

SJR

21

STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

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

Mary Van Nimwegen.

H. State Affairs	May 16, 1987
S. State Affairs	March 18, 1987
S. State Affairs	April 8, 1987
H. Rules	March 29, 1988 8:00AM



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Rules

P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Phone:
(907) 465-3764
465-3765

AGENDA - HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE MEETING

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1988

8:00 A.M. - ROOM 208

AGENDA:

SJR 21am - Requesting the President of the United States to propose an international freeze on nuclear weapons, verification safeguards for the freeze, the use of nuclear weapons funds for peaceful nonnuclear uses, and nuclear disarmament by all nations; and requesting the state Congressional delegation to urge the president to make the proposals.

INDEX

1. MEMO FROM REP. NAVARRE OUTLINING CHANGES TO NEW WORK DRAFT
2. PROPOSED VERSION - HCS SJR 21(RLS)
WORK DRAFT # 5-075N, DATED 3-25-88
3. MEMO FROM REP. KOPONEN EXPLAINING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
NUCLEAR FREEZE AND NUCLEAR REDUCTION
4. ARTICLE FROM THE DEFENSE MONITOR



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Juneau, Alaska 99811

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465-3765

TO: MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

FROM: REP. MIKE NAVARRE CHAIRMAN

DATE: MARCH 28, 1988

RE: SJR 21

The following changes have been incorporated in the new work draft for HCS SJR 21(RLS) dated 3-25-88:

- * Page 1, Line 25
add: has contributed to the increase of
delete: [which has grown from \$1,000,000,000,000 in 1981 to \$2,600,000,000,000 in 1987]
- * Page 1, Line 27
add: defensive preparations ...
- * Page 2, Line 23
add: encouraged to continue the current efforts at arms reductions and
- * Page 3, Line 23
add: Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.;
- * Page 3, Line 26
add: the Honorable George Bush, Vice-President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Jim Wright, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives;
- * Page 4, Line 1
add: the Honorable Robert Dole, the Minority Leader of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Robert H. Michel, Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives; the Honorable Max Kempelman, Head of Delegation and Defense and Space Negotiator;

5-0753N

Bannister
3/25/88

Original sponsors: Eliason, Kelly,
Josephson, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21 (Rules)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Requesting the President of the United
6 States to propose an international
7 freeze on nuclear weapons, verification
8 safeguards for the freeze, the use of
9 nuclear weapons funds for peaceful
10 nonnuclear uses, and nuclear disarmament
11 by all nations; and requesting the state
12 Congressional delegation to urge the
13 president to make the proposals.

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

15 WHEREAS the unleashing of nuclear weapons in warfare would cause
16 untold deaths, suffering, and destruction; and

17 WHEREAS nuclear weapons are themselves nuclear targets, and removal of
18 nuclear weapons from an area would reduce the risk of destruction to the
19 area; and

20 WHEREAS the continued development, testing, and production of nuclear
21 weaponry and related delivery systems increase distrust and apprehension
22 among nations, the likelihood of nuclear accidents, and the potential
23 magnitude of an international conflict; and

24 WHEREAS the burgeoning defense budget required for production and
25 deployment of nuclear weapons has contributed to the increase of the United
26 States budget deficit; and

27 WHEREAS since 1981 the defensive preparations for nuclear war have
28 cost the taxpayers of the United States \$427,000,000,000; and

29 WHEREAS governmental funds spent for nuclear weaponry and related

1 delivery systems may be used more wisely for peaceful pursuits; and

2 WHEREAS a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons, deployment of most
3 nuclear weapons delivery systems, and production of fissionable materials
4 can be verified with a high degree of confidence by a worldwide network of
5 seismic monitors, satellites, and other techniques; and

6 WHEREAS the intermediate nuclear forces treaty signed by the United
7 States and the Soviet Union on December 7, 1987, set important verification
8 and nuclear arms reduction precedents for future treaties, including the
9 on-site inspections of both nation's nuclear weapons facilities; and

10 WHEREAS the successful ongoing efforts of the Reagan Administration
11 towards nuclear arms reductions are consistent with the intent of this
12 resolution; and

13 WHEREAS General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stated in a speech de-
14 livered on October 1, 1987, in the Soviet city of Murmansk, that the Soviet
15 Union is prepared to negotiate a nuclear weapons free zone for portions of
16 the Arctic; and

17 WHEREAS 58.4 percent of Alaska's voters in the August 1986 election
18 expressed their support for ballot measure no. 1, which established as
19 state policy the promotion of a mutual and verifiable nuclear weapons
20 freeze, followed by reductions in nuclear warheads, missiles, and other
21 delivery systems;

22 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the President of
23 the United States is encouraged to continue the current efforts at arms
24 reductions and is respectfully requested to propose to the Soviet Union and
25 other nations

26 (1) a mutual and verifiable freeze on the testing, production,
27 and deployment of nuclear weapons and of missiles, watercraft, and aircraft
28 designed primarily to delivery nuclear weapons;

29 (2) verification safeguards for the freeze that are satisfactory

1 to all parties;

2 (3) continued reduction in nuclear arms leading to eventual
3 nuclear disarmament by all nations, beginning with a verifiable and en-
4 forceable treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States that pro-
5 vides for

6 (A) a nuclear-weapon-free Arctic and subarctic encompassing
7 Alaska and Siberia; and

8 (B) eventual expansion into a multilateral treaty involving
9 all nations with territory and claims in the Arctic and subarctic,
10 which would prevent the testing and placement of nuclear weapons and
11 related devices in Arctic and subarctic regions; and

12 (4) that a summit conference be held in Alaska so that world
13 attention and concern can be focused on the environmental and security
14 concerns of Arctic and subarctic areas; and be it

15 FURTHER RESOLVED that, if the requested freeze is mutually agreed upon
16 and the Soviet Union conclusively proves that it has frozen all nuclear
17 testing, production, and deployment, the President of the United States is
18 respectfully requested to propose that funds that would have been used for
19 nuclear military purposes be used for peaceful nonnuclear uses; and be it

20 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska delegation in Congress is respect-
21 fully requested to urge President Reagan to make the proposals requested in
22 this resolution.

23 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Mikhail
24 Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.; the
25 Honorable Ronald Reagan, President of the United States; the Honorable
26 George Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State; the Honorable George Bush,
27 Vice-President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the
28 Honorable Jim Wright, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; the
29 Honorable Robert Byrd, Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable

1 Thomas Foley, Majority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives; the
2 Honorable Robert Dole, the Minority Leader of the U.S. Senate; the Honor-
3 able Robert H. Michel, Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representa-
4 tives; the Honorable Max Kampelman, Head of Delegation and Defense and
5 Space Negotiator; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
6 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
7 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

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Alaska State Legislature
Representative Niilo Koponen

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4992

542 4th Avenue, Suite C
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
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MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL HOUSE MEMBERS

FROM: REPRESENTATIVE NIILO KOPONEN 

DATE: MARCH 22, 1988

RE: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NUCLEAR FREEZE AND NUCLEAR REDUCTION

Discussion took place in today's House Rules Committee hearing concerning the difference between nuclear disarmament and nuclear freeze and whether or not language supporting a freeze was necessary in light of recent developments in international arms negotiations. Specifically it was argued that the INF treaty reductions agreed to in Europe and the negotiations presently underway went beyond the "freeze" concept.

In fact the freeze addressed in the resolution specifically applied to testing, deployment and production of nuclear weapons. Though the reductions of long range missile systems are a positive first step the freeze would extend to new testing programs, the production of new weapons systems, and continued deployment of weapons. Though we are reducing existing weapons in some theaters, we have not discontinued testing, nor have we discontinued building or deploying systems, as the attached article from the Monday, March 21, 1988 Anchorage Daily News illustrates.

Continued efforts in support of a nuclear weapons freeze go hand in hand with the ongoing and praiseworthy efforts towards nuclear weapons reductions of the present administration.

Midgetman missile proposal gets boost from House study

By TIM AHERN
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The "Midgetman" atomic-tipped missile is a good idea that can do more to improve U.S. nuclear deterrence than putting MX nuclear missiles aboard trains, according to a House Armed Services study released Sunday.

The report by the Democratic-controlled panel was the latest round in a long-running fight between the Pentagon and Congress over the best type of land-based nuclear weapons to build.

The report was critical of Air Force plans to put MX weapons aboard trains for transport on the nation's railways during times of crisis.

"The Air Force is assuming that because MX would be roaming commercial rail lines only in times of international crisis, public resistance to launch-ready missiles in box-cars will evaporate," said Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., chairman of the panel.

"Maybe that's true, but the Air Force has no evidence to support the assumption. On the other hand, rail-basing schemes have been shelved twice in the past because of public opposition," he said.

But the Air Force was sharply critical of Aspin.

"There he goes again," Gen. Larry Welch, Air Force chief of staff, said, referring to previous Aspin criticism of Air Force atomic weapons that the service says was unfounded.

In a statement, the service said the rail-basing plan "has been subjected to a rigorous, analytical, and careful acquisition process," and it said civilians would support the idea.

The dispute has its roots in the bitter fights during Presi-

dent Reagan's first term about whether to build the MX as a successor to the aging Minuteman missiles, which are the heart of the U.S. land-based atomic deterrent force.

Reagan wanted 100 of the 10-warhead weapons, but Congress cut the total to 50 because of fears that the large number of warheads on each missile, combined with their placement in stationary silos, would make them easy targets for Soviet attack.

A presidential commission said the MX program should go ahead, but should eventually be succeeded by a single-warhead weapon, dubbed Midgetman. Aspin became one of the biggest champions of the Midgetman.

ated Press

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Seattle

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THE DEFENSE MONITOR

The Center for Defense Information supports an effective defense. It opposes excessive expenditures for weapons and policies that increase the danger of nuclear war. CDI believes that strong social, economic and political structures contribute equally to the national security and are essential to the strength and welfare of our country.

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I.S.S.N. #0195-6450

Vol. XVI, Number 7

1987

TWO TRILLION DOLLARS IN SEVEN YEARS

Defense Monitor in Brief

- Preparations for war have cost the United States \$2 Trillion since 1981. This amounts to \$21,000 for each American household.
- Since 1981 preparations for nuclear war have cost \$427 Billion. Preparations for conventional war in Europe have cost \$736 Billion. Preparations for conventional war in Asia and the Persian Gulf have cost \$588 Billion.
- A major part of the increase in military spending has been directed toward nuclear war-fighting forces.
- Military spending has increased the capability of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Special Operations forces to project U.S. military power throughout the world.
- Since 1981 U.S. active-duty military men and women have increased by 106,000 to 2,168,000. Civilians on the Pentagon payroll have increased by 111,000 to 1,160,000.
- Higher military spending has contributed significantly to the dramatic increase in the national debt, which grew from \$1 Trillion in 1981 to \$2.6 Trillion in 1987.

Spending Up—Security Down

The United States has spent almost \$2 Trillion on the military since President Reagan took office. Not since World War II has a country spent comparable sums on its military forces. Recent increases in U.S. military spending exceed those of our NATO and Japanese allies—as well as our potential adversary, the Soviet Union.

The economic health of the United States is being compromised by federal budget deficits—and related trade deficits—that are driven, in large part, by the current adminis-

tration's profligate military expenditures. The modest increase in the capability of our military establishment to wage war was, first of all, unnecessary, and second, not commensurate with the dramatic increase in military spending.

Part of the \$2 Trillion in Reagan military spending was used to enhance our already excessive nuclear retaliatory capability. Before military spending skyrocketed, we could devastate the Soviet Union many times over after a surprise attack on the U.S.; additional nuclear forces did not increase that capability. An increasingly large portion has gone

to buy weapons that actually increase the risk of a nuclear war with the Soviet Union. Furthermore, most of the increased spending for conventional forces went to buy weapons to protect Europeans and Asians who are capable of spending more for their own defense.

Much of the \$2 Trillion has been spent for armaments rather than for personnel, maintenance and training. Nevertheless, the number of tanks, missiles, ships, and planes in the armed forces has increased by only a small amount during the Reagan Administration.

Administration successes—particularly in the area of skilled military personnel—are threatened by the current stress on costly weapons systems. If cuts are not made in the large number of new unneeded weapons that are now planned for production, money may not be available to maintain our armed forces at their present size and level of combat readiness.

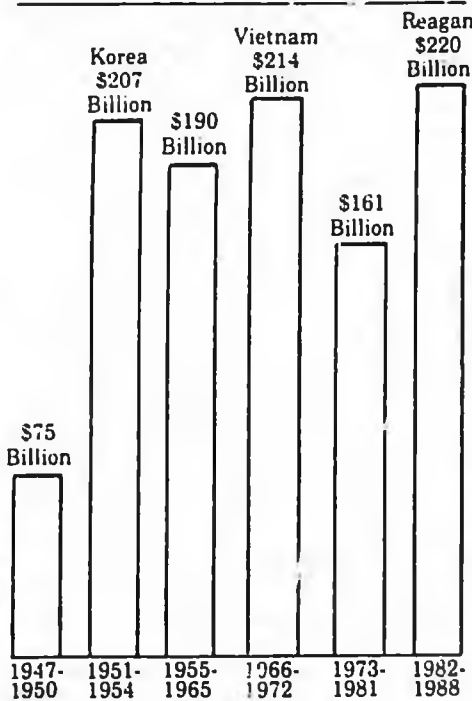
How Much Was Spent

- The last seven years have seen the largest peacetime military budgets in United States history. Military spending under President Reagan is more than one-third greater than during the Ford and Carter Administrations, even adjusting for inflation.

- The Reagan Administration has spent enough on the military to support a full-scale war. Indeed, taking inflation into account, the average Reagan military budget is larger than the average military budgets of the Korean and Vietnam war years.

- The Reagan Administration has spent \$1.9 Trillion on the military. This works out to \$743 million per day, \$31 million per hour, \$516,000 per minute, and almost \$9,000 per second.

Reagan Administration Tops All Post-WWII Military Spending



Average Annual Spending In Constant FY82 \$

Total Military-Related Spending, FY1982-FY1988

Department of Defense	\$1,849.7 Billion
Department of Energy Budget (Military systems)	\$46.9 Billion
Equals "National Defense" Spending	\$1,896.6 Billion
Plus military-related spending	
NASA (military related)	\$13.9 Billion
Foreign Military Aid	\$38.3 Billion
Other	\$4.9 Billion
Plus costs of past military activities	
Veterans Benefits	\$186.2 Billion
Military's Share of Interest on Federal Debt	\$345.0 Billion
Equals Total Military-Related Spending	\$2.5 Trillion

"National Defense" spending includes military expenditures by the Department of Defense, nuclear weapons and naval nuclear reactor programs in the Department of Energy, and small amounts to fund the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Selective Service.

Approximately one-quarter of NASA's budget is for military projects. In the past seven years, the government has spent \$38.3 Billion for military aid to foreign nations. There are also miscellaneous military-related programs like Impact Aid for Education, the Maritime Administration, and portions of the Coast Guard.

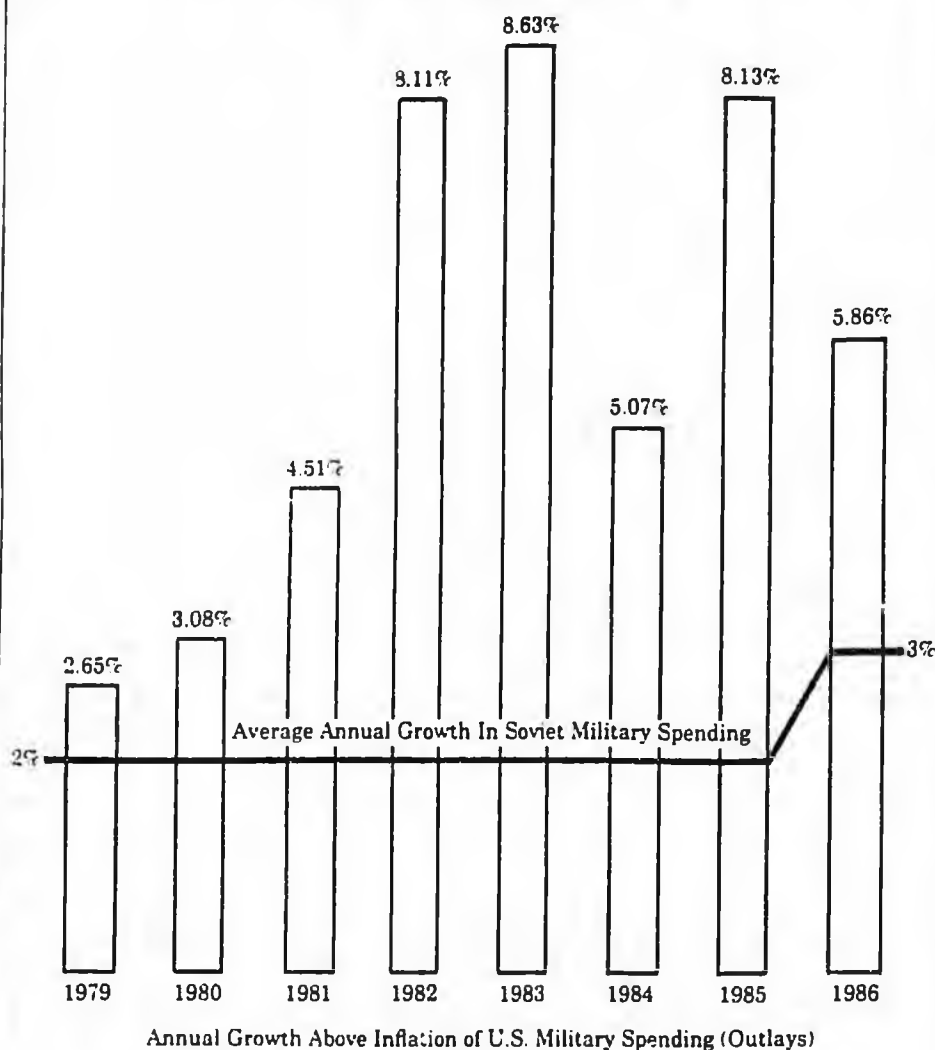
In addition, the government has paid out about \$186.2 Billion since 1981 to military veterans for their previous service. Over forty percent of the interest payments made to finance the federal budget deficit during the last seven years—approximately \$345.0 Billion—can be attributed to military spending.

Military-Related Spending Rose By Over 50% Since 1981— Will Reach Almost \$400 Billion This Year



Sources: OMB, DoD, Council on Economic Priorities, and CDI
Chart by CDI

U.S. Military Spending Has Grown Much Faster Than Soviet Spending



Sources: CIA, DLA, and OMB
Chart by CDI

- Military spending by the Reagan Administration has cost each American household approximately \$21,000.

- Since 1981 Defense Department military costs have increased from \$176 Billion to \$288 Billion this year. Spending by the Energy Department, primarily for nuclear weapons, has climbed from \$3.7 Billion to \$8.1 Billion during the same period.

- From 1979 to 1986, U.S. military spending rose by an average of 5.8 percent each year. By contrast, American intelligence agencies have estimated that Soviet military spending rose at an average annual rate of 2.1 percent during this period.

- In 1985 U.S. military spending was one and a half times the total spending of our European and Canadian allies combined. U.S. military spending in 1985 was about 17 times larger than that of Japan. The United States outspent the European and Canadian members of NATO despite the fact that they have a combined population that is 50 percent larger than ours.

- So large and rapid has been the increase in military spending during the last seven years that the Defense Department has been unable to spend about \$185 Billion of the nearly \$2 Trillion it has received. The Reagan Administration has accumulated twice as many un-

spent military dollars each year as did the Carter Administration.

Spending Up For Nuclear War

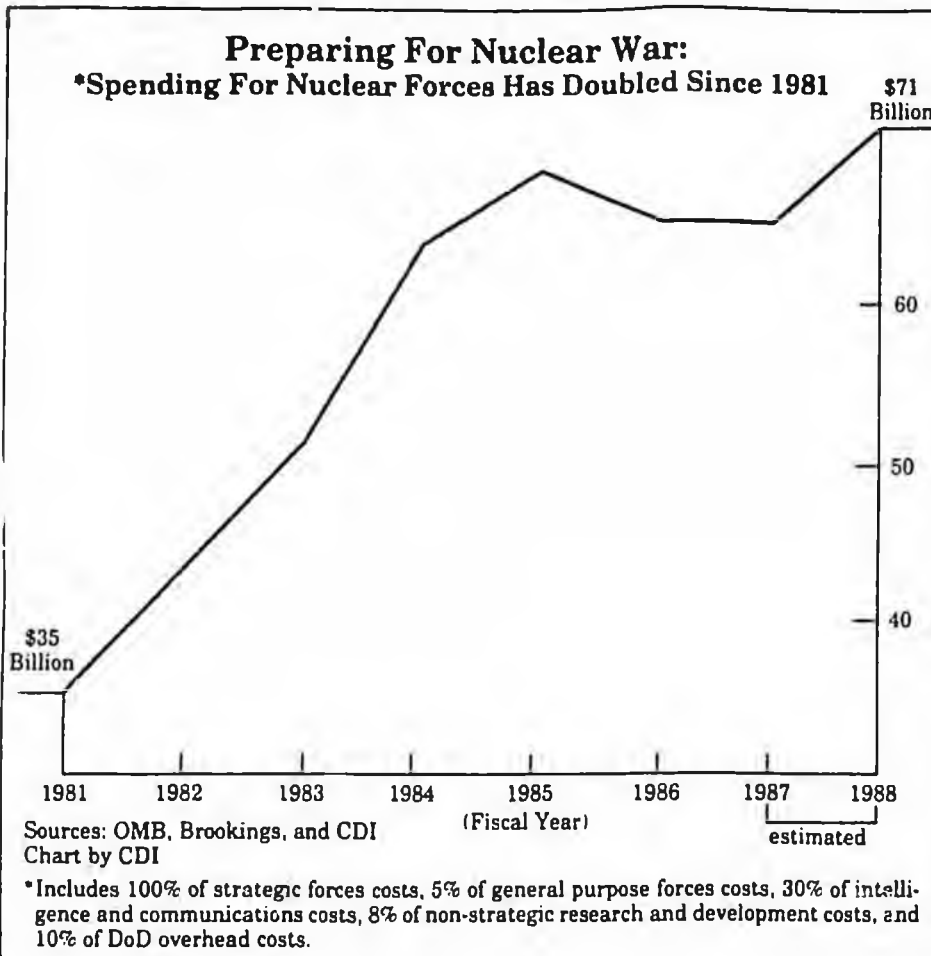
- Under President Reagan the U.S. has spent about 22 percent of its military budget—\$429 Billion—on preparations for nuclear war with the Soviet Union and its allies.

- Spending for nuclear weapons—and the aircraft, missiles, and submarines necessary to deliver these weapons—has more than doubled since President Reagan has been in office. Money for nuclear weapons research climbed dramatically from \$3.2 Billion to \$10 Billion under President Reagan. In an effort to develop a system to shoot down Soviet ICBM's after they have been launched, Congress has given President Reagan \$10 Billion and is providing an additional \$4 Billion this year.

- The United States spends about 40 percent of its military budget to defend Germany, France, and other Western European nations against a highly unlikely Soviet attack. The cost to the American taxpayers to defend Germany, France, and other European members of NATO has grown steadily under President Reagan and totaled \$736 Billion over the past seven years.

- About 16 percent of military costs—\$294 Billion over the last seven years—has been spent on conventional forces to defend Japan, South Korea, and other Pacific nations against the Soviets and the North Koreans. The U.S. has also spent \$294 Billion to arm and train a military force to conduct operations in the 16 nations of the Middle East.

- The Department of Defense during the Reagan Administration has emphasized spending for new weapons—although there have also been significant increases in spending for manpower. The amount of money spent to buy weapons and other munitions hit a high of \$97 Billion in 1985. In just seven years annual spending for research and development of future weapons increased from \$17 Billion to \$41 Billion.



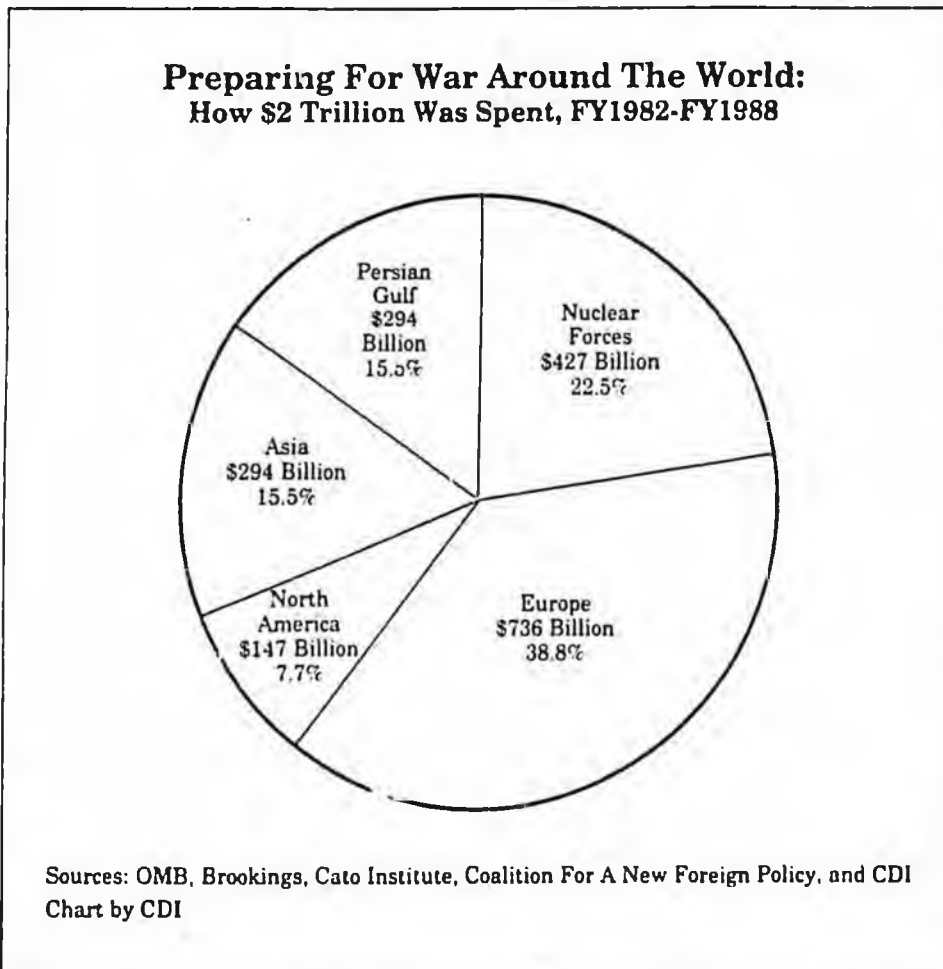
• President Reagan's preference for expensive weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, favored spending by the Air Force and the Navy. Air Force spending increased most rapidly—up 89 percent since FY 1981, but the largest overall share of the Defense Department pie went to the Navy: \$632 Billion. The Air Force received almost as much: \$619 Billion. The smallest share, \$481 Billion, went to the Army, which relies primarily on less expensive, non-nuclear weapons. The remaining \$135 Billion went to independent agencies, like the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, as well as for joint service military projects.

What Was Achieved

• U.S. armed forces have grown only a little since 1981. Active-duty personnel strength increased from 2,062,000 to 2,168,000 today. Strategic nuclear forces declined in some areas. However, the total number of strategic weapons grew by 2,686, primarily because of the introduction of Trident submarines armed with Trident I ballistic missiles and the arming of B-52G/H strategic bombers with air-launched cruise missiles. The number of major active Army and Marine units increased slightly. The number of main battle tanks increased by about 2,000. The number of fighter/attack and interceptor aircraft rose by about 360. There were 36 more major combat ships and 12 more attack submarines in 1987 than in 1981.

• President Reagan alleged that his predecessors ignored the "vulnerability" of U.S. nuclear forces to a surprise attack by the Soviet Union. However, his administration has spent comparatively little on making our nuclear forces less vulnerable. On the other hand, it has spent \$50 Billion on nuclear weapons systems—like the MX and Trident II missiles—designed to fight and win a nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

• In the conventional area, the Reagan Administration has directed spending toward forces that have little to do with the Soviet-American



5-0753N

Bannister
3/25/88

Original sponsors: Eliason, Kelly,
Josephson, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21 (Rules)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE. SECOND SESSION

5 Requesting the President of the United
6 States to propose an international
7 freeze on nuclear weapons, verification
8 safeguards for the freeze, the use of
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11 by all nations; and requesting the state
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15 WHEREAS the unleashing of nuclear weapons in warfare would cause
16 untold deaths, suffering, and destruction; and

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18 nuclear weapons from an area would reduce the risk of destruction to the
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21 weaponry and related delivery systems increase distrust and apprehension
22 among nations, the likelihood of nuclear accidents, and the potential
23 magnitude of an international conflict; and

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26 States budget deficit; and

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28 cost the taxpayers of the United States \$427,000,000,000; and

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3 nuclear weapons delivery systems, and production of fissionable materials
4 can be verified with a high degree of confidence by a worldwide network of
5 seismic monitors, satellites, and other techniques; and

6 WHEREAS the intermediate nuclear forces treaty signed by the United
7 States and the Soviet Union on December 7, 1987, set important verification
8 and nuclear arms reduction precedents for future treaties, including the
9 on-site inspections of both nation's nuclear weapons facilities; and

10 WHEREAS the successful ongoing efforts of the Reagan Administration
11 towards nuclear arms reductions are consistent with the intent of this
12 resolution; and

13 WHEREAS General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stated in a speech de-
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15 Union is prepared to negotiate a nuclear weapons free zone for portions of
16 the Arctic; and

17 WHEREAS 58.4 percent of Alaska's voters in the August 1986 election
18 expressed their support for ballot measure no. 1, which established as
19 state policy the promotion of a mutual and verifiable nuclear weapons
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27 Vice-President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the
28 Honorable Jim Wright, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; the
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~~II~~
5-0753N
Bannister
3/21/88

*Concurrent Resolution to
changed to
reflect reduction*

Original sponsors: Eliason, Kelly,
Josephson, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RULES COMMITTEE
2 HOUSE CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21 (Rules)
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12 Congressional delegation to urge the
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*reductions
outdated*

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16 untold deaths, suffering, and destruction; and

17 WHEREAS nuclear weapons are themselves nuclear targets, and removal of
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26 ~~1987~~; and *add:*

27 *whereas*
28 WHEREAS since 1981 the *defensive* preparations for nuclear war have cost the
29 taxpayers of the United States \$427,000,000,000; and

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2 delivery systems may be used more wisely for peaceful pursuits; and

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10 nation's nuclear weapons facilities; and

11 WHEREAS General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stated in a speech de-
12 livered on October 1, 1987, in the Soviet city of Murmansk, that the Soviet
13 Union is prepared to negotiate a nuclear weapons free zone for portions of
14 the Arctic; and

15 WHEREAS 58.4 percent of Alaska's voters in the August 1986 election
16 expressed their support for ballot measure no. 1, which established as
17 state policy the promotion of a mutual and verifiable nuclear weapons
18 freeze, followed by reductions in nuclear warheads, missiles, and other
19 delivery systems;

20 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the President of
21 the United States ^{add: encouraged to continue its proposals} is ~~respectfully requested to propose~~ to the Soviet Union
22 and other nations

23 (1) a mutual and verifiable freeze on the testing, production,
24 and deployment of nuclear weapons and of missiles, watercraft, and aircraft
25 designed primarily to delivery nuclear weapons;

26 (2) verification safeguards for the freeze that are satisfactory
27 to all parties;

28 (3) eventual nuclear disarmament by all nations, beginning with
29 a verifiable and enforceable treaty between the Soviet Union and the United

1 States that provides for

2 (A) a nuclear-weapon-free Arctic and subarctic encompassing
3 Alaska and Siberia; and

4 (B) eventual expansion into a multilateral treaty involving
5 all nations with territory and claims in the Arctic and subarctic,
6 which would prevent the testing and placement of nuclear weapons and
7 related devices in Arctic and subarctic regions; and

8 (4) that a summit conference be held in Alaska so that world
9 attention and concern can be focused on the environmental and security
10 concerns of Arctic and subarctic areas; and be it

11 FURTHER RESOLVED that, if the requested freeze is mutually agreed upon
12 and the Soviet Union conclusively proves that it has frozen all nuclear
13 testing, production, and deployment, the President of the United States is
14 respectfully requested to propose that funds that would have been used for
15 nuclear military purposes be used for peaceful nonnuclear uses; and be it

16 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska delegation in Congress is respect-
17 fully requested to urge President Reagan to make the proposals requested in
18 this resolution.

19 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald
20 Reagan, President of the United States; the Honorable George Shultz, U.S.
21 Secretary of State; the Honorable Robert Byrd, Majority Leader of the U.S.
22 Senate; ^{amendment hon Jim White Speaker - add Bush & 2} the Honorable Thomas Foley, Majority Leader of the U.S. House of
23 ^{minority leaders} Representatives; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
24 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
25 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

26
27 Michael Gorbechov
28 Max Kempelman head
29 of delegation

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

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

Mary Van Nimwegen

H. Rules March 22, 1988 8:00am

House Rules Committee Mtg. 3-22-88 / 8:10

Present: Navane, Gussendorf, Pettyjohn, Martin
Greenberg, Hoffman

SJR 21

Kopomen: CS SJR 21

changes make senate res. go along w/ the
hs. resolution

MN - pg. 1 line 28? in preparation for war
rather than national defense?

Pettyjohn - we built the weapons to prevent war

Martin - lines 25 + 26 are inflammatory and
should be deleted -

Canada has been very successful w/ nonnuclear
weapons ? ?

Add Minority leader to line 22 pg. 3

Greenberg - Add speaker of the hs. and
George Bush * amendment

MN - * no objections - moved

Greenberg - Add Gorbachev, Max Kempleton,
and one other? ...

Pettyjohn - pg. two line 5 "high degree of confidence" how can we verify that?

* Gussendorf - pg. 1 line 28 change to "for the defense of nuclear war" delete "preparations"

No objections - moved

Martin - delete whereas on line 24 pg. 1

MN - contributed to ... on line 24 pg. 1

Gruenberg - does it match the title

Martin - Lm. 21 pg. 2

Pettyjohn - amendment to line 21 (23) pg. 2 change freeze to reduction

Gussendorf - agreed w/ Pettyjohn

Martin - change in title - reduction rather than freeze

MN - Bill held till Mon. or Tue. 8:50 AM



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Rules

P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Phone:
(907) 465-3764
465-3765

AGENDA - HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE MEETING

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1988

8:00 A.M. - ROOM 208

AGENDA:

SJR 21am - Requesting the President of the United States to propose an international freeze on nuclear weapons, verification safeguards for the freeze, the use of nuclear weapons funds for peaceful nonnuclear uses; and nuclear disarmament by all nations; and requesting the state Congressional delegation to urge the president to make the proposals.

INDEX

- I. SECTIONAL ANALYSIS WITH AMENDMENTS FOR PROPOSED HCS SJR 21(RULES)
- II. PROPOSED VERSION - HCS SJR 21(RULES)
- III. NEW - (1988 ZERO FISCAL NOTE)
- IV. HCS SJR 21(State Affairs)
- V. SENATE PASSED VERSION - SJR 21am
- VI. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION PACKET
- VII. BILL HISTORY - HOUSE AND SENATE JOURNAL ACTION / COMMITTEE MINUTES / LEGISLATIVE REPORTING SERVICE INFO.

Alaska State Legislature
Representative Niilo Koponen

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4992

542 4th Avenue, Suite C
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
(907) 456-8161

Senate Joint Resolution No. 21
Sectional Analysis with Amendments

A majority of amendments were taken out of House Joint Resolution 4 which passed the House Floor 30 -4 on April 15, 1987.

Other amendments came from the December 1987 meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev.

Line 17 - whereas nuclear weapons are themselves nuclear targets, and removal of nuclear weapons from an area would reduce the risk of destruction to the area; (Page 1 Line 24 of HJR 4)

Line 26 - which has grown from \$1,000,000,000,000 in 1981 to \$2,600,000,000,000 in 1987;

Line 28 - since 1981 the preparations for nuclear war have cost the taxpayers of the United States \$427,000,000,000;
(This figure spent by the U.S. since 1981 in preparation for nuclear war and national debt statistics are taken from The Defense Monitor, Vol. XVI, No. 7).

PAGE 2

Line 3 - a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons, deployment of most nuclear weapons delivery systems, and production of fissionable materials can be verified with a high degree of confidence by a worldwide network of seismic monitors, satellites, and other techniques; (Page 2 Line 26 of HJR 4)

Line 7 Whereas the intermediate nuclear forces treaty signed by the United States and the Soviet Union on December 7, 1987, set important verification precedents for future treaties, including the on-site inspections of both nation's nuclear weapons facilities;

Line 11 Whereas General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stated in a speech delivered on October 1, 1987, in the Soviet city of Murmansk, that the Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate a nuclear weapons free zone for portions of the Arctic;

Line 15 - Whereas 58.4 percent of Alaska's voters in the August 1986 election expressed their support for ballot measure no. 1, which established as state policy the promotion of a mutual and verifiable nuclear weapons freeze, followed by reductions in nuclear warheads, missiles, and other delivery systems;
(Page 1 line 27 of HJR 4)

Line 23 - and verifiable freeze

PAGE 3

Line 6 - which would prevent the testing and placement of nuclear weapons and related devices in Arctic and subarctic regions;
(Page 3 line 28 of HJR 4)

Line 8 - that a summit conference be held in Alaska so that world attention and concern can be focused on the environmental and security concerns of Arctic and subarctic areas;
(Page 4 Line 1 of HJR 4)

II.
5-0753N
Bannister
3/21/88

Original sponsors: Eliason, Kelly,
Josephson, et al.

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE RULES COMMITTEE
2 HOUSE CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21 (Rules)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Requesting the President of the United
6 States to propose an international
7 freeze on nuclear weapons, verification
8 safeguards for the freeze, the use of
9 nuclear weapons funds for peaceful
10 nonnuclear uses, and nuclear disarmament
11 by all nations; and requesting the state
12 Congressional delegation to urge the
13 president to make the proposals.

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

15 WHEREAS the unleashing of nuclear weapons in warfare would cause
16 untold deaths, suffering, and destruction; and

17 WHEREAS nuclear weapons are themselves nuclear targets, and removal of
18 nuclear weapons from an area would reduce the risk of destruction to the
19 area; and

20 WHEREAS the continued development, testing, and production of nuclear
21 weaponry and related delivery systems increase distrust and apprehension
22 among nations, the likelihood of nuclear accidents, and the potential
23 magnitude of an international conflict; and

24 WHEREAS the burgeoning defense budget required for production and
25 deployment of nuclear weapons ^{could contribute to the} increases the United States budget deficit, ^{and}
26 ~~which has grown from \$1,000,000,000,000 in 1981 to \$2,600,000,000,000 in~~
27 ~~1987, and~~

28 WHEREAS since 1981 the preparations for nuclear war have cost the
29 taxpayers of the United States \$427,000,000,000; and

1 WHEREAS governmental funds spent for nuclear weaponry and related
2 delivery systems may be used more wisely for peaceful pursuits; and

3 WHEREAS a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons, deployment of most
4 nuclear weapons delivery systems, and production of fissionable materials
5 can be verified with a high degree of confidence by a worldwide network of
6 seismic monitors, satellites, and other techniques; and

7 WHEREAS the intermediate nuclear forces treaty signed by the United
8 States and the Soviet Union on December 7, 1987, set important verification
9 precedents for future treaties, including the on-site inspections of both
10 nation's nuclear weapons facilities; and

11 WHEREAS General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stated in a speech de-
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13 Union is prepared to negotiate a nuclear weapons free zone for portions of
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20 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the President of
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22 and other nations

23 (1) a mutual and verifiable ^{reduction} ~~freeze~~ on the testing, production,
24 and deployment of nuclear weapons and of missiles, watercraft, and aircraft
25 designed primarily to delivery nuclear weapons;

26 (2) verification safeguards for the freeze that are satisfactory
27 to all parties;

28 (3) eventual nuclear disarmament by all nations, beginning with
29 a verifiable and enforceable treaty between the Soviet Union and the United

1 States that provides for

2 (A) a nuclear-weapon-free Arctic and subarctic encompassing
3 Alaska and Siberia; and

4 (B) eventual expansion into a multilateral treaty involving
5 all nations with territory and claims in the Arctic and subarctic,
6 which would prevent the testing and placement of nuclear weapons and
7 related devices in Arctic and subarctic regions; and

8 (4) that a summit conference be held in Alaska so that world
9 attention and concern can be focused on the environmental and security
10 concerns of Arctic and subarctic areas; and be it

11 FURTHER RESOLVED that, if the requested freeze is mutually agreed upon
12 and the Soviet Union conclusively proves that it has frozen all nuclear
13 testing, production, and deployment, the President of the United States is
14 respectfully requested to propose that funds that would have been used for
15 nuclear military purposes be used for peaceful nonnuclear uses; and be it

16 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska delegation in Congress is respect-
17 ly requested to urge President Reagan to make the proposals requested in
18 this resolution.

19 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald
20 Reagan, President of the United States; the Honorable George Shultz, U.S.
21 Secretary of State; the Honorable Robert Byrd, Majority Leader of the U.S.
22 Senate; the Honorable Thomas Foley, Majority Leader of the U.S. House of
23 Representatives; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank
24 Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative,
25 members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.
26
27
28
29

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SJR 21am
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: March 22, 1988
Title: Nuclear Freeze resolution
Sponsor: Sen. Eliason
Requestor: House Rules Cmte.

Agency Affected: none
BRU: _____
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars) N/A

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS: N/A

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

[Empty box for analysis]

Prepared by: Representative *Mike Navarre*, Chairman Phone: 465-3764
Division: House Rules Committee Date: March 21, 1988

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
Agency: _____

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

Dist. by Sen. Elmore
VI

BALLOT MEASURE #1: NUCLEAR FREEZE
(Election District Vote Breakdown)

	<u>FOR</u>		<u>AGAINST</u>	
Statewide total:	60,326	(58.4%)	37,125	(41.5%)
District 1:	2,609	(56.3%)	2,001	(43.4%)
District 2:	1,748	(63.3%)	1,027	(37.0%)
District 3:	1,583	(52.5%)	947	(37.4%)
District 4:	6,571	(54.3%)	3,697	(35.7%)
District 5:	4,538	(55.5%)	3,616	(44.3%)
District 6:	1,303	(60.4%)	1,134	(39.5%)
District 7:	2,652	(58.4%)	1,387	(41.5%)
District 8:	5,148	(58.4%)	3,662	(41.5%)
District 9:	4,749	(50.7%)	3,073	(39.3%)
District 10:	4,305	(58.2%)	3,072	(41.5%)
District 11:	2,305	(61.2%)	1,776	(36.3%)
District 12:	3,799	(62.7%)	2,258	(37.2%)
District 13:	2,611	(56.1%)	2,045	(43.3%)
District 14:	3,808	(55.7%)	3,030	(44.3%)
District 15:	3,952	(55.1%)	3,215	(44.5%)
District 16:	5,273	(55.7%)	4,185	(44.2%)
District 17:	1,814	(54.0%)	1,540	(45.9%)
District 18:	2,022	(50.7%)	1,966	(49.3%)
District 19:	2,774	(63.5%)	1,595	(36.5%)
District 20:	3,869	(56.9%)	2,930	(43.1%)
District 21:	2,841	(66.7%)	1,420	(33.3%)
District 22:	1,380	(55.3%)	1,115	(44.7%)
District 23:	1,684	(57.2%)	1,261	(42.3%)
District 24:	1,608	(55.4%)	1,294	(44.6%)
District 25:	1,452	(52.2%)	1,327	(47.7%)
District 26:	1,472	(57.7%)	1,079	(42.3%)
District 27:	1,356	(59.5%)	923	(40.5%)

note: percentages have been rounded to the nearest percent.

**BALLOT MEASURE NO. 1
Initiative No. 83-03**

NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE

The initiative would officially recognize that the prevention of nuclear war is the greatest challenge facing the Earth and that the nuclear arms race dangerously increases the risk of a war that would destroy humanity. The initiative would promote mutual and verifiable nuclear weapons freeze, to be followed by nuclear weapons reduction. The initiative would direct the governor to conduct the state's affairs in conformity with the initiative's goals.

A vote "FOR" adopts the initiative.

80,326 FOR 58.4%

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the initiative.

57,125 AGAINST 41.5%

NEUTRAL SUMMARY—83-03

Prepared by the Legislative Affairs Agency

This initiative would declare as the policy of the state the promotion of a mutual and verifiable nuclear freeze to be followed by a reduction in nuclear warheads, missiles, and other delivery systems in order to halt the nuclear arms race and to reduce the risk of nuclear war. The initiative bases this policy on its recognition that the greatest challenge facing the earth is the prevention of nuclear war by accident or by design and that the nuclear arms race is dangerously increasing the risk of a holocaust that could be humanity's final war. The governor is directed to conduct the affairs of the state and to carry out state programs in conformity with this policy.

FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSITION

For An Act Entitled: "An Act relating to the establishment of a nuclear freeze as the policy of the State."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

Section 1. DECLARATION OF POLICY. It is the policy of the State of Alaska: (1) to recognize that the greatest challenge facing the Earth is to prevent the occur-

rence of nuclear war by accident or design;

Dist. by Sen. Eliason

(2) to recognize that the nuclear arms race is dangerously increasing the risk of a holocaust that would be humanity's final war;

(3) to promote a mutual and verifiable freeze followed by reductions in nuclear warheads, missiles, and other delivery systems in order to halt the nuclear arms race and to reduce the risk of nuclear war.

Section 2. IMPLEMENTATION. (a) The governor shall conduct the affairs of state and carry out state programs in conformity with this policy.

(b) The lieutenant governor shall deliver copies of this Act to Congress and the President of the United States.

Section 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. This initiative shall be effective when enacted according to law.

**Statement IN SUPPORT of the
Nuclear Arms Freeze Proposition**

Alaskans have a wonderful opportunity to make a meaningful contribution to world peace when they vote August 26. They can do this by casting their vote in the "For" (meaning "yes") column on the Nuclear Freeze Initiative question they'll find on the ballot.

It is important, however, to realize several things the initiative does **not** do:

The initiative does **not** encourage or obligate the U.S. to any sort of **unilateral** or "go-it-alone" policy regarding a freeze or reduction of nuclear warheads. It calls, instead, for a **mutual** freeze and reduction of such weapons. If other nations—particularly the Soviet Union—will not participate, then there is no obligation for the U.S. to do so.

And, the initiative does not call for any sort of "blind trust" toward the Soviets or any other nation. Instead it specifies that any agreement must be not only mutual but **verifiable** before we agree to participate. In other words we have to have arrangements in place to scientifically verify that no one is cheating, or there's no deal.

Truly, we have nothing to lose by adopting this policy.

But what will we gain?

For starters, just the freezing of production of nuclear weapons, just the limiting of arsenals to their present strength—which is already sufficient to destroy civilization as we know it today, many times over—will be a significant step forward in the

(CONTINUED ON BACK SIDE)

quest for lasting peace. And, over time, as the nations mutually reduce their nuclear armaments (again, in a way that can be scientifically verified by all concerned) the threat of atomic holocaust will significantly diminish.

If the world fails to achieve this kind of nuclear disarmament is there any doubt that sooner or later, either by design or accident, one nation or the other will use its nuclear weapons?

And if that happens it is foregone that other nations will respond without restraint.

The result would have to be near-total destruction of life on earth. (Just recall the panic, loss of human life, damage and contamination of food hundreds of miles away when a single accidental melt-down occurred recently in the Soviet Union.)

But nuclear destruction need not happen. We have the capacity, through verifiable agreements such as the initiative proposes, to make the threat of nuclear war obsolete.

What would be the State of Alaska's role in this? The initiative calls upon the governor to conduct our Alaskan affairs in ways that conform with this policy. It directs the lieutenant governor to deliver copies of the Act to Congress and to the President of the United States. It lets our national leaders and policymakers know that Alaskans stand for common-sense peace.

Similar initiatives have already passed in local Alaska elections. Now Alaska, alone of all the states, has a nuclear freeze initiative on the ballot this fall. This is our chance to speak and act positively on the issue of peace not only statewide but nationally through press attention to our unique ballot question.

Mike M. Miller, Alaska State Representative & prime sponsor.

Statement OPPOSING the Nuclear Arms Freeze Proposition

Your vote on this resolution sends a message—an international message. Unfortunately, this resolution aims the wrong message at the wrong people. It is also a naive, simplistic and cruelly false solution to a complex and deadly problem which it would only aggravate.

Chernobyl and Bhopal show that the ultimate danger to human survival is technology itself, not just the risk of nuclear war. Future energy or biogenetic disasters could terminate life on our planet even more certainly than "nuclear winter", and the Soviet system suppresses genuine environmental activism. A primary source of Arctic air pollution is the USSR. Nuclear weapons ended the "conven-

tional" holocaust of World War II, and Deterrence has been one of the few successes in curbing Soviet militarism and mistakes.

A "freeze" of the research, development and production of nuclear weapons cannot be verified. Our spy satellites may read license plates, but the Soviets have nonetheless succeeded in seriously violating existing nuclear and biological weapons treaties. The Soviets' unrepented murder of Major Arthur Nicolson demonstrates that even their signed guarantees of on-site treaty verification inspections mean nothing.

Our government has heard our concern about the cost and dangers of the arms race. It has tried to negotiate fair, verifiable disarmament treaties which will also continue deterring war. The Soviets refuse these and break others. Genuine Soviet peace activists attempting to petition their government are condemned to KGB psychiatric prisons.

Soviet leaders do not feel threatened by the terror and terrible costs of the arms race. They see Western "peace" activism as only a tool for nuclear terrorism, to demoralize our resistance to their increasingly aggressive militarism. Our FBI verified KGB involvement in the formation of the American freeze movement.

When unilateral agitation like this resolution undercuts our government's bargaining position and even leads Soviet leaders to think the arms race may be winnable, they have no use for genuine disarmament. While the Kremlin promotes a nuclear arms freeze, even the **Washington Post** has editorially opposed it as bad policy.

This resolution tells the Kremlin that nuclear terrorism works on Alaskans. Such fear and weakness precipitated Hitler's invasion of Poland and the Pearl Harbor attack. Such agitation led to our desertion of the Cambodians and Vietnamese and to the genocide which resulted.

Despite Kremlin propaganda, Soviet military preparations betray a doctrine that nuclear war is "winnable". (Even our Pentagon has renounced that.) Strategic advantage goes to the attacker, and Soviet development and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery systems surpassed us in the 1970's. Freezing our attempt to restore deterrence encourages Soviet attack.

Judging by their fast reaction to our State Senate's Wrangel Island resolution and Gennady Gerasimov's recent visit here, Soviet leaders realize Alaska's military and geopolitical importance and monitor us closely.

If you want to do something to help deter another world war, to express solidarity with our government's struggle for genuine disarmament and to send the Kremlin a strong and clear message that Alaskans can't be snowed, then please help vote this down.

Lou Coalney, Juneau

Regarding Senate Joint Resolution 21

All excerpts from Department of State Bulletin: The Official Monthly Record of United States Foreign Policy, (emphasis added throughout)

Excerpts from "Prospects for World Peace" by President Reagan, an address before the 41st session of the UN General Assembly in New York City on Sept. 22, 1986, appearing in Dept. of State Bulletin, November 1986:

"It is for this reason that I wrote last summer to Mr. Gorbachev with the new arms control proposals. Before discussing the proposals, let us be clear about which weapons are the most dangerous and threatening to peace. The threat does not come from defensive systems, which are a shield against attack, but from offensive weapons -- ballistic missiles that hurtle through space and can wreak mass destruction on the surface of the earth, especially the Soviet Union's heavy, accurate intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), with multiple warheads, which have no counterparts in size or number in any other country.

"That is why the United States has long urged radical, equitable, verifiable reductions in these offensive systems. Note that I said reduction; for this is the real purpose of arms control; not just to codify the levels of today's arsenals, not just to channel their further expansion, but to reduce them in ways that will reduce the danger of war. Indeed, the United States believes the prospect of a future without such weapons of mass destruction must be the ultimate goal of arms control.

"I am pleased to say that the Soviet Union has now embraced our idea of radical reductions in offensive systems. At the Geneva summit last November, we agreed to intensify work in this area. Since then, the Soviets have made detailed proposals which, while not acceptable to us, appear to represent a serious effort. So, we continue to seek a 50% reduction of American and Soviet arsenals -- with the central focus on the reduction of ballistic missile warheads. If the Soviet Union wants only a lesser reduction, however, we are prepared to consider it but as an interim measure. In other provisions, as well, we have sought to take account of Soviet concerns. So, there has been movement.

"Similarly, in the area of intermediate-range nuclear forces, the United States seeks the total elimination of such missiles on a global basis. Again, if the Soviet Union insists on pursuing such a goal in stages, we are prepared to conclude an interim agreement without delay."

"As the United States has repeatedly made clear, we are moving toward a future of greater reliance upon strategic defence. The United States remains prepared to talk about how -- under what ground rules and process -- we and the Soviet Union can do this cooperatively. Such strategic defenses, coupled with radical reductions in offensive forces, would represent a safer balance and would give future statesmen the opportunity to move beyond it to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth."

Nuclear and Space Arms Negotiations
White House Statement excerpt
Aug. 31, 1986
Department of State Bulletin, November 1986

The United States and the Soviet Union will begin a new round of discussions on arms control in Geneva on September 18. An interagency arms control group has been meeting during the past several weeks to prepare for this round of talks. The United States considers this new round to be important in the process of reaching an agreement for meaningful arms control leading to total elimination of nuclear weapons. The September discussions come at a critical juncture in the process.

The recent exchanges between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev have served to underscore the seriousness of the discussions. We are pleased that the Soviet Union has moved from a position of limiting the expansion of the arms race to a discussion of reducing the nuclear arsenals on both sides.

U.S. Policy on Arms Control: Purpose, Prospects, and Process
by Allen Holmes (Ambassador Holmes, Assistant Secretary for Politico-Military Affairs) Excerpt from address delivered before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City on June 2, 1986, appearing in Dept. of State Bulletin, Sept. 1986:

"The objective of this Administration is to enhance security and reduce the risk of war, to ensure strategic stability at the lowest feasible level, and ultimately -- some day -- to do away with nuclear weapons."

Excerpt from letter from President Reagan to the Congress, August 5, 1986, accompanying unclassified version of classified report on U.S. Interim Restraint Policy, appearing in Dept. of State Bulletin, Sept. 1986:

"I want again to emphasize that no policy of interim restraint is a substitute for an agreement on deep and equitable reductions in offensive nuclear arms, provided that we can be confident of Soviet compliance with it. Achieving such reductions continues to receive my highest priority. This is the most direct path to achieving greater stability and a safer world."

Excerpts from Unclassified Report to the Congress on U. S. Interim Restraint Policy and Representative Soviet and U.S. Dimantlement and Strategic Force Projections With and Without SALT I and II, appearing in Dept. of State Bulletin, Oct. 1986

From I. Introduction: U.S. Interim Restraint Policy and U. S. Responses to Soviet Noncompliance

"In his May 27 statement, the President emphasized that no policy of interim restraint is a substitute for an agreement on deep and equitable reductions in offensive nuclear arms, provided that we can be confident of Soviet compliance with it. Achieving such reductions has received, and will continue to receive, his highest priority. We hope the Soviet Union will act to give substance to the agreement reached by the President and General Secretary Gorbachev at the summit meeting last November to achieve early progress in the Geneva negotiations. It was agreed to focus, in particular, on areas where there is common ground, including the principle of 50% reductions, appropriately applied, in the strategic nuclear arms of both countries, as well as an interim agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces. If the Soviet Union carries out this agreement, we can move now to achieve greater stability and a safer world."

From IV. Soviet Political and Negotiating Responses

"No policy of interim restraint is a substitute for an agreement on deep and equitable reductions in offensive nuclear arms, provided that we can be confident of Soviet compliance with it. We hope the Soviet Union will act to give substance to the agreement reached by the President and General Secretary Gorbachev at the summit meeting last November to achieve early progress in the Geneva negotiations.

"Our objectives in Geneva remain the same as stated at the summit: to seek common ground in negotiating deep, equitable and verifiable reductions in strategic and intermediate-range offensive nuclear arsenals and to discuss with the Soviet Union how we could enhance deterrence and stability by moving toward a world in which we would no longer rely exclusively on the threat of nuclear retaliation to preserve the peace. We hope the Soviets will negotiate seriously with us toward these important goals."

Excerpts from remarks delivered by President Reagan in Glassboro, New Jersey, June 19, 1986, appearing in Dept. of State Bulletin, September 1986:

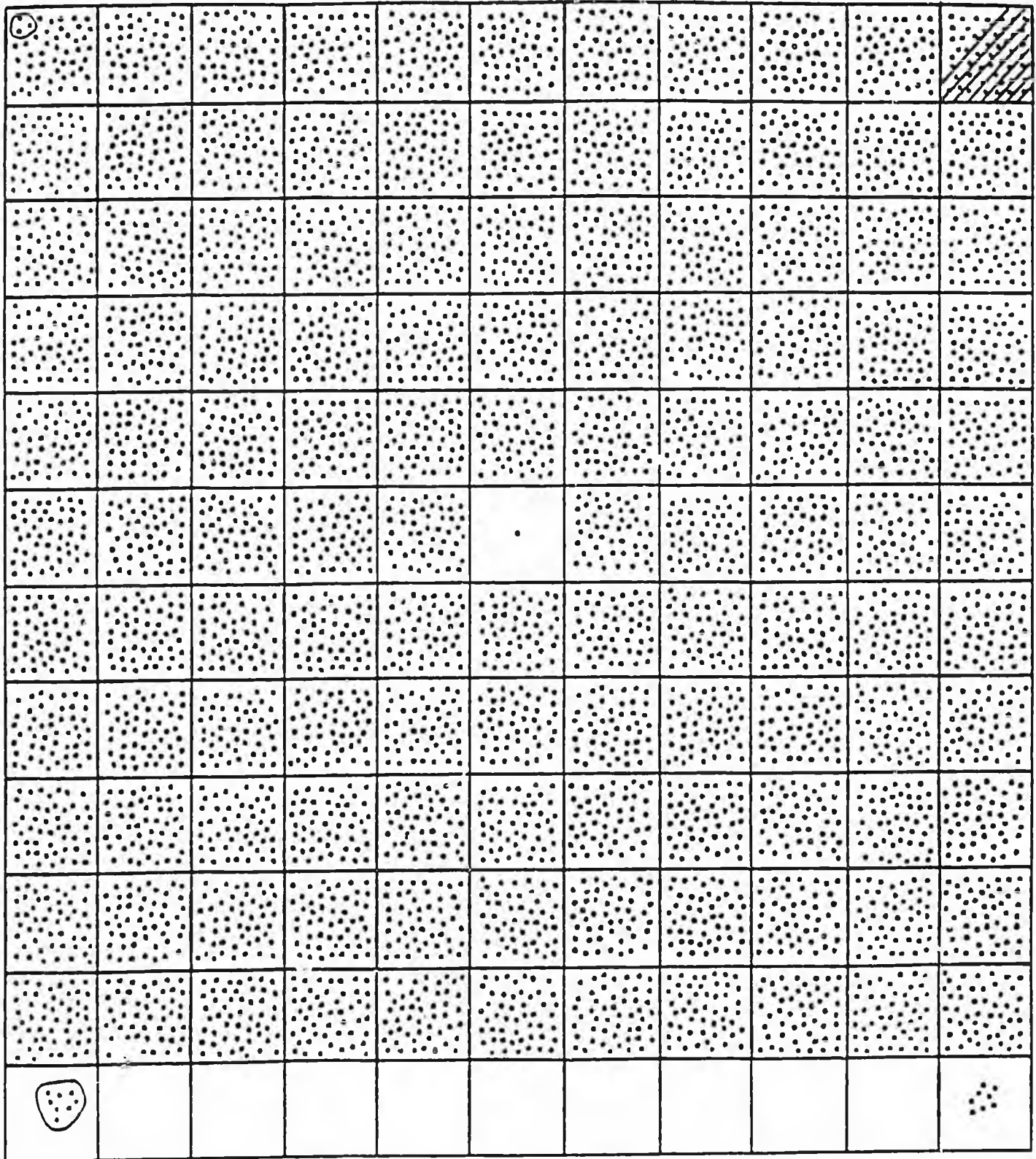
"When I met Mr. Gorbachev last November in Geneva, he and I agreed to intensify our effort to reduce strategic arms...And we both spoke of the ultimate goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons."

"In this essay on peace, then, we can assert that the time has come to move forward. Let us leave behind efforts to seek only limits to the increase of nuclear arms and seek instead actual arms reductions -- the deep and verifiable reductions that Mr. Gorbachev and I have agreed to negotiate. The goal here is not complicated. I am suggesting that we agree not on how many new, bigger, and more accurate missiles can be built, but on how to reduce and ultimately eliminate all nuclear missiles.

"Let us leave behind, too, the defense policy of mutual assured destruction, or MAD, as it's called, and seek to put in its place a defense that truly defends. You know -- let me interrupt right here and say that possibly you haven't considered much about this system. This MAD policy, as it's called -- and incidentally, MAD stands for mutual assured destruction, but MAD is also a description of what the policy is. It means that if we each keep enough weapons that we can destroy each other, then maybe we'll both have enough sense not to shoot those weapons off. That's not exactly the way for the world to go on, with these massed terribly destructive weapons aimed at each other and the possibility that some day a madman somewhere may push a button and the next day the world starts to explode."

Provided by Sen Eliason

NUCLEAR WEAPONS CHART



The dot in the center represents all the firepower of World War II—three megatons. The other dots represent the world's present nuclear weaponry, which equals 6,000 World War II's (18,000 megatons). The U.S. and the Soviets share this firepower with approximately equal destructive capability.

The top left-hand circle, enclosing nine megatons, represents the weapons on one Poseidon submarine—equal to three World War II's, enough to destroy more than 200 of the largest Soviet cities. The circle in the lower left-hand square (24 megatons, eight World War II's) represents one new Trident sub with the power to destroy every major city in the northern hemisphere.

Just two squares (300 megatons) represent enough firepower to destroy all the large- and medium-sized cities in the world.

The amount in the shaded area—100 megatons, or less than 1% of the U.S. or Soviet arsenal—represents the amount necessary to bring on the "nuclear winter." The dust lofted into the air by the explosion of this small amount would block out sunlight and make temperatures drop so dramatically that our planet would be uninhabitable for plants, animals and humans.

This chart, which has been reviewed for accuracy by U.S. Senate staff members, appears in *The Trinitab Factor: How Business Executives Can Help Solve the Nuclear Weapons Crisis* by Harold

LEGISLATIVE REPORTING SERVICE (BILL SUMMARY)

Nuclear Weapons Freeze SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21, by Senators Eliason, Kelly, Josephson and Jones. Requests the President of the United States "to propose to the Soviet Union and other nations (1) a mutual freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and of missiles, watercraft, and aircraft designed primarily to deliver nuclear weapons; (2) verification safeguards for the freeze that are satisfactory to all parties; and (3) eventual nuclear disarmament by all nations. . ."

SJR 21, (cont'd)

If the freeze is mutually agreed upon and the Soviet Union conclusively proves that it has frozen all nuclear testing, production, and deployment, the President is requested to propose that funds that would have been used for nuclear military purposes be used for peaceful nonnuclear uses. The Alaska delegation in Congress is requested to urge President Reagan to make the proposals requested in the resolution.

On March 3 Sen. Fischer added his name as co-sponsor.

Introduced March 3 and referred to State Affairs; Health, Education & Social Services; Labor & Commerce.

Nuclear Weapons Freeze SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21, (see page 266). Reported back to the Senate April 10 by State Affairs recommending it do pass. Concurring: Aboud (Chair), Uehling, Hensley and Josephson. To Health, Education & Social Services.

Nuclear Weapons Freeze SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21, (see pages 266;507). On May 6 the Health, Education & Social Services referral was waived at the request of the Chairman. The Labor & Commerce referral was waived on the same day by the Chairman of Labor & Commerce.

On May 9 amendment 1 by Senator Fischer was adopted. It changes the language in the "Resolve" clause to read: "BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the President of the United States is respectfully requested to propose to the extent consistent with the concept of deterrence, to the Soviet Union and others (1) a mutual freeze. . ." (underlined language text of amendment).

The resolution then passed the Senate, 18-0-1-1. Excused: Binkley. Absent: Bennett.

Nuclear Weapons Freeze SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21 (AM), (see pages 266;507; 708). Received in the House May 11 and referred to State Affairs.

Nuclear Weapons SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21 (AM), (see pages 266;507;708)

Freeze Reported back to the House May 16 by State Affairs recommend-

(requesting) ing it be replaced with a House State Affairs substitute and as follows: Ulmer (Chair) and Donley recommend it do pass; Martin recommends it do not pass; Menard and Boucher have no recommendation. Boucher further signed "pending floor debate." To Rules.

The House State Affairs substitute proposes that the eventual nuclear disarmament by all nations begin with a verifiable and enforceable treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States that provides for a nuclear-weapon-free Arctic and subarctic encompassing Alaska and Siberia; and eventual expansion into a multilateral treaty involving all nations with territory and claims in the Arctic and subarctic.