for Taiwan at the annual week-long summit of the World
15 Health Assembly in May 2001 in Geneva, Switzerland,
16 and shall instruct the United States delegation to Geneva
17 to implement that plan.

18 (c) REPORT.—Not later than 14 days after the date
19 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall

- 1 submit a written report to the Congress in unclassified
- 2 form containing the plan required under subsection (b).

Passed the House of Representatives April 24, 2001.

Attest:

Clerk.

S. 1081

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Introduced by Senator Leventis, *Grise, Verdin*

TO EXPRESS THE BELIEF OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA THAT THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN) SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN A MEANINGFUL AND APPROPRIATE WAY IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION.

IN THE SENATE

DATE FEB 28 2002

ORDERED ADOPTED

Introduced	_____	_____
Considered	_____	_____
Considered	_____	_____
Considered	_____	_____
Considered	_____	_____

SENT TO THE HOUSE

By Order of the Senate

Jeffrey Bonnett
Clerk

IN THE HOUSE

DATE MAR 5 2002

ORDERED ADOPTED

Introduced	_____	_____
Considered	_____	_____
Considered	_____	_____
Considered	_____	_____
Considered	_____	_____

CONCURRED IN AS AMENDED AND RETURNED TO SENATE By Order of the House

Andrea P. McHenry
Clerk

MAR 6 2002

IN THE SENATE

House Amendments agreed to and a message sent accordingly
Concurrence of House RECEIVED AS INFORMATION

Jeffrey Bonnett
Clerk

1 Whereas, the United States Centers for Disease Control and
2 Prevention and its Taiwanese counterpart have enjoyed close
3 collaboration on a wide range of public health issues; and
4

5 Whereas, in recent years the Republic of China (ROC) has
6 expressed a willingness to assist financially and technically
7 international aid and health activities supported by the WHO; and
8

9 Whereas, ROC's population of twenty-three million is larger than
10 that of seventy-five percent of the WHO member states; and
11

12 Whereas, the World Health Assembly has allowed observers to
13 participate in the activities of the organization, including the
14 Palestine Liberation Organization in 1974, the Order of Malta, and
15 the Holy See in the early 1950's and;
16

17 Whereas, the United States, in the 1994 Taiwan Policy review,
18 declared its intention to support Taiwan's participation in
19 appropriate international organizations; and
20

21 Whereas, the State of South Carolina and Taiwan have maintained
22 a friendly and fruitful sister-state relationship since 1981; and
23

24 Whereas, Taiwan's participation in the WHO could bring many
25 benefits to the state of health not only in Taiwan, but also
26 regionally and globally. Now, therefore,
27

28 Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives
29 concurring:
30

31 That the members of the General Assembly express their belief
32 that the Republic of China (Taiwan) should be permitted to
33 participate in a meaningful and appropriate way in the World
34 Health Organization.
35

36 Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to
37 the World Health Organization.
38

House of Representatives

House Resolution 1121

By: Representative Murphy of the 18th

A RESOLUTION

Commending the Republic of China (on Taiwan) on its contributions to promote world health; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, good health is essential to every citizen of the world and access to the highest standards of health information and services is necessary to improve public health; and

WHEREAS, the World Health Organization (WHO) set forth in the first chapter of its charter the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all people; and

WHEREAS, the Republic of China's achievements in the field of health are substantial, including one of the highest life expectancy levels in Asia, maternal and infant mortality rates comparable to those of western countries, the eradication of such infectious diseases as cholera, smallpox, and the plague, and the first to eradicate polio and provide children with hepatitis B vaccinations; and

WHEREAS, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and its Taiwanese counterpart have enjoyed close collaboration on a wide range of public health issues; and

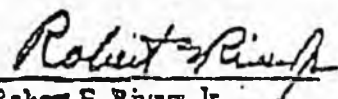
WHEREAS, in recent years the Republic of China has expressed a willingness to assist financially and technically in international health activities supported by the WHO; and

WHEREAS, direct, unobstructed participation in international health forums and programs is critical to limit the spread of various infectious diseases and achieve world health.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES that the efforts of the Republic of China (on Taiwan) in support of world health are commended and best wishes are extended for its appropriate participation in the World Health Organization.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to Maggie Tica, Director General of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Atlanta.

IN HOUSE
Read and Adopted
February 14, 2002


Robert E. Rivers, Jr.
Clerk



Georgia State Senate



A RESOLUTION

Commending the Republic of China on its contributions to promote world health; and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, good health is essential to every citizen of the world and access to the highest standards of health information and services is necessary to improve public health; and

WHEREAS, the World Health Organization (WHO) set forth in the first chapter of its charter the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all people; and

WHEREAS, the Republic of China's achievements in the field of health are substantial, including one of the highest life expectancy levels in Asia, maternal and infant mortality rates comparable to those of western countries, the eradication of such infectious diseases as cholera, smallpox, and the plague, and the first to eradicate polio and provide children with hepatitis B vaccinations; and

WHEREAS, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and its Taiwanese counterpart have enjoyed close collaboration on a wide range of public health issues; and

WHEREAS, in recent years the Republic of China has expressed a willingness to assist financially and technically in international health activities supported by the WHO; and

WHEREAS, direct, unobstructed participation in international health forums and programs is critical to limit the spread of various infectious diseases and achieve world health.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE that the efforts of the Republic of China in support of world health are commended and best wishes are extended for its appropriate participation in the World Health Organization.

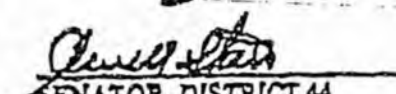
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to Maggie Tien, Director General of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Atlanta.

Senate Resolution 696
By: Senator Starr of the 44th

Adopted in the Senate February 26, 2002


PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE


SECRETARY OF THE SENATE


SENATOR, DISTRICT 44





Assembly Joint Resolution No. 15

Introduced by Assemblymen: **Walt Anderson, Arthur Berry, Walter Boyd, Vernon Brown, Brown, Beverly, Carpenter, Eugene C. Channing, Clayton, Collins, DeLoach, Freeman, Gibbons, Givachigian, Coleman, Gustafson, Harold Hamer, Kolypa, Leo J. Koff, Kenneth Koff, Michael, Morrison, Neighbors, Nolan, D. Powers, O'Rourke, Burns, Farrell, Terhune, Fritz, Smith, Tiffany, Webb, Taylor, and Williams.**

Senators: **Jacobson, Arnold, Carr, Collins, Collins, James, McInerney, Neill, O'Connell, O'Donnell, Pomeroy, Rogge, Sawyer, Shambaugh, Schuchman, Shultz, Tolson, Tompkins, Washington, and Wilson.**

WHEREAS, Good health is a basic right for every citizen of the world and access to the highest standards of health information and services is necessary to help guarantee this right; and

WHEREAS, Participation in international health programs is crucial to world health as the potential for the spread of various infectious diseases increases proportionately with the increase in world trade and travel; and

WHEREAS, The World Health Organization set forth in the first chapter of its charter the objective of attaining the highest possible level of health for all people; and

WHEREAS, In 1977, the World Health Organization established "Health for All by the Year 2000" as its overriding priority and reaffirmed that commitment in 1988 by endorsing a new global health policy "Health for All in the 21st Century"; and

WHEREAS, Taiwan's population of 23 million is larger than three quarters of the member states already in the World Health Organization, and the country shares the noble goals of that organization; and

WHEREAS, The achievements of Taiwan in the field of health are substantial and include one of the highest life expectancy levels in Asia, maternal and infant mortality rates comparable to those of western countries, the eradication of such infectious diseases as cholera, smallpox, and the plague, and the distinction of being the first country in the world to provide children with free hepatitis B vaccinations; and

WHEREAS, Before its loss of membership in the World Health Organization in 1972, Taiwan sent specialists to serve in other member countries on countless health projects and its health experts held key positions in the organization all to the benefit of the entire Pacific region; and

WHEREAS, Presently, this remarkable country is not allowed to participate in any forums and workshops organized by the World Health Organization concerning the latest technologies in the diagnosis, monitoring and control of disease; and

WHEREAS, In recent years, the government and the expert scientists and doctors in the field of medicine of Taiwan have expressed a willingness to assist financially or technically in international aid and health activities supported by the World Health Organization, but these offers have invariably been refused; and

WHEREAS, According to the constitution of the World Health Organization, Taiwan does not fulfill the criteria for membership; and

WHEREAS, Because the World Health Organization does not allow observers to participate in the activities of the organization and participation by Taiwan would bring tremendous benefits, it is in the best interests of all persons in this world that Taiwan be admitted to the World Health Organization; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY AND SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, JOINTLY, That the members of the Legislature of the Nevada Legislature do hereby urge President Bush and the Congress of the United States to support all efforts made by Taiwan of the Republic of China to gain meaningful participation in the World Health Organization; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the policy of the United States should include the pursuit of an initiative in the World Health Organization that would ensure such participation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States as the presiding officer of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the World Health Organization, the Director General of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in San Francisco and each member of the Nevada Congressional Delegation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution becomes effective upon passage.



駐西雅圖台北經濟文化辦事處
Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Seattle

2001 Sixth Avenue, Suite 2410
Seattle, Washington 98121
Tel : (206) 441-4586 Fax : (206) 441-4320

April 16, 2002

*The Hon. Lesil L. McGuire
Chair
House Special Committee on
Economic Development, Trade and Tourism
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol Building, Room 418
Juneau, AK 99801-1182*

Dear Representative McGuire:

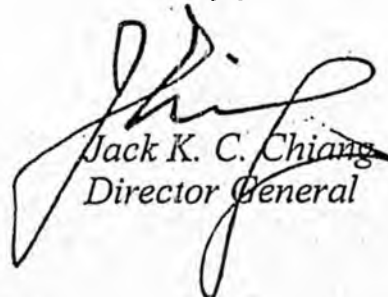
Thank you so much for your warm message on my request of a House Resolution supporting for Taiwan's WHO bid. I am very glad to learn that your esteemed Committee will offer this Resolution to us, especially since I know how busy you are this time of year's session. On behalf of my government, I would like to take this opportunity to express our deep appreciation to you for your strong support in this matter.

I am sure that Taiwan can play a more active role in the international community by assisting other nations in developing a variety of health programs and cooperate with all nations to fulfill the WHO goal of promoting the health of mankind and a better future of the world. Once Taiwan becomes a member of the WHO, not only can the citizens of Taiwan benefit from the first-hand information on epidemics and diseases, but other WHO members will benefit from Taiwan's sustained contribution.

Again, thank you for your great support. I am looking forward to calling upon you in the near future.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


*Jack K. C. Chiang
Director General*

駐西雅圖台北經濟文化辦事處
Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Seattle

2001 Sixth Avenue, Suite 2410
Seattle, Washington 98121
Tel : (206) 441-4586 Fax : (206) 441-4320

March 28, 2002

The Honorable Brian Porter
Speaker of the House
State of Alaska
716 W. 4th Suite 300
Anchorage, AK 99501-2133

Dear Speaker Porter:

I am writing to solicit your support for Taiwan's participation in the annual summit of the World Health Assembly (WHA), the highest decision-making body of the World Health Organization (WHO), in May 2002 in Geneva, Switzerland.

Taiwan has made substantial achievements in the field of public health and has demonstrated a willingness to provide technical and financial assistance to international aid and health activities supported by the WHO. During the last seven years, Taiwan has contributed \$100 million to 78 countries. A WHO membership is vital to Taiwan since it will gain access to the latest information on epidemics and diseases. While Taiwan has been able to indirectly acquire health information, it is often a case of "too little, too late." For instance, the deaths of those 80 children in Taiwan in 1998 might have been prevented with early-warning reports. To prevent such a tragedy from ever recurring, Taiwan would like to participate in the WHO, even only as an observer.

To echo Taiwan's bid for observer status at the WHA, US House of Representatives passed a bill, H.R. 2739, in December 2001 urging the US to push for Taiwan's participation in the coming WHA annual conference in May 2002. A bill, identical to the one adopted by the House, was unanimously passed by the U.S. Senate on March 19, 2002.

駐西雅圖台北經濟文化辦事處
Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Seattle

2001 Sixth Avenue, Suite 2410
Seattle, Washington 98121
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Indeed, support for Taiwan's participation in the WHO is fairly strong in the United States. For instance, the Nevada State Legislature, South Carolina State Legislature and Georgia State House of Representatives have already passed resolutions supporting for Taiwan's WHO bid. Considering the fact that the state of Alaska and Taiwan are enjoying an amicable and beneficial relationship, I hereby respectfully urge you to show your support for Taiwan's participation in the upcoming WHA annual conference by passing a resolution. If you think there is no possibility to propose a resolution for now. I hope you can write letters to President Bush, Secretary of State Colin Powell and Secretary of Health and Human Services Tommy Thompson to push for Taiwan's bid, preferably with endorsement by your colleagues.

Enclosed please find the bill H.R. 2739 and the resolutions passed by Nevada, South Carolina and Georgia State Legislature for your reference. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. Thank you for your great support. I look forward to hearing from you.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,



Jack K. C. Chiang
Director General