

SJR

38

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR., Vice Chairman
DICK ELIASON
PAUL FISCHER
VIC FISCHER
BOB MULCAHY
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



POUCH V
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
(907) 465-3835

Senate

Committee on Resources

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate Resources Committee Members

FROM: Senate Resources Committee Staff

RE: Committee Meeting, April 27.

DATE: April 26, 1984

On Friday, April 27th at 3:00 pm in the Beltz Room, the Senate Resources Committee will hear the following bills:

CSSJR 38 (State Affairs), Relating to a nuclear free arctic.

CSSJR 38 (State Affairs) would call upon the Governor and the Alaska Congressional delegation to promote efforts to establish a nuclear free zone encompassing the arctic through:

- 1) international agreements guaranteeing this region as nuclear free;
- 2) banning all systems capable of nuclear weapons delivery;
- 3) preventing the disposal of radioactive nuclear wastes in this region; and
- 4) preventing nuclear testing and nuclear devices in the arctic.

A proposed Resources committee substitute has been prepared that defines "the arctic" as the region above the arctic circle, and clarifies that safe and benign uses of nuclear technology would not be limited by this resolution.

HB 479, An Act relating to the issuance of citations for the violation of certain offenses within state park and recreational facilities.

HB 479 will be back before the Committee. A draft letter of intent outlining types of violations for which citations would be issued is being prepared.

Introduced: 2/10/84
Referred: State Affairs and
Resources

changes in st Aff CS

BY V. FISCHER, FERGUSON,
MOSS, KERTTULA AND
JOSEPHSON

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 38

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

Relating to a nuclear free arctic.

6

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

7

WHEREAS the main purpose of establishing nuclear free zones, as of all

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good security policies, is to prevent nuclear war; and

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WHEREAS other states, cities, and nations have pursued resolutions

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establishing nuclear free zones; and

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WHEREAS these zones would add to the likelihood of peace in the world;

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and

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WHEREAS the Soviet Union has deployed nuclear missiles capable of

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hitting Alaska and Western Canada, and the resultant escalation may further

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endanger the lives of the state's population; and

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WHEREAS nuclear weapons are themselves nuclear targets, and to remove

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the targets will reduce the risk of destruction to the territory in which

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they are located in case of nuclear war; and

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WHEREAS the radioactive contamination of the arctic [and subarctic]

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regions from the previous use and testing of nuclear weapons has caused the

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permanent inhabitants of the arctic [and subarctic] to carry body-burdens of

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long-lived, biologically dangerous radionuclides in amounts in excess of

23

all the world's people except for the victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki

24

during August 1945; and

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WHEREAS any further deposition of nuclear materials in the arctic and

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subarctic food-chain will result in biologically unacceptable radiation

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standards for arctic and subarctic people and ecosystems; and

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WHEREAS the Inuit Circumpolar Conference passed a resolution restrict-

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ing the arctic [and subarctic] to uses that are peaceful and environmentally

1 safe, and prohibiting the use of, testing of, storage of, and exploration
2 for materials related to nuclear devices; and

3 WHEREAS the people of Alaska desire to continue to live in freedom in
4 a world that is at peace and safe from nuclear pollution;

5 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Governor and
6 Alaska congressional delegation are requested to promote and initiate
7 efforts to

8 (1) encourage bilateral and multi-lateral agreements and treat-
9 ies between nations establishing the arctic and subarctic as a nuclear free
10 zone;

11 (2) ^{obtain agreements & treaties to} ban from the arctic and subarctic all items capable of
12 nuclear weapons delivery;

13 (3) prevent all parties, including the military, from disposing
14 of radioactive and nuclear wastes and materials in the arctic [and sub-
15 arctic]; and

16 (4) ^{obtain agreements & treaties to} prevent nuclear testing or nuclear devices in the arctic [and
17 subarctic,] or elsewhere in the atmosphere, because these activities result
18 in increased levels of radiation in the arctic [and subarctic].

19 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ted Stevens
20 and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don
21 Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

Nuclear Free Zones in America

596,325 Americans in 36 Nuclear Free Zones
January, 1984

<u>Location</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
1. Hawaii County, Hawaii (Big Island)	92,053	2/4/81	county council ordinance
2. Carrett Park, Maryland	1,200	5/3/82	referendum ordinance
3. Sykesville, Maryland	1,800	6/14/82	city council resolution
4. Ashland, Oregon	15,000	11/2/82	referendum ordinance
5. Roosevelt, New Jersey	850	11/2/82 1/12/83	referendum resolution town council ordinance
6. Waldron, Washington	100	11/13/82	town meeting resolution
7. Isle Vista, California	16,700	2/??/83	community council resolution
8. Leschi, Washington	5,300	3/23/83	community council resolution
9. - 20. Barksdale, Bayview, combined Bayfield, Bell, Delta, pop. over Keystone, Lincoln, Mason, 5,000 Marengo, Morse, Russell, and Washburn, Wisconsin		4/4/83 to 4/20/83	town meeting resolutions (Keystone resolution adopted by Town Board)
21. Tisbury, Massachusetts*	3,110	4/5/83	town meeting by-law
22. Leverett, Massachusetts	1,500	4/30/83	town meeting resolution
23. New Salem, Massachusetts	359	5/??/83	town meeting resolution
24. Heath, Massachusetts	500	5/2/83	town meeting ordinance
25. Gay Head, Massachusetts	220	5/11/83	town meeting by-law
26. West Tisbury, Massachusetts*	250	5/17/83	town meeting by-law
27. Brookline, Massachusetts	55,062	5/31/83	town meeting resolution
28. Wilde Lake, Maryland	10,000	8/15/83	village board resolution
29. Wallingford, Washington	50,000	10/19/83	community council resolution
30. Claremont, California	30,950	10/25/83	city council ordinance
31. Somerville, Massachusetts	77,372	11/8/83	referendum resolution
32. Madison, Wisconsin	171,590	11/15/83	city council ordinance

continued over ...

*Nuclear Free Zones
in America*

NUCLEAR FREE AMERICA

2521 Guilford Ave., Baltimore, MD 21218 (301) 235-3575

the national clearinghouse and resource center

NUCLEAR FREE ZONES IN AMERICA, January, 1984, continued ...

<u>Location</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>
33. San Juan County, Washington	7,838	11/29/83	county commission resolution
34. Placerville, California	6,739	12/5/83	city council resolution
35. Chico, California	20,601	12/6/83	city council resolution
36. Takoma Park, Maryland	16,231	12/12/83	city council ordinance

* Ordinance rejected as unconstitutional by State Attorney General.

Nuclear Free Zones To Be Voted On In ...

Albany, California (ordinance, by referendum, April, 1984)
Chico, California (ordinance, pending)
Nevada County, California (ordinance, by referendum, June, 1984)
Novato, California (ordinance, by referendum, April 1984)
Santa Barbara, California (ordinance, by referendum, June, 1984)
Santa Monica, California (charter amendment, by referendum, November, 1984)
Willits, California (ordinance, by referendum, November, 1984)
Maui County, Hawaii (ordinances (2), by county council, pending)
Ada County, Idaho (resolution, by county council, pending)
Falmouth, Massachusetts (by-law, town meeting, April, 1984)
Mashpee, Massachusetts (by-law, town meeting, spring 1984)
Newton, Massachusetts (ordinance, Board of Aldermen, pending)
Orleans, Massachusetts (by-law, town meeting, spring 1984)
Sandwich, Massachusetts (by-law, town meeting, spring 1984)
Yarmouth, Massachusetts (resolution, town meeting, spring 1984)
Ann Arbor, Michigan (charter amendment, by referendum, April, 1984)
New York City, New York (resolution, by city council, pending)
San Juan County, Washington (ordinance, by referendum, February, 1984)

Nuclear Free Zone Campaigns Initiated in ...

Arizona: Tempe; California: statewide, Camp Meeker, East Bay, Fresno, Laguna Beach, Martinez, Ojai, Pasadena, Petaluma, Redondo Beach, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, and Tulare; Florida: Key West; Illinois: First Congressional District; Maryland: Columbia; Massachusetts: Amherst, Belchertown, Barnstable, Bourne, Dennis, Long Meadow, Nantucket Island, Northhampton, Scituate, Worthington; Michigan: Saginaw; Missouri: Purdy; Montana: Lewis and Clark County; New Jersey: Englewood, Essex County, Hoboken; New York: Bay Ridge (Brooklyn), Great Neck, Staten Island, Syracuse County; Ohio: Springfield; Oregon: statewide, Bandon, Klamath Falls, Portland, Williams; Pennsylvania: Dunmore, Reading; Vermont: Burlington; Virginia: James County, Leesburg, Williamsburg; Washington, D.C.: Wisconsin: Eau-Claire

Local Contacts Available from Nuclear Free America

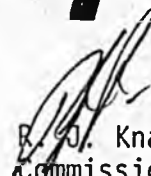
PLEASE KEEP US INFORMED OF NUCLEAR FREE ZONE CAMPAIGNS IN YOUR AREA



Dept. of Transportation & Public Facilities

Position Paper

BILL NO: SJR 38

APPROVED:  R. J. Knapp
Commissioner

TITLE: "Relating to a Nuclear Free Arctic," DATE: 4/5/84

Senate Joint Resolution Number 38, "Relating to a Nuclear Free Arctic," proposes that the Alaska State Legislature, the Governor, and the Alaska Congressional Delegation promote and initiate efforts to "prevent nuclear testing or nuclear devices in the arctic and sub-arctic or elsewhere in the atmosphere." It further advocates banning nuclear wastes from the State.

Any resolution to eliminate nuclear materials from Alaska and/or the arctic should be very careful to specify what is to be excluded. There are several isotopes which are used in medicine in combination with current technology to provide great beneficial use to the citizens of our State. Further, these uses of nuclear materials are safe.

At this time the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is developing, with the help of others, an airport light system which could one day make a major contribution to aviation safety in Alaska. The system uses the radio isotope tritium as an energy source which is a byproduct of the nuclear industry. The system is safe and is expected to be cost effective compared to conventional systems while improving reliability and lowering maintenance costs. It would be most unfortunate if such technologies and many beneficial ideas yet to be developed would be stifled unnecessarily.

*Dunby prepared
Resources letter*

SJR 38 - Nuclear Free Arctic

It is not the intent of this resolution to limit the use of nuclear technology for the purpose of medical treatment, health and safety considerations, or other safe and benign uses.

Offered: 3/23/84
Referred: Resources

Original sponsors: V.Fischer, Ferguson,
Moss, et al

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 38 (State Affairs)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 Relating to a nuclear free arctic.
6 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
7 WHEREAS the main purpose of establishing nuclear free zones, as of all
8 good security policies, is to prevent nuclear war; and
9 WHEREAS other states, cities, and nations have pursued resolutions
10 establishing nuclear free zones; and
11 WHEREAS these zones would add to the likelihood of peace in the world;
12 and
13 WHEREAS the Soviet Union has deployed nuclear missiles capable of
14 hitting Alaska and Western Canada, and the resultant escalation may further
15 endanger the lives of the state's population; and
16 WHEREAS nuclear weapons are themselves nuclear targets, and to remove
17 the targets will reduce the risk of destruction to the territory in which
18 they are located in case of nuclear war; and
19 WHEREAS the radioactive contamination of the arctic region ^{above the arctic circle} from the
20 previous use and testing of nuclear weapons has caused the permanent inhab-
21 itants of the arctic to carry body-burdens of long-lived, biologically
22 dangerous radionuclides in amounts in excess of all the world's people
23 except for the victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki during August, 1945; and
24 WHEREAS any further deposition of nuclear materials in the arctic
25 food-chain will result in biologically unacceptable radiation standards for
26 arctic people and ecosystems; and
27 WHEREAS the Inuit Circumpolar Conference passed a resolution restrict-
28 ing the arctic to uses that are peaceful and environmentally safe, and
29 prohibiting the use of, testing of, storage of, and exploration for

1 materials related to nuclear devices; and

2 WHEREAS the people of Alaska desire to continue to live in freedom in
3 a world that is at peace and safe from nuclear pollution;

4 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Governor and
5 Alaska congressional delegation are requested to promote and initiate
6 efforts to

7 (1) encourage bilateral and multi-lateral agreements and treat-
8 ies between nations establishing ^{regions above the arctic circle} the arctic as a nuclear free zone;

9 (2) obtain agreements and treaties to ban from the arctic ^{region} all
10 items capable of nuclear weapons delivery;

11 (3) prevent all parties, including the military, from disposing
12 of radioactive and nuclear wastes and materials in the arctic; ^{region} and

13 (4) obtain agreements and treaties to prevent nuclear testing or
14 nuclear devices in the arctic ^{regions} or elsewhere in the atmosphere, because these
15 activities result in increased levels of radiation in the arctic. ^{region and}

16 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ted Stevens
17 and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don
18 Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

*BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State
Legislature does not seek to limit the use of
nuclear technology for the purposes of medical treatment
or other safe and benign uses.*



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee
FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff
RE: CS SJR 38 (SA ACC)
DATE: March 15, 1984

This resolution would call upon the Governor and the Alaska Congressional delegation to promote efforts to establish a nuclear free zone encompassing the arctic and subarctic through:

1. international agreements guaranteeing this region as nuclear free;
2. banning all systems capable of nuclear weapons delivery;
3. preventing the disposal of radioactive nuclear wastes in this region; and
4. preventing nuclear testing and nuclear devices in the arctic and subarctic.

Four other major international nuclear free zone treaties have already been adopted. These are:

*Antarctica Treaty (1959) signed by 21 nations including the USA and USSR prohibits the deployment or testing of nuclear weapons and disposal of nuclear waste;

*Outer Space Treaty (1967) signed by over 100 nations including the USA and USSR prohibits the deployment of weapons of mass destruction in space;

*Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (1967) was signed by all Central and South American nations except Cuba and Guyana and guaranteed by all five nuclear powers; and

*International Seabed Treaty (1971) with over 100 signatories including the USA and USSR, prohibits the deployment of nuclear weapons on or under the seabed beyond 12 miles offshore.

It is important to note that since 1959, several nations in the arctic region including USSR, Norway, and Sweden have proposed a Nordic Nuclear Free Zone.

Back information

Anchorage Daily News Editorial, 3/15/84
history of nuclear free zones
nuclear free zones in America
Inuit Circumpolar Conference Resolution 83-01
position paper - League of Women Voters of Alaska



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

Vic Fischer, Chair • Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4954

*Edie
for SJR 38 file*

Official Business

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Chair, Senate Resources Committee

From: Senator Vic Fischer *Vic*

Date: Wednesday, March 28, 1984

Re: SJR 38 - Nuclear Free Arctic Zone

Attached is backup material for SJR 38, relating to a nuclear free arctic zone. SJR38 passed out of the Senate State Affairs Committee on March 22 as a committee substitute after public hearings in Anchorage and Juneau.

I would appreciate your calendaring SJR38 in the Resources Committee at your earliest convenience.

Please contact Steve Kadish or Ginger Baim at 4954 should you have any questions or need additional backup.

Bettye - you might consider waiving the resolution V.

MAR 29 1984

League of Women Voters of Alaska

SJR 38: NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

The League of Women Voters of Alaska supports enactment of SJR 38, which would request our Governor and our Congressional delegation to work (at the federal government level) to encourage international treaties establishing the arctic and subarctic as a nuclear free zone. SJR 38 also would discourage the disposal (including military disposal) of radioactive and nuclear wastes and materials in the arctic and subarctic.

We base our support for SJR 38 upon a new position adopted nationwide by the League of Women Voters of the United States as a result of the first phase of our national security study. That first phase concerned arms control, and resulted in the position statement which we have attached for your reference.

In supporting SJR 38, we specifically rely upon the following two points of the LWVUS position: (1) the League advocates limits on the spread or proliferation of weapons to inhibit transfers of nuclear technologies or weapons from one nation to another, or to a geographic region such as the sea bed or outer space; and (2) the League supports use of bilateral (as opposed to unilateral) means of achieving the objectives in our arms control statement of position.

Elizabeth Cuadra
Natural Resources Portfolio
9151 Skywood Lane
Juneau, Alaska 99801

3/14/84

Position Paper - League of Women Voters of Alaska

ARMS CONTROL STATEMENT OF POSITION

The League of Women Voters believes that arms control measures are essential to reduce the risk of war and increase global stability. Toward that end, the U.S. government should give the highest level of importance to arms control efforts that:

- limit or reduce the quantity of weapons;
- limit proliferation and prohibit first use of nuclear weapons;
- prohibit first use and possession of chemical, biological and radiological weapons; and
- reduce tensions in order to prevent situations in which weapons might be used.

While these objectives should receive the highest level of attention, the U.S. government also should negotiate measures that inhibit the development and improvement of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons that increase incentives to attack first in a period of crisis.

As a long-term goal, the League supports the worldwide elimination of nuclear weapons.

The League of Women Voters recognizes that peace in an interdependent world is a product of cooperation among nations and therefore strongly favors multilateral negotiations. Given the potential for worldwide proliferation of nuclear technology, efforts involving all countries are essential to limit the spread of nuclear weapons and to protect commonly held nuclear-weapons-free regions such as the seabed and outer space. Multilateral efforts are appropriate as well to achieve bans on the possession of chemical, biological and radiological weapons.

The League of Women Voters believes, however, that for arms control to be effective, bilateral efforts also are necessary. Bilateral efforts may be especially appropriate in negotiations to limit and reduce quantities of weapons. The League believes that unilateral initiatives are not the most appropriate means to achieve arms control.

The League does not support tying progress in arms control to other issues. The League believes that arms control is too important in and of itself and too crucial to all nations to be linked to other foreign and military policy goals.

Arms Control Criteria

The League of Women Voters believes that arms control measures should be evaluated in terms of the following factors:

Equity: The terms should be mutually beneficial and each nation's security and interests should be adequately protected. Equity does not necessarily require equality in numbers of weapons but may be achieved through a relative balance in total capabilities.

Verifiability: Each party should be able to insure that other parties comply with the terms of the agreement, whether using national technical means (satellites, seismic sensors and electronic monitors) or on-site inspection. The League believes it is extremely important to ensure compliance, recognizing that absolute certainty is unattainable.

Equity and verifiability are critical in efforts to limit and reduce quantities of weapons and to prohibit the possession and spread of nuclear weapons.

Confidence-building: Each party should be assured of the political or military intentions of other parties. Fostering confidence is vital in efforts to prohibit the first use of weapons and to reduce tensions.

Widespread Agreement: All appropriate parties should participate in and approve the results of the negotiating process. However, the League recognizes that, in specific cases, progress can be achieved even though some key parties do not participate.

Environmental Protection: The quality of the earth's environment should be protected from the effects of weapons testing or use. Environmental protection has special significance in negotiations to prohibit the possession of chemical, biological and radiological weapons and to limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Continuity: Negotiations should build on past agreements and should be directed toward future negotiations whenever feasible. Innovative thinking and new approaches should, however, be encouraged when appropriate.

Application

Arms Control Objectives

League support of arms control measures includes action on proposals, negotiations and agreements.

The League supports efforts to achieve quantitative limits or reductions that focus on nuclear warheads, missiles and other delivery systems, anti-ballistic missiles, conventional weapons or troop levels.

The League advocates limits on the spread or proliferation of weapons to inhibit transfers of nuclear technology or weapons from one nation to another or to a geographic region such as the seabed or outer space.

The League's pursuit of bans on the possession or use of weapons may apply to existing weapons or to those not yet developed.

The League seeks to reduce tensions through better means of communication, exchange of information or prior notification of military tests and maneuvers in order to avoid the risks of miscalculation or accident. Other League-supported measures to reduce tensions and create a climate of trust among nations include scientific and cultural exchanges, conflict resolution training and strengthening the United Nations.

The League supports efforts to inhibit the development and improvement of weapons through qualitative limits, including limits on the testing of weapons. These constraints may be selective or comprehensive in their application.

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS
STANDING COMMITTEE
March 16, 1984
3:00 p.m.

Members Present: Senator Vic Fischer, Chair
Senator Tim Kelly
Senator Patrick Rodey
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

Members Absent: Senator Bill Ray, Vice Chair

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SJR 38 Amended Title: Relating to a nuclear free
arctic.

SB 425 Amended Title: An Act relating to election
campaign contributions and expenditures; and
providing for an effective date.

WITNESS REGISTER

Hadley Jenner
3229 Wesleyan, Anchorage, Alaska
338-3534
Position Statement: Testified in favor of SJR 38.

John Havelock, Professor of Justice
University of Alaska
3210 Baxter, Anchorage, Alaska
337-8305
Position Statement: Representing himself he testified in favor
of SJR 38.

Dennis Patterson, Honorable Member
Northwest Territory Legislative Assembly
Minister of Education and Aboriginal Rights
Position Statement: Testified regarding SJR 38.

Peter Ittiner, Honorable Member of Parliament
Canada, (Eastern Arctic), Northwest Territory
No address or phone provided.
Position Statement: Testimony concurred with Mr. Patterson's.

Stephen Kakfwi, President
DENE Nation
P.O. Box 2338, Yellowknife, Northwest Territory
403-873-4081
Position Statement: Testimony concurred with Mr. Patterson's.

Susan McGoin

Citizens Against Nuclear War
423 East 12th Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
279-4106
Position Statement: Testified in favor of SJR 38.

Ann Sugrue, Member
Citizens Against Nuclear War
1519 Columbine, Anchorage, Alaska 99508
272-6355
Position Statement: Testified in support of SJR 38.

Bill Stivers
Citizens Against Nuclear War
4107 North Star, Anchorage, Alaska 99503
562-4885
Position Statement: Testified in favor of SJR 38.

Walter Parker
3724 Campbell Airstrip, Anchorage, Alaska
333-5189
Position Statement: Testified in favor of SJR 38.

David Reimer
Chugach Mountain Vision Centers
3940 Stellar Drive, Anchorage, Alaska
333-7571
Position Statement: Testified in favor of SJR 38.

Dennis Holway, Minister
United Methodist Church
2112 Esquire, Anchorage, Alaska
272-2112
Position Statement: Testified in favor of SJR 38.

Theresa Obermeyer
3000 Dartmouth Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99508
278-9455
Position Statement: Testified in favor of SJR 38.

Theresa Pederson-Szafran
P.O. Box 685, Nome, Alaska
272-2829
Position Statement: Testified on SJR 38.

Matt Zency
3700 Oregon, Anchorage, Alaska
274-0387
Position Statement: Testified in opposition of SB 425.

Ed Szafran
P.O. Box 685, Nome, Alaska
272-2829
Position Statement: Testified in favor of SJR 38.

Don Shackelford
3729 Clay Products, Anchorage, Alaska
243-0300
Position Statement: Testified in favor of SJR 38.

Paul Lisankie
1427 Inlet Place, Anchorage, Alaska
No phone provided.
Position Statement: Testified in opposition to SJR 38.

Theda Pittman
Alaska Public Offices Commission
610 C Street, #211, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
276-4176
Position Statement: Testified on SB 425.

PREVIOUS ACTION

SJR 38 No previous action to record.
SB 425 No previous action to record.

ACTION NARRATIVE

TAPE#1 for 03/16/84, SIDE A.
Recording
Number 000

The meeting of the Senate State Affairs Committee was called to order by Senator V. Fischer, Chair at 3:00 p.m. All members were present except Senators Rodey, Ray and Sturgulewski.

Number 016

Senators Rodey and Sturgulewski join the Committee.

Number 024

Hadley Jenner, representing himself:
Testified in favor of SJR 38. He said that there is precedent for making Alaska a nuclear free zone. He related to the Committee that a nuclear free arctic had been a long term goal for the Inuit Circumpolar Conference. We owe it to our people to have a nuclear free arctic. He suggested one change to the bill: redefining "arctic", which, he felt was nebulous.

Number 093

Chair V. Fischer: Asked Mr. Jenner if it was feasible to have a nuclear free Alaska without a nuclear free Canada.

Mr. Jenner replied "yes".

Number 114 John Havelock, Professor of Justice, UAA: Testified in favor of the resolution. He explained how the resolution would be valuable. One problem, which he felt needed to be addressed, is nuclear submarines.

Number 287 Dennis Patterson, The Honorable Member of the N.W.T. Legislative Assembly: Testified for the delegation. He outlined some of the initiatives taken up by the Northwest Territory Legislative Assembly. The assembly passed a resolution against the testing of nuclear weapons. He said that their Prime Minister recently got attention for bringing out a peace initiative which the assembly supported.

Number 354 Mr. Patterson: Further related to the Committee the resolution that passed the Inuit Circumpolar Conference.

Number 571 Susan McGoin, Director, Citizens Against Nuclear War: She gave a brief testimony in favor of the resolution.

Number 629 Ann Sugrue, Member of Citizens Against Nuclear War: Testified in favor of the resolution, which, she feels is a step in the right direction to stop the arms race. Unclear about what the "subarctic" area encompasses in the resolution, she hoped it included all of Alaska.

Number 654 Bill Sivers: Representing himself he testified in support of SJR 38. He spoke against the national nuclear policy and felt that the resolution would be a step toward preventing Alaska from becoming a national sacrifice.

SIDE 2.

Number 022 Walter Parker: Testified in favor of the resolution. One way to alleviate the nuclear situation was with regional efforts. He also testified on the disposal of nuclear wastes.

Number 069 David Reimer, Chugach Mountain Vision Centers: Feels the idea of a nuclear free Arctic zone is a worthwhile step towards an ultimate goal of a nuclear free world. Mr. Reimer mentioned the book 'The 100th Monkey', a book that has been widely

distributed with a unique view of how to solve our nuclear dilemma. He pointed out the main ideas of the book and how they related to his concerns.

Number 106 Dennis Holway, Minister: Cited some passages from the United Methodist book of Diciples. The quotes did not support use of nuclear weapons.

Number 174 Theresa Obermeyer: Testified in favor of the resolution.

Number 184 Theresa Pederson-Szafran: Testified in favor of the resolution. She stated that this legislation strengthens the Inuit proposal for U.N. guidelines, the Inuit proposal for the solidification of a regional nuclear free zone is appropriate since it derives from the permanent inhabitants of this internationally recognized ecosystem.

Number 305 Matt Zencey: He requested to testify on SB 425 because he had to leave. Mr. Zency testified against the two major proposals in SB 425. Those two provisions increased the limits. He felt that we should be seeking ways to limit the amounts of money spent in elections.

Number 367 Senator Rodey: Commented on former limits that use to exist, but were struck down by the Supreme Court.

Number 406 Chair V. Fischer: Asked Mr. Zency what were the major thrust of his remarks.

Number 436 Ed Szafran: Testified in favor of the resolution.

Number 579 Don Shackelford: Testified in favor of the resolution. He related that the resolution was a very important statement against nuclear arms.

Number 638 Paul Lisankie: Spoke against SJR 38. He said he had two major problems with the resolution. One of the problems he had with the resolution was the destabilizing effects.

CHANGE TAPE to 2, SIDE 1.

Number 035

Senator Kelly: Said that he felt anything that will further chip away at the use of nuclear weapons is helpful. Someday we will have no more nuclear arms.

The next order of business was SB 425.

Theda Pittman, Alaska Public Offices Commission: Testified that there should be a balance between public access to information and reporting burden of candidates. Felt that the \$1,000. limit that passed in 1974 would equal the \$2,000. limit of 1984.

Number 245

Discussion occurred on the current problems of APOC.

Chair V. Fischer adjourned the meeting at 3:30 p.m.

Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman
ROBERT H. ZIEGLER, SR., Vice Chairman
DICK ELIASON
PAUL FISCHER
VIC FISCHER
BOB MULCAHY
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



POUCH V
STATE CAPITAL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3834
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Senate Committee on Resources

MINUTES

April 27, 1984
3:08 pm

Beltz Room
Room 211, Capitol

MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp, Chairman
Senator Paul Fischer
Senator Vic Fischer
Senator Mulcahy
Senator Sturgulewski

CALENDAR

CSSJR 38 (State Affairs), Relating to a nuclear free arctic.

HB 479, An Act relating to the issuance of citations for the violation of certain offenses within state park and recreational facilities.

CSSJR 38 (State Affairs)

Senator Vic Fischer, sponsor of the resolution, explained that SJR 38 would call upon the Governor and the Alaska Congressional delegation to promote efforts to establish a nuclear free zone in the arctic. He spoke in support of a proposed Resources committee substitute that defines the "arctic" as the region above the arctic circle, and clarifies that safe and benign uses of nuclear technology would not be limited by this resolution. Fischer moved CSSJR 38 (Resources) from committee with individual recommendations. There was no objection.

HB 479

Senator Mulcahy asked the Department to submit to the committee a list of citations and appropriate fines when available.

Senator Sturgulewski moved CSHB 479 (Finance) from committee with individual recommendations. There was no objection.

Korean Cattle Proposal

Bob Breeze, representing the HanA-Samick Corporation, gave an overview of the proposal to lease State of Alaska and University of Alaska lands on the Kenai Peninsula for a beef export project.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 pm.

Offered: 3/23/84
Referred: Resources

Original sponsors: V.Fischer, Ferguson,
Moss, et al

~~RESOURCES~~
BY THE ~~STATE AFFAIRS~~ COMMITTEE

1 IN THE SENATE
2 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 38 (~~State Affairs~~) (RESOURCES)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 Relating to a nuclear free arctic.
6 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
7 WHEREAS the main purpose of establishing nuclear free zones, as of all
8 good security policies, is to prevent nuclear war; and
9 WHEREAS other states, cities, and nations have pursued resolutions
10 establishing nuclear free zones; and
11 WHEREAS these zones would add to the likelihood of peace in the world;
12 and
13 WHEREAS the Soviet Union has deployed nuclear missiles capable of
14 hitting Alaska and Western Canada, and the resultant escalation may further
15 endanger the lives of the state's population; and
16 WHEREAS nuclear weapons are themselves nuclear targets, and to remove
17 the targets will reduce the risk of destruction to the territory in which
18 they are located in case of nuclear war; and
19 WHEREAS the radioactive contamination of the ~~arctic~~ ^{ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE} region from the
20 previous use and testing of nuclear weapons has caused the permanent inhab-
21 itants of the arctic to carry body-burdens of long-lived, biologically
22 dangerous radionuclides in amounts in excess of all the world's people
23 except for the victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki during August, 1945; and
24 WHEREAS any further deposition of nuclear materials in the arctic
25 food-chain will result in biologically unacceptable radiation standards for
26 arctic people and ecosystems; and
27 WHEREAS the Inuit Circumpolar Conference passed a resolution restrict-
28 ing the arctic to uses that are peaceful and environmentally safe, and
29 prohibiting the use of, testing of, storage of, and exploration for

1 materials related to nuclear devices; and

2 WHEREAS the people of Alaska desire to continue to live in freedom in
3 a world that is at peace and safe from nuclear pollution;

4 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Governor and
5 Alaska congressional delegation are requested to promote and initiate
6 efforts to

7 (1) encourage bilateral and multi-lateral agreements and treat-
8 ies between nations establishing the ^{REGION ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE} arctic as a nuclear free zone;

9 (2) obtain agreements and treaties to ban from the ^{REGION} arctic all
10 items capable of nuclear weapons delivery;

11 (3) prevent all parties, including the military, from disposing
12 of radioactive and nuclear wastes and materials in the ^{REGION} arctic and

13 (4) obtain agreements and treaties to prevent nuclear testing or
14 nuclear devices in the ^{REGION} arctic or elsewhere in the atmosphere, because these
15 activities result in increased levels of radiation in the arctic.

16 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature does not
17 seek to limit the use of nuclear technology for the purpose of medical
18 treatment or other safe and benign uses.

16 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ted Stevens
17 and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don
18 Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

NUCLEAR FREE ZONES

history of...

Nuclear Free Zone Treaties

Nuclear Free Zone Proposals

Grass-Roots Nuclear Free Zone Declarations

NUCLEAR FREE ZONE TREATIES

- 1959 Antarctica Treaty (21 signatories, including USA and USSR) Declares that Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. Prohibits the deployment or testing of nuclear weapons and the disposal of nuclear waste. Expires in 1992.
- 1967 Outer Space Treaty (over 100 signatories, including the USA and the USSR) Prohibits the deployment of weapons of mass destruction in space. It was originally adopted as a U.N. resolution in 1963.
- 1967 Treaty for Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco, signed by all Central and South American nations* except Cuba and Guyana and guaranteed by all five nuclear powers) The treaty was proposed in 1963 in response to the Cuban missile crisis and it was negotiated through the United Nations. Garcia Robles, its architect and chief negotiator, received the Noble Peace Prize in 1982 for his work.
- 1971 International Seabed Treaty (over 100 signatories, including USA and USSR) The treaty prohibits the deployment of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction on or under the seabed beyond 12 miles offshore.

NUCLEAR FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

- 1956 Rapacki Plan for a Nuclear Free Zone encompassing Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and West Germany. Proposed by Adam Rapacki, Polish Foreign Secretary. The Zone was to be ratified independently via unilateral declarations of the countries involved. It was to be reinforced by a commission of non-aligned, NATO, and Warsaw Pact states aided by a system of investigation posts. The proposal was rejected by NATO because it did not address the broader issues of conventional force reduction as well. Versions of the Treaty were resubmitted in 1958 and 1962 but rejected for the same reason. The plan has been on hold indefinitely since France's development of an independent nuclear capability. (See article in section on international perspectives.)
- 1957 Romania proposes a Balkans Nuclear Weapons Free Zone, modelled after the Rapacki plan. Proposal is rejected by NATO.
- 1959 Ireland proposes a gradual plan for region by region creation of a global Nuclear Free Zone.

* Argentina, Brazil, and Chile refuse to waive the Treaty's "entry into force" clause which means they will not be bound by the Treaty until all countries affected have signed (i.e. Cuba and Guyana).

NUCLEAR FREE AMERICA

2521 Guilford Ave., Baltimore, MD 21218 (301) 235-3575
the national clearinghouse and resource center for Nuclear Free Zones

Nuclear Free Zones

- 1959 USSR proposes a Nordic NFZ and a Balkans/Adriatic NFZ (the latter to include Albania, Bulgaria, Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Greece)
- 1960 Fourteen African states propose a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone for all Africa in response to French nuclear testing in the Sahara. The zone has been consistently endorsed by the Organization of African Unity and opposed by the United States, Britain, and South Africa.
- 1961 Uden Plan (proposed by Swedish Foreign Minister Uden) calls for a Nordic NFZ to include Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland. Norway and Denmark have unilaterally refused to deploy nuclear weapons in peacetime and Sweden renounced any deployment in 1969 (see below).
- 1963 Finland repeats call for a Nordic NFZ.
- 1968 Sweden unilaterally renounces any deployment or use of nuclear weapons and declares itself a Nuclear Free Zone. Renews call for a Nordic NFZ.
- 1970 Shah of Iran proposes a Middle-Eastern NFZ. Proposal is supported by most Arab states but blocked by Israel, which insists on bilateral negotiations with each state rather than a blanket treaty.
- 1975 United Nations adopts a formal definition of NFZs which all nations agree to recognize. To be sanctioned by the U.N., an NFZ must be codified by a statute declaring the total absence of nuclear weapons within the zone and supported by an international system of verification and control. States of the region must solemnly declare that they will refrain, on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear explosive devices, and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party. They also agree to place all of their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. In addition, a set of protocols is required between the nations of the zone and the existing nuclear-weapons powers. The nuclear-weapons states must agree to respect the zone's nuclear-weapons free status by neither introducing nor transporting nuclear weapons within the zone, they must "refrain from contributing to tensions in the zone which might encourage the violation of the treaty, and lastly, they must refrain from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against any state in the region."
- In summary, an NFZ treaty should include guarantees that the zone is both free of nuclear weapons and immune from the threat of having nuclear weapons used against it.
- 1978 United Nations definition is expanded to include all sea and air-space within a zone. Installations capable of supporting or basing nuclear weapons are banned from the NFZs.
- 1979 U.N. Micronesian Trust Territory of Belau (administered by the United States) adopts the world's first Nuclear Free constitution, banning all nuclear materials. (See article in section on international perspectives.)
- 1980 The European Nuclear Disarmament campaign is founded and immediately proposes a Nuclear Free Europe, stretching from Poland to Portugal.

- 1981 Norway resubmits a Nordic NFZ proposal. It is endorsed by the Norwegian Labor Party, Norwegian Trades Union Congress, and the Social Democratic parties of all the countries involved.
- 1981 Israel proposes a framework for negotiating a Mid-East NFZ in response to nuclear weapons development programs underway in Libya and Iraq. All Arab states have refused to negotiate since Israel's bombing of the Iraqi reactor.
- 1982 The Independent Commission on Disarmament (Palme Commission), represented by 17 countries, recommends a Battlefield Nuclear Weapons Free Zone extending 150 km on both sides of the Iron Curtain (see article in section on international perspectives).
- 1982 Bulgaria, Greece, and Romania all propose plans for a Nuclear Free Balkans. Romania's is contingent upon cancellation of U.S. Pershing and Cruise missile deployments. Together with Yugoslavia, all the countries agreed to hold a summit meeting on NFZs in 1983. (See enclosed article in section on international perspectives.)
- 1983 Belauans reaffirm their Nuclear Free constitution by rejecting a "compact of free association" with the United States. Although the compact itself was actually approved by 62%, it contained a clause permitting U.S. stationing of nuclear weapons in Belau. According to the Belauan constitution, any such agreement must be specifically approved by at least 75% of the voters. Only 53% did so in a separate question. The compact is, therefore, voided and must be either renegotiated or withdrawn. Whether the United States, which wants to establish a Trident submarine base and guerrilla warfare training center in Belau, will respect the constitution is unclear, however.

GRASS-ROOTS NUCLEAR FREE ZONE DECLARATIONS

The following history is by no means complete. We have no doubt overlooked many NFZ declarations. Please inform us of any corrections and/or additions. A full list is available from Nuclear Free America.

Australia

The NFZ movement originated in Australia in 1975, sparked by the Movement Against Uranium Mining. In support of a ban on all uranium mining, the movement asked sympathetic city councils to endorse NFZ resolutions that banned all non-medical nuclear materials. The first town to declare itself Nuclear Free was Fitzroy. Fitzroy was also the first to put up signs saying "You are now entering a Nuclear Free Zone." There are at least 50 other Nuclear Free cities and counties in Australia.

England

The City Council of Manchester adopted an NFZ resolution in November 1980 and, within two years, was followed by over 150 British towns, cities, and counties, including all of Wales. Thirty-two of fifty-one million Britons are represented by Nuclear Free Local Authorities. Acting together, the Nuclear Free Local Authorities have refused to participate in civil defense planning for nuclear war and, through their civil disobedience, forced the federal government to cancel its annual national civil defense exercise two years in a row (1982 and 1983). Many Nuclear Free Local Authorities are now boycotting TARMAC, the largest construction firm in Britain, to protest its work in preparing the Cruise missile base at Greenham Common. TARMAC must choose between one contract at Greenham Common and hundreds with the Nuclear Free Local Authorities, including all the largest cities in England.

NUCLEAR FREE AMERICA

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United States

The first NFZ campaign in the United States* took place in Santa Cruz County, CA, in June 1980. The proposed ordinance was defeated by a 63-37% margin. The Lockheed Missile and Space Company which would have been forced by the measure to terminate work on the Trident missile system, spent over \$150,000 on voter opinion research and direct mail to defeat it.

Garrett Park, MD became America's first NFZ in May, 1982. Inspired by the declarations of English communities, its citizens overwhelmingly approved an NFZ ordinance, the world's first. (The vote was 245 to 46.)

The City Council of Sykesville, MD passed an NFZ resolution in June, 1982, by a vote of 5 to 1. At the same meeting, they unanimously approved the Freeze resolution and rejected crisis relocation planning for nuclear war.

Ashland, OR adopted an NFZ ordinance by referendum in the November, 1982, elections; 55% in favor. The ordinance was the first to detail penalties for violations - up to \$500 fine and/or six months in jail.

Roosevelt Park, NJ, passed an NFZ resolution in the November elections, 89% in favor. In January, 1983, the town council and mayor unanimously adopted the NFZ as an ordinance, with the same penalties as in Ashland (above).

For a complete and up-to-date list of Nuclear Free Zones in the United States and major campaigns underway, see the enclosed map of Nuclear Free America.

Other Nuclear Free Zone Movements

Nuclear Free Zone campaigns are underway in all of the following countries. The number of locally-declared Nuclear Free Zones (as of May, 1983) is given in parenthesis.

Australia	(51)
Belgium	(over 40)**
Canada	(4)***
Denmark	(2)
Great Britain	(154)
Ireland	(24)
Italy	(26)
Japan	(24)
Netherlands	(55)
New Zealand	(15)
Norway	(81)
W. Germany	(40)



* Nuclear Free declarations directed specifically at the prohibition of nuclear power and nuclear waste disposal proliferated in the 1970s but none, to our knowledge, addressed the issue of nuclear weapons. The Hawaii County Council (Big Island) passed a Nuclear Free ordinance in 1981 which prohibited "nuclear materials" but, again, nuclear weapons were not specified.

** Includes Evere, command headquarters of NATO.

*** Includes Cold Lake, Alberta, site of the proposed flight-testing of the Cruise missile.

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 83-01

RESOLUTION STATING THE INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE
POSITION ON NUCLEAR ACTIVITY IN THE ARCTIC AND SUB-
ARCTIC AREAS.

WHEREAS, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference developed a fundamental policy restricting the arctic and sub-arctic to those uses which are peaceful and environmentally safe;

WHEREAS, this policy is reflected in the several resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Executive Council since the formation of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in 1977;

WHEREAS, the governments of the United States and Canada intend to cooperate with each other to test the cruise missile in our northern Canadian homeland;

WHEREAS, the government of the United States has entertained the idea of basing the massive MX missile system in our Alaskan homeland;

WHEREAS, the Atomic Energy Canada, Limited, plans to test the environmental and economic feasibility of the mini-CANDU and the SLOWPOKE 3 (small nuclear reactors for generating electricity) in the Canadian north since they are prohibited from testing them in the Canadian south due to environmental restrictions; and

WHEREAS, the arctic and sub-arctic shall not be used for any nuclear testing or as a nuclear dump-site;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference emphatically restates its nuclear position:

1. that the arctic and sub-arctic be used for purposes that are peaceful and environmentally safe;
2. that there shall be no nuclear testing or nuclear devices in the arctic or sub-arctic;
3. that there shall be no nuclear dump-sites in the arctic or sub-arctic;
4. that exploration and exploitation of uranium, thorium, lithium or other materials related to the nuclear industry in our homeland be prohibited;

Inuit Circumpolar Conference Res. 83-01 - 9/87

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Canadian government be notified of our opposition to the testing of the cruise missile in our Canadian homeland and that they be requested to refrain from such tests;

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Atomic Energy Canada, Limited, be notified of our opposition to the testing of nuclear reactors in the Canadian arctic or sub-arctic and that they be notified to refrain from such tests;

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the United States government be notified of our opposition to the placement of the MX missile in our Alaskan homeland and that they be requested to cease with any such plan;

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference study and research current international treaties to determine whether or not they comply with the Inuit Circumpolar Conference Arctic Policy; and

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Executive Council of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference lobby the United Nations and various international organizations to encourage members of the United Nations to adopt a policy for a nuclear free zone in the arctic.

INTRODUCED THIS 29th DAY OF JULY, 1983.

ADOPTED THIS 29th DAY OF JULY, 1983.

Anchorage Daily News

Winner, 1976 Pulitzer Prize Gold Medal for Public Service

Gerald E. Grilly
Publisher



Howard Weaver
Managing Editor

Steve Lindbeck, Editorial Page Editor

Katherine Fanning, Editor and Publisher 1971 to 1983
Lawrence Fanning, Editor and Publisher 1967 to 1971

Alaska's Only Morning Newspaper • Established in 1948 by Norman C. Brown

3/15/84

To keep the north free of nuclear arms

Keeping the arctic from becoming either tool or target in the world's nuclear arms race is the object of a proposed arctic nuclear free zone under consideration in the Alaska Legislature. The idea deserves your attention and comment.

A resolution calling for a nuclear free zone was introduced this year in the state Senate with some heavyweight sponsors: Senate President Jalmar Kerttula, Sen. Vic Fischer, Sen. Frank Ferguson, Sen. Joe Josephson and Sen. Pappy Moss. Sen. Fischer will convene his State Affairs Committee in Anchorage on Friday to take public testimony on the issue.

The resolution calls upon the governor and Alaska's delegation in Congress to seek a ban on nuclear weapons, radioactive waste disposal and nuclear testing in arctic and subarctic regions. The resolution calls for bilateral and multi-lateral treaties among arctic nations to establish the nuclear free zone, and specifically asks a ban on "all items capable of nuclear weapons delivery."

That is a sweeping non-nuclear agenda, with considerable political hurdles to clear along the way. Gaining international agreement on such a zone is surely some distance over the horizon.

But progress comes in small, gradual steps. The Alaska resolution would be a useful step toward arctic consensus on the issue. And the arctic still enjoys one considerable advantage: it is substantially free of nuclear deployment. If governments can be motivated to make affirmative decisions against pushing nuclear weapons into the arctic, the status quo can be preserved.

It is not at all a far-fetched idea. A nuclear free zone already exists in Antarctica by international treaty. The Inuit Circumpolar Conference — an organization of arctic Native peoples from Alaska, Canada and Greenland — has sought an arctic nuclear ban since at least 1977. The Scandinavian nations all have made serious efforts in international forums to achieve a Nordic nuclear free zone.

Residents of the arctic already know the biological risks of nuclear arms activities. Radiation from atmospheric nuclear testing in the 1950s and early 1960s has been absorbed into arctic ecosystems in extraordinary concentrations; evidence of arctic contamination provided part of the impetus behind the first international bans on atmospheric testing.

Now Alaska can join further efforts to exclude the nuclear arms race from the arctic as much as possible. The Senate State Affairs Committee will accept comments on the proposed resolution at a public hearing Friday at 1 p.m. in the Anchorage Legislative Information Office, 1024 West Sixth Avenue. Alaskans would do well to show up and be heard.

Anchorage Daily News Edition
3/15/84

NOTE: STATE AFFAIRS C.S. - LIMITS
NUCLEAR FREE ZONE TO ARCTIC,
NOT SUBARCTIC.

Offered: 3/23/84
Referred: Resources

Original sponsors: V.Fischer, Ferguson,
Moss, et al

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2 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 38 (State Affairs)
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4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 Relating to a nuclear free arctic.
6 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
7 WHEREAS the main purpose of establishing nuclear free zones, as of all
8 good security policies, is to prevent nuclear war; and
9 WHEREAS other states, cities, and nations have pursued resolutions
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11 WHEREAS these zones would add to the likelihood of peace in the world;
12 and
13 WHEREAS the Soviet Union has deployed nuclear missiles capable of
14 hitting Alaska and Western Canada, and the resultant escalation may further
15 endanger the lives of the state's population; and
16 WHEREAS nuclear weapons are themselves nuclear targets, and to remove
17 the targets will reduce the risk of destruction to the territory in which
18 they are located in case of nuclear war; and
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20 previous use and testing of nuclear weapons has caused the permanent inhabi-
21 tants of the arctic to carry body-burdens of long-lived, biologically
22 dangerous radionuclides in amounts in excess of all the world's people
23 except for the victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki during August, 1945; and
24 WHEREAS any further deposition of nuclear materials in the arctic
25 food-chain will result in biologically unacceptable radiation standards for
26 arctic people and ecosystems; and
27 WHEREAS the Inuit Circumpolar Conference passed a resolution restrict-
28 ing the arctic to uses that are peaceful and environmentally safe, and
29 prohibiting the use of, testing of, storage of, and exploration for

1 materials related to nuclear devices; and

2 WHEREAS the people of Alaska desire to continue to live in freedom in
3 a world that is at peace and safe from nuclear pollution;

4 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Governor and
5 Alaska congressional delegation are requested to promote and initiate
6 efforts to

7 (1) encourage bilateral and multi-lateral agreements and treat-
8 ies between nations establishing the arctic as a nuclear free zone;

9 (2) obtain agreements and treaties to ban from the arctic all
10 items capable of nuclear weapons delivery;

11 (3) prevent all parties, including the military, from disposing
12 of radioactive and nuclear wastes and materials in the arctic; and

13 (4) obtain agreements and treaties to prevent nuclear testing or
14 nuclear devices in the arctic or elsewhere in the atmosphere, because these
15 activities result in increased levels of radiation in the arctic.

16 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ted Stevens
17 and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don
18 Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

Introduced: 2/10/84
Referred: State Affairs and
Resources

BY V. FISCHER, FERGUSON,
MOSS, KERTTULA AND
JOSEPHSON

1 IN THE SENATE

2

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 38

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

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THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

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