

SJR

38

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Date received _____

Bill Number _____ Title _____

Fiscal Position Note	Paper	Date requested	From	Amount	Date Rec'd	
					Note	Paper

CONTACTS

Backup list

Steve Kadish (Get Backup
from Vic.)
ICC, Free groups.

HEARING INFORMATION

NOTES:

FINAL ACTION _____ DATE _____

343 W 12th Ave
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
March 22, 1983

VF1
~~SK~~
~~GLB~~
ST

Senator Vic Fischer
Alaska State Senate
Juneau, Alaska 99804

for file

Dear Senator Fischer:

This letter is to support Senate
Joint Resolution No 38 - Relating
to a Nuclear Free Arctic.

I was unable to attend the
hearing in Anchorage; therefore
want to be on record by letter.

Altho a nuclear free Arctic
does not eliminate nuclear
weapons which are dispersed -
it is a back door method
to achieve this. If every
community - state - nation
used this method it
might eventually banish
nuclear weapons.

I am appalled that the government is not listening to the scientists. On December 8, 1984 there was held the Kennedy - Hatfield Joint American - Soviet Scientific Forum on Nuclear War in the Russell Senate Office Building. There was shown on Channel 7, Public Television in Anchorage, the Nuclear Winter was described. How many saw this program? The newspapers talk of Nuclear Winter but it doesn't mean anything until the details are known. The explosion of 5000 megatons of nuclear material would destroy the planet. Is no one listening?

The point is that if Russia detonated 5000 megaton weapons on the United States it would destroy Russia as well plus what innocent

Countries, in fact the planet.
Where is the moral leadership
to say "The U.S. will destroy
all its nuclear weapons"?

Perhaps you feel is a beginning,
and I appreciate it and
support it.

Incidentally Hayers April 1984
issue has fascinating articles on
the subject. Also the New Yorker
ran a series on how to deal
with the problem by Freeman
Dyson Feb 6, 13, 20, 27. Have you
had a chance to read them?

Perhaps the National Enquirer should
be encouraged to write an
article on the nuclear winter (or
one of the other well-read junky
newspapers). Maybe the public
would be aroused then.

Your bill is "one small step"
for humanity and it helps.

Sincerely yours
Orin Arne B. Bietz



Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation

March 26, 1984

Senator Vic Fischer
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

On behalf of the Board of Directors and the Shareholders of the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation (UIC), we would like to commend you on taking the initiative of introducing the Senate Joint Resolution No. 38 in the Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Alaska. UIC represents approximately 54% of the North Slope Inupiat.

We believe that Senate Joint Resolution No. 38 is an extremely important piece of legislation which demands an objective positive review by the State Affairs and Resources Committees. The Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation Resolution 84-7, which is enclosed, affirms that position.

We would like to bring to your attention two recommended amendments to the Senate Resolution. They state:

That the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation strongly recommends that Senate Joint Resolution No. 38 be amended to include language which would direct the Alaska State Legislature, the Governor and the Alaskan Congressional Delegation to promote and initiate substantive research on radionuclides and carcinogens in the Arctic environment, and

That the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation strongly recommends that Senate Joint Resolution No.38 be amended to include language which would direct the Alaska State Legislature, the Governor and the Alaskan Congressional Delegation to seek immediate federal funding for a cancer diagnostic and treatment center to be located on the Alaskan Arctic.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss this matter further, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience. This matter is of critical concern to the Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation, its Shareholders and all residents of the Arctic.

Thank you in advance for your time, consideration and assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R.C. Marcharek".

R.C. MARCHAREK, PH.D
Director of Technical Assistance

Enclosure;

cc: Files

RCH/el



Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation

RESOLUTION 84-7

WHEREAS, Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation is the village corporation of Barrow, Alaska organized pursuant to § 8 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act; and

WHEREAS, the shareholders of Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation (UIC) represent 54% of the North Slope Inupiat; and

WHEREAS, Article III of the Articles of Incorporation of UIC states the purposes for which this corporation is organized; and

WHEREAS, enumerated item number three (3) of Article III states as an organizational purpose: "To engage in all activities, whether economic, cultural, social, or charitable to protect and preserve the well-being of the Native residents of the Native Village of Barrow, and to engage in and conduct any and all lawful activity necessary or convenient in furtherance thereof"; and

WHEREAS, enumerated item number five (5) of Article III states as an organizational purpose: "To do all and everything necessary, suitable or proper for the accomplishment or attainment of any benefit or object herein set forth, including every act or thing necessary, incidental or pertinent to or growing out of or connected with the affairs of the Corporation"; and

WHEREAS, Alaska State Senators V. Fischer, Ferguson, Moss, Korttula and Josephson introduced Senate Joint Resolution No. 38 in the Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Alaska relating to a nuclear free arctic; and

WHEREAS, THE Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation Board of Directors at their regular monthly meeting discussed and analyzed at length the intent and content of Senate Joint Resolution No. 38; and

WHEREAS, an apparently inordinate proportion of Inupiat residents of the Arctic of all ages are being stricken with various forms of cancer; and

WHEREAS, there appears to be a correlation between the incidents of cancer and radioactive contamination of arctic and subarctic regions from previous use and testing of nuclear weapons; and

WHEREAS, the Utqiagvik Foundation, the non-profit adjunct of the Ukeagvik Inupiat Corporation has been independently pursuing preliminary investigations relating incidents of cancer among the Inupiat and any correlation to nuclear weapons testing,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Ukeagvik Inupiat Corporation be on record as endorsing Senate Joint Resolution No. 38.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Ukeagvik Inupiat Corporation underscores and emphasizes the sixth preamble to the Senate Joint Resolution which states "WHEREAS the radioactive contamination of the arctic and subarctic regions from the previous use and testing of nuclear weapons has caused the permanent inhabitants of the arctic and subarctic to carry body-burdens of long-lived, biologically dangerous radionuclides in amounts in excess of all the world's people except for the victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki during August 1945".

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Ukeagvik Inupiat Corporation strongly recommends that Senate Joint Resolution No. 38 be amended to include language which would direct the Alaska State Legislature, the Governor and the Alaskan Congressional Delegation to promote and initiate substantive research on radionuclides and carcinogens in the Arctic environment.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Ukeagvik Inupiat Corporation strongly recommends that Senate Joint Resolution No. 38 be amended to include language which would direct the Alaska State Legislature, the Governor and the Alaskan Congressional Delegation to seek immediate federal funding for a cancer diagnostic and treatment center to be located on the Alaskan Arctic.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Ukeagvik Inupiat Corporation commends Senators Vic Fischer, Frank Ferguson, H. Pappy Moss, Jay Kerttula and Joe Josephson for taking the initiative of bringing this important matter before the Alaska Legislature.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Ukeagvik Inupiat Corporation requests the State Affairs and Resources Committees to take action in support of this legislation.

DATED this 14th day of March, 1984.

George W. Ahmaofuk, Sr.

President

ATTEST:

Wanda A. Johnson

Corporate Secretary



COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: RESOURCES

2/10/84

Date 3/22/84

Mr. President

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS considered SJR 38
relating to a nuclear free arctic.

and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

- do pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- replace with/or adopt CS for SJR 38 - INTL
- new title
- same title and recommends _____
- and attached a "LETTER OF INTENT" NEW FISCAL NOTE
- reports it back without recommendation
- recommends referral to _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]
Chairman

[Signature]
Chairman recommendation

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.

Maintenance

Check the chairs

in the Buttrick

room.

3/22/84

SJR 38

Line 11, ^{ADD} obtain agreement and treaties
to ~~~~~.

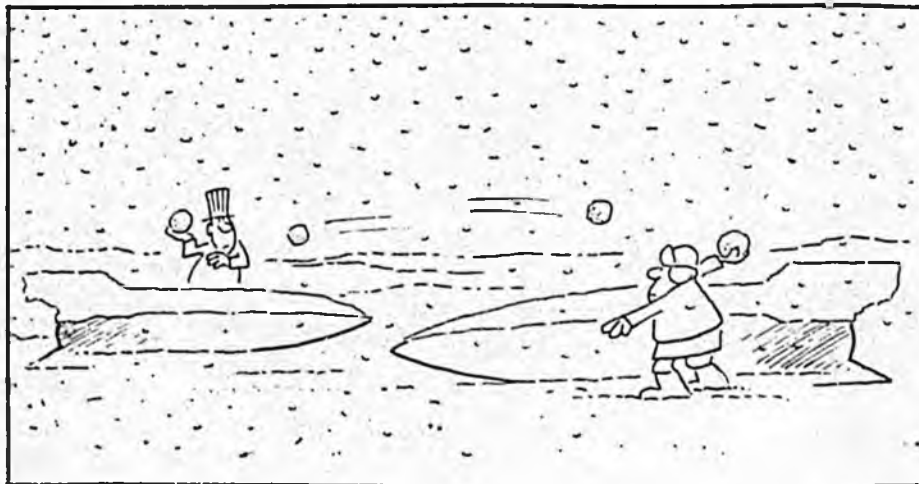
~~find out what~~

delete "subarctic"

New CS.

- definition of Arctic & Subarctic.
 - supply to rules committee.

Arsenals move north



Bas, Greece

by William M. Arkin

THE GOAL of military superiority is central to the Reagan Administration's maritime strategy. The key to this strategy is shifting warfare to the far north—into the Norwegian Sea, the Arctic, and the northern Pacific. In the words of Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's 1984 Defense Guidance, "Emphasis will be given to offensive moves against Warsaw Pact flanks to force diversion of Pact resources from the Central Front." The new strategy has a number of interacting goals: interception of Soviet forces with offensive operations as close to homeland bases as possible; exploitation of Soviet vulnerabilities and weaknesses; and diversion of disruptive threats to the "sea lines of communications." "We must be able to prevent the Soviets from achieving the initiative," says Secretary of the Navy John Lehman, "thus enabling their subma-

rines to prey on shipping in the Atlantic and Pacific."

The most important shift is in the north Atlantic, where the new forward strategy seeks to threaten the principal domain of the Soviet Union's naval power, and its primary strategic submarine operating area. The 1984 Defense Guidance stated that, "Naval forces, with the assistance of Air Forces, will give first priority to establishing control of LOCs [lines of communications] in the North Atlantic by attacking and destroying naval and air forces and defending . . . key island bases." The objective of U.S. Atlantic strategy, as presented to Congress in 1983, is, "Military superiority, primarily naval and air; over, on, and under the sea in areas such as the Norwegian Sea, the Greenland-Iceland-Norway gap, the North and Atlantic sea lines of communications and in the mid-Atlantic." This calls for better inter-service and allied cooperation, includ-

ing the "integration of maritime air operations" to place "more emphasis and provide more visibility to NATO offensive exercises in the northern and southern regions."

The old strategy was to control the "choke points" which Soviet ships and submarines have to go through to threaten U.S. targets or disrupt reinforcement of Europe. Improvements in Soviet submarine forces and land-based aviation are the primary justification for the strategy shift. Within the last ten years, the Soviet Union has augmented its short-range submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), which had to operate in forward positions to strike U.S. targets, with long-range SLBMs that can hit them from home waters. Soviet Naval Aviation now has the long-range Backfire bomber armed with the 200-mile range AS-4 anti-ship missiles. Bear bombers assigned to the strategic bomber force have also adopted the AS-4 missiles to augment their secondary mission of supporting the Soviet Navy. Admiral Lee Baggett, Director of Naval Warfare, testified before the House Armed Services Committee last April that "Our answer to . . . [the Soviet] threat cannot be simply to throw a passive barrier across the Greenland-Iceland-U.K. gap. . . . Our preferred approach is to destroy enemy bombers before they can reach missile launch range by intercepting them in the outer defense zone."

IMPROVEMENT of forces and facilities in Iceland and Norway is the central goal of the new strategy. The Joint Chiefs of Staff conducted a major review of the U.S. force posture in Iceland in 1981 which led to a new program called the "North Atlantic Defense System." This Air Force-Navy program includes "improvements to command, control and communications and surveillance equipment." One of the plans revealed for the late



William M. Arkin is director of the arms race and nuclear weapons research project at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C. (20009). He is co-author of the encyclopedic Nuclear Weapons Data-book (1984).

1980s is the deployment of "relocatable over-the-horizon radars" with detection ranges of 1,800 miles in Iceland or Scotland for early warning of Backfire flights taking off from Soviet bases. "We would perceive," says Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, Commander of the Atlantic Command, "that Norwegian air defense, U.S. Air Force squadrons based in Norway, would be the first line of intercept."

Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACs) aircraft operating out of Iceland and the United Kingdom would then direct interceptors (including the F-15, planned for deployment in Iceland by 1986) against these bombers. The Navy has proposed to upgrade the U.S. base at Keflavik, Iceland, with a "semi-hardened" operations center, for seven days of self-contained "full wartime operations under applicable war plans," and build a hardened aircraft shelter complex 2.5 miles from the present ramp. The new plan will provide 45 days of fuel storage in Iceland "for aircraft not assigned to NATO, such as strategic bombers," as well as NATO aircraft.

Naval forces for the new plans would include up to four aircraft carrier battle groups and nuclear-armed anti-submarine patrol aircraft and attack submarines. Navy Secretary Lehman, in an answer to Congressional questions in the 1984 budget hearings, wrote that "some SSNs [attack submarines] will carry the battle to the enemy's home waters and adjacent sea areas as necessary to engage the Soviet submarine fleet before it can disperse and threaten our battle groups and sea lanes." Assignment of a naval "surface action group" to New York, will, according to the Navy, "enhance our responsiveness in the Northern Atlantic area." The Air Force's role in the new plan would include the use of strategic B-52 bombers to support anti-ship missions. The 1984 Defense Guidance states that "planning for this role should include both nuclear and conventional weapons."

Submarine warfare on both sides has focused more and more on the

Arctic in recent years. "Much of the high Arctic," Admiral John L. Butts, Director of Naval Intelligence, told the Senate last April, "is relatively, I say relatively smooth, with no more than about two meters of ice over much of it, even in the dead of winter, and so surfacing through the ice is a practical thing to consider. We have done it and the Soviets have done it." He further stated that, "One of the things that also attracted our attention this past year is the Soviet activity in and around the Arctic."

Increased submarine operations have become possible through advances in submarine design and communications. The Typhoon submarines of the Soviet Navy have distinctive features which, many speculate, give it the ability to operate under the ice cap and to "punch through" the ice to fire missiles. Soviet Delta and Typhoon submarine deployments have evidently already begun. The fiscal year 1984 Navy budget refers to "urgent requirements in Arctic ASW [anti-submarine warfare]" as a result of these operations. The United States is developing an Arctic ASW capability called "Ice Pick," which will allow air-dropped sonobuoys to drill through the ice and then activate in the water to detect submarines. Los Angeles class attack submarines are also being upgraded for Arctic missions. U.S. missile-firing submarines will also be able to patrol under the ice in 1985 when the extremely low frequency (ELF) system begins full operation. One of the least known purposes of the ELF system is communication with submarines on covert missions in the Arctic and under the ice cap.

"There is a striking symmetry," Admiral Baggett states, "between the Atlantic and Pacific in terms of elements of strategy. Fundamental importance is placed on a forward strategy . . . [to] keep the Soviet threat away from CONUS [the continental United States] and SLOCs [sea lines of communication] by early forward defense and attrition." In the northern Pacific, military planners are concocting a new

offensive threat to Alaska, while creating plans to "conduct offensive operations to exploit Soviet vulnerabilities" in the region.

Navy briefings show Alaska's vulnerability by pointing to the 570-mile distance from Mys Schmidta, an Arctic air base where Soviet Backfires conduct forward operations, to oil facilities at Prudhoe Bay, or the 860-mile distance from Petropavlovsk to the Naval base at Adak. To deal with this, General John Vessey, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff told Congress last February that "The Chiefs are in the process right now of examining the alternatives for improving the defense of the Western Aleutians and Alaska."

The new defense, according to the Navy, is called the "Full Forward Pressure Maritime Strategy."

As the Soviet Pacific fleet has grown in the past ten years, states Admiral Baggett, "the lower 48 United States have become dependent for one third of their oil needs on the Alaskan sea lanes. In fact, we are considerably more dependent on Alaskan oil than Middle East oil." Adak Island in the Aleutians is the key to naval and anti-submarine operations in the region. The Navy plans to station a carrier battle group in the Puget Sound area, closer to the action. The United States has also conducted a number of provocative naval exercises in the western Aleutians since 1981. "These kind of operations," Admiral James D. Watkins, Chief of Naval Operations, told the Senate Armed Services Committee last March, "under the rigidity of prior strategy would have been disallowed."

The Reagan Administration's strategy is subtler than just promoting the Soviet military as a global threat. In the North, as in other areas, the underlying belief is that the United States can best prepare for global warfare, which the Administration thinks is inevitable, by positioning its forces to strike at Soviet vulnerabilities. The North is another new theater of warfare, where the United States can practice containment in peacetime and win confrontations in wartime. □

file

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SK

MSG 84-00025470 PRTY : 03/16/84 14:49:45 ORIG: LA02 IN= 0016 OUT= 0093
FROM: MARDIE, AND INFO TO: PGM, BUREAU INFO
TARGET: LUHK SUBJ: P O M *7*

TO: SENATORS V. FISCHER, RAY, KELLY, RODEY, STURGULEWSKI
REPRESENTATIVE UEHLING
FROM: ROBERT BOWEN
1225 R STREET
ANCHORAGE 99501
H 274-1163
RE: SR 38 NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

PLEASE VIGOROUSLY OPPOSE NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC RESOLUTION. ALL OTHER
ARCTIC NATIONS USE NUCLEAR HEAT. ONE LOW PRESURE SWEDISH "SLOW POKE"
REACTOR WOULD HEAT ANY ALASKA VILLAGE AT TRULY NOMINAL COST, WITH
ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER. "SLOW POKE" WOULD MAKE THE BUSH COMFORTABLE AND
MAKE U.S. LESS DEPENDENT ON FOREIGN OIL.

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SUA...C

Anch Daily News

P. 0-4

3/15/84

YOUR OPINION IS NEEDED ON

- A NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC (Senate Joint Resolution 38)
- ETHICS AND STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR PERSONS IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF STATE GOVERNMENT (Senate Bill 501)
- POLITICAL CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES (Senate Bill 425)

**At A Public Hearing Conducted By
The Senate Committee on State Affairs
State Senator Vic Fischer, Chairman**

WHERE? In Anchorage at the Legislative Information Offices' 2nd Floor Conference Room, located at 1024 West 6th Avenue.

WHEN? Friday, March 16th, beginning at 1 p.m.

HOW? Just show up; the hearing is open to the public.

For more information, please call the Senate State Affairs Committee:

In Anchorage 278-3654 or 278-3668
In Juneau - 465-4954

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March 14, 1983

Senate Committee on State Affairs
1024 West 6th Avenue
Suite 204 C
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Chairman,

If passed Senate Joint Resolution No. 38 would be another positive step towards stopping our headlong rush over the nuclear precipice. I support this resolution as it would increase worldwide security and help put a stop to the proliferation of nuclear arms.

Thank you,

Brett Fried

Brett Fried

*1327 G St.
Anch 99501*



Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

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

Official Business

REVISED
SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
MEETING SCHEDULE

March 13, Tuesday 3:00 pm

Butrovich Room
Capitol Building

SB 419 Historical preservation of Governor's mansion

~~SB 495 Confidentiality of voter information~~

SB 506 Older Alaskans Commission

March 15, Thursday

Butrovich Room
Capitol Building

NO MEETING

March 16, Friday, 1:00 pm ****ANCHORAGE**** Legislative Information Office
1024 W 6th Avenue

SB 425 Election campaign contribution

SJR 38 Nuclear free arctic

SB 501 Standards of conduct for public employees
in the executive branch

3/13/84

CITIZENS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR

3605 Arctic Blvd. #1717
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Denise Woods
Director, 338-5811



March, 1984

UP FRONT AND URGENT

On 2/10/84 a crucial bill was introduced into the state legislature calling for a Nuclear Free Arctic. Its message was hard-hitting and especially meaningful to all of us who have been waging our own battle for a nuclear free world. This bill provides us with the chance to bring the issue home and join with the indigenous people who have already passed powerful resolutions calling for a nuclear free arctic. This bill will not only keep nuclear missile systems out but will halt further deposition of nuclear materials and prevent nuclear testing in the region. (Continued on page 8)

There are two urgent things each and every one of us needs to to support this bills passage:

1. The State Affairs Committee will be holding a public(that means you) hearing on the Nuclear Free Arctic Bill March 16th at the Legislative Tele-conference Office, 1024 W. 6th.st.(Call Vic Fischer's office for the time and a copy of the bill if desired 278-3654) Please attend and speak out in support of SJR-38. We need to pack the room and bring the rafters down with our calls for an end to this nuclear madness, literally in our backyard.

2. Send a Public Opinion Message to your legislator urging passage of SJR-38. It's free just call 278-3668. A letter, of course, would be even more effective. Do it NOW!

BAKE SALE FOR THE MILITARY

"IT WILL BE A GREAT DAY WHEN SCHOOLS GET ALL THE MONEY THEY NEED AND THE AIR FORCE HAS TO HOLD A BAKE SALE TO BUY A BOMBER"

In the tradition of the above saying CANW will be holding a bake sale for the military! Prices for the baked goods, of course, will be concurrent with the military's and we will be selling 1 cupcake for \$6,500, 2 cookies for \$13,000 and a brownie for \$9,800. Accordingly, at the end of the day there will be a "day-old" jump in prices by at least 70%. Of course there will be a peace table where the prices will extremely reasonable to the tax-paying public. All proceeds will go to educating the public on the threat of nuclear war.

Date: March 14th Time: 11:30 - ? Place: The Federal Building
If you can bake something please call Denise. We need your help.

WATCH OUT CARL SAGAN!

Our March 20th Public Education Meeting plans to be very exciting. We will have a distinguished panel including Carl Sagan, Paul Erlich, Dr Vladimir Alexandrov, Dr Seruei Kapitza and Senator Edward Kennedy discussing the World Wide Consequences of Nuclear War. Never mind that the panelists look extremely similar to CANW members! All joking aside, we will be doing a re-enactment of the Kennedy-Hatfield Joint American-Soviet Scientific Forum on Nuclear War. The actual forum took place Dec. 8th, 1983 and focusses on

Suzanne

file
\$00
STR38

Anchorage Daily News

Winner, 1976 Pulitzer Prize Gold Medal for Public Service

Gerald E. Grilly
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Katherine Fanning, Editor and Publisher 1971 to 1983
Lawrence Fanning, Editor and Publisher 1967 to 1971

Alaska's Only Morning Newspaper • Founded in 1946 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.

Part g provides the authority to the Alaska Public Offices Commission to adjust the campaign expenditure limitations as established in section f. This section becomes moot, as section is no longer relevant.

Section 6. In order to avoid possible confusion for this year's election reporting procedures, the act takes effect January 1, 1985.

Fiscal information

zero fiscal note

Back-up information

fiscal note from Dept. of Admin.

transmittal letter from governor

Common Cause Summary of Contribution Limits for State Elections



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: SJR 38
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

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Inuit Circumpolar Conference Resolution 83-01

position paper - League of Women Voters of Alaska

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

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the national clearinghouse and resource center for 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.
- 1974 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.)
- 1981 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 33% 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.

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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. 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.

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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. Carrott 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	2/77/83	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 Marongo, Morse, Russell, and Washburn, Wisconsin		4/4/83 so 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. Laverett, Massachusetts	1,500	4/30/83	town meeting resolution
23. New Salem, Massachusetts	359	5/77/83	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 ...

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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)
Nashpee, 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, Northampton, 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

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;

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.

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

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.

Introduced: 2/10/84

Referred: State Affairs & Resources

Fischer, Ferguson, Moss,
Kertulla, Josephson

IN THE SENATE

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 38

Relating to a nuclear free arctic.

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

WHEREAS the main purpose of establishing nuclear free zones, as of all good security policies, is to prevent nuclear war; and

WHEREAS other states, cities, and nations have pursued resolutions establishing nuclear free zones; and

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

WHEREAS the Soviet Union has deployed nuclear missiles capable of hitting Alaska and Western Canada, and the resultant escalation may further endanger the lives of the state's population; and

WHEREAS nuclear weapons are themselves nuclear targets, and to remove the targets will reduce the risk of destruction to the territory in which they are located in case of nuclear war; and

WHEREAS the radioactive contamination of the arctic and subarctic regions from the previous use and testing of nuclear weapons has caused the permanent inhabitants of the arctic and subarctic to carry body-burdens of long-lived, biologically dangerous radionuclides in amounts in excess of all the world's people except for the victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki during August, 1945; and

WHEREAS any further deposition of nuclear materials in the arctic and subarctic food-chain will result in biologically unacceptable radiation standards for arctic and subarctic people and ecosystems; and

WHEREAS the Inuit Circumpolar Conference passed a resolution restricting the arctic and subarctic to uses that are peaceful and environmentally safe, and prohibiting the use of, testing of, storage of, and exploration for materials related to nuclear devices; and

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

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

(1) encourage bilateral and multi-lateral agreements and treaties between nations establishing the arctic and subarctic as a nuclear free zone;

(2) ban from the arctic and subarctic all items capable of nuclear weapons delivery;

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

(4) prevent nuclear testing or nuclear devices in the arctic and subarctic, or elsewhere in the atmosphere, because these activities result in increased levels of radiation in the arctic and subarctic.

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

GREAT NEWS - - RESOLUTIONS LIKE SJR 38 ARE INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES!

If the Nuclear Free Arctic Resolution passes, it will mean that a majority of Alaska's legislators believe peace must start NOW... and that it must start HERE.

ALASKANS FOR NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL-POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE (ANAC-PAC) is one of the groups working to further nuclear disarmament. It is our particular goal to make sure that what we believe is the common belief of the people of Alaska - that the government must begin to use every means possible to reduce the threat of nuclear war - is clearly expressed by voters in the November elections.

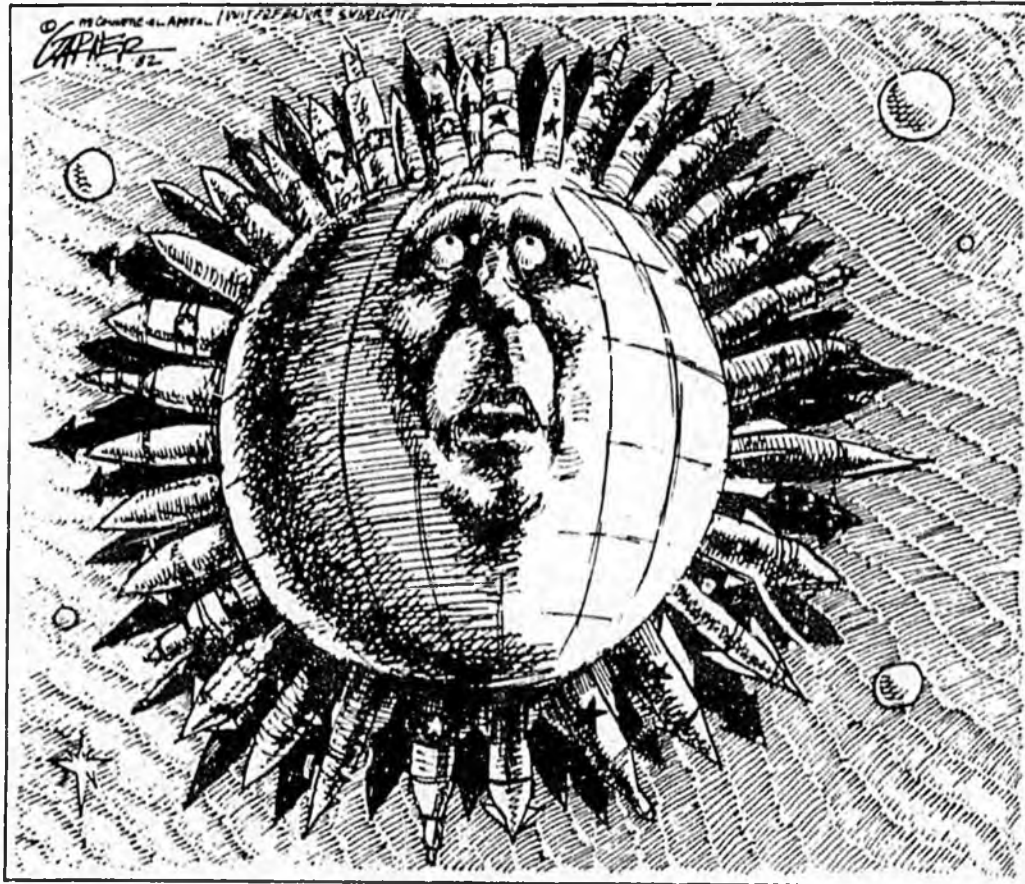
ANAC-PAC is raising money to:

1 - Make nuclear disarmament a major topic of debate in the 1984 Alaska Congressional campaigns - NO MATTER WHO RUNS.

2.- Publicize, through news media, paid ads, and special events the positions of candidates for Congress on spending for nuclear war and on strategies for disarmament.

If you support this effort - PLEASE send a donation (refundable up to \$100 from the State's political campaign program)

SEND TO: ANAC-PAC - 725 Fifth St. - Juneau, AK 99801





Alaska State Legislature

Senate Committee on State Affairs

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

Official Business

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee
FROM: Senate State Affairs Committee Staff
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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.

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