

HJR

4

Mike Miller
P.O. Box 21494, Juneau, AK 99802

February 4, 1987

Rep. Fran Ulmer, Chair
State Affairs Committee
Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99802

Dear Representative Ulmer:

I had planned to attend your committee hearing this afternoon to speak in favor of HJR 4, relating to a Nuclear Free Arctic and Subarctic. Unfortunately, I will not be able to be present. Please accept this letter as an indication of my continuing strong and enthusiastic support for the legislation which, indeed, I co-sponsored with Representative Koponen in the 14th Alaska Legislature.

In addition to all of the other practical and humanitarian reasons you will hear today for favoring HJR 4, I would like to add yet another valid reason for its passage. The resolution is totally consistent with the Nuclear Freeze citizens' initiative which passed by a convincing majority vote at the Alaska primary election just last August. Alaskans, virtually all of whom love the land and a great many of whom depend upon an unpolluted, uncontaminated environment for their very lives, simply do not view nuclear bombs, devices, or tools as an acceptable presence in our northern climes.

I urge you and all the members of the State Affairs Committee to support HJR4, both in committee and on the floor of the House.

Sincerely,



Mike Miller

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: LEONARD MOFFITT

TITLE:

ADDRESS: PO BOX 748

CITY: PALMER

ZIP: 99645

PHONE: 745-3384

BILL NO: HJR 4 ✓

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA
MESSAGE: REJECT HJR4. P.F.S.R. AND OTHERS SEEM IRRESPONSIBLE IF THEY GIVE
RUSSIAN AND WORSE YET THE AMERICANS, THE IDEA THAT WE ARE WAVING A WHITE FLAG
AND PREPARING NO DEFENSE BECAUSE NUCLEAR WAR IS NOT SURVIVABLE. WOULD REDUCE
TENSION IN RUSSIA BECAUSE OF FEELING THEY COULD NUKE US WITH MINIMAL
RESISTANCE.

POMID: 14113757

DATE: 04/03/87

TIME: 11:37:57

LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
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BROWN	CATO	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FRANK	FURNACE	FAHRENKAMP
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FAIKS
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN	HALFORD
HUDSON	KOPONEN	HENSLEY
LARSON	MARTIN	JONES
MENARD	MILLER	JOSEPHSON
NAVARRE	PEARCE	KELLY
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	KERTTULA
POURCHOT	RIEGER	RODEY
SHULTZ	SPRINGER	STURGULEWSKI
SUND	SWACKHAMMER	SZYMANSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

NO RESPONSE REQUIRED

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: KEITH KLEMME

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 6630 EAST 10TH AVENUE

CITY: ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

ZIP: 99504

PHONE: 337-2216

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAP-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

MESSAGE: I'M AGAINST THIS BILL; WE NEED TO HELP OUR COUNTRY, NOT DESTROY IT. LET NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN OR MAYBE RUSSIA WILL.

POMID: 03093906

DATE: 04/07/87

TIME: 09:39:06

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
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BROWN	CATO	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FRANK	FURNACE	FAHRENKAMP
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FAIKS
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN	HALFORD
HUDSON	KOPONEN	HENSLEY
LARSON	MARTIN	JONES
MENARD	MILLER	JOSEPHSON
NAVARRE	PEARCE	KELLY
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	KERTTULA
POURCHOT	RIEGER	RODEY
SHULTZ	SPRINGER	STURGULEWSKI
SUND	SWACKHAMMER	SZYMANSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: RICHERT BERNHARD AND JEAN KOLLANTAI
TITLE:
ADDRESS: BOX 1064
CITY: PALMER ZIP: 99645
PHONE: 745-2706
BILL NO: HJR 4
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA
MESSAGE: STRONGLY URGE THAT YOU VOTE FOR HJR 4. THROUGH NEGOTIATION WE CAN
HAVE PEACE AND STRENGTH, AND A HEALTHY FUTURE FOR OUR CHILDREN.

POHID: 03114405
DATE: 04/07/87
TIME: 11:44:05
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

ADAMS	BARNES
BOUCHER	BOYER
BROWN	CATO
COLLINS	COTTEN
DAVIDSON	DAVIS
DONLEY	ELLIS
FRANK	FURNACE
GOLL	GRUENBERG
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN
HUDSON	KOPONEN
LARSON	MARTIN
MENARD	MILLER
NAVARE	PEARCE
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS
POURCHOT	RIEGER
SHULTZ	SPRINGER
SUID	SWACKHAMMER
TAYLOR	WALLIS
ZAWACKI	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: TOM TAGGART
TITLE: FREE AGENT
ADDRESS: BOX 150
CITY: HYDER ZIP: 99923
PHONE: N/A-
BILL NO: HJR 4
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA
MESSAGE: SUBJECT: ACQUIRED D.C. SYNDROME. "STAR WAR" SPELLED BACKWARDS
TRANSLATES: "RAH RATS," AND SDR SPELLED BACKWARDS READS: "IMMUNE DEFICIENCY
SYNDROME," SO A "YES" VOTE ON HJR 4 WILL HELP KEEP ALASKA OUT OF THE PENTAGON'S
LABORATORY, AKA: THE RAT RACE. LET'S MAKE THE LAST FRONTIER A NEW FRONTIER.
"EAST TO THE FUTURE!"

PGMID: 00101649
DATE: 04/07/87
TIME: 10:16:49
LIONAME: JUNEAU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BENNETT
BROWN	CATO	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FRANK	FURNACE	FAHRENKAMP
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FAIKS
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN	HALFORD
HUDSON	KOPONEN	HENSLEY
LARSON	MARTIN	JONES
MENARD	MILLER	JOSEPHSON
NAVARRE	PEARCE	KELLY
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	KERTTULA
POURCHOT	RIEGER	RODEY
SHULTZ	SPRINGER	STURGULEWSKI
SUND	SWACKHAMMER	SZYMANSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

RECEIVED MAR 09 1987

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520



MAR 4 1987

The Honorable Jan Faiks
Senator
Alaska State Legislature
Post Office Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99881

Dear Senator,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on HJR 4, relating to a nuclear-free zone in the arctic, subarctic, and the state of Alaska

For over four decades, the policy of deterrence has successfully prevented the outbreak of global war or armed conflict between nuclear powers. The integrity of the Western alliance system has been a central element in maintaining the credibility of deterrence against both nuclear and conventional attack. The United States has played a central role in this effort by maintaining the capability to project its military forces thousands of miles from its shores in order to meet the security commitments that lie at the heart of deterrence.

In the past the US has supported, on a case-by-case basis, certain international regional nuclear free zone proposals which advanced non-proliferation interests while not undermining existing security arrangements or our deterrent capabilities. Thus the U.S. supported the Treaty of Tlatelolco, the Antarctic Treaty and the Seabed Treaty, while opposing proposed Nordic and Central European nuclear free zones. With regard to the Treaty of Rarotonga, generally known as the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone (SPNFZ), the U.S. decided recently that in view of its global security interests and responsibilities it is not, under current circumstances, in a position to sign the associated protocols to that treaty.

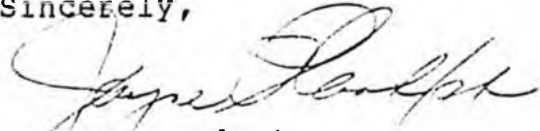
The US has a deep commitment to bringing about a safer strategic environment involving progressively less reliance on nuclear weapons. It shares the vision of a world freed from the incessant and pervasive fear of nuclear devastation. The US goal in arms control is to enhance stability and reduce the risk of war by reaching equitable and verifiable agreement on deep reductions in the nuclear arsenals of both sides.

The U.S. believes, however, that the growing number of proposals for regional nuclear free zones has the potential to undermine deterrence as the cornerstone of Western security. The proliferation of such zones, especially when unmatched by

disarmament in the Soviet bloc, clearly would be detrimental to Western security and could also limit our future ability to meet security commitments world-wide.

In view of your concerns regarding national defense, I have taken the liberty of sharing your letter with the Department of Defense.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jayne H. Plank".

Jayne H. Plank
Director, Intergovernmental Affairs
Office of Legislative and
Intergovernmental Affairs

Sc
Drafted: PM/ISP:WFHickman
Wang 7528S 3/2/87

Cleared: PM:VLehovich *SS*
PM/ISP:CDuelfer
PM/ISP:SButcher
PM/PD:DMozena
ACDA:RRochlin (subs)

H: L HUNT ed
H: M Johnson



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House

P.O. BOX V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

February 12, 1987

William G. Trudeau
2275 Fifth
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5915

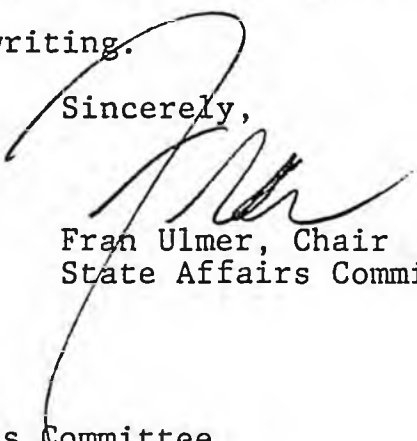
Dear Mr. Trudeau:

Thank you for your letter and the thoughtful observations you have shared. I will give copies to the sponsors of the resolution and to the members of my committee.

As you may know, HJR 4 has been approved by the State Affairs Committee and is on its way to the floor of the House.

Thank you, again, for writing.

Sincerely,



Fran Ulmer, Chair
State Affairs Committee

cc w/encl:

Members of State Affairs Committee
Committee Secretary
Representative Ellis
Representative Sund
Representative Herrmann
Representative Brown
Representative Gc11

FU:lsg/Lb

RECEIVED FEB 10 1987

2275 Fifth
Ketchikan, AK 99901-5915
February 5, 1987

Representative Fran Ulmer, Chair
House State Affairs Committee
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99802

Ms Ulmer and Members of the State Affairs Committee:

Because of the limited time and number of people wanting to testify yesterday on the teleconference on HJR 4, I indicated that I would instead send a copy of my prepared materials. I appreciate your effort to insure a state hearing, and am sorry that so much time was used by people that had other access to the State Affairs Committee.

I want to commend introduction of HJR 4, re-addressing a concern of the last legislature, but in a fuller and more explanatory wording. I am especially appreciative to see the name of Representative John Sund as a sponsor.

Little more than a year ago, I drove across North Dakota on my way home to Alaska. Few places can be more depressing than the repetitive appearance of small, fenced in tracts of land covering missile silos. It is not the presence of the missiles so much as the weight of their density. Somehow, they become en mass a symbol of the magnitude of our common problem.

Other states of our union are faced with the unwanted prospect of selection as nuclear dumps. They are clear that their sizeable geography and small population base make them easy targets. It is only lack of transportation that makes Alaska safer, for the time being.

We Alaskans do not want to be vulnerable to mis-use of our land and people to the nuclear war game. We know that we will not be safe, with or without local nuclear arms, in case of war. (Contrary to the Resolution, page one, line 22ff.) And we do want to do our share in the appropriate defense of our freedom. But to insure prevention of over-riding national interest and to force longer range planning on the part of the U.S. military, we think a stand has to be taken now. Passage of this resolution will, I feel, put the State on record as to our wishes and hopes. With the significant increase of military presence across our nation, it is none too early to do so. One has to come to wonder who it is we are preparing to fight; hostile nations or ourselves.

Last year, Ketchikan attempted to become a Nuclear Free Zone. In our attempt, we learned two things of value to you: We learned that there is a significant number of people who support these efforts (over 40% even in Ketchikan); and we learned that economic realities can swing a tide toward a bad idea.

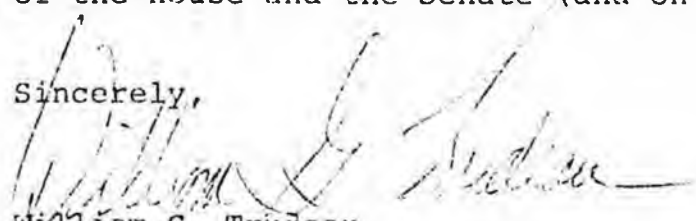
It is important to know that the Nuclear Freeze Initiative passed in Ketchikan; and it is important to know just how close the Nuclear Free Ketchikan Resolution also came to passing. The local Chamber of Commerce, while indicating that it would not have supported a NFZ in any case, indicated that it was especially active in opposition because of its threat to our Nuclear Submarine Testing Facility plans.

Therefore, I would like to make a couple of suggestions in relation to the Resolution. First, I think it would be wise to indicate in writing that it is not our intent to by-pass our legitimate share of an appropriate defense of our country. We are not voting against either our nation or the military. We are voting against this way of doing business; we are against the assumption that the best way to forestall or solve an argument is to kill lots of people. I realize that high fever "patriots" will never understand this; but thoughtful people will, and they need to be told. Second, the issue needs to address the economic impact of the resolution. People in Alaska now are less afraid of long term threats than of immediate concerns of livelihood. Some of those immediate concerns are important: loss of food supply, or loss of access to food gathering grounds used by nuclear sites. Use of outside labor in construction and maintenance of facilities, purchase of supporting commodities by government contract purchase meaning in most cases outside businesses. The Resolution needs to state that nuclear vulnerability is not the answer to economic difficulty.

In conclusion, I feel a need to address the seemingly logical and thoughtful comments by Mr David Emory, Deputy Director of the Arms Control Agency. First, as was accurately stated, Mr Emory's own employer has been quite clear about his feeling that only military strength can force negotiation. And his employer's advisors indicated after Iceland that even a negotiated nuclear arms reduction or elimination was not acceptable. What else would we have expected him to say? And the reality is that, in our government, it is still the States that decide for the Federal Government, and not the other way around. I say that not as a States-rightist, but in the sense that through our Representative government, it is the States speaking in common that make laws. It is and should be seen as dangerous that a central government should decide on its own what is and is not an appropriate "security policy."

Again, I thank you for your consideration of the Resolution, and I hope we see it on the floors of the House and the Senate (and on the desk of Governor Cowper!)

Sincerely,



William G. Trudeau

cc: Representative John Sund
Representative Robin Taylor
Senator Lloyd Jones



THE MEDIATION CENTER

Penelope Weyhrauch

&

Ray Pastorino

RECEIVED JAN 29 1987

January 28, 1987

Representative Fran Ulmer
P.O. Box Y
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Fran,

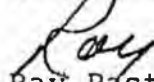
As you know the people of Alaska passed an initiative two years ago supporting a policy of nuclear freeze. I am not aware of any direct action or expression being made by the last administration or our legislature regarding this important issue. I feel that right now is a particularly significant time for such an expression. On February 5 the Federal government intends to conduct their first nuclear test of 1987 at the U.S. Nuclear Test Station in Nevada.

As you know the Soviets have had a unilateral moratorium in force for the past 18 months. We also know that in the October summit an enormous opportunity to end nuclear escalation was lost. The Soviets have continued to indicate a willingness to negotiate and reconsider bans on nuclear testing provided the U.S. demonstrates a similar desire. They have also indicated that any new tests in 1987 will force them to renew testing. If that should occur a most important juncture in time, holding within it an opportunity to slow an arms race which drains our economy, will have passed.

In numerous opinion polls, most Americans have indicated a desire for a comprehensive nuclear test ban. Both houses of Congress passed legislation last year urging the Reagan Administration to negotiate such a ban, and the recently proposed HB 12 would cut off all funding within 90 days of passage unless a test ban is implemented.

I strongly urge you in your representative capacity and as a parent to approach the Governor and the legislature for immediate transmission of an Alaskan position statement, denouncing future testing, to the President and to Congress.

Sincerely,


Ray Pastorino



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

February 10, 1987

Jeremiah Harrington, Sales Manager
John Hancock Mutual
Life Insurance Company
620 East Tenth Ave., Suite 105
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Harrington:

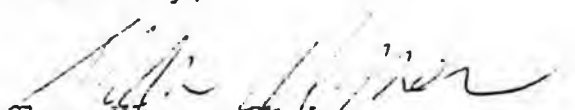
On February 4, the State Affairs Committee heard testimony on HJR 4 from 52 people over a period of one hour and forty-five minutes. That means that each person's testimony averaged less than two minutes, allowing for interchange time between teleconference centers. Most people exercised restraint and kept to the two-minute limit, which I asked people to respect so that all who wished to testify would have an opportunity to speak.

After two minutes and fifty-seven seconds, I asked you to summarize the rest of your written testimony. You completed your comments at three minutes, twenty-five seconds.

I am sorry that you feel I restricted your opportunity to testify on the resolution. I assure you that I was in no way attempting to limit the content of your presentation. Indeed, the longest testimony (13 minutes) was heard from Mr. David Emery, representing the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who spoke in opposition to the Resolution.

So, it is my belief that the Committee was able to hear both sides of the issue more than adequately. Thank you for your participation.

Sincerely,


Fran Ulmer, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

FU:lsg/HJR 4

Seattle
General Agency

John Hancock Mutual
Life Insurance Company



Jeremiah C. Harrington
Sales Manager

620 East Tenth Ave., Suite 105
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Business: (907) 279-8284
Residence: (907) 333-9252

February 6, 1987

Fran Ulmer, Chairman
State Affairs Committee

Re: Joint Resolution #4 Teleconference

Dear Chairman Ulmer:

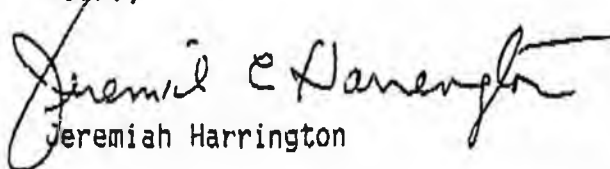
This concerns a distinct bias against a citizen's testimony in the February 4, 1987, teleconference hearings on the proposed House Joint Resolution #4.

I registered at 3:45 p.m. on February 4, 1987, as a person to be heard. Two hours and ten minutes later at 5:55 p.m., I was allowed to speak. My entire testimony was but a typed page and a half. Nevertheless, I was ordered by the Chairman to cut off my testimony before finishing. Earlier I had listened to many speakers ramble on for much longer with opinions supporting the proposed legislation. I was the first speaker to oppose the legislation in Anchorage.


Since others spoke much longer, without interruption, for the legislation, and my testimony was formal and not rambling, I must conclude that I was ordered to shut up because my testimony opposed the legislation.

Obviously there are many Nuke-Freeze freaks in the House. However, that such persons may be a majority does not qualify them to use a citizen in the government process.

Yours,


Jeremiah Harrington

cc: The Governor, Speaker of the House, Attorney General, All House Members

 companies

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company
Independence Investment Associates, Inc.
John Hancock Venture Capital Management, Inc.
John Hancock Financial Services, Inc.

John Hancock Advisors, Inc.
HANSECO Insurance Company
John Hancock International Services, S.A.
John Hancock Variable Life Insurance Company

Profesco Corporation
Tucker Anthony Holding Corporation
John Hancock Realty Services Corp.
Hancock/Dikewood Services, Inc.

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: BEVERLY BRAY
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 836 M STREET, SUITE 308
CITY: ANCHORAGE, ALASKA ZIP: 99501
PHONE: 278-2741
BILL NO: HJR 4
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA
MESSAGE: I URGE YOUR SUPPORT ON THE HJR 4 ISSUE PLEASE KEEP ALASKA
NUCLEAR FREE.

POMID: 0313728
DATE: 02/05/87
TIME: 13:37:28
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

ADAMS	BARNES
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FRANK	FURNACE
GOLL	GRUENBERG
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN
HUDSON	KOPONEN
LARSON	MARTIN
MENARD	MILLER
NAVARRE	PEARCE
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS
POURCHOT	RIEGER
SHULTZ	SPRINGER
SUND	SWACKHAMMER
TAYLOR	WALLIS
ZAWACKI	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: LINDA MALCOLM

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 5751 FIJI ST

CITY: ANCHORAGE

ZIP: 99507

PHONE: 562-0498

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

MESSAGE: I WANT TO LEND MY SUPPORT TO THE RESOLUTION TO PROMOTE PASSAGE OF A NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC. I WOULD RATHER DEVOTE MY TIME AND MONEY IN HEALING WOUNDS THAT EXIST BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND U. S. THROUGH HONEST DISCOURSE RATHER THAN JOIN THOSE DILUTED INTO THINKING NUCLEAR WEAPONS CAN SAVE LIVES.

PONID: 03134555

DATE: 02/05/87

TIME: 13:45:55

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

BOUCHER
DAVIDSON
DONLEY
HOFFMAN
MARTIN
MENARD

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: MIKE LISTON
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 5000 KENAI AVE.
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99508
PHONE: 337-7973
BILL NO: HJR 4
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA
MESSAGE: LEGISLATORS, I'VE LIVED ALL MY LIFE NEXT TO ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE.
IF WAR IS DECLARED, I WILL PROBABLY DIE INSTANTLY NOT KNOWING IT. OTHERS WILL
NOT BE SO LUCKY AS THERE WILL BE HELL ON EARTH. SUPPORT NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC.
CAN GOD FORGIVE THOSE WHO DIDN'T EVEN TRY.

POHID: 03135904
DATE: 02/05/87
TIME: 13:59:04
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BENNETT
BROWN	CATO	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FRANK	FURNACE	FAHRENKAMP
GOLL	JRUENBERG	FAIKS
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HERRMAN	HOFFMAN	HALFORD
HUDSON	KOPONEN	HENSLEY
LARSON	MARTIN	JONES
MENARD	MILLER	JOSEPHSON
NAVARRE	PEARCE	KELLY
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	KERTTULA
POURCHOT	RIEGER	RODEY
SHULTZ	SPRINGER	STURGULEWSKI
SUND	SWACKHAMMER	SZYMANSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: KAREN KONOPACKI

TITLE:

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 104834

CITY: ANCHORAGE

ZIP: 99510

PHONE: 263-4000

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

MESSAGE: I SUPPORT ALASKA'S NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC RESOLUTION, HJR 4. I AM AGAINST PLACEMENT OF NUCLEAR WASTE IN THE ALASKAN ENVIRONMENT AND OPPOSED TO STORAGE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND WASTES IN ALASKA

POPID: 03160335

DATE: 02/04/87

TIME: 16:03:35

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

BOUCHER
DAVIDSON
DONLEY
HOFFMAN
MARTIN
MENARD

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: LISA JAMIESON
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 9404 CANTON LOOP
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99515
PHONE: 349-6824
BILL NO: HJR 4
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA
MESSAGE: I URGE YOU TO SUPPORT HJR 4.

POMID: 03154741
DATE: 02/04/87
TIME: 15:47:41
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BENNETT
BROWN	CATO	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELTASON
FRANK	FURNACE	FAHRENKAMP
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FAIKS
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN	HALFORD
HUDSON	KOPONEN	HENSLEY
LARSON	MARTIN	JONES
MENARD	MILLER	JOSEPHSON
NAVARRE	PEARCE	KELLY
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	KERTTULA
POURCHOT	RIEGER	RODEY
SHULTZ	SPRINGER	STURGULEWSKI
SUND	SWACKHAMMER	SZYMANSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: DALEE SAMBO
TITLE: INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE
ADDRESS: 429 D ST., SUITE 202
CITY: ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
PHONE: 258-6917
ZIP: 99501

BILL NO: HJR 4
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA
MESSAGE: THE ICC, AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE ARCTIC, HAS ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS OPPOSING ANY NUCLEAR ACTIVITY IN OUR HOMELAND. WE STRONGLY URGE YOU TO JOIN US AND SUPPORT HJR 4, NOT SIMPLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE INUIT, BUT FOR THE SAFETY OF ALL HANKIND.

POMID: 03145639
DATE: 01/27/87
TIME: 14:56:39
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

ADAMS	BARNES
BOUCHER	BOYER
BROWN	CATO
COLLINS	COTTEN
DAVIDSON	DAVIS
DONLEY	ELLIS
FRANK	FURNACE
GOLL	GRUENBERG
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN
HUDSON	KOPONEN
LARSON	MARTIN
MENARD	MILLER
NAVARRE	PEARCE
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS
POURCHOT	RIEGER
SHULTZ	SPRINGER
SUND	SWACKHAMMER
TAYLOR	WALLIS
ZAWACKI	

Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: EDGAR SUNDEEN

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 6901 HYATT STREET

CITY: ANCHORAGE

ZIP: 99507

PHONE: 344-7461

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

MESSAGE: DEAR ALASKA LEGISLATOR. PLEASE ACCEPT AND HEED THIS PLEA TOWARD PRESERVING ALASKA'S RICH ENVIRONMENT AND PATRIOTIC PEACE KEEPING MORALS. IF CLEARING OUR REGIONS OF NUCLEAR DRIVEN SHIPS AND WEAPONS, THE VOTING MAJORITY WHO OVERWHELMINGLY CHOSE THE "FREEZE" WOULD ENDORSE YOU TO DISAGREE WITH THE PRESIDENTS EXPENSIVE, PREDJUDICED PARANOIA. PRAYERFULLY YOURS.. . .

POMID: 03164239

DATE: 01/28/87

TIME: 16:42:39

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BENNETT
BROWN	CATO	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEM	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FRANK	FURNACE	FAHRENKAMP
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FAIKS
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN	HALFORD
HUDSON	KOPONEN	HENSLEY
LARSON	MARTIN	JONES
MEHARD	MILLER	JOSEPHSON
NAVARRE	PEARCE	KELLY
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	KERTTULA
POURCHOT	RIEGER	RODEY
SHULTZ	SPRINGER	STURGULEWSKI
SUND	SWACKHAMMER	SZYMANSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: EADIE SCHADE-RILEY
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 1280 EAST 17TH, APT.#116
CITY: ANCHORAGE, ALASKA ZIP: 99501
PHONE: 276-0455
BILL NO: HJR 4
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA
MESSAGE: RESPECTFULLY REQUEST YOUR STRONG SUPPORT FOR ALASKAS
NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC RESOLUTION INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE
ON JANUARY 19TH IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE GOAL OF INSURING A SAFER
AND MORE SECURE FUTURE FOR THE RESIDENTS OF ALASKA, OTHER
ARCTIC AND SUBARCTIC.

POMID: 03115535
DATE: 02/03/87
TIME: 11:55:35
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BENNETT
BROWN	CATO	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FRANK	FURNACE	FAHRENKAMP
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FAIKS
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN	HALFORD
HUDSON	KOPONEN	HENSLEY
LARSON	MARTIN	JONES
MENARD	MILLER	JOSEPHSON
NAVARRÉ	PEARCE	KELLY
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	KERTTULA
POURCHOT	RIEGER	RODEY
SHULTZ	SPRINGER	STURGULEWSKI
SUND	SWACKHAMMER	SZYHANSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

RECEIVED FEB 4 1987

Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: BARBARA COLLINS

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 6720 TESHLAR

CITY: ANCHORAGE, AK.

ZIP: 99507

PHONE: 349-3494

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

MESSAGE: PLEASE HELP PROMOTE WORLD PEACE AND PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT BY VOTING
TO SUPPORT THE NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC RESOLUTION.

POMID: 03125627

DATE: 02/03/87

TIME: 12:56:27

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE 1

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

BOUCHER
DAVIDSON
DONLEY
HOFFMAN
MARTIN
MEHARD

RECEIVED FEB 4 1987

Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: MARY ANN REICHLIN
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 10980 HILLSIDE DRIVE
CITY: ANCHORAGE, ALASKA ZIP: 99516
PHONE: 346-2736
BILL NO: HJR 4
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA
MESSAGE: PLEASE SUPPORT A NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC. THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

POMID: 03111027
DATE: 02/03/87
TIME: 11:10:27
LIONAHE: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

ADAMS	BARNES
BOUCHER	BUYER
BROWN	CATO
COLLINS	COTTEN
DAVIDSON	DAVIS
DONLEY	ELLIS
FRANK	FURNACE
GOLL	GRUENBERG
CRUSSENDORF	HANLEY
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN
HUDSON	KOPONEN
LARSON	MARTIN
MEHARD	MILLER
NAVARRE	PEARCE
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS
POURCHOT	RIEGER
SHULTZ	SPRINGER
SUND	SWACKHAMMER
TAYLOR	WALLIS
ZAWACKI	

Dennis

RECEIVED FEB 4 1987

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: TOM ANTHONY
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 16640 OLSON CIRCLE
CITY: ANCHORAGE, ALASKA ZIP: 99516
PHONE: 345-7658
BILL NO: HJR 4
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA
MESSAGE: PLEASE SUPPORT THE NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC RESOLUTION AND LOOK
AT OBTAINING BINDING LEGISLATION FOR THE SAME.

POMID: 03111238
DATE: 02/03/87
TIME: 11:12:38
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BENNETT
BROWN	CATO	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	DUNCAN
DOHLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FRANK	FURNACE	FAHRENKAMP
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FAIKS
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN	HALFORD
HUDSON	KOPONEN	HENSLEY
LARSON	MARTIN	JONES
MENARD	MILLER	JOSEPHSON
NAVARRE	PEARCE	KELLY
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	KERTTILA
POURCHOT	RIEGER	RODEY
SHULTZ	SPRINGER	STURGULEWSKI
SUND	SNACKHAMMER	SZYMANSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

RECEIVED FEB 4 1987

Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: GARY PETERSON
TITLE:
ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 822
CITY: HOMER
PHONE: 235-8781
ZIP: 99603

BILL NO:
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR FREEZE RESOLUTION

MESSAGE: THE ARCTIC AND SUB-ARCTIC REGIONS MUST REMAIN NUCLEAR FREE ZONES.
I AM AGAINST THE DUMPING OR STORING OF NUCLEAR WASTE, DEPLOYMENT OF MISSILES
OVER THIS ZONE, AND IN FAVOR OF A DRAMATIC REDUCTION BETWEEN THE USA AND USSR.
I ASK YOU TO STAND BEHIND THE NUCLEAR FREEZE ARCTIC RESOLUTION.

POPID: 13111030
DATE: 02/03/87
TIME: 11:10:30
LIONAME: SOLDOTHA LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESANTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BENNETT
BROWN	CATO	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	DUNKAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FRANK	FURNACE	FAHRENKAMP
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FAIKS
HANLEY	HERRMANN	FISCHER
HOFFMAN	HUDSON	HALFORD
KOPONEN	LARSON	HENSLEY
MARTIN	MENARD	JONES
MILLER	NAVARRE	JOSEPHSON
PEARCE	PETTYJOHN	KELLY
PHILLIPS	POURCHOT	KERTTULA
RIEGER	SHULTZ	RODEY
SPRINGER	SUND	STURGULEWSKI
SHACKHAMMER	TAYLOR	SZYMANSKI
WALLIS	ZAHACKI	UEHLING
GRUSSENDORF		ZHAROFF

RECEIVED FEB 4 1987

Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: JANE UTIGER
TITLE:
ADDRESS: BOX 1114
CITY: HAINES ZIP: 99827
PHONE: N/A-
BILL NO: HJR 4
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA
MESSAGE: I STRONGLY SUPPORT HJR 4, A NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC -- NO NUCLEAR WASTE
DISPOSAL OR NUCLEAR TESTING.

POIID: 03153645
DATE: 02/04/87
TIME: 15:36:45
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BENNETT
BROWN	CATO	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FRANK	FURNACE	FAHRENKAMP
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FAIKS
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN	HALFORD
HUDSON	KOPONEN	HENSLEY
LARSON	MARTIN	JONES
MENARD	HILLER	JOSEPHSON
NAVARRE	PEARCE	KELLY
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	KERTTULA
POURCHOT	RIEGER	RODEY
SHULTZ	SPRINGER	STURGULENSKI
SUND	SWACKHAMMER	SZYHANSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: STEPHANIE KESSLER
TITLE: ALASKA CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
ADDRESS: 411 W. 4TH, SUITE 1A
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99501
PHONE: 274-3621
BILL NO: HJR 4
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA
MESSAGE: THE ALASKA CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT SUPPORTS PASSAGE OF HJR 4,
NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC RESOLUTION.

POMID: 03161544
DATE: 02/04/87
TIME: 16:15:44
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BENNETT
BROWN	CATO	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FRANK	FURNACE	FAHRENKAMP
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FAIKS
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN	HALFORD
HUDSON	KOPONEN	HENSLEY
LARSON	MARTIN	JONES
MENARD	MILLER	JOSEPHSON
HAVARRE	PEARCE	KELLY
FETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	KERTTULA
POURCHOT	RIEGER	RODEY
SHULTZ	SPRINGER	STURGULEWSKI
SUND	SWACKHAMMER	SZYMAHSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: BARBARA SHAW

TITLE:

RESS: BOX 202911

CITY: ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

ZIP: 99520

PHONE: 564-1781

LN: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

MESSAGE: I AM IN SUPPORT OF ALASKA NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC RESOLUTION. I AM AGAINST THE PLACEMENT OF NUCLEAR WASTE DUMPS AS WELL AS TESTING, PRODUCTION, AND DEPLOYMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THIS AREA.

OMID: 03163410

DATE: 02/04/87

TIME: 16:34:10

NAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

PIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

ADAMS	BARNES
BOUCHER	BOYER
BROWN	CATO
COLLINS	COTTEN
DAVIDSON	DAVIS
DONLEY	ELLIS
FRANK	FURNACE
GOLL	GRUENBERG
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN
HUDSON	KOPONEN
LARSON	MARTIN
MENARD	MILLER
NAVARRE	PEARCE
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS
POURCHOT	RIEGER
SHULTZ	SPRINGER
SUND	SWACKHAMMER
TAYLOR	WALLIS
ZAWACKI	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: FRANCES R. CATER
TITLE:
ADDRESS: BOX 1472
CITY: KODIAK ZIP: 99615
PHONE: 406-5604
BILL NO: HJR 4
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA
MESSAGE: I STRONGLY SUPPORT RESOLUTION HJR 4 AND AGREE WITH THE POSITIVE
STATEMENTS MADE BY OTHERS AT THE TELECONFERENCE.

POMID: 09092128
DATE: 02/05/87
TIME: 09:21:26
LIONAME: KODIAK LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

BOUCHER
DAVIDSON
DOHILEY
HOFFMAN
MARTIN
MENARD

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: LAURENE MADSEN

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 12035 GARA DR.

CITY: KODIAK

ZIP: 99615

PHONE: 487-2509

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

MESSAGE: I URGE YOU ALL TO PASS THIS RESOLUTION BECAUSE AS A MOTHER OF THREE YOUNG CHILDREN I AM CONCERNED FOR THEIR FUTURE AND THE FUTURE OF THE EARTH. THE ARMS RACE IS INSANITY AND CANNOT CONTINUE TO BE RUN. THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA NEED TO BE PEACEMAKERS.

POHID: 09092308

DATE: 02/05/87

TIME: 09:23:08

LIONAME: KODIAK LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BENNETT
BROWN	CATO	BINKLEY
COLLINS	COTTEN	COGHILL
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	DUNCAN
DONLEY	ELLIS	ELIASON
FRANK	FURNACE	FAHRENKAMP
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FAIKS
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	FISCHER
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN	HALFORD
HUDSON	KOPONEN	HENSLEY
LARSON	MARTIN	JONES
MENARD	MILLER	JOSEPHSON
NAVARRE	PEARCE	KELLY
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	KERTTULA
POURCHOT	RIEGER	RODEY
SHULTZ	SPRINGER	STURGULENSKI
SUND	SWACKHAMMER	SZYMANSKI
TAYLOR	WALLIS	UEHLING
ZAWACKI		ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: JUDY BRAKEL

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 440 E. 1ST. STREET

CITY: JUNEAU

ZIP: 99801

PHONE: 586-6561

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

MESSAGE: I URGE YOU TO PASS HJR 4 WITH A FAVORABLE VOTE OUT OF COMMITTEE I
THINK PUBLIC SUPPORT IS DEMONSTRATED BY THE RECENT ALASKA VOTE FOR A NUCLEAR
FREEZE.

POMID: 00134818

DATE: 02/05/87

TIME: 13:48:18

LIONAME: JUNEAU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

BOUCHER
DAVIDSON
DONLEY
HOFFMAN
MARTIN
MENARD

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 1/19/87

FURTHER REFERRALS:

DATE: 2-6-87

The State Affairs Committee has considered HJR 4

Relating to a nuclear-free zone in the arctic, the subarctic, and Alaska.

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with C.S. H.T.R. 4 the same title
- attached amendment(s) a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

- fiscal impact
- zero fiscal note
- zero with analysis
- same as previous fiscal note published _____
- same as previous zero fiscal note published _____

SIGNING DO PASS:

Mr. Limer
Dave Douley
Cliff Davidson

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Terry Martin - Do not pass.
R.A. Sanchez - Do not pass
omit memo (NO REC)

Mr. Limer
 Chairman's signature

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: MARY PAT HELLER

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 11741 RAINBOW

CITY: ANCHORAGE

ZIP: 99516

PHONE: 345-0847

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

MESSAGE: PLEASE DO NOT SUPPORT THE ALASKA NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC RESOLUTION OR ANY RELATED PROPOSALS PROMCTED BY THE INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE OR CITIZENS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR.

POMID: 03140402

DATE: 01/29/87

TIME: 14:04:02

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS

BOUCHER

BROWN

COLLINS

DAVIDSON

DONLEY

FRANK

GOLL

GRUSSENDORF

HERRMANN

HUDSON

LARSON

MENARD

NAVARRE

PETTYJOHN

POURCHOT

SHULTZ

SUND

TAYLOR

ZAWACKI

BARNES

BOYER

CATO

COTTEN

DAVIS

ELLIS

FURNACE

GRUENBERG

HANLEY

HOFFMAN

KOPONEN

MARTIN

MILLER

PEARCE

PHILLIPS

RIEGER

SPRINGER

SWACKHAMER

WALLIS

A300D

BENNETT

BINKLEY

COGHILL

DUNCAN

ELIASON

FAHRENKAMP

FAIKS

FISCHER

HALFORD

HENSLEY

JONES

JOSEPHSON

KELLY

KERTTULA

RODEY

STURGULEWSKI

SZYMSANSKI

UEHLING

ZHAROFF

Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: DON DEIETZ

TITLE: PRES., ANC COUNCIL, NAVY LEAGUE OF U.S.

ADDRESS: 6133 STAEDEM DR.

CITY: ANCHORAGE

ZIP: 99504

PHONE: 337-1258

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

MESSAGE: STRONGLY OBJECT TO HJR 4, SPECIFICALLY LINES 22 THRU 24, PAGE 1,
LINES 20 THRU 23, PAGE 2 AND LINES 4 THRU 6, PLUS 10 THRU 12, PAGE 4. REQUEST
INTELLIGENT, LENGTHLY DEBATE THEREON. THESE ARE UNCLE SAM'S MISSIONS! TERRY,
JRT, FRAN, LYMAN, RED, CLIFF, DAVE, PAT AND BEN I HAVE FAITH IN THEM, PLEASE
RECTIFY.

PONID: 03154930

DATE: 02/04/87

TIME: 15:49:30

LOCATION: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

BOUCHER
DAVIDSON
DONLEY
HOFFMAN
MARTIN
MENARD
POURCHOT
GRUSSENDORF

TELECOPY COVER SHEET
ANCHORAGE INFORMATION OFFICE

TO: Juneau FOR: House
Senate State Affairs PHONE: _____
Committee

FROM: Mr Francis L. Avezia PHONE: 274-2200

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS: This is for the AM Committee Mtg.

DATE/TIME SENT: 2-5-87 5:20 pm PLEASE ACK. RECEIPT: ✓

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL: ✓ THROW AWAY

_____ HOLD FOR PICK UP

NUMBER OF PAGES: 2 (NOT COUNTING COVER SHEET)

BY: DAVID

3605 Arctic Blvd., Suite 723
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

February 5, 1987

House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
Senate Affairs Committee
Chairman Fran Ulmer

Copies to: Vice-Chairman Lyman Hoffman
Red Boucher
Cliff Davidson
Dave Donley
Terry Martin
Curt Menard

On February 4, 1987, I testified at the Legislative Affairs Office in Anchorage in reference to House Bill No. 5-0248-A, House Joint Resolution No. 4, relating to a Nuclear Freeze Zone in the Arctic, sub-Arctic and Alaska.

I am sympathetic with all those who are against nuclear weapons and I understand these issues and their views but please note the nuclear freeze on weapons that exist now is one thing, but this House Bill is totally another. It will stop any United States Navy ship from entering any Alaskan port.

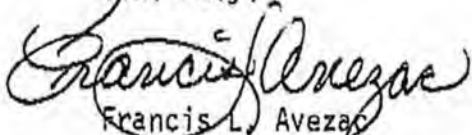
Please understand 40% of our United States Navy ships are nuclear powered at this time and Alaska is, like it or not, the most strategic State in the United States of America today.

I respectfully request you defeat this Bill for the following reasons:

1. The Bill does not exclusively deal with the sole limitation of the number of nuclear weapons world-wide each side possesses. This was the original issue everyone was talking about.
2. If this Bill should pass, no nuclear powered ship or vessel, Military or Civilian, can call on an Alaskan port to purchase needed service primarily because its propulsion system is nuclear and it might carry nuclear weapons.

I respectfully submit my views to the Committee and ask that you defeat this Bill.

Sincerely,


Francis L. Avezac

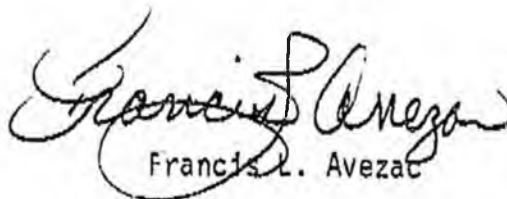
TELETYPE -- 2 Pages including this page to 277-6112

February 5, 1987

Legislative Affairs Office
Anchorage, Alaska

Attached is a letter I wish you to Fax to Juneau today, please,
to Fran Ulmer, Lyman Hoffman, Red Boucher, Cliff Davidson,
Dave Donley, Terry Martin and Curt Menard.

Thank you for your assistance.


Francis L. Avezac

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

POSITION PAPER
January 30, 1987

HJR 4 "Relating to a nuclear-free zone in the arctic, the subarctic, and Alaska."

Last August Alaskan voters expressed their strong support for an end to the nuclear arms race by passing Proposition 83-01. The proposition established a nuclear weapons freeze as the policy of the State of Alaska. The overwhelming majority led me to reintroduce the resolution proposing a nuclear free arctic and subarctic, which would include the entire state of Alaska.

Establishing a nuclear free zone in the arctic and subarctic including the State of Alaska can help prevent a nuclear war by initiating and promoting efforts to:

- 1) encourage verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties between nations that would establish the subarctic and arctic regions, a nuclear free zone.
- 2) obtain verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties to ban nuclear weapons from the subarctic and arctic regions, including all of Alaska.
- 3) prevent all parties, including the military, from disposing of radioactive and nuclear wastes in Alaska or other subarctic and arctic regions, and
- 4) obtain mutual and verifiable agreements and treaties to prevent nuclear weapons testing or the placement of nuclear devices in the subarctic and arctic regions, including the state of Alaska.

The legislation also expresses Alaska's concern with the spread of nuclear fallout caused by the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Over the past four years more than 3,500 cities and counties in 24 nations have adopted resolutions establishing nuclear free zones and 42 of the 50 states in the U.S. have approved or introduced nuclear free zones at the state or local level.

This legislation is an expression of the feeling of citizens that their local and state governments should help initiate steps toward world peace and away from the brink of nuclear war by the United States and other nuclear powers.

Original sponsors: Koponen, Ellis,
Sund, et al.

DRAFT

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 4 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to a nuclear-free zone in the
6 arctic, the subarctic, and Alaska.

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

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

10 WHEREAS an emphatic expression of feeling by citizens and their local
11 and state governments can help initiate steps by the United States and
12 other nuclear powers towards world peace and away from the brink of nuclear
13 war; and

14 WHEREAS over the past four years more than 3,500 cities and counties
15 in 24 nations have adopted resolutions establishing nuclear-free zones; and

16 WHEREAS 42 of the 50 states in the United States have proposals for
17 nuclear-free zones introduced or approved at state or local levels; and

18 WHEREAS there are five treaties in existence with as many as 83 signa-
19 tories (including the U.S. and U.S.S.R.) pertaining to nuclear-free zones
20 in the Antarctic, outer space, Latin America, the South Pacific, and on the
21 ocean floor; and

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

25 WHEREAS Alaskan voters have expressed their strong support for an end
26 to the nuclear arms race, voting in August 1986 for Proposition 83-01
27 establishing a nuclear weapons freeze as the policy of the State of Alaska;
28 and

29 WHEREAS the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster in the Soviet Union

DRAFT

1 has resulted in the spread of nuclear poison to neighboring territories,
2 including arctic regions of Scandinavia; and

3 WHEREAS the environmental devastation of these regions has seriously
4 jeopardized the health and lifestyle of the Saami people; and

5 WHEREAS the radioactive contamination of the region above the Arctic
6 Circle from the previous use and testing of nuclear weapons has caused the
7 permanent inhabitants of the arctic region to carry body-burdens of long-
8 lived, biologically dangerous radionuclides in amounts in excess of all the
9 world's people except for the atomic bomb victims in Hiroshima and Nagasaki
10 during August 1945; and

11 WHEREAS any further deposition of nuclear materials in the food-chain
12 of the arctic and subarctic regions will result in biologically unaccept-
13 able radiation standards for people and ecosystems; and

14 WHEREAS the storage or transportation of high level radioactive nu-
15 clear wastes in Alaska could pose serious health, safety, and environmental
16 risks to the state's residents; and

17 WHEREAS the Inuit Circumpolar Conference and the legislative bodies of
18 Yukon and Greenland have unanimously approved resolutions that call for
19 restricting the arctic region to uses that are peaceful and environmentally
20 safe, and prohibiting the deployment and testing of nuclear weapons in this
21 area; and

22 WHEREAS a ban on nuclear weapons testing, the deployment of most
23 nuclear weapons delivery systems, and the production of fissile materials
24 can be verified with high confidence by a worldwide network of seismic
25 monitors, satellites, and other verification technology; and

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

28 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Governor and
29 Alaska congressional delegation are requested to promote and initiate
30 CSHIP 4(SA)

DRAFT

1 efforts to

2 (1) encourage verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreement
3 and treaties between nations establishing the arctic and subarctic regions
4 and the entire State of Alaska, as a nuclear-free zone;

5 (2) obtain verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements and
6 treaties to ban nuclear weapons from the arctic and subarctic regions, and
7 the entire State of Alaska;

8 (3) prevent all parties, including the military, from disposing
9 of radioactive and nuclear wastes and materials in the arctic and subarctic
10 regions, and the entire State of Alaska; and

11 (4) obtain mutual and verifiable agreements and treaties to
12 prevent nuclear weapons testing or the placement of nuclear devices in the
13 arctic and subarctic regions, and the entire State of Alaska; and be it

14 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature does not seek to
15 limit the use of nuclear technology for medical treatment or other safe and
16 benign purposes.

17 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ted Stevens
18 and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don
19 Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.
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22
23
24
25

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY KOPONEN

2 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to a nuclear-free zone in the
6 arctic, the subarctic, and Alaska.

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

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

10 WHEREAS an emphatic expression of feeling by citizens and their local
11 and state governments can help initiate steps by the United States and
12 other nuclear powers towards world peace and away from the brink of nuclear
13 war; and

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15 in 17 nations have adopted resolutions establishing nuclear-free zones; and

16 WHEREAS 42 of the 50 states in the United States have proposals for
17 nuclear-free zones introduced or approved at state or local levels; and

18 WHEREAS there are five treaties in existence with as many as 83 signa-
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20 in the Antarctic, outer space, Latin America, the South Pacific, and on the
21 ocean floor; and

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

25 WHEREAS Alaskan voters have expressed their strong support for an end
26 to the nuclear arms race, voting in August 1986 for a nuclear freeze; and

27 WHEREAS the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster in the Soviet Union
28 has resulted in the spread of nuclear poison to neighboring territories,
29 including arctic regions of Scandinavia; and

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2 jeopardized the health and lifestyle of the Saami people; and

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4 Circle from the previous use and testing of nuclear weapons has caused the
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6 lived, biologically dangerous radionuclides in amounts in excess of all the
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14 risks to the state's residents; and

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17 restricting the arctic region to uses that are peaceful and environmentally
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25 a world that is at peace and safe from nuclear pollution;

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27 Alaska congressional delegation are requested to promote and initiate
28 efforts to

29 (1) encourage verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements

1 and treaties between nations establishing the arctic and subarctic regions,
2 and the entire State of Alaska, as a nuclear-free zone;

3 (2) obtain verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements and
4 treaties to ban from the arctic and subarctic regions, and the entire State
5 of Alaska, all items designed primarily for the delivery of nuclear weapons
6 to their targets;

7 (3) prevent all parties, including the military, from disposing
8 of radioactive and nuclear wastes and materials in the arctic and subarctic
9 regions, and the entire State of Alaska; and

10 (4) obtain mutual and verifiable agreements and treaties to
11 prevent nuclear weapons testing or the placement of nuclear devices in the
12 arctic and subarctic regions, and the entire State of Alaska; and be it

13 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature does not seek to
14 limit the use of nuclear technology for medical treatment or other safe and
15 benign purposes.

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

**STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE**

REQUEST: _____

Bill Version : HJR 4

Publish Date : _____

Revision Date: Relating to a Nuclear Free Zone
Title : In the Arctic, the Subarctic, and Alaska

Agency Affected : N/A

BRU : _____

Sponsor : Niilo Koponen

Components : _____

Requestor : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by : Niilo Koponen Phone : 465-4992

Division : House of Representatives Date : February 2, 1987

Approved by Commissioner :  Date : _____

Agency : _____

Distribution (by preparer) :

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

February 4, 1967

Dear Alaska Representative,

As an individual Alaska citizen with some background in Soviet military history and affairs, I am deeply concerned by the "nuclear-free Alaska/Arctic/Subarctic" HJR under consideration. Contrary to its idealistic intent, the practical effect of this resolution can only increase the probability of another world war, let alone radioactive pollution.

As an individual member of the American Committee on the History of the Second World War, I feel that this resolution is actually only a halfhearted repetition of the same "neutrality" fallacy which encouraged Axis aggression and the butchery of well over 50 million men, women and children. If we forget or ignore history's tragic lessons, we condemn ourselves to re-suffering them.

For over 40 years, nuclear deterrence — a-to-date weapons backed by the solidarity of our Allied nations and peoples — has given us safety from world war, nuclear or otherwise. Anti-deterrence agitation, such as "nuclear freeze" and "nuclear-free zones" undermines this critical component of solidarity and deterrence itself. Nuclear-free agitation has already destroyed our strategic alliance with New Zealand and is recognized by our Department of State as a real threat to world peace.

i.e., it is propelling us toward war.

The resolution itself is thus confused — attempting to somehow change our relatively safe nuclear deterrence policy for pollution from the current radioactive disaster at Chernobyl. Attached is a more detailed list of nuclear threats and threats, as well as copies of some principal sources. Please consider each of these points before deciding your position on this resolution.

I will not say all active nuclear terrorism can be eliminated. However, the well-organized political pressure and intimidation we now receive by "nuclear-free" promoters. Neither they are still enough realized to encourage wrong Alaska legislators to again defeat a nuclear-free Alaska.

Nuclear deterrence has a right, and they are needed. However, until we can replace it with something better — such as an anti-nuclear defense or disarmament treaty — we should not give up on it and what world peace we still have.

and the label is counted - not the contents

Judging from recent Soviet interest in Alaska and our political position, your vote on this resolution could have serious consequences. I do not
deny your responsibility for your position on this matter.

Wanting to "do something" about the arms race is understandable and commendable. However, instead of AEA, I ask that you introduce and pass a resolution endorsing our Secretary of State's policies and ongoing efforts to negotiate genuine arms control treaties, to create a secure environment and to combat terrorism. You have my personal and sincere support.

Thank you for your time and this meeting.

Respectfully,

John W. ...
John W. ...
1000 ...
...
1000-...

HJR 4 OVERSIGHTS AND DANGERS

1. HJR is aimed at the wrong target. Atmospheric testing of weapons has long been banned. Radioactive and other airborne pollution comes from sources well outside the Arctic, Subarctic and Alaska -- primarily from the western, industrial Soviet Union where Chernobyl is located. (CSCD-EPFIR, "Once-pure Arctic air diluted by Soviet, European industry") The Kremlin has stated it will continue its reckless nuclear program, regardless of Chernobyl.

Soviet political, military and environmental agencies are the real problem, and Soviet leaders only cooperate with those having the raw power to demand their respect. (As Stalin once scoffed, "What can your divisions do if the Tsar have?")

2. The Soviets have violated virtually every disarmament treaty they have signed -- see attached State Department list -- and have not been fully punished for dangerous lengths of time. The hi-tech treaty violation systems which the resolution cites in Line 30, Page 3. (CSCD-EPFIR, that have been even more successful in the violations we don't know about.) The Soviets' unrepentant killing of U.S. Army Major Archer Dismas, III, indicates their contempt for treaty guarantees of direct, in-situ verification procedures.

3. The most relevant to HJR is the Soviet submarine which was reported while violating Swedish territorial waters in an attempt to enter the Baltic Sea. (12NOV81 NEWSPAPER: "The spy sub...") Nuclear weapons were detected aboard it, in spite of the well-publicized Soviet propaganda campaign to have Scandinavia believe it had no nuclear weapons. (ANFSS AIRMAIL, 261: "Peace...")

4. The claim by the resolution's promoters that a nuclear-free zone is already in place is a fundamental, simplistic fallacy typical of this kind of thinking. The Arctic is at the other end of nowhere and, as a landlocked and vast area. In the Arctic, on the other hand, we are dealing with a Soviet nuclear arsenal in the Arctic, which is a real threat to the region. A nuclear-free treaty could be violated passively, without notice by hot air and other means.

5. Line 30, Page 1, states incorrectly that the nuclear-free zone is in the North Atlantic. It admits that the worldwide nuclear-free zone has been established in the North Atlantic. It also states that the zone is in the North Atlantic, and that the zone is in the North Atlantic. It also states that the zone is in the North Atlantic, and that the zone is in the North Atlantic.

6. Line 19-20 states that the nuclear-free zone is in the North Atlantic. It also states that the zone is in the North Atlantic, and that the zone is in the North Atlantic.

8. The nuclear freeze vote in the August Alaska primary election reflected a slick promotional campaign, the lack of an organized opposition and incomplete coverage of the issue, generally. The outcome has nothing to boast about.

On the other hand, overzealous Soviet observers might have concluded, dangerously, that nuclear terrorism was working on Alaska. If this is a misperception, it should be corrected as soon as possible, and the rejection of NCFE would greatly help to do that.

9. One important damage by nuclear-free agitation is that federal agencies (like our State Department, Defense Department and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency) must divert staff time and resources from their normal activities to defend our country's policies from these attacks from the rear. According to Nuclear-Free America itself, it has contractors (understandably concerned about protecting their plants from potential local harassment by local nuclear-free vigilantes) have undertaken no election campaigns. This can only drive back up the price of ballots and custom ballot boxes.

10. The author of this "nuclear-free" paper has a particular concern to do with the involvement of certain writers in planning the 1980 NCFE. I attended a local "Nuclear-Free" council presentation by "John" at our of the "Nuclear-Free" organization. The speaker had visited and stayed in several Alaska villages and towns he had visited and stayed in several "nuclear-free".

John was like a very nice and sincere person. He really made an impression, especially like the age of looking. However, we couldn't help to realize that our voices and people shared on disasters and their own contribution procedure because we lost our ability to do it then. *"Never again"* requires that we must "never forget."

6. Another concern is the racial aspect.

The Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC) has been dominated by a Dane, Hans-Pavia Rosing, who has long agitated against American bases in Greenland. Supposedly intended to promote the racial/cultural identity of Inuit peoples in Alaska, Canada and Greenland — Soviet Inuit are not

allowed to participate, of course — the ICC has apparently contributed to serious political dissension among the peoples and nations of our northern Arctic. Interestingly, the ICC seriously protests only the presence of American military forces in the Arctic. (May/June/Oct/Nov/Dec ARCTIC POLICY REVIEW)

The World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) similarly seems concerned with only native rights causes outside the Soviet sphere. (Oct/Nov/Dec ARCTIC POLICY REVIEW: "WCIP President addresses ICC") Dissension among Lapps in Norway's strategically vital northern areas seems coincident with the WCIP's interest in the area. The WCIP is involved in New Zealand and Australia.

Attached is a copy of an article from the Melbourne AGE newspaper, entitled "Marxists use race conflict -- author". A former member of the Australian Communist Party described in his book: MARXISM OVER THE ICE how leftwing political elements are stirring up racial strife and guilt, controversy over indigenous land rights and anti-military bases through such devices as "peace studies" in the schools.

In any case, the ICC and WCIP teamed up in Alaska to operate the Alaska Native Review Commission with no input from the Alaska Federation of Natives. Led by Justice Thomas Berger of Canada — a sincere and credible advocate of native rights — an ARNC team whistle-stopped through Alaska's native villages in order to acquire input to "perfect" the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. In its wake, there is a groundswell of demand for tribal sovereignty and a "sovereign Arctic."

Why do our Federal government should check into the current and activities of the WCIP before allowing it lead us into "sovereign Arctic"?

Alaska Natives have been the backbone of our northern defense and are probably America's mainstay of the rest of us. We have sold their land, and their ethnic pride and political assertiveness reflect the loss of our Arctic's coherence and freedom. I myself was once preaching the virtues of secession — until the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan demonstrated to me that this is no time for our "new" in the context of the USSR to be going off on its own. Should the Alaska Native cause of representatives be legitimizing and promoting, this kind of "new" agreement? *It pits our Native and professional military communities against each other.*

The "sovereign Arctic" concept is a narrow-eyed vision of isolation. It is a naive belief that if we don't get involved we will be left alone. This self-centered and divisive doctrine (practiced in such "sovereign" like regions, Holland, Norway, Sweden and our own) is a dangerous and self-defeating strategy and directly abetted by "conventional" and "neutral" organizations. A simple example of that has been the "neutral" of the Warsaw Pact, former collective security alliances (such as NATO) have helped to bring another world war.

Fran,

Bill Leighty called this morning from Hawaii where he says the weather is warm and sunny.

He wanted to make a couple of points about HJR 4 (Nuclear Freeze).

- 1) He believes this resolution is a logical extension of the Freeze initiative which was on the ballot.
- 2) After Iceland, the President stated that it might be necessary to place nuclear warheads in Alaska. Ted Stevens said that Alaskans would go along with that if it was necessary. Leighty believes HJR 4 would be a warranted and necessary contradiction to Stevens' statement.
- 3) City of Chicago, in addition to other places, has declared itself a nuclear free zone.

JC -- 2/2/87

P.S. The following information was obtained from Jeanne Tanase of the Nuclear Free Zone Registry in California. She will be sending more in the mail.

The Nuclear Free Zone Registry
(714) 674-6576
28222 Stonehouse Road
Lake Elsinore, CA 92330
Jeanne Tanase

New York City, City of Chicago, and 130 other cities and counties in the U.S. have declared themselves nuclear free zones.

There are over 3,500 nuclear free zone municipalities around the world.

14-1/2 million Americans living in nuclear free zones around the country. Nuclear free municipalities vary in size from Waldron, Washington, population 100, to New York City.

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JC -- 2/2/87

Alaska State Legislature
Representative Niilo Koponen

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

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL HOUSE MEMBERS
FROM: REPRESENTATIVE NIILLO KOPONEN
RE: NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC AND SUBARCTIC RESOLUTION
DATE: JANUARY 15, 1987

An Overwhelming number of Alaskan voters supported Ballot Measure No. 1 Initiative #83-03 promoting a mutual and verifiable nuclear weapons freeze in the August primary.

I will be sponsoring a resolution, similar to this resolution and to last years resolution, HJR 52, which called for a Nuclear Free Arctic and Subarctic. I would appreciate your support as a co-sponsor to this piece of legislation. Enclosed is a copy of the resolution our neighbors in the Yukon Legislature passed unanimously last month.



wherein this motion could be discussed, where the discussion could be opened up to a much fuller, longer review of all of the procedures.

We have some problems in defining what is meant by "significant value" because many people contribute a large amount of work to political parties that is of significant value and does not relate in any way to monetary returns. The term "significant value" does mean different things to different people.

I am interested to know if the proposer of the motion is willing, in the discussion, to define the limits that would be set on political contributions. For example, does he think that a top limit of \$3,000 would apply to a corporation, an individual or any situation for defining how much goes to any political party?

We will be supporting the motion on the basis that the current system of financing political contributions and controlling election expenses, although not rampant in its abuse in the Yukon, could be at some point. We have had many cases in Canada where there have been examples of this. It is because of this possibility of the opening up of the chance of abuse in some situations that we will supporting the principle of the motion.

Hon. Mr. Penikett: As the Member for Klondike observed, I did table some draft regulations on Monday. The Member for Riverdale South indicated the full range of regulations in this regard across the country. What she did not note was that our Act is based on British Columbia's, which is generally viewed by people who are interested in this question as the least satisfactory in Canada.

The important principle that I think should be noted here is that — and this was something I raised at the time of the second reading of the Bill in 1981 — only British Columbia and the Yukon permit a tax credit for political contribution with no disclosure whatsoever. During the course of this sitting, we have had arguments made about public disclosure and public expenditures. I am very much persuaded by those arguments that have been made on all sides of the House.

Presently, anyone can make a \$100 contribution to a registered political party in the Yukon Territory and receive a \$75 tax credit. Anyone may also donate \$100 to a federal political party and receive a \$75 tax credit. The difference between the federal law and the Yukon law is that, in the case of a \$100 contribution to a federal political party, there will be disclosure of a person's name and the contribution for an amount over \$100.

In the case of the Yukon Territory, there is no disclosure whatsoever. In effect, you have a grant of public money amounting to \$75 for a tax credit, with no disclosure. That is the principle that was argued quite strenuously by the three federal parties in 1973, when this Act came in. In the end, all parties were persuaded that it was morally necessary that if there was going to be a gift of public money to donors of political parties — in other words, an indirect subsidy by the state of political parties — that the people who benefited from those tax credits, from those gifts, of a significant amount — in the federal case, being \$100 — should have their names disclosed.

In tabling draft regulations on Monday, I would note that the government of course could have done this by Order-in-Council. Notwithstanding some of the less than flattering things that have been said on the other side of the House during the last two weeks, I remain persuaded that I have, personally — and my party has — a very good record with respect to a proper regard for what are the constitutional proprieties of the House. I believe that matters governing the conduct of elections ought not to be, in any case, the exclusive domain of the government party, and that, wherever possible constitutional issues, such as this, should be dealt with on the basis of an all party agreement, if possible, or dealt with by an all-party committee.

Ultimately, if we are to move on this question, a Cabinet decision about regulations will have to be made. In proposing, as we are proposing to do today, to refer this matter to Committee, we have a chance to consult with representatives of all three parties represented in this House.

I am saying that the goal of disclosure can be accomplished through amendments to the Political Income Tax Credit Regula-

tions. As I believe has been made clear, I requested the chief electoral officer to draft a set of amendments based on the disclosure provisions found in the federal election financing laws. That is the draft regulations that have been tabled in the Assembly.

What I and my colleague, the Member for Klondike, are asking through this Motion is that the Standing Committee on Rules, Elections and Privileges examine these regulations and make recommendations as to their desirability to the House and, if necessary, do an interim report upon which the Cabinet can act, if the committee sees fit to complete its work expeditiously.

I feel it necessary to say that I do not intend in any way to prejudice the work of the committee by tabling a reference of these draft regulations. The committee is free to recommend that something be done with them, nothing be done with them, or something more be done. The Member for Faro made mention of the different kinds of contributions and what constituted significant. The \$100 may have been significant in 1973. Some people may not think it is significant today. It still is for me, but it may not be to other Members in the House. In the federal Act, there are regulations governing gifts in kind, which is only proper.

It may be, having listened to the Member for Riverdale South, that full disclosure of political contributions is an idea whose time has come. The Member mentioned the contributions of trade unions and corporations. Certainly, the trend in the United States law and the trend in many other countries in the democratic world is for full disclosure, to cite the principle uttered by the Member for Klondike, so that the citizens of the public may know who may have potential influence with their elected representatives.

Whatever the committee decides to do, I would submit that the draft regulations are a useful first step in the process. They can be enacted to provide a short-term measure until the committee gives further indepth consideration if it wishes. It might also be the view of the committee that the amended regulations should be enacted and after a few years reviewed to determine whether anything further is required in legislative measures. In reference to the draft regulations, I should make clear that they are only a draft. It may be desirable in the future to embody these changes in legislation, but we will see what the Committee has to say about them.

The Member for Riverdale South correctly pointed out that the proposal here is to include people who receive income tax credits only. That is quite true, but it is also, I submit, entirely within the powers of the Committee to recommend a set of recommendations of broader scope than that if they so desire. I would not presume to anticipate the Committee's decision. It appears that the motion will be supported on all three sides of the House. I will, therefore, conclude my remarks and perhaps you can call the question.

Motion No. 75 agreed to

Clerk: Item number 11, standing in the name of Mr. Nordling.

Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to proceed with item number 11?

Mr. Nordling: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Member for Whitehorse Porter Creek West —

Motion No. 77

Clerk: Clerk's mistake. Item number three standing in the name of Ms. Kassi.

Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to proceed with item number three?

Ms. Kassi: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Member for Old Crow: THAT, to express the desire of Yukon people for world peace and nuclear disarmament, the Yukon Legislative Assembly declares all land, inland water, coastal waters and airspace within the territory as a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone and this Assembly will use all means within its power to ensure the Yukon is used solely for peaceful purposes; and

THAT this Assembly declares the Yukon's opposition to the testing and/or establishment of nuclear weapons and nuclear-weapon-related technology and nuclear waste dump sites in the Yukon.

and I think the Minister knows who I am talking about, and they have told me that there is concern.

There is very much concern, more concern now because of the fact that people in his department were not involved in the actual application, because they went through the Agricultural department. It was not perused by the officials of his department. Now they are alarmed to the concerns, and they are investigating the concerns, and cannot give interested people and groups assurances that there may or may not be problems. We just do not know. That is the concern that I am trying to express to the Minister.

Let us slow down on this one. I know there could be great potential in the Yukon to do it, but there is also a great potential to harm the indigenous species, especially when we are talking about a mountain caribou herd in the southern Yukon, which is so few in numbers. In Zones 7 and 9, the Minister and the previous governments have protected these herds and issued only permit hunting on those herds because of their small numbers.

All we have to do is get a few reindeer getting into that herd and interbreeding with that herd, and we will have destroyed the whole integrity of the southern Yukon mountain caribou herd. We have to be very conscious of that. I am not saying that the government should not go ahead with the project. I am saying that we should be very careful where we are going. I think that there are some concerns out there, and I ask the Minister to carefully look at all the concerns when he addresses this problem.

Speaker: The hon. Member will close debate if he now speaks. Does any other Member wish to be heard?

Mr. Brewster: It is rather unfortunate that two people who worked very hard on this should have to get into what apparently is something that the government has completely bungled on. I am not prepared to back down on that. The Minister gives me his assurance that nothing is going to happen. I talked with a biologist in the Northwest Territories for over half an hour, and he could not give me an assurance of any kind that something would not happen. Anyone who tells us that they are fenced in and will stay is not right.

We must point out that these are domestic animals. They are not under the Department of Renewable Resources. They are under the Department of Agriculture. I presume this means, unless somebody has a law or they are going to slip one in here quick, that theoretically this person could sell these animals to every little farm for sleighrides. They are like a horse or cow or sheep. There is nothing stopping them. This means that we could have them on five or six farms. These farms are not all going to have good enough fences. I do not think we have to worry too much about the bull, but if the cows get away, there is a month overlap in breeding. I have been around animals long enough to know they can adapt to this. There is no problem.

You say they are going to come through here health inspected. We do not do that with horses coming out of Alaska. We do not do that with horses coming out of Montana. We do not do that with cattle coming out of Montana. We do not check anything coming in or out of the Yukon. We never have. I doubt that, as domestic animals, you are going to be able to check these. I think that they can turn around and legally say that you cannot check them. I heard stories that reindeer have gone through here. They were dying in the trucks, and the Department of Renewable Resources could do nothing about these because they are not under their control. They are under the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa.

Motion for the Production of Papers No. 2 agreed to

MOTIONS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

Hon. Mr. Porter: The House Leaders have reached an agreement as to the order in which Motions Other than Government Motions shall be called. To that effect, such an agreement required unanimous consent of the House. I would therefore ask unanimous consent to have the Motions called in the following order: 75, 77, 80, 73, 79, 72, 74, 76 and 78.

Speaker: Is there unanimous consent.

All Members: Agreed.

Motion No. 75

Clerk: Item number 2, standing in the name of Mr. Webster.

Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to proceed with item number 2?

Mr. Webster: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Member for Klondike: THAT it is the opinion of this House that the names of those who make contributions of a significant value to political parties or candidates should be disclosed; and

THAT the Standing Committee on Rules, Elections and Privileges should advise the Assembly on the guidelines and regulations which should govern such disclosure; and

THAT, in its study of this subject, the Committee review the draft amendments to the Political Contribution Income Tax Credit Regulations tabled by the Government Leader and be empowered to make an interim report.

Mr. Webster: This motion speaks to public disclosure of political contributions, an important principle in the partial public financing of election campaigns. Implicit in this principle is the right of the public, which underwrites political contributions, to know who may possess influence with elected representatives as a result of such contributions.

Under the *Canada Elections Act*, the identity of individual contributors of aggregate amounts of \$100 or more is recorded for public scrutiny. Disclosure of contributions over \$100 is a practice in New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. This is currently not the requirement of the Yukon's Political Contribution Income Tax Credit Regulations and this motion suggests that the Standing Committee on Rules, Elections and Privileges review draft amendments to these regulations, which address this omission.

It should be noted that the proposed amendments do not suggest public disclosure of contributions by those who do not request an official receipt for income tax purposes.

Mrs. Firth: I guess I was a bit slow, I was waiting for more to come but nothing more came.

We will be supporting the motion. Upon my research, I found that disclosure of contributions, as the former speaker has said, is disclosure of contributions only for those individuals who will be requiring tax receipts for the disclosures so that does not disallow people to make contributions of whatever amounts they may want and to have that information remain confidential in the event they do not request a tax receipt.

Our research tells us that in Alberta disclosure for contributions over \$375 is the practice; British Columbia has no requirement for disclosure of contributions; Government of Canada for contributions over \$100 disclosure is required; Province of Manitoba \$250 or more disclosure is required; New Brunswick has disclosure for over \$100 for individual contributions and also full disclosure is made for corporations and trade unions that has contributed to parties or candidates; Newfoundland has no disclosure of contributions, however, it does have Craft legislation, which is going to provide for funding of parties limits on expenses and contributions and the disclosure will be \$100 or more in tax benefits; the Northwest Territories is for over \$100; Nova Scotia has no disclosure of contributions; Ontario has disclosure for over \$100; Prince Edward has disclosure for over \$250; Quebec has disclosure for over \$100; Saskatchewan disclosure for over \$100; and, of course, the Yukon Territory has no disclosure.

We agree with the principle that the public should know, there should be public accountability and, therefore, we extend our best to the committee in its deliberations and in its review of the regulations.

Mr. McLachlan: I am a little uncomfortable with the way the motion is worded. I feel that perhaps the second clause should have come first. I only mention it in that I feel that the Standing Committee, Rules, Elections and Privileges really is the vehicle

wherein this motion could be discussed, where the discussion could be opened up to a much fuller, longer review of all of the procedures.

We have some problems in defining what is meant by "significant value" because many people contribute a large amount of work to political parties that is of significant value and does not relate in any way to monetary returns. The term "significant value" does mean different things to different people.

I am interested to know if the proposer of the motion is willing, in the discussion, to define the limits that would be set on political contributions. For example, does he think that a top limit of \$3,000 would apply to a corporation, an individual or any situation for defining how much goes to any political party?

We will be supporting the motion on the basis that the current system of financing political contributions and controlling election expenses, although not rampant in its abuse in the Yukon, could be at some point. We have had many cases in Canada where there have been examples of this. It is because of this possibility of the opening up of the chance of abuse in some situations that we will supporting the principle of the motion.

Hon. Mr. Penikett: As the Member for Klondike observed, I did table some draft regulations on Monday. The Member for Riverdale South indicated the full range of regulations in this regard across the country. What she did not note was that our Act is based on British Columbia's, which is generally viewed by people who are interested in this question as the least satisfactory in Canada.

The important principle that I think should be noted here is that — and this was something I raised at the time of the second reading of the Bill in 1981 — only British Columbia and the Yukon permit a tax credit for political contribution with no disclosure whatsoever. During the course of this sitting, we have had arguments made about public disclosure and public expenditures. I am very much persuaded by those arguments that have been made on all sides of the House.

Presently, anyone can make a \$100 contribution to a registered political party in the Yukon Territory and receive a \$75 tax credit. Anyone may also donate \$100 to a federal political party and receive a \$75 tax credit. The difference between the federal law and the Yukon law is that, in the case of a \$100 contribution to a federal political party, there will be disclosure of a person's name and the contribution for an amount over \$100.

In the case of the Yukon Territory there is no disclosure whatsoever. In effect, you have a grant of public money amounting to \$75 for a tax credit, with no disclosure. That is the principle that was argued quite strenuously by the three federal parties in 1973, when this Act came in. In the end, all parties were persuaded that it was morally necessary that if there was going to be a gift of public money to donors of political parties — in other words, an indirect subsidy by the state of political parties — that the people who benefited from those tax credits, from those gifts, of a significant amount — in the federal case, being \$100 — should have their names disclosed.

In tabling draft regulations on Monday, I would note that the government of course could have done this by Order-in-Council. Notwithstanding some of the less than flattering things that have been said on the other side of the House during the last two weeks, I remain persuaded that I have, personally — and my party has — a very good record with respect to a proper regard for what are the constitutional proprieties of the House. I believe that matters governing the conduct of elections ought not to be, in any case, the exclusive domain of the government party, and that, wherever possible constitutional issues, such as this, should be dealt with on the basis of an all party agreement, if possible, or dealt with by an all-party committee.

Ultimately, if we are to move on this question, a Cabinet decision about regulations will have to be made. In proposing, as we are proposing to do today, to refer this matter to Committee, we have a chance to consult with representatives of all three parties represented in this House.

I am saying that the goal of disclosure can be accomplished through amendments to the Political Income Tax Credit Regula-

tions. As I believe has been made clear, I requested the chief electoral officer to draft a set of amendments based on the disclosure provisions found in the federal election financing laws. That is the draft regulations that have been tabled in the Assembly.

What I and my colleague, the Member for Klondike, are asking through this Motion is that the Standing Committee on Rules, Elections and Privileges examine these regulations and make recommendations as to their desirability to the House and, if necessary, do an interim report upon which the Cabinet can act, if the committee sees fit to complete its work expeditiously.

I feel it necessary to say that I do not intend in any way to prejudice the work of the committee by tabling a reference of these draft regulations. The committee is free to recommend that something be done with them, nothing be done with them, or something more be done. The Member for Faro made mention of the different kinds of contributions and what constituted significant. The \$100 may have been significant in 1973. Some people may not think it is significant today. It still is for me, but it may not be to other Members in the House. In the federal Act, there are regulations governing gifts in kind, which is only proper.

It may be, having listened to the Member for Riverdale South, that full disclosure of political contributions is an idea whose time has come. The Member mentioned the contributions of trade unions and corporations. Certainly, the trend in the United States law and the trend in many other countries in the democratic world is for full disclosure, to cite the principle uttered by the Member for Klondike, so that the citizens of the public may know who may have potential influence with their elected representatives.

Whatever the committee decides to do, I would submit that the draft regulations are a useful first step in the process. They can be enacted to provide a short-term measure until the committee gives further indepth consideration if it wishes. It might also be the view of the committee that the amended regulations should be enacted and after a few years reviewed to determine whether anything further is required in legislative measures. In reference to the draft regulations, I should make clear that they are only a draft. It may be desirable in the future to embody these changes in legislation, but we will see what the Committee has to say about them.

The Member for Riverdale South correctly pointed out that the proposal here is to include people who receive income tax credits only. That is quite true, but it is also, I submit, entirely within the powers of the Committee to recommend a set of recommendations of broader scope than that if they so desire. I would not presume to anticipate the Committee's decision. It appears that the motion will be supported on all three sides of the House. I will, therefore, conclude my remarks and perhaps you can call the question.

Motion No. 75 agreed to

Clerk: Item number 11, standing in the name of Mr. Nordling.

Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to proceed with item number 11?

Mr. Nordling: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Member for Whitehorse Porter Creek West —

Motion No. 77

Clerk: Clerk's mistake. Item number three standing in the name of Ms. Kassi.

Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to proceed with item number three?

Ms. Kassi: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Member for Old Crow: THAT, to express the desire of Yukon people for world peace and nuclear disarmament, the Yukon Legislative Assembly declares and inland water, coastal waters and airspace within the territory as a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone and this Assembly will use all means within its power to ensure the Yukon is used solely for peaceful purposes; and

THAT this Assembly declares the Yukon's opposition to the testing and/or establishment of nuclear weapons and nuclear-weapons-related technology and nuclear waste dump sites in the Yukon.

and I think the Minister knows who I am talking about, and they have told me that there is concern.

There is very much concern, more concern now because of the fact that people in his department were not involved in the actual application, because they went through the Agricultural department. It was not perused by the officials of his department. Now they are alarmed to the concerns, and they are investigating the concerns, and cannot give interested people and groups assurances that there may or may not be problems. We just do not know. That is the concern that I am trying to express to the Minister.

Let us slow down on this one. I know there could be great potential in the Yukon to do it, but there is also a great potential to harm the indigenous species, especially when we are talking about a mountain caribou herd in the southern Yukon, which is so few in numbers. In Zones 7 and 9, the Minister and the previous governments have protected these herds and issued only permit hunting on those herds because of their small numbers.

All we have to do is get a few reindeer getting into that herd and interbreeding with that herd, and we will have destroyed the whole integrity of the southern Yukon mountain caribou herd. We have to be very conscious of that. I am not saying that the government should not go ahead with the project. I am saying that we should be very careful where we are going. I think that there are some concerns out there, and I ask the Minister to carefully look at all the concerns when he addresses this problem.

Speaker: The hon. Member will close debate if he now speaks. Does any other Member wish to be heard?

Mr. Brewster: It is rather unfortunate that two people who worked very hard on this should have to get into what apparently is something that the government has completely bungled on. I am not prepared to back down on that. The Minister gives me his assurance that nothing is going to happen. I talked with a biologist in the Northwest Territories for over half an hour, and he could not give me an assurance of any kind that something would not happen. Anyone who tells us that they are fenced in and will stay is not right.

We must point out that these are domestic animals. They are not under the Department of Renewable Resources. They are under the Department of Agriculture. I presume this means, unless somebody has a law or they are going to slip one in here quick, that theoretically this person could sell these animals to every little farm for sleighrides. They are like a horse or cow or sheep. There is nothing stopping them. This means that we could have them on five or six farms. These farms are not all going to have good enough fences. I do not think we have to worry too much about the bull, but if the cows get away, there is a month overlap in breeding. I have been around animals long enough to know they can adapt to this. There is no problem.

You say they are going to come through here health inspected. We do not do that with horses coming out of Alaska. We do not do that with horses coming out of Montana. We do not do that with cattle coming out of Montana. We do not check anything coming in or out of the Yukon. We never have. I doubt that, as domestic animals, you are going to be able to check these. I think that they can turn around and legally say that you cannot check them. I heard stories that reindeer have gone through here. They were dying in the trucks, and the Department of Renewable Resources could do nothing about these because they are not under their control. They are under the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa.

Motion for the Production of Papers No. 2 agreed to

MOTIONS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

Hon. Mr. Porter: The House Leaders have reached an agreement as to the order in which Motions Other than Government Motions shall be called. To that effect, such an agreement required unanimous consent of the House. I would therefore ask unanimous consent to have the Motions called in the following order: 75, 77, 80, 73, 79, 72, 74, 76 and 78.

Speaker: Is there unanimous consent.

All Members: Agreed.

Motion No. 75

Clerk: Item number 2, standing in the name of Mr. Webster.

Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to proceed with item number 2?

Mr. Webster: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Member for Klondike: THAT it is the opinion of this House that the names of those who make contributions of a significant value to political parties or candidates should be disclosed; and

THAT the Standing Committee on Rules, Elections and Privileges should advise the Assembly on the guidelines and regulations which should govern such disclosure; and

THAT, in its study of this subject, the Committee review the draft amendments to the Political Contribution Income Tax Credit Regulations tabled by the Government Leader and be empowered to make an interim report.

Mr. Webster: This motion speaks to public disclosure of political contributions, an important principle in the partial public financing of election campaigns. Implicit in this principle is the right of the public, which underwrites political contributions, to know who may possess influence with elected representatives as a result of such contributions.

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It should be noted that the proposed amendments do not suggest public disclosure of contributions by those who do not request an official receipt for income tax purposes.

Mrs. Firth: I guess I was a bit slow, I was waiting for more to come but nothing more came.

We will be supporting the motion. Upon my research, I found that disclosure of contributions, as the former speaker has said, is disclosure of contributions only for those individuals who will be requiring tax receipts for the disclosures so that does not disallow people to make contributions of whatever amounts they may want and to have that information remain confidential in the event they do not request a tax receipt.

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We agree with the principle that the public should know, there should be public accountability and, therefore, we extend our best to the committee in its deliberations and in its review of the regulations.

Mr. McLachlan: I am a little uncomfortable with the way the motion is worded. I feel that perhaps the second clause should have come first. I only mention it in that I feel that the Standing Committee, Rules, Elections and Privileges really is the vehicle

²⁹ Ms. Kassl: It so happens that this is the International Year of Peace. I think it is a good time now to think about taking initiatives such as this, as a Legislature, as it is close to Christmas.

This year we have some change for the better between the superpowers, and efforts are being made to reduce the nuclear stockpiles around the world. This should be encouraged by all of us.

We have also seen expressions from people around the world in support of nuclear arms reduction. New Democrats and Conservatives united to make a statement for nuclear disarmament in Manitoba, and we can do the same here. More recently, the Legislatures of Ontario and the Northwest Territories adopted a similar motion to declare themselves nuclear weapons free zones. In Alaska, a resolution has been introduced in the State Legislature to work towards the same initiative. In August, a referendum at the State Primary showed big support for a nuclear weapons free zone.

Earlier this year, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference met in Alaska and fully endorsed the motion for a nuclear free Arctic. This was one of the biggest gatherings of the Inuit people ever from Alaska, the Northwest Territories and Greenland. This motion passed unanimously. In the Province of British Columbia as well as in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland, various communities have declared themselves nuclear free as well.

Many countries around the world such as Greenland, Iceland, New Zealand, Sweden and a number of smaller countries have proceeded with this initiative. With Sweden, Iceland, Greenland and the Northwest Territories joining this group, now the Yukon would make five jurisdictions in this circumpolar north that would be nuclear weapons free. It is my hope that this would be extended to northern countries in Europe, Alaska and the Soviet Union. I think it is interesting to note that despite uranium exploration in the Northwest Territories, their Legislature voted as part of their motion to oppose exploration and exploitation of materials related to the nuclear weapons industry.

I know that my people are concerned about signs of uranium near our community. I want to make it clear to this House that we do not want any uranium mining or development near our community. I think it would be a very negative thing for other parts of the territory as well. We fear the possible contamination that would come from uranium mining. There are many dangers associated with uranium development, and we fear a lot of damage would be done to the land and its habitat.

The motion before honourable Members does not address this, but I felt it important to make this statement that we have these fears about uranium mining in our area. The motion, however, is clear in terms of making the Yukon a nuclear weapons free zone, and I consider this a first step. As well, Canada is unofficially a nuclear weapons free zone and has been since the 1950's when the Conservative Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, decided against putting nuclear missiles on Canadian territory. Perhaps with enough support from territorial and provincial Legislatures, the present government in Ottawa will make us an officially nuclear weapons free zone. That would be a strong message for peace throughout the world at this special time of year.

This motion also puts this Legislature on record as opposing the establishment of nuclear waste dump sites in the territory.

³⁰ I think the reasons for opposing this are obvious. Hon. Members should note that there is no obligation under NATO for Canada to test the cruise missile or other nuclear weapons, or to have nuclear weapons on our soil.

As all hon. Members well know, Canada has a proud history of being a peaceful nation, as well as a nation of peacekeepers. Our participation in the peacekeeping efforts of the United Nations points to this. It is my hope that all hon. Members will support this motion for the Yukon Territory being a nuclear weapons free zone. I look forward to your participation in this debate.

Mr. McLachlan: I agree with the intent of the motion, but mainly because of the inclusion of the word weapons and nuclear weapons-related. In order to illustrate that, I want to say that it is not my intent to make Yukon entirely nuclear free. Nuclear

weapons, yes. If I may take just three lines to explain that, someday there may be a possibility of being able to use nuclear-generated power in the territory.

If that should shock the Members opposite, let me remind the Members for Old Crow and Watson Lake that the possibility of using slowpoke type nuclear reactors has come up as close to us as Inuvik and Fort Nelson in the south, some 334 miles away.

I do agree with the Member for Old Crow that the Yukon people are striving for world peace and nuclear disarmament. I think that is very important.

I would like to illustrate my feelings with this story that was related to me by a friend, of two fellows discussing the issue of nuclear war in a bar. One fellow, not too informed on it, leaned over to the other and said, "George, I would really hate to see my son come back from a nuclear war. I think he would be kind of scarred up." The other fellow leaned toward him and said, "You will not have to worry about your son returning from a nuclear war." That was the end of the discussion.

My party is on record at the national level as illustrating the fact that Canada remain free of nuclear weapons, that the country have no involvement in SDI, nor in the production of chemical and biological weapons, that Canada's armed forces should be dedicated to the efforts of international peacekeeping and the protection of sovereignty — an issue that we have heard much about recently — and, further, that Canada work with all circumpolar nations to achieve a nuclear-free zone north of 60.

We will be giving our consent to this motion.

Mr. Phillips: I am pleased to have been given the opportunity to speak about an issue that concerns all of us as Yukoners, as Canadians and as world citizens. I found it a bit interesting that the Member for Old Crow used Manitoba as an example. It seems to me to be a little bit hypocritical for a New Democratic government in Manitoba to be passing a motion like this and, at the same time, screaming, making trips to Ottawa, doing everything they can to get an F-18 contract. It seems to me that the two do not go together. I have a bit of difficulty with that. Both of them are instruments of war and it does not make much sense when the government is taking both actions.

I am speaking today about an issue that crosses party lines and even appears to be of interest and a concern to people who have considered themselves to be apolitical. This issue has inspired and motivated different groups and individuals to take action, and while the nature and extent of their action may differ, and while we may disagree with some of their action, and support one group rather than another, we, all of us, share a very common concern. That concern is world peace.

Amendment proposed

I would like to make an amendment to the motion that has been proposed by the Member for Old Crow, and I would like to read the amendment for the record.

The amendment reads: THAT Motion no. 77 be amended by deleting all the words after the word "THAT" where it first appears, and substituting therefor: "to express the desire of Yukon people for world peace and nuclear disarmament, the Yukon Legislative Assembly requests that Canada make representation to the United Nations, requesting the declaration of all land, inland water, coastal water and airspace within the world as Nuclear Weapons Free Zone."

Speaker: It has been moved by the Member for Whitehorse Riverdale North THAT Motion no. 77 be amended by deleting all the words after the word "THAT" where it first appears and substituting therefor: "to express the desire of Yukon people for world peace and nuclear disarmament, the Yukon Legislative Assembly requests that Canada make representation to the United Nations, requesting the declaration of all land, inland water, coastal water and airspace within the world as Nuclear Weapons Free Zone."

Mr. Phillips: The amendment to this motion is simply that we, on this side, believe very strongly that it is much larger than a

Yukon issue. I am speaking today about some reasonable action that we, as Yukon Legislators, can and should take in this matter on behalf of our constituents, out of concern for our children, and the children of the world, and in the interest of long-term good government.

It is most appropriate that we take this action now in the spirit of the Christmas season, taking this action for several very simple but basic and important things.

« Taking this action says several very simple and basic, but important, things. We recognize that we are not only members of our communities and of our territory, but are part of an international system. We have responsibilities in and concerns about the whole system. We are not isolated, and we cannot isolate ourselves. What happens elsewhere will affect us in this manner. Rather than simply fence ourselves in, hoping that the problem will go away or that someone else will handle it for us, is not the solution. We can make a positive contribution.

We might as well aim a little higher. By aiming higher and by doing our small part in a very carefully thought out manner, we demonstrate our true commitment to achieving an important goal. We encourage and join with others in reaching that same goal.

This is not a pie-in-the-sky dreaming. It is a feet-on-the-ground possible thinking. The motion we are talking about today has to come about. I am pleased to have been able to speak to this issue in this season and to have been able to suggest that one small way of extending the spirit of the season into the months and years ahead.

Hon. Mr. Kimmerly: I wish to first thank the Member for Old Crow for bringing forward this most important motion to this Assembly. It is entirely appropriate and fitting that we take time to discuss this matter, which is of the ultimate importance. It may be considered that it is of not immediate practical importance, or within the immediate jurisdiction of this Legislature. I argue strongly that it is most appropriate that we add our voice, or the voice of this Legislature, to the growing voices in the world to declare our opposition to war generally and the nuclear madness specifically.

The Member for Old Crow spoke primarily about nuclear weapons. I will emphasize more the issue of peace as a general aim. I wish to first tell a story that I heard at a forum on peace a week or so ago.

The story is about the perception of children. What happened was that many children were asked about nuclear war and asked if they were afraid of nuclear war and what they thought of it. As I understand it, it was a kindergarten class in a southern city.

The kindergarten class was 18 small children. They were asked, a.c you afraid of a nuclear war or dying in a nuclear war?

» They were asked: "Do you think there will be a nuclear war?" There were 17 of the children who said "yes"; one of them said "No". She was asked why, and she said: "because all the time my daddy goes to meetings to stop it".

I think that is an extremely significant story. One child is comforted and is living and growing in a positive spirit because her daddy is trying to stop it. I think it is the duty of all Members here to try to stop it. We are not completely powerless. We can add our voice, our expression, and it is significant because we here represent the population of the territory, and as representatives, if we add our voices to the growing numbers of voices in the world to simply proclaim that we wish an end to this nuclear madness, that we wish peace, that is one of the most significant things that we could do.

I occasionally listen to popular music, and I am moved to mention the words of John Lennon when he said, "Imagine a lasting peace and a world without war". He says, "You may say that I am dreamer, but I am not the only one". What we can do as a Legislature is to say here that those who dream for peace are not the only ones. We can add our voices to that most worthy goal, and I would ask all Members to support this concept.

The madness of nuclear war is promoted not by individuals, but by governments or world powers. Many have said that we are powerless because of that. I wish to just think a moment about the relationship between governments and individuals. Of course, we in

democratic traditions have no difficulty at all in thinking about the fact that governments are, or should be, the expression of the collection of individuals who live within the governed jurisdiction. « It is important that we, as individuals, express our views to government, and it is important that municipalities and provinces and territories express our concern to the national government. I welcome the amendment from the Member for Riverdale North, because it also adds the concept of adding our voice in the international forum which, of course, is extremely important and it is entirely appropriate that our views be expressed in the world community and the United Nations.

Peace is an issue upon which many religions speak and I wish to, for the purposes of clarity and to lead into another concept about the individual, to quote from some of the expressions about peace that have been made by various religious doctrines or religious traditions. I would quote what many of us know as the Golden Rule. These quotes are collected in a book published by the people of the Bahai Faith, and I would quote some short sentences which reflect religious teachings essentially about peace.

From Buddhism, I quote, "Hurt not others in ways that you yourself would find hurtful."

From Zoroastrianism: "That nature only is good when it shall not do unto another whatever is not good for its own self."

From Judaism: "What is harmful to you, do not to your fellow men. That is the entire law, all the rest is commentary."

From Hinduism: "This is the sum of all true righteousness: deal with others as thou wouldst thyself be dealt by; do nothing to thy neighbour which thou wouldst not have thee do to thee after."

From Christianity: "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

And I quote, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law of the prophets."

From Islam I quote, "No one of you is a believer until he desires for his brother that which he desires for himself."

« From Taoism, I quote: "The good man ought to pity the malignant tendencies of others, to rejoice over their excellence, to help them in their straits, to regard their gains as if they were his own and their losses in the same way."

From Confucianism: "Surely it is the maxim of loving kindness. Do not unto others that you would not have them do unto you."

From the Baha'i Faith, I quote: "It is our wish and desire that everyone of you may become a source of all goodness unto men, and an example of uprightness to mankind. Beware lest ye prefer yourselves above your neighbours" and "Blessed is he who prefereth his brother before himself."

I go through those primarily to emphasize the thought and to emphasize the universality of that thought. I wish to lead into a story that is reflective of that particular thought. This occurred to me over the summer. I attended a course in Ottawa on human rights. This was a course for leaders concerning human rights. One of the students was a Jewish person, an Israeli, who had just retired as an airforce pilot from the Israeli army. He also spoke of his brother, who was currently a tank commander in the Israeli army. I asked him, "Why are you here from your military background and your military experience?" He explained to me in a way that I will always remember. He said, "I am now spending my life in the pursuit of world peace and world human rights because I am confident that I will do more in that area than I ever did as a soldier." He said that if you think about it, the ultimate peace issue is about human rights. The ultimate issue in human rights is about peace.

The reason for that is that if you are a soldier and you meet the enemy and it is your job, as a soldier, to kill the enemy, or gun them down, or bomb them, or whatever, how can you possibly perform that act if you respect that person's religion, or that person's right to exist, that person's right to be there. How can you do it? How can you be at war with people if you respect those people's right to exist and to be different from you?

« I believe that that is an important example of the relationship between individuals and governments on this issue. We, as individuals, know full well the madness of nuclear war. It is time

that governments generally expressed the views of all individuals in this area.

Specifically concerning the amendment, the concept of Canada making representation to the United Nations, we believe is an excellent one. We have no problem whatsoever with that. It will be important if we can get a unanimous motion. However, what the amendment leaves out is that the original motion clearly states a very important principle, and that very important principle is that we here in this House declare that this territory is a nuclear weapons free zone. That is central to the original motion. It is unfortunate that that concept would be left out of the amended motion if the amendment were accepted and nothing else.

Amendment to amendment proposed

Therefore, concerning the amendment, I wish to move: THAT the amendment to Motion No. 77 be amended by adding at the end the following words: "and THAT this Assembly declare the Yukon a nuclear weapons free zone".

" **Speaker:** It has been moved by the Minister of Justice

THAT the amendment to Motion No. 77 be amended by adding at the end the following words: "and, THAT this Assembly declare the Yukon a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone."

Hon. Mr. Kimmerly: Briefly on the amendment to the amendment, I explained it in the introduction that the amendment we consider to be a good amendment; however, it leaves out one of the very essential ingredients of this motion, one of the central concepts, and that is the declaration by this Assembly that the territory be a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone. It is our intention to stand by that principle; that is why the amendment to the amendment is moved.

Mr. Nordling: I am pleased to see that we have made progress today with respect to the motion. With the amendments I am sure that we will eventually have unanimity in the House. In the context of this motion, to me, world peace is peace looked at from a military and political point-of-view. There is no question that throughout history most people have wanted a lasting peace. The development and deployment of nuclear weapons has threatened the goal of global peace. Over the past five or six centuries, many great men have proposed various plans to achieve a lasting peace. In 1648, the Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years War, tried to ensure peace by establishing a balance of power. This balance of power proposal hoped to maintain an even distribution of military and economic power among nations so no nation, or group of nations, would be strong enough to conquer any other nation or group of nations.

As with most proposals, there are weaknesses. The balance of power theory has two weaknesses in international affairs. Firstly, nations are always changing and upsetting the balance of power; and secondly, governments are run by human beings who often make mistakes.

Since the Second World War, many attempts have been made by governments to achieve lasting peace among nations. Five areas that come to mind are: firstly, the area of diplomacy between nations, the exchange of diplomats; secondly, international organizations such as the United Nations; thirdly, disarmament, which is difficult but, in 1968, the United Nations approved the nonproliferation treaty to prevent nuclear nations from giving nuclear weapons to other nations, and there have been the United States's and Soviet Union's involvement in Strategic Arms Limitations Talks; fourthly, there has been an effort in improvement of international trade and communications; and, fifthly, collective security based on the balance of power theory.

As Yukoners, we must work within this framework for peace that has developed over the centuries and deal on a government-to-government level to establish certain rules by which all nations should abide.

The major problem we face is the lack of understanding and acceptance. People in one country see their own interests more clearly than they see the interests of another country. Our desires seem reasonable, and the desires of others look selfish and

unreasonable.

This motion, and the amendments to the motion, is a step that we, as Yukoners, can take toward world peace to set an example to the rest of the world by declaring the Yukon a nuclear-free zone and requesting of the United Nations that the rest of the world be declared a nuclear weapons-free zone.

We should then take the initiative and request other countries to follow suit. Now that we have established contact with the Premier of the Soviet Union, as a result of our debate over the testing of cruise missiles, which was held in this Assembly on April 2, 1986. I would suggest that the government again contact the Soviet Union to ask it to make their Arctic a nuclear weapons-free zone, as well as ask the United States to make Alaska a nuclear weapons-free zone.

As was pointed out by the Member for Old Crow, who brought the motion, this has already been done with respect to Greenland. I think that we can all agree with this amendment referring specifically to the Yukon and, following that, to the amendment by the Member for Riverdale North. I am sure that we will have unanimous agreement for the motion.

" **Mr. Phillips:** I am left a little confused by the amendment. My own feeling when I read it is that the problem is widespread, and I think that the amendment to the motion that we proposed was addressing the widespread problem. As far as I know, the Yukon is in the world.

What I see happening on the other side, and it rather annoys me on an issue that is as important as this, is that they have again decided to play politics so that they can use this issue somewhere down the line.

I think that is wrong. I think it is a very important issue to address. We addressed it responsibly. For the other side to try and drag it back into the political arena, I think, is wrong. I will be supporting the amendment to the motion, but I am certainly not very pleased about the types of games that they like to play on the other side.

Mr. Webster: I do not think that it is a matter of cheap political games at stake here. The intent of the original motion was to address a specific area, our area. The amendment was to address, in general, the world. The amendment to the amendment is speaking to both, in the general sense, the world, and the amendment to the amendment speaks to the Yukon. I see no problem with anyone in this House accepting these amendments.

Amendment to amendment agreed to

Speaker: Is there any further debate on the amendment as amended?

Amendment agreed to

Speaker: Is there any further debate on the motion as amended?

Motion No. 77 agreed to as amended

Motion No. 80

Mr. Clerk: Motion No. 80, standing in the name of Mr. Nordling.

Speaker: Is the honourable Member prepared to proceed with Motion No. 80?

Mr. Nordling: Yes.

Speaker: It has been moved by the Member for Whitehorse Porter Creek West: THAT it is the opinion of this House that the deduction for travel by northerners, as found in Bill C-23, (*An Act to Amend the Income Tax Act*) should be available to all Yukoners;

and THAT the Government of Yukon should urge the Government of Canada to introduce amendments to section 110.7 of Bill C-23 which would provide a deduction for the cost of two trips outside per year, if incurred, for each Yukon taxpayer and each member of his or her family.

" **Mr. Nordling:** Before I begin talking to the motion itself, I would like to mention a slight error in the terminology I used. I do not believe it requires an official amendment. In the second

BERRY-LIFT: Help for Sami people

Continued from Page C-1

support of several Alaska organizations and private companies, including MarkAir. The airline has offered to bring berries and other foods from the Bush to Anchorage for free, she said.

Jacobsson also said Totem Ocean Trailer Express is providing a freezer van to store

frozen food.

The berry air-lift is being planned to coincide with the Nordic Sami Peace conference scheduled for Dec. 15 and 16 in Hottfa, a city in northern Finland, Upicksoun, said.

The primary issue at the meeting will be the future effects of the nuclear disaster on the Sami.

Sunday

Anchorage Daily News Sunday, November 23, 1986

SECTION
C

Operation Berry-Lift: Sharing subsistence

Fallout of Chernobyl stops berry-picking in northern Scandinavia; Alaska Native women aim to help

By JOHN TETPON
Daily News reporter

A 25-year moratorium on berry-picking in northern parts of Finland, Norway and Sweden has prompted a group of Alaska Native women to organize Operation Berry-Lift — an effort to bring subsistence foods to the Sami, the Laplanders of the three countries.

The moratorium was issued because of the presence of

radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. The accident occurred last April at the Chernobyl power plant, near Kiev in the Soviet Union. Reports say radioactive residue will be present in the Soviet environment for 300 years.

The Sovereign Indigenous Women of the Arctic (SIWA), numbering about 200 statewide, are planning to air-lift berries and other subsistence

foods on Dec. 14 to Samis affected by the nuclear accident.

Laplanders, as they've been known for years, now identify themselves as Sami, a more accurate cultural delineation, SIWA member Martha Upicksoun said.

Details about the impact of the nuclear disaster on residents of the European arctic have been sketchy. But, Upicksoun said, Nordic Sami

Council General Secretary Marit Sara of Finland told her in telephone conversations that the three countries recently banned the use of subsistence berries and reindeer meat for a 25-year period.

Reindeer, the primary source of food and cash for the Sami, have been deemed unsafe for human consumption because of contamination of the area's lichen — the only

food source for the animals.

The banned berries are similar to those in Alaska, Sara reported.

Desa Jacobsson, one of the founders of SIWA, said she learned about the Sami's problem upon meeting a Sami woman in Kotzebue last month. "She said her people would no longer be able to practice a subsistence lifestyle because of radiation contamination."

Jacobsson eventually recruited Upicksoun and Evelyn Hash, another SIWA member, and began planning the air-lift.

SIWA was organized to advocate a nuclear-free arctic and to draw attention to the negative effects of the use of nuclear power, Jacobsson said.

The planned air-lift has the

See Page C-3, BERRY-LIFT

More cities in U.S., abroad declare themselves nuclear-free zones

By WARREN PERLEY
United Press International

From the decks of the ill-fated Lucky Dragon 30 years ago to the city of Chicago today, the "nuclear-free zone" movement is spreading among cities and nations worldwide.

In the last four years alone, Baltimore's Nuclear Free America group says 3,000 cities and counties in 17 nations have adopted resolutions banning nuclear weapons and associated research.

The movement received a major boost when Chicago's City Council passed an ordinance March 12 making that city of 3 million "nuclear free."

"The big story is Chicago," said Albert Donnay, director of Nuclear Free America. "It will show people that this is something that even the largest cities can do and take seriously. We're not going to get anywhere waiting for the superpowers to proceed with bilateral disarmament negotiations."

Chicago stands to lose \$2 million in defense contracts because of the decision.

Donnay says the standard definition of a nuclear free zone is a community that refuses to condone or support activities related to nuclear weapons.

In addition to that basic premise, 10 percent of the 111 nuclear

free zones in the U.S. have banned nuclear power plants from their territory, 30 percent have banned nuclear waste disposal and 50 percent have banned the transportation of nuclear waste through their towns. However the Transportation Department has ruled that federal regulations on nuclear transport supersede any local ordinance.

According to the Baltimore group, the United States now has 111 nuclear-free municipalities, including New York and Jersey City, N.J.

Canada has 85 nuclear-free communities, including Toronto and Vancouver. The province of Mani-

toba also has voted itself nuclear free.

Great Britain has 180 such communities; Japan 83; Italy 17; Australia 10; Norway 10; The Netherlands 40; Spain 35; West Germany 15; Ireland 11; Belgium 28; Portugal 8; Denmark 9; Greece 1.

In addition, Greenland, Iceland, Spain and Japan have declared their countries nuclear free, although Japan allows U.S. nuclear warships and submarines to call at ports. This is possible with just a little head-turning, because the Pentagon never says publicly whether any particular ship is carrying nuclear weapons, no mat-

ter how obvious it may be.

Rotterdam and Amsterdam, however, recently prohibited two U.S. nuclear warships from visiting their ports after public demonstrations.

The nuclear free movement began in Honda, Japan, in 1958 as a protest against U.S. nuclear tests in the Pacific.

The first American effort to create a nuclear-free zone came in 1980 in Santa Cruz County in California, which unsuccessfully tried to pass an ordinance barring a local Lockheed plant from working on Trident missiles for nuclear submarines.

4-27-86 ADN D-1

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.

FOR

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the initiative.

AGAINST

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;

(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 Wrangell 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 Coatney, Juneau

Seattle
General Agency

John Hancock Mutual
Life Insurance Company

*Chairperson
Rep.
Fran Ulmer*



Jeremiah C. Harrington
Sales Manager

620 East Tenth Ave., Suite 105
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Business: (907) 279-8264
Residence: (907) 333-9252

January 29, 1987

My name is Jeremiah C. Harrington, resident of Anchorage, Alaska for 23 years. I wish to say, that although I presently serve as Manager for John Hancock Financial Companies, my involvement with American Military has been continuous throughout most of my adult life.

First as a career Navy man, serving 27 years, retiring as Master Chief Petty Officer in July 1969. Consequently much of what I am going to say is based on personal observation.

John Hancock companies

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company
Independence Investment Associates, Inc.
John Hancock Venture Capital Management, Inc.
John Hancock Financial Services, Inc.

John Hancock Advisers, Inc.
HANSECO Insurance Company
John Hancock International Services, S.A.
John Hancock Variable Life Insurance Company

Profesco Corporation
Tucker Anthony Holding Corporation
John Hancock Realty Services Corp.
Hancock/Dikewood Services, Inc.

This is to recommend strongly against proposed House Joint Resolution No. 4. This objection is based on the fact that the proposed Resolution, as drawn, is largely composed of misinformation, sentimental appeals to pacifism, and ignorance of military affairs.

From the Administration of our first president, General Washington, our policy has been that the greatest deterrent to war is military readiness. We live in a nuclear age. War readiness is nuke readiness.

We may avoid combat by a nuke freeze, pacifist program. However, we will guarantee slavery. Since World War II every nation not under the American nuclear umbrella has gone down in slavery before Soviet force. At this writing the Soviets are busily exterminating the Afghan nation. Why would they do less to us?

Much of the proposed resolution is what research scholars call "non-reference." Example: The mention of a Chernobyl disaster. The United States has not and never did have the most remote possibility of such an accident.

It has been a United States Constitutional principle from the 14th century onward that the national government deal with foreign relations, while the states deal with intra-state affairs. The proposed resolution deals with foreign affairs and so is out of order to a state legislature, according to the United States Constitution.

The proposed resolution touches nuclear contamination of the Arctic. This contamination has been traced to Soviet sources, and the American nuclear industry has no part in same. Therefore, the proper target for a resolution against such contamination is the Soviet Union. We recommend that Representative Koponen contact the Alaska Congressional delegation for assistance in requesting State Department efforts to enforce a cease and desist action toward the USSR. The proposed resolution on Representative Koponen's part would be a private effort and has no place in the Alaska Legislature.

the Congress: Provided, that *no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that*^a no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

★ **ARTICLE VI** ★

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before-mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

★ **ARTICLE VII** ★

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

DONE in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of the independence of the United States

^aA temporary provision protecting the slave trade until 1808.

Since my arrival in Alaska on December 7, 1964 I have been involved with the following civic, fraternal, and service organizations:

Navy League of the United States.

President, Navy League, Anchorage Council.

President, Regional Navy League.

Board Chairman, Armed Services YMCA.

President, Fleet Reserve Association, Branch 342, Anchorage.

President, East Anchorage Rotary Club.

President, Russian Jack Rotary Club.

President, Anchorage Life Underwriters Association.

State President, Life Underwriters Association.

1980 "Man of the Year", State Life Underwriters Association.

Chairman, USS ALASKA SSBN732 Commissioning Committee.

* Alaskan of the Year committee member.

* State Committeeman, Life Underwriters Association, Anchorage.

U.S. Air Force Association.

Association U.S. Army.

V.F.W. Post 1685.

American Legion, Jack Henry Post 1.

* Active committee-person.

Hand Delivered

RECEIVED FEB 2 1987

January 30, 1987

Senator Jim D. ...
Representative Frank Ulmer
Representative Bill Hudson
P.O. Box 4
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Greetings,

Please excuse the group letter, but time is short and there is much to do. I will explain.

It has just come to my attention that the U.S. government intends to conduct a nuclear test on February 5th at the Nevada test site. This is a very dangerous decision, which threatens the safety of the entire world. The reason? The Soviets, who have observed a unilateral testing moratorium for 18 months, have indicated that they will resume nuclear testing as soon as the U.S. conducts its first test in 1987.

Naturally, I realize that you are busy with many pressing problems confronting the state and that you cannot drop everything to address the testing issue. However, I wish to alert you that many Alaskans are very concerned about this issue and seek support from those they have elected. Let's face it, if we fail on the nuclear issue, no other issues will matter.

Alaskans have supported a bilateral, verifiable freeze of nuclear "weapons." "Weapons" are still being built however. Ending testing is a beginning to freezing and reducing arsenals to safer limits. The legislature should urge Congress to pass legislation to limit or cutoff funding for nuclear tests. You can introduce a resolution for this purpose.

In addition, you can support HJR 4 concerning a nuclear-free zone. Alaskans must continue to demand their future.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Russ Josephson

Bx 778 Nuiyas AK 99501



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, DC 20350-2000

1
IN REPLY REPLY
11000
Ser 441C/50393212
18 Mar 85

Mr. Bob Henschen
850 Jacquet
Bellaire, TX 77401

Dear Mr. Henschen:

I am responding to your note to Lieutenant Allen of the Navy Office of Information which forwarded questions regarding the safety and handling of nuclear weapons.

It is the policy of the Department of Defense and the Navy to neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons aboard any ship, station or aircraft. This policy is an absolute security requirement.

Many of your questions have application to any location where nuclear weapons might be stored. In this general context, I can state the Navy goes to extraordinary lengths to ensure both the safety and security of nuclear weapons. All Navy weapons, including nuclear weapons, are designed with redundant safety features and are subjected to rigorous testing to ensure weapon integrity even in the unlikely event of an accident. These built-in safety features are complemented by strict administrative, safety and security controls and well trained personnel. In thirty years of experience, Navy has never had a nuclear weapons accident in which there was a hazard to the civilian population or civilian property. This safety record is the best testimony to the effectiveness of our efforts.

Navy is not the sole judge of its methods and practices with regard to nuclear weapons. Oversight is exercised by the Department of Defense and the Department of Energy, which produces the weapons. Ultimately, we are responsible to the President and to Congress. The General Accounting Office, an arm of the Congress, is conducting a through review of our safety and handling procedures. We expect a report to be issued in the near future which may reassure you if your concern is based purely on safety and environmental interests.

Sincerely,

J. P. CORNELL
Captain, U. S. Navy
Deputy Director, Shore Activities
Planning and Programming Division

NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION, MAY 1986

AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE U.S. NAVY OPERATES ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY EIGHT NUCLEAR POWERED WARSHIPS IN ALL THE OCEANS OF THE WORLD AND IN HUNDREDS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PORTS. FROM THE START OF THIS PROGRAM OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO, IT HAS BEEN THE POLICY OF THE NAVY TO REDUCE TO THE MINIMUM PRACTICABLE, THE AMOUNT OF RADIOACTIVITY RELEASED TO THE ENVIRONMENT AND IN PARTICULAR THE AMOUNT RELEASED INTO HARBORS AND COASTAL AREAS. THIS OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY INCORPORATING THE NECESSARY DESIGN FEATURES INTO THE PROPULSION PLANTS AND BY THE PREPARATION AND STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF PROPULSION PLANT OPERATING PROCEDURES WHICH ARE FOLLOWED BY EACH SHIP'S CREW.

THESE PRACTICES HAVE BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL. DURING EACH OF THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF RADIOACTIVITY RELEASED BY ALL THE NUCLEAR POWERED SHIPS IN THE U.S. NAVY TO ALL THE HARBORS AND COASTAL AREAS OF THE WORLD HAS BEEN LESS THAN THE AMOUNT OF NATURAL RADIOACTIVITY CONTAINED IN THE SEAWATER DISPLACED BY A SINGLE SUBMARINE. IN FACT, THE TOTAL AMOUNT RELEASED BY ALL OF THE NAVY'S NUCLEAR POWERED WARSHIPS IN ALL OF THESE YEARS IS LESS THAN THE AMOUNT OF NATURAL

Encl (1)

RADIOACTIVITY CONTAINED IN THE TOP INCH OF SEAWATER IN THE AREA OF THE BEHM CANAL BEING CONSIDERED FOR THE ACOUSTIC FACILITY.

BASED ON YEARS OF EXPERIENCE WITH NUCLEAR SUBMARINES, THE RECORD DEMONSTRATES THAT SHIP OPERATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH USE OF THIS FACILITY WILL RESULT IN NO MEASURABLE EFFECT ON THE QUALITY OF THE BEHM CANAL ENVIRONMENT.



Editorials

Run silent, run deep

IT WAS the U.S. Navy, not Santa Claus, that brought some cheering year end news to Ketchikan.

By requesting the Ketchikan Public Utilities to begin preparing to supply electricity to the proposed Back Island submarine acoustic test site, the Navy pretty well confirmed that the facility will be a reality.

The Navy said it would need 1,550 kilowatts of power by 1969 in connection with a submarine deep water sound measurement operation in Beum Canal, about 15 or 20 miles north of Ketchikan.

Both support and technical facilities will be needed as part of the program to test how silently the coun-

try's new nuclear powered subs can operate.

THE TOTAL facility apparently won't be very big. A relatively small crew will run the operation, which presumably will be the site of periodic — not full-time or continuous — testing.

But even so, the on-going testing program will make a significant contribution to Ketchikan's economic base. And what helps any Alaska city, helps all Alaska these days.

Moreover, of course, the test program will contribute in a great measure to national security. And to give Ketchikan a role in that is a further plus.



Editorials

The Navy looks ahead

ALTHOUGH we have seen nothing official on the subject, we expect again this year to see more Navy ships making calls on the Port of Anchorage — as an interlude for weekend liberty during the course of extended training operations in the North Pacific.

It's simply in the cards that the Navy will follow up last year's exercises in northern waters with more and more operations in the same area.

Alaska, it is safe to say, is back on the Navy maps.

WITH THAT in mind, it's worth making note that the Navy has been given the go ahead to seek funding this year for the construction of two additional nuclear-powered aircraft carriers.

The two new carriers, as yet unnamed, would be completed in 1995 and 1998 and would replace the Forrestal and the Saratoga, now nearing the end of their 45-year service lives.

The new vessels are scheduled to be built at the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., where one new carrier, the Theodore Roosevelt, was recently launched and two more, the Abraham Lincoln and the George Washington, are under construction.

THESE ARE Nimitz-class

carriers, the largest warships built by the United States.

The lead ship of this series, the USS Nimitz, might well be one we will see in Alaska waters in the years ahead. The Nimitz has been reassigned from Norfolk, Va., to Bremerton, Wash., and sailed this past week from its old home port for six months of sea duty before reporting to the Seattle area at the end of June.

The Nimitz, by the way, was commissioned in 1975 and is powered by two nuclear reactors. It and others carriers in the same class are 1,100 feet long, can sail in excess of 30 knots and can support roughly 95 airplanes.

Anchorage got a look last fall at the USS Constellation, the first supercarrier ever to drop anchor in Cook Inlet's waters off our port.

We don't know whether the Constellation will be back again this year or whether the Nimitz will be along in its place.

But sometime in the future, some years hence, you can probably make book on the fact that we'll have a chance to welcome the Theodore Roosevelt, the Abraham Lincoln or the George Washington during training exercises in the waters off Alaska's coast.

The Navy, we feel confident, is here to stay.

wherein this motion could be discussed, where the discussion could be opened up to a much fuller, longer review of all of the procedures.

We have some problems in defining what is meant by "significant value" because many people contribute a large amount of work to political parties that is of significant value and does not relate in any way to monetary returns. The term "significant value" does mean different things to different people.

I am interested to know if the proposer of the motion is willing, in the discussion, to define the limits that would be set on political contributions. For example, does he think that a top limit of \$3,000 would apply to a corporation, an individual or any situation for defining how much goes to any political party?

We will be supporting the motion on the basis that the current system of financing political contributions and controlling election expenses, although not rampant in its abuse in the Yukon, could be at some point. We have had many cases in Canada where there have been examples of this. It is because of this possibility of the opening up of the chance of abuse in some situations that we will supporting the principle of the motion.

Hon. Mr. Penikett: As the Member for Klondike observed, I did table some draft regulations on Monday. The Member for Riverdale South indicated the full range of regulations in this regard across the country. What she did not note was that our Act is based on British Columbia's, which is generally viewed by people who are interested in this question as the least satisfactory in Canada.

The important principle that I think should be noted here is that — and this was something I raised at the time of the second reading of the Bill in 1981 — only British Columbia and the Yukon permit a tax credit for political contribution with no disclosure whatsoever. During the course of this sitting, we have had arguments made about public disclosure and public expenditures. I am very much persuaded by those arguments that have been made on all sides of the House.

Presently, anyone can make a \$100 contribution to a registered political party in the Yukon Territory and receive a \$75 tax credit. Anyone may also donate \$100 to a federal political party and receive a \$75 tax credit. The difference between the federal law and the Yukon law is that, in the case of a \$100 contribution to a federal political party, there will be disclosure of a person's name and the contribution for an amount over \$100.

In the case of the Yukon Territory, there is no disclosure whatsoever. In effect, you have a grant of public money amounting to \$75 for a tax credit, with no disclosure. That is the principle that was argued quite strenuously by the three federal parties in 1973, when this Act came in. In the end, all parties were persuaded that it was morally necessary that if there was going to be a gift of public money to donors of political parties — in other words, an indirect subsidy by the state of political parties — that the people who benefited from those tax credits, from those gifts, of a significant amount — in the federal case, being \$100 — should have their names disclosed.

In tabling draft regulations on Monday, I would note that the government of course could have done this by Order-in-Council. Notwithstanding some of the less than flattering things that have been said on the other side of the House during the last two weeks, I remain persuaded that I have, personally — and my party has — a very good record with respect to a proper regard for what are the constitutional proprieties of the House. I believe that matters governing the conduct of elections ought not to be, in any case, the exclusive domain of the government party, and that, wherever possible constitutional issues, such as this, should be dealt with on the basis of an all party agreement, if possible, or dealt with by an all-party committee.

Ultimately, if we are to move on this question, a Cabinet decision about regulations will have to be made. In proposing, as we are proposing to do today, to refer this matter to Committee, we have a chance to consult with representatives of all three parties represented in this House.

I am saying that the goal of disclosure can be accomplished through amendments to the Political Income Tax Credit Regula-

tions. As I believe has been made clear, I requested the chief electoral officer to draft a set of amendments based on the disclosure provisions found in the federal election financing laws. That is the draft regulations that have been tabled in the Assembly. What I and my colleague, the Member for Klondike, are asking through this Motion is that the Standing Committee on Rules, Elections and Privileges examine these regulations and make recommendations as to their desirability to the House and, if necessary, do an interim report upon which the Cabinet can act, if the committee sees fit to complete its work expeditiously.

I feel it necessary to say that I do not intend in any way to prejudice the work of the committee by tabling a reference of these draft regulations. The committee is free to recommend that something be done with them, nothing be done with them, or something more be done. The Member for Faro made mention of the different kinds of contributions and what constituted significant. The \$100 may have been significant in 1973. Some people may not think it is significant today. It still is for me, but it may not be to other Members in the House. In the federal Act, there are regulations governing gifts in kind, which is only proper. It may be, having listened to the Member for Riverdale South, that full disclosure of political contributions is an idea whose time has come. The Member mentioned the contributions of trade unions and corporations. Certainly, the trend in the United States law and the trend in many other countries in the democratic world is for full disclosure, to cite the principle uttered by the Member for Klondike, so that the citizens of the public may know who may have potential influence with their elected representatives.

Whatever the committee decides to do, I would submit that the draft regulations are a useful first step in the process. They can be enacted to provide a short-term measure until the committee gives further indepth consideration if it wishes. It might also be the view of the committee that the amended regulations should be enacted and after a few years reviewed to determine whether anything further is required in legislative measures. In reference to the draft regulations, I should make clear that they are only a draft. It may be desirable in the future to embody these changes in legislation, but we will see what the Committee has to say about them.

The Member for Riverdale South correctly pointed out that the proposal here is to include people who receive income tax credits only. That is quite true, but it is also, I submit, entirely within the powers of the Committee to recommend a set of recommendations of broader scope than that if they so desire. I would not presume to anticipate the Committee's decision. It appears that the motion will be supported on all three sides of the House. I will, therefore, conclude my remarks and perhaps you can call the question.

Motion No. 75 agreed to

**BEGIN NUCLEAR
WEAPONS FREE
ZONE DEBATE**

Mr. Nordling.
Proceed with item

Member for

Motion No. 77

Clerk: Clerk's mistake. Item number three standing in the name of Ms. Kassi.

Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to proceed with item number three?

Ms. Kassi: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Member for Old Crow: THAT, to express the desire of Yukon people for world peace and nuclear disarmament, the Yukon Legislative Assembly declares all land, inland water, coastal waters and airspace within the territory as a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone and this Assembly will use all means within its power to ensure the Yukon is used solely for peaceful purposes; and

THAT this Assembly declares the Yukon's opposition to the testing and/or establishment of nuclear weapons and nuclear-weapons-related technology and nuclear waste dump sites in the Yukon.

Ms. Kassi: It so happens that this is the International Year of Peace. I think it is a good time now to think about taking initiatives such as this, as a Legislature, as it is close to Christmas.

This year we have some change for the better between the superpowers, and efforts are being made to reduce the nuclear stockpiles around the world. This should be encouraged by all of us.

We have also seen expressions from people around the world in support of nuclear arms reduction. New Democrats and Conservatives united to make a statement for nuclear disarmament in Manitoba, and we can do the same here. More recently, the Legislatures of Ontario and the Northwest Territories adopted a similar motion to declare themselves nuclear weapons free zones. In Alaska, a resolution has been introduced in the State Legislature to work towards the same initiative. In August, a referendum at the State Primary showed big support for a nuclear weapons free zone.

Earlier this year, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference met in Alaska and fully endorsed the motion for a nuclear free Arctic. This was one of the biggest gatherings of the Inuit people ever from Alaska, the Northwest Territories and Greenland. This motion passed unanimously. In the Province of British Columbia as well as in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland, various communities have declared themselves nuclear free as well.

Many countries around the world such as Greenland, Iceland, New Zealand, Sweden and a number of smaller countries have proceeded with this initiative. With Sweden, Iceland, Greenland and the Northwest Territories joining this group, now the Yukon would make five jurisdictions in this circumpolar north that would be nuclear weapons free. It is my hope that this would be extended to northern countries in Europe, Alaska and the Soviet Union. I think it is interesting to note that despite uranium exploration in the Northwest Territories, their Legislature voted as part of their motion to oppose exploration and exploitation of materials related to the nuclear weapons industry.

I know that my people are concerned about signs of uranium near our community. I want to make it clear to this House that we do not want any uranium mining or development near our community. I think it would be a very negative thing for other parts of the territory as well. We fear the possible contamination that would come from uranium mining. There are many dangers associated with uranium development, and we fear a lot of damage would be done to the land and its habitat.

The motion before honourable Members does not address this, but I felt it important to make this statement that we have these fears about uranium mining in our area. The motion, however, is clear in terms of making the Yukon a nuclear weapons free zone, and I consider this a first step. As well, Canada is unofficially a nuclear weapons free zone and has been since the 1950's when the Conservative Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, decided against putting nuclear missiles on Canadian territory. Perhaps with enough support from territorial and provincial Legislatures, the present government in Ottawa will make us an officially nuclear weapons free zone. That would be strong message for peace throughout the world at this special time of year.

This motion also puts this Legislature on record as opposing the establishment of nuclear waste dump sites in the territory.

I think the reasons for opposing this are obvious. Hon. Members should note that there is no obligation under NATO for Canada to test the cruise missile or other nuclear weapons, or to have nuclear weapons on our soil.

As all hon. Members well know, Canada has a proud history of being a peaceful nation, as well as a nation of peacekeepers. Our participation in the peacekeeping efforts of the United Nations points to this. It is my hope that all hon. Members will support this motion for the Yukon Territory being a nuclear weapons free zone. I look forward to your participation in this debate.

Mr. McLachlan: I agree with the intent of the motion, but mainly because of the inclusion of the word weapons and nuclear weapons-related. In order to illustrate that, I want to say that it is not my intent to make Yukon entirely nuclear free. Nuclear

weapons, yes. If I may take just three lines to explain that, someday there may be a possibility of being able to use nuclear-generated power in the territory.

If that should shock the Members opposite, let me remind Members for Old Crow and Watson Lake that the possibility of using slowpoke type nuclear reactors has come up as close to us as Inuvik and Fort Nelson in the south, some 334 miles away.

I do agree with the Member for Old Crow that the Yukon people are striving for world peace and nuclear disarmament. I think that is very important.

I would like to illustrate my feelings with this story that was related to me by a friend, of two fellows discussing the issue of nuclear war in a bar. One fellow, not too informed on it, leaned over to the other and said, "George, I would really hate to see my son come back from a nuclear war. I think he would be kind of scared up." The other fellow leaned toward him and said, "You will not have to worry about your son returning from a nuclear war." That was the end of the discussion.

My party is on record at the national level as illustrating the fact that Canada remain free of nuclear weapons, that the country has no involvement in SDI, nor in the production of chemical and biological weapons, that Canada's armed forces should be dedicated to the efforts of international peacekeeping and the protection of sovereignty — an issue that we have heard much about recently — and, further, that Canada work with all circumpolar nations to achieve a nuclear-free zone north of 60.

We will be giving our consent to this motion.

Mr. Phillips: I am pleased to have been given the opportunity to speak about an issue that concerns all of us as Yukoners, Canadians and as world citizens. I found it a bit interesting that the Member for Old Crow used Manitoba as an example. It seems to me to be a little bit hypocritical for a New Democratic government in Manitoba to be passing a motion like this and, at the same time, screaming, making trips to Ottawa, doing everything they can to get an F-18 contract. It seems to me that the two do not go together. I have a bit of difficulty with that. Both of them are instruments of war and it does not make much sense when the government is taking both actions.

I am speaking today about an issue that crosses party lines and even appears to be of interest and a concern to people who have considered themselves to be apolitical. This issue has inspired and motivated different groups and individuals to take action, and while the nature and extent of their action may differ, and while we may disagree with some of their action, and support one group rather than another, we, all of us, share a very common concern. That concern is world peace.

Amendment proposed

I would like to make an amendment to the motion that has been proposed by the Member for Old Crow, and I would like to read the amendment for the record.

The amendment reads: THAT Motion no. 77 be amended by deleting all the words after the word "THAT" where it first appears, and substituting therefor: "to express the desire of Yukon people for world peace and nuclear disarmament, the Yukon Legislative Assembly requests that Canada make representation to the United Nations, requesting the declaration of all land, inland water, coastal water and airspace within the world as Nuclear Weapons Free Zone."

Speaker: It has been moved by the Member for Whitehorse Riverdale North THAT Motion no. 77 be amended by deleting all the words after the word "THAT" where it first appears and substituting therefor: "to express the desire of Yukon people for world peace and nuclear disarmament, the Yukon Legislative Assembly requests that Canada make representation to the United Nations, requesting the declaration of all land, inland water, coastal water and airspace within the world as Nuclear Weapons Free Zone"

Mr. Phillips: The amendment to this motion is simply that we on this side, believe very strongly that it is much larger than

Yukon issue. I am speaking today about some reasonable action that we, as Yukon Legislators, can and should take in this matter on behalf of our constituents, out of concern for our children, and the children of the world, and in the interest of long-term good government.

It is most appropriate that we take this action now in the spirit of the Christmas season, taking this action for several very simple but basic and important things.

■ Taking this action says several very simple and basic, but important, things. We recognize that we are not only members of our communities and of our territory, but are part of an international system. We have responsibilities in and concerns about the whole system. We are not isolated, and we cannot isolate ourselves. What happens elsewhere will affect us in this manner. Rather than simply fence ourselves in, hoping that the problem will go away or that someone else will handle it for us, is not the solution. We can make a positive contribution.

We might as well aim a little higher. By aiming higher and by doing our small part in a very carefully thought out manner we demonstrate our true commitment to achieving an important goal. We encourage and join with others in reaching that same goal.

This is not a pie-in-the-sky dreaming. It is a feet-on-the-ground possible thinking. The motion we are talking about today has to come about. I am pleased to have been able to speak to this issue in this season and to have been able to suggest that one small way of extending the spirit of the season into the months and years ahead.

Hon. Mr. Kimmerty: I wish to first thank the Member for Old Crow for bringing forward this most important motion to this Assembly. It is entirely appropriate and fitting that we take time to discuss this matter, which is of the ultimate importance. It may be considered that it is of not immediate practical importance, or within the immediate jurisdiction of this Legislature. I argue strongly that it is most appropriate that we add our voice, or the voice of this Legislature, to the growing voices in the world to declare our opposition to war generally and the nuclear madness specifically.

The Member for Old Crow spoke primarily about nuclear weapons. I will emphasize more the issue of peace as a general aim. I wish to first tell a story that I heard at a forum on peace a week or so ago.

The story is about the perception of children. What happened was that many children were asked about nuclear war and asked if they were afraid of nuclear war and what they thought of it. As I understand it, it was a kindergarten class in a southern city.

The kindergarten class was 18 small children. They were asked, are you afraid of a nuclear war or dying in a nuclear war?

■ They were asked: "Do you think there will be a nuclear war?" There were 17 of the children who said "yes"; one of them said "No". She was asked why, and she said: "because all the time my daddy goes to meetings to stop it".

I think that is an extremely significant story. One child is comforted and is living and growing in a positive spirit because her daddy is trying to stop it. I think it is the duty of all Members here to try to stop it. We are not completely powerless. We can add our voice, our expression, and it is significant because we here represent the population of the territory, and as representatives, if we add our voices to the growing numbers of voices in the world to simply proclaim that we wish an end to this nuclear madness, that we wish peace, that is one of the most significant things that we could do.

I occasionally listen to popular music, and I am moved to mention the words of John Lennon when he said, "Imagine a lasting peace and a world without war". He says, "You may say that I am dreamer, but I am not the only one". What we can do as a Legislature is to say here that those who dream for peace are not the only ones. We can add our voices to that most worthy goal, and I would ask all Members to support this concept.

The madness of nuclear war is promoted not by individuals, but by governments or world powers. Many have said that we are powerless because of that. I wish to just think a moment about the relationship between governments and individuals. Of course, we in

democratic traditions have no difficulty at all in thinking about the fact that governments are, or should be, the expression of the collection of individuals who live within the governed jurisdiction. ■ It is important that we, as individuals, express our views to government, and it is important that municipalities and provinces and territories express our concern to the national government. I welcome the amendment from the Member for Riverdale North, because it also adds the concept of adding our voice in the international forum which, of course, is extremely important and it is entirely appropriate that our views be expressed in the world community and the United Nations.

Peace is an issue upon which many religions speak and I wish to, for the purposes of clarity and to lead into another concept about the individual, to quote from some of the expressions of peace that have been made by various religious doctrines or religious traditions. I would quote what many of us know as the Golden Rule. These quotes are collected in a book published by the people of the Bahai Faith, and I would quote some short sentences which reflect religious teachings essentially about peace.

From Buddhism, I quote, "Hurt not others in ways that you yourself would find hurtful."

From Zoroastrianism: "That nature only is good when it shall not do unto another whatever is not good for its own self."

From Judaism: "What is harmful to you, do not to your fellow men. That is the entire law, all the rest is commentary."

From Hinduism: "This is the sum of all true righteousness: deal with others as thou wouldst thyself be dealt by; do nothing to thy neighbour which thou wouldst not have thee do to thee after."

From Christianity: "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

And I quote, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law of the prophets."

From Islam I quote, "No one of you is a believer until he desires for his brother that which he desires for himself."

■ From Taoism, I quote: "The good man ought to pity the malignant tendencies of others, to rejoice over their excellence, to help them in their straits, to regard their gains as if they were his own and their losses in the same way."

From Confucianism: "Surely it is the maxim of loving kindness. Do not unto others that you would not have them do unto you."

From the Bahai Faith, I quote: "It is our wish and desire that everyone of you may become a source of all goodness unto men, and an example of uprightness to mankind. Beware lest ye prefer yourselves above your neighbours" and "Blessed is he who prefereth his brother before himself."

I go through those primarily to emphasize the thought and to emphasize the universality of that thought. I wish to lead into a story that is reflective of that particular thought. This occurred to me over the summer. I attended a course in Ottawa on human rights. This was a course for leaders concerning human rights. One of the students was a Jewish person, an Israeli, who had just retired as an airforce pilot from the Israeli army. He also spoke of his brother, who was currently a tank commander in the Israeli army. I asked him, "Why are you here from your military background and your military experience?" He explained to me in a way that I will always remember. He said, "I am now spending my life in the pursuit of world peace and world human rights because I am confident that I will do more in that area than I ever did as a soldier." He said that if you think about it, the ultimate peace issue is about human rights. The ultimate issue in human rights is about peace.

The reason for that is that if you are a soldier and you meet the enemy and it is your job, as a soldier, to kill the enemy, or gun them down, or bomb them, or whatever, how can you possibly perform that act if you respect that person's religion, or that person's right to exist, that person's right to be there. How can you do it? How can you be at war with people if you respect those people's right to exist and to be different from you?

■ I believe that that is an important example of the relationship between individuals and governments on this issue. We, as individuals, know full well the madness of nuclear war. It is time

that governments generally expressed the views of all individuals in this area.

Specifically concerning the amendment, the concept of Canada making representation to the United Nations, we believe is an excellent one. We have no problem whatsoever with that. It will be important if we can get a unanimous motion. However, what the amendment leaves out is that the original motion clearly states a very important principle, and that very important principle is that we here in this House declare that this territory is a nuclear weapons free zone. That is central to the original motion. It is unfortunate that that concept would be left out of the amended motion if the amendment were accepted and nothing else.

Amendment to amendment proposed

Therefore, concerning the amendment, I wish to move: THAT the amendment to Motion No. 77 be amended by adding at the end the following words: "and THAT this Assembly declare the Yukon a nuclear weapons free zone".

Speaker: It has been moved by the Minister of Justice

THAT the amendment to Motion No. 77 be amended by adding at the end the following words: "and, THAT this Assembly declare the Yukon a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone."

Hon. Mr. Kimmerly: Briefly on the amendment to the amendment, I explained it in the introduction that the amendment we consider to be a good amendment; however, it leaves out one of the very essential ingredients of this motion, one of the central concepts, and that is the declaration by this Assembly that the territory be a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone. It is our intention to stand by that principle; that is why the amendment to the amendment is moved.

Mr. Nordling: I am pleased to see that we have made progress today with respect to the motion. With the amendments I am sure that we will eventually have unanimity in the House. In the context of this motion, to me, world peace is peace looked at from a military and political point-of-view. There is no question that throughout history most people have wanted a lasting peace. The development and deployment of nuclear weapons has threatened the goal of global peace. Over the past five or six centuries, many great men have proposed various plans to achieve a lasting peace. In 1648, the Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years War, tried to ensure peace by establishing a balance of power. This balance of power proposal hoped to maintain an even distribution of military and economic power among nations so no nation, or group of nations, would be strong enough to conquer any other nation or group of nations.

As with most proposals, there are weaknesses. The balance of power theory has two weaknesses in international affairs. Firstly, nations are always changing and upsetting the balance of power; and secondly, governments are run by human beings who often make mistakes.

Since the Second World War, many attempts have been made by governments to achieve lasting peace among nations. Five areas that come to mind are: firstly, the area of diplomacy between nations, the exchange of diplomats; secondly, international organizations such as the United Nations; thirdly, disarmament, which is difficult but, in 1968, the United Nations approved the nonproliferation treaty to prevent nuclear nations from giving nuclear weapons to other nations, and there have been the United States's and Soviet Union's involvement in Strategic Arms Limitations Talks; fourthly, there has been an effort in improvement of international trade and communications; and, fifthly, collective security based on the balance of power theory.

As Yukoners, we must work within this framework for peace that has developed over the centuries and deal on a government-to-government level to establish certain rules by which all nations should abide.

The major problem we face is the lack of understanding and acceptance. People in one country see their own interests more clearly than they see the interests of another country. Our desires seem reasonable, and the desires of others look selfish and

unreasonable.

This motion, and the amendments to the motion, is a step that we, as Yukoners, can take toward world peace to set an example to the rest of the world by declaring the Yukon a nuclear-free zone and requesting of the United Nations that the rest of the world be declared a nuclear weapons-free zone.

We should then take the initiative and request other countries to follow suit. Now that we have established contact with the Premier of the Soviet Union, as a result of our debate over the testing of cruise missiles, which was held in this Assembly on April 2, 1986, I would suggest that the government again contact the Soviet Union to ask it to make their Arctic a nuclear weapons-free zone, as well as ask the United States to make Alaska a nuclear weapons-free zone.

As was pointed out by the Member for Old Crow, who brought the motion, this has already been done with respect to Greenland. I think that we can all agree with this amendment referring specifically to the Yukon and, following that, to the amendment by the Member for Riverdale North. I am sure that we will have unanimous agreement for the motion.

"

Mr. Phillips: I am left a little confused by the amendment. My own feeling when I read it is that the problem is widespread, and I think that the amendment to the motion that we proposed was addressing the widespread problem. As far as I know, the Yukon is in the world.

What I see happening on the other side, and it rather annoys me on an issue that is as important as this, is that they have again decided to play politics so that they can use this issue somewhere down the line.

I think that is wrong. I think it is a very important issue to address. We addressed it responsibly. For the other side to try and drag it back into the political arena, I think, is wrong. I will be supporting the amendment to the motion, but I am certainly not very pleased about the types of games that they like to play on the other side.

Mr. Webster: I do not think that it is a matter of cheap political games at stake here. The intent of the original motion was to address a specific area, our area. The amendment was to address, in general, the world. The amendment to the amendment is speaking to both. It includes, in the general sense, the world, and the amendment to the amendment speaks to the Yukon. I see no problem with anyone in this House accepting these amendments.

Amendment to amendment agreed to

Speaker: Is there any further debate on the amendment as amended?

Amendment agreed to

Speaker: Is there any further debate on the motion as amended?
Motion No. 77 agreed to as amended

END.

name of Mr.

o proceed with

Speaker: It has been moved by the member for Whitehorse Porter Creek West: THAT it is the opinion of this House that the deduction for travel by northerners, as found in Bill C-23, (*An Act to Amend the Income Tax Act*) should be available to all Yukoners;

and THAT the Government of Yukon should urge the Government of Canada to introduce amendments to section 110.7 of Bill C-23 which would provide a deduction for the cost of two trips outside per year, if incurred, for each Yukon taxpayer and each member of his or her family.

Mr. Nordling: Before I begin talking to the motion itself, I would like to mention a slight error in the terminology I used. I do not believe it requires an official amendment. In the second

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Anchorage Times article: "Soviets Take Aim At Alaska" 1/18/87

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"Estimates of Cancer Incidence in Alaskan Natives Due to Exposure to Global Radioactive Fallout from Atmospheric Nuclear Weapons Testing" by Stutzman, etal. Alaska Medicine, summer, 1985

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POSITION PAPER
January 30, 1987

HJR 4 "Relating to a nuclear-free zone in the arctic, the subarctic, and Alaska."

Last August Alaskan voters expressed their strong support for an end to the nuclear arms race by passing Proposition 83-01. The proposition established a nuclear weapons freeze as the policy of the State of Alaska. The overwhelming majority led me to reintroduce the resolution proposing a nuclear free arctic and subarctic, which would include the entire state of Alaska.

Establishing a nuclear free zone in the arctic and subarctic including the State of Alaska can help prevent a nuclear war by initiating and promoting efforts to:

- 1) encourage verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties between nations that would establish the subarctic and arctic regions, a nuclear free zone.
- 2) obtain verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements and treaties to ban nuclear weapons from the subarctic and arctic regions, including all of Alaska.
- 3) prevent all parties, including the military, from disposing of radioactive and nuclear wastes in Alaska or other subarctic and arctic regions, and
- 4) obtain mutual and verifiable agreements and treaties to prevent nuclear weapons testing or the placement of nuclear devices in the subarctic and arctic regions, including the state of Alaska.

The legislation also expresses Alaska's concern with the spread of nuclear fallout caused by the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Over the past four years more than 3,500 cities and counties in 24 nations have adopted resolutions establishing nuclear free zones and 42 of the 50 states in the U.S. have approved or introduced nuclear free zones at the state or local level.

This legislation is an expression of the feeling of citizens that their local and state governments should help initiate steps toward world peace and away from the brink of nuclear war by the United States and other nuclear powers.

Nuclear arms said in Alaska

Staff and Wire Reports

A 10-year private study released Thursday presents a haunting overview of the global nuclear force structure, pinpointing the locations of nuclear-related facilities in 65 countries and warning Americans they live in a "hair-trigger society."

"There is a pervasive lack of understanding—even within the military—of the pervasiveness of the arms race," the inch-thick book said. "Officials have kept quiet for one reason. It's going on in everyone's back yard."

Alaskans' backyards are included, according to the study. It says that 70 nuclear warheads are presently being harbored here. In addition, Alaska is listed as having 42 facilities for "producing, storing, or detecting nuclear weapons," although the study doesn't say which of the three kinds of facilities are actually present in the state.

According to William Arkin, one of the study's authors, there are 70 nuclear anti-submarine depth charges at Adak Naval Station. They are 10-foot, 510-pound "B-57"

NUCLEAR...

(Continued from page 1)

bombs, designed to be dropped from P-3 Orion aircraft into the ocean, where they explode at predetermined levels. Arkin said there are an estimated 900 of these weapons in the U.S. arsenal.

"In the past, the military has said that there are no nuclear weapons in Alaska," an aide to Congressman Don Young (R-Alaska) said this morning. Young's aides in Washington were unable to reach Pentagon officials this morning to confirm the report. Young was in Anchorage this morning but could not be reached for comment.

Sens. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) and Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska) have both said they do not know if there are nuclear weapons in Alaska, and if there are, their existence is classified.

South Carolina, with a missile submarine base situated in Charleston, topped the list of U.S. sites with the most nuclear warheads. New York, with neutron warheads secreted at Seneca, ranked second. North Dakota came in third because of its bomber and missile bases.

"The global infrastructure will determine the course of the next war; it will, in fact, contribute to the outbreak of the next war," the authors said. "We live in a 'hair trigger' society."

The study, conducted over ten years, emerged as a 328-page book entitled "Nuclear Battlegrounds, Global Links in the Arms Race," by William Arkin and Richard Fieldhouse. Both are defense analysts with the Institute for Policy Studies in the nation's capital.

In the first compilation of its kind, the chilling statistics etch a network of nuclear weapons, depots and facilities spread around the planet by the five nuclear powers: the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France. It makes no mention of whether Israel possesses nuclear weapons.

The Pentagon took a dim view of the publication. Spokesman Michael Burch expressed concern that not all the material came from "open sources," but Arkin called that a "cheap shot on the part of the Pentagon. We didn't do anything illegal to obtain the information."

Anchorage Daily News

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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

Anchorage Daily News Editor

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June, 1981

Dear friends,

We Japanese women, deeply concerned about peace and welfare of ourselves and of mankind, now threatened by war and total destruction by nuclear weapons, address our hearty message to you.

You know what had happened to Hiroshima and Nagasaki in the summer of 1945. The first two atomic bombs were thrown over the heads of thousands of people living in those two cities. From that time on, we, as a nation, have determined that we must stop third bomb to be dropped over anybody's head. We have declared and kept the three anti-nuclear principles which prohibit our country from possession, production and introduction of the nuclear weapons.

This spring of 1981, we have come to know that nuclear weapons have been introduced and still exist in the American military bases in our country.

On June 5, the American aircraft-carrier "Midway" came back to its mother-port, Yokosuka, near where we live, loaded very probably with nuclear weapons. Many of us women participated in the mass demonstration of protest held there.

On June 23, we will be on board of a boat sailing on the bay of Yokosuka addressing to "Midway" then ready to go out, that we cannot admit the presence of nuclear weapons in our country and anywhere. This letter, then, will be thrown into the water and start its voyage over the Pacific Ocean to you.

Dear friend, you may be a fisherman working on a white sand beach glittering in the sun, or a labourer constructing a harbour on a seashore town. We need your help, your imagination. Our beautiful earth with snowy mountains, green hills and blue seas, is covered by a huge, black cloud of nuclear weapons.

Can mankind survive? Who are to destroy the earth and mankind? Who are to stop it? Mankind!

We still have hope, as we continue our struggle, with you!

Sincerely yours,

Suko Yamaguchi

Tsukiko Nakamura

This letter was found in a bottle with 2
or 3 small SWARK, on the beach in Port Alsea,
Astoria, during the summer of 1984. It took
3 years to float to Alaska.
recorded by Tudu Wallen of

Soviets take aim at Alaska

by David Ramseur

Times Washington Bureau

Washington — The Soviet Union has stationed in Siberia medium-range nuclear missiles capable of hitting Alaska and Western Canada. Newsweek magazine reports in its current issue.

The new missiles are part of an increased tension between the world's two superpowers in the Arctic, the magazine says in a three-page spread in its Jan. 23 issue.

"Right now it's sort of a tinderbox of the world," Alaska Sen. Ted Stevens is quoted as saying.

In a story that may give Alaskans cause for a few nights of restless sleep, Newsweek says both the U.S. and Soviet Union are increasing their presence in the Arctic in the aftermath of the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner.

Among the examples cited:

- The United States recently resumed submarine patrols around the North Pole for the first time in a decade. At the same time, the Soviets have deployed their most sophisticated nuclear subs, the Typhoon class, in the area.

- The Soviets have trans-

See Tension, page A-12

Tension increases

Continued from page A-1

ferred war-level powers to its commanders in the Far East.

- In addition to SS-20 nuclear missiles aimed at Alaska, Russia is expected to be in a position next year to deploy cruise missiles on bombers that could attack using northern routes.

- The United States is stepping up its military presence in Iceland and Norway and new, advanced radar may be in the works for Alaska.

The report includes a story on

"sub-hunting" by American military forces on the Aleutian Island of Adak, a U.S. base for anti-submarine aircraft.

"Sub-hunting crews from Adak regularly fly along the edges of the Soviet Union, often looking out their windshields to see Soviet Bear or Badger bombers looking at them," the magazine says.

"The Americans also keep their distance when they run across the dozens of Russian fishing vessels and electronic-intelligence ships trawling the seas around Adak."

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

FOR

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the initiative

AGAINST

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,

(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 US 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 SHEET)

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 Wrangell 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 Coatney, June 11

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 63-01

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-SLOWPOKE 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 MCF 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.

UNITED NATIONS LAW CONFERENCE

1978 CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

ANNEX I

PEACEFUL AND SAFE USES OF THE ARCTIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT.

Recognizing that it is in the interest of all circumpolar people that the Arctic shall forever be used exclusively for peaceful and environmentally safe purposes; and

Acknowledging the emphatic contributions to scientific knowledge resulting from a cooperative spirit in scientific investigations of the Arctic;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

- (a) that the Arctic shall be used for peaceful and environmentally safe purposes only;
- (b) that there shall be prohibited any measure of a military nature such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, and the testing of any type of weapon, and/or the disposition of any type of chemical, biological or nuclear waste, or other waste. Further, present waste be removed from the Arctic;
- (c) that a moratorium be called on emplacement of nuclear weapons;
- (d) that all steps be taken to promote the objectives in the above mentioned.

INTRODUCED THIS 17th DAY OF JUNE, 1977.

ADOPTED THIS 17th DAY OF JUNE, 1977.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Location

Organization and Activity

ALABAMA

The Army dominates the state of Alabama, where the most important nuclear facilities are the Army's Missile Command at Redstone Arsenal and the Army's Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Center and Laboratory at Huntsville. The state also has a major role in the development and training, including work on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) "Star Wars" strategic defense initiative. No nuclear warheads are kept in the state.

Anniston	Anniston Army Depot: fuels, seals and performs final checks and packaging of Lance missiles
Fort McClellan, Anniston	Army Military Police School/Training Center: nuclear weapons guard and security training, newly built prototype nuclear weapons storage site operated by the Defense Nuclear Agency for nuclear security training • LORAN-D transmitter
Grand Bay	ISS radar
Huntsville	Milton K. Cummings Research Park: Army Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command/Advanced Technology Center, coordinates all work for missile defense R&D, operates the Kwajalein Missile Range
Jordan Lake	Naval Space Surveillance System transmitter
Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville	Army Missile Munitions Center and School: Army missile training and doctrinal development • Army Missile Command: R&D and production of Lance, Pershing and other Army nuclear missiles, including future battlefield nuclear weapons • 315th Ordnance Det: mobile nuclear weapons support training for Army reserve units
Montgomery	187th Tactical Fighter Group (ALANG), nuclear-capable F-4D

ALASKA

Even though Alaska ranks 25th in number of nuclear warheads deployed, it ranks 2d with 42 in terms of the nuclear infrastructure. Its long border makes it a significant strategic command and control hub. Although military forces will be deployed in the state, Alaska in wartime in many ways remains an unpopulated base. Less than 3 miles of the U.S. and Soviet territory at Little Diomedes and Big Diomedes islands, Shemya and Adak Islands, and the tip of the Aleutians are critical for monitoring Soviet missile activity and for nuclear anti-submarine warfare.

Adak Island	Naval Station • Patrol Wings Pacific Det Adak, Adak Air Base • Reconnaissance Group: rotational deployment base for nuclear-capable P-3s from Moffett Field, CA, center of ASW operations in the northern Pacific, command facilities include ASW Operations Center • Advanced Underwater Weapons • storage of 70 nuclear depth bombs, guarded by Marine • Naval Facility: processing station for SOSUS • Naval Radio Transmitting Facility (Mt. M. Fort): HF network control station for naval communications, LF transmissions to the Pacific area • Coast Guard LORAN-C Monitor Station: serving north Pacific chain • Green Pine communications station	Flaxman Island Fort Greely, Fairbanks Fort Richardson Anchorage Fort Yukon AFS
Attu Island	Attu Research Site: nuclear test detection station • Coast Guard LORAN-C Station: serving north Pacific chain	Galena Airport Indian Mountain AFS
Barter Island	DEW line radar (BAR) and Bar Main Site	Juncos Kenai King Salmon Airport Naknek
Burnt Mountain	Burnt Mountain Research Site: AFTAC seismic detection station consisting of 5 remote detection sites, containing radio isotope thermoelectric generators, 103 miles of specialized data transmission cables	Kodiak
Campion AFS	743d Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station and CCI site reporting to Murphy Dome RCC	Kotzebue AFS
Cape Lisburne AFS, Kapaiowa	711th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station reporting to Murphy Dome RCC, AN/TPS 117 Seas Igloo radar site	Lonely
Cape Newenham AFS, Platinum	794th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station reporting to King Salmon RCC, Seas Igloo radar site	Murphy Dome AFS

Cape Prince of Wales

Cape Romanzof A
Iqiaq

Chatanika

Chena River

Clear AFS, Anderson

Cold Bay AFS

Eielson AFB

Elmendorf AFB,
Anchorage

Cape Prince of Wales	Arctic ASW research and station of Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, CA; monitors sea and Arctic ice conditions
Cape Romanzof AFS, Igliak	745th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station reporting to King Salmon RCC; Seek Igloo radar site
Chatanika	AF Geophysics Laboratory radar supporting Poker Flat rocket launch and atmospheric research
Chena River	Chena River Research Site: Det 460, AFTAC, nuclear test detection station
Clear AFS, Anderson	12th Missile Warning Squadron: BMEWS Site II, one of three Ballistic Missile Early Warning System stations providing early warning and initial confirmation of missile launches after detection by DSP satellites; secondary satellite tracking mission; radars include 3 FPS-50 detection radars (400 feet wide by 185 feet high) and 1 tracking radar
Cold Bay AFS	744th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station reporting to King Salmon RCC; Seek Igloo radar site
Eielson AFB	9th Strategic Wing (SAC); forward aerial refueling and reconnaissance base supporting KC-105s (Alaska Tanker Task Force) and KC-135 reconnaissance aircraft; provides bomber refueling in wartime • Joint Task transmitter moved to Elmendorf AFB as part of Scope Signal III upgrade • Det 466, AFTAC, operates and maintains several unmanned sensing arrays throughout Alaska; also processes air samples from KC-135 aircraft
Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage	HQ, Alaskan Air Command/Joint Task Force Alaskan; major AF command and JCS designated joint command for wartime control of Alaskan theater; coordinates nuclear weapons custody and planning in Alaska • Alaskan Command Region: operation of ROCC for radar sites and interceptors in Alaska • 11th Tactical Control Group (formerly 131st ACW Group) manages the ROCC and operates 13 radar sites and two intermediate regional control centers • 21st Tactical Fighter Wing: F-15 air defense unit, converted from F-4 in 1982 • dispersal base for B-52 bombers from Castle AFB, CA • 702nd Tactical Operations Squadron: T-38 aircraft flying unknown targets • 1949 Alaskan radar sites by simulating Soviet bombers • Global Command and Control station, Joint Task/Scope Signal III station • DSCS communication terminal linked to Sunnyvale, CA, Offutt, NE, and Ft. Detrick, MD • NAVSTAR monitor station • Det 471, AFTAC, nuclear detection station
Flaxman Island	DEW line radar
Fort Greely, Fairbanks	Army Cold Regions Test Center: cold climate testing of military equipment
Fort Richardson, Anchorage	172d Infantry Brigade: senior Army command in Alaska; includes nuclear-capable 155mm artillery
Fort Yukon AFS	709th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station and GCI site reporting to Murphy Dome RCC; Seek Igloo radar site
Gaiena Airport	forward F-15 air defense operations from Elmendorf AFB • Seek Igloo radar surveillance station
Indian Mountain AFS	708th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station and GCI site reporting to Murphy Dome RCC; Seek Igloo radar site
Juneau	Coast Guard LORAN-C Monitor Station serving Gulf of Alaska chain
Kenai	FAA radar reporting to the ROCC at Elmendorf AFB
King Salmon Airport, Naknek	forward F-15 air defense operations from Elmendorf AFB • 705th Aerospace Defense Squadron: Southern Alaskan Regional Control Center (RCC) and first AN/FPS-117 Seek Igloo radar surveillance station
Kodiak	Coast Guard LORAN-C Monitor Station and Control Site serving Gulf of Alaska and north Pacific chains • VLF radio transmitter, operating worldwide, LF to Pacific and Arctic Oceans
Kotzebue AFS	748th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station reporting to Murphy Dome RCC; Seek Igloo radar site
Loneiy	DEW line radar (POW 1)
Murphy Dome AFS	749th Aerospace Defense Squadron: Northern Alaskan Regional Control Center (RCC); Seek Igloo radar site

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Narrow Cape	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station, serving north Pacific and Gulf of Alaska chains
Oliktuk	DEW line radar (POW 2)
Point Barrow	DEW line radar (POW) and POW Main Site
Point Lav	DEW line radar (LIZ 2)
Poker Flat	Poker Flat Research Range; AF Geophysical Laboratory range for study of the disturbed lower ionosphere, also used for possible nuclear detection station
Port Clarence	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station; serving north Pacific chain
St. Paul Island	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station and Monitor Station; serving north Pacific chain
Shemya AFB, Shemya Island	16th Surveillance Squadron; operates "Cobra Dane" AN/FPS-108 phased array radar, "collected technical intelligence data on Soviet ballistic missile (ICBM/SLBM) test launches to the Kamchatka peninsula and the Pacific Broad Ocean area. Provides tactical warning and attack assessment (TW/AA) of ICBM/SLBM attack on the continental United States and southern Canada;" satellite tracking is secondary peacetime mission • Det 1, 6th Strategic Wing; 2 RC-105S "Cobra Bull" aircraft forward based from Peterson AFB for immediate launch to collect intelligence on Soviet missile testing • Det 401, AFTAC, nuclear test detection station • DSCS satellite communications terminal
Shoal Cove	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station; serving Gulf of Alaska and Canadian west coast chains
Sparrevohn AFS, Iliamna	719th Aerospace Defense Squadron; surveillance station and GCI site reporting to King Salmon RCC. Seek Iqloo radar site
Tatalina AFS, McGrath	717th Aerospace Defense Squadron; surveillance station and GCI site reporting to King Salmon RCC. Seek Iqloo radar site
Tin City AFS, Wales	710th Aerospace Defense Squadron; surveillance station reporting to Murphy Dome RCC. Seek Iqloo radar site, closest active military base to the Soviet Union (50 miles)
Tok	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station; serving Gulf of Alaska chain
Wainwright	DEW line radar (LIZ 3)

ARIZONA

The open land of southern Arizona houses extensive military training and testing areas, and until 1974 had many missile sites around Tucson. Training is the biggest activity, with Davis-Monthan AFB being used to test and launch cruise missiles, Luke AFB for F-16s, Fort Huachuca for communications and electronic equipment, and MCAS Yuma for Marine Corps aviation.

Benson	Site Sibyl, Electronic Proving Ground, Ft. Huachuca, communications test facility
Cave Creek	SS radar
*Davis-Monthan AFB, Tucson	former location of 390th Strategic Missile Wing with 18 Titan II missiles, deactivated in early 1984 with retirement of Titan II • 368th Tactical Missile Training Squadron; primary training base for ground-launched cruise missiles • Det 1, 5th Fighter Interceptor Squadron; 2 F-16s in alert with Genie nuclear missiles, some 10 warheads probably stored • Military Aircraft Storage and Distribution Center; The Boneyard; location of retired aircraft and bombers awaiting cannibalization or reactivation
Flagstaff	Naval Observatory Flagstaff Station; astronomical and astrophysical observations • NEACP ground wave unit • GEMM relay site to be activated in 1985
Fort Huachuca, Sierra Vista	HQ, Army Communications Command; worldwide Army non-tactical communications, including tactical weapons command and control • Army Electronic Proving Ground; T&E of electronic equipment, including radioactive detection equipment

Gila River
 Holbrook
 Luke AFB, Litchfield
 Mount Lemon
 Mule Mountain
 Oatman Mountain
 Sky Harbor IAP, Phoenix
 Tucson IAP
 MCAS Yuma
 Yuma
 Arkansas ranks 10th
 1st • Rank: The sum
 of all missiles is 21
 Blackwell
 *Blytheville AFB
 Fayetteville
 Ft. Smith MAP
 Judsonia
 *Little Rock AFB
 Red River
 California ranks first
 1987. It has the largest
 stockpile. Every category
 complexes around 50
 one of the state's Air
 Radar and electronic
 centers. China Lake,
 early warning radar
 NAS Alameda, San
 Francisco

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and Beyond

ference of Nuclear Free Zone Local Authorities on 9-12 October 1986, attended by over 400 delegates from 25 countries (25% of whom were women). The U.S. selected officials (from Chicago IL, Jersey City NJ, Los Angeles) as well as activists from New York, London, Manchester, and Nuclear Free America.

the time and expense involved in preparing such a conference, the delegates decided to meet again only in the future. A newly created International Committee made up of representatives of national NFZs will convene regional NFZ conferences in order to develop a "constitution" adopted at the close of the conference. Manchester (UK) is to serve as President of the conference. The conference also directed the committee to apply to the United Nations for NGO status.

concerned a resolution calling for all NFZs to be recognized as a power (defeated) and NFA's request that the committee expand the definition of NFZs to include those adopted by popular referendum and not just by officials. This was rejected, although, in order to agree to recognize NFZs adopted by legally binding referendums. (The U.S. is also still the only country that has been able to adopt legally binding resolutions.)

on the side decided to try to arrange two conferences: one for NFZs in Europe and around the Mediterranean and one for NFZs in the Western Hemisphere and around the Pacific, in order to coincide, if possible, with the meeting planned for U.S. and Canadian NFZs in London and Nuclear Free America. NFA's Nuclear-Free Ports Conference is also proposed that the two be merged.

conference in July, the group could not agree on whether to meet just before, during or after Nuclear Free America was asked to solicit wider participation, so please, if you are interested, send us any comments you may have regarding this. Also please let us know if you would like international conference committees being formed and logistics.

conference, contact the Canadian NWFZ Secretariat, Ontario L3H 4E5) or the International Secretariat, Manchester M60 2LA United Kingdom (061-275-1111).

NFZS IN THE WORLD

5 NUCLEAR FREE ZONE TREATIES

The number of countries that have signed and ratified the treaty is given in parentheses.

- * Antarctic Treaty, 1959 (26 states, incl. USA & USSR)
- * Outer Space Treaty, 1967 (83 states, incl. USA & USSR)
- * Latin American Treaty, 1967 (also known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco; 24 states, incl. USA & USSR)
- * International Seabed, 1971 (73 states, incl. USA & USSR)
- * South Pacific, 1985 (4 states with 3 pending; not yet signed by US or USSR)

19 NUCLEAR FREE ZONE COUNTRIES

Countries that either explicitly or implicitly prohibit nuclear weapons by law, policy or as part of their constitution. (?) means NFZ law may not be enforced.

- * Austria
- * Faeroe Islands
- * Finland
- * Greenland (?)
- * Iceland (?)
- * Japan (?)
- * Malta
- * Federated States of Micronesia (Ponape, Kosrae, Tuck, and Yap)
- * New Zealand
- * The Northern Marianas (?)
- * Republic of Palau
- * Papua New Guinea
- * The Seychelles
- * The Solomon Islands
- * Spain
- * Sri Lanka
- * Sweden
- * Vanuatu
- * Wales (by counties)

3,503 NUCLEAR FREE ZONE COMMUNITIES IN 24 COUNTRIES

NFZs declared by cities, counties and provinces. The NFZ movement is spreading quickly throughout the world, and so many of the figures given below may be out of date. Please inform NFA of any corrections or additions to this list.

1	Argentina (El Bolson)	1,058	Japan (first NFZ declared in 1958; 322 declared in 1985; includes 5 provinces & over 54% of the population)
105	Australia (over 56% of the population)	82	Netherlands
281	Belgium (over 45% of the population)	103	New Zealand (over 56% of the population)
133	Canada (over 45% of the population, including all of Ontario, Manitoba, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories & over 50% of British Columbia)	97	Norway (incl. 23 NFZ ports)
14	Denmark	20	Philippines (over 24% of the population)
1	Finland (the Aland Islands)	36	Portugal (over 50% of the population)
1	France (Lutterbach)	32	Scotland
174	Great Britain (over 60% of the population, including all of Wales (by county))	350	Spain (over 45% of the population)
1	Greece	7	Sweden
117	Ireland (over 50% of the population)	1	Taniti (Tasmania)
496	Italy	132	United States of America (60 are legally-binding)
		1	Vanuatu (Port-Vila)
		200	West Germany

"Northern Wedding" An Unhappy Marriage

IRELAND

AMSTERDAM



visited nuclear-free Iceland during NATO's exercise in August 1986. This ship, armed with Harpoon missiles, is not yet nuclear-capable, although the

* Despite the fact that Amsterdam has been declared a Nuclear Free Zone, the city does not have the power to stop warships from visiting its harbors. The NATO fleet came to Amsterdam in September 1986.

BERRY-LIFT: Help for Sami people

Continued from Page C-1

support of several Alaska organizations and private companies, including MarkAir. The airline has offered to bring berries and other foods from the Bush to Anchorage for free, she said.

Jacobsson also said Totem Ocean Traller Express is providing a freezer van to store

frozen food.

The berry air lift is being planned to coincide with the Nordic Sami Peace conference scheduled for Dec. 15 and 16 in Houtta, a city in northern Finland, Upeksoom said.

The primary issue at the meeting will be the future effects of the nuclear disaster on the Sami.

SECTION

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Sunday

Anchorage Daily News Sunday, November 23, 1986

Operation Berry-Lift: Sharing subsistence

Fallout of Chernobyl stops berry-picking in northern Scandinavia; Alaska Native women aim to help

By JOHN TETPON
Daily News reporter

A 25-year moratorium on berry-picking in northern parts of Finland, Norway and Sweden has prompted a group of Alaska Native women to organize Operation Berry-Lift — an effort to bring subsistence foods to the Sami, the Laplanders of the three countries.

The moratorium was issued because of the presence of

radioactive fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. The accident occurred last April at the Chernobyl power plant, near Kiev in the Soviet Union. Reports say radioactive residue will be present in the Soviet environment for 300 years.

The Sovereign Indigenous Women of the Arctic (SIWA), numbering about 200 statewide, are planning to air-lift berries and other subsistence

foods on Dec. 16 to Samis affected by the nuclear accident.

Lapland, as they've been known for years, now identify themselves as Sami, a more accurate cultural designation, SIWA member Martha Upeksoom said.

Details about the impact of the nuclear disaster on residents of the European Arctic have been sketchy. Upeksoom said, Nordic Sami

Council General Secretary Marit Sara of Finland told her in telephone conversations that the three countries recently banned the use of subsistence berries and reindeer meat for a 25-year period.

Reindeer, the primary source of food and cash for the Sami, have been deemed unsafe for human consumption because of contamination of the area's lichen — the only

food source for the animals.

The banned berries are similar to those in Alaska, Sara reported.

Desa Jacobsson, one of the founders of SIWA, said she learned about the Sami's problem upon meeting a Sami woman in Kotzebue last month. "She said her people would no longer be able to practice a subsistence lifestyle because of radiation contamination."

Jacobsson eventually recruited Upeksoom and Evelyn Nash, another SIWA member, and began planning the air lift.

SIWA was organized to advocate a nuclear free Arctic and to draw attention to the negative effects of the use of nuclear power, Jacobsson said.

The planned air lift has the

See Page C-3, BERRY-LIFT

More cities in U.S., abroad declare themselves nuclear-free zones

By WARREN PERLEY
United Press International

From the decks of the ill-fated Lucky Dragon 30 years ago in the city of Chicago today, the "nuclear free zone" movement is spreading among cities and nations worldwide.

In the last four years alone, Baltimore's Nuclear Free America group says 3,000 cities and counties in 17 nations have adopted resolutions banning nuclear weapons and associated research.

The movement received a major boost when Chicago's City Council passed an ordinance March 12 making that city of 3 million "nuclear free."

"The big story is Chicago," said Albert Donnay, director of Nuclear Free America. "It will show people that this is something that even the largest cities can do and take seriously. We're not going to get anywhere waiting for the super-powers to proceed with bilateral disarmament negotiations."

Chicago stands to lose \$2 million in defense contracts because of the decision.

Donnay says the standard definition of a nuclear free zone is a community that refuses to condone or support activities related to nuclear weapons.

In addition to that basic premise, 10 percent of the 111 nuclear

free zones in the U.S. have banned nuclear power plants from their territory, 30 percent have banned nuclear waste disposal and 50 percent have banned the transportation of nuclear waste through their towns. However, the Transportation Department has ruled that federal regulations on nuclear transport supersede any local ordinance.

According to the Baltimore group, the United States now has 111 nuclear free municipalities, including New York and Jersey City, N.J.

Canada has 85 nuclear free communities, including Toronto and Vancouver. The province of Mani-

toba also has voted itself nuclear free.

Great Britain has 180 such communities; Japan 83; Italy 170; Australia 101; Norway 107; The Netherlands 400; Spain 350; West Germany 154; Ireland 117; Belgium 281; Portugal 86; Denmark 9; Greece 1.

In addition, Greenland, Iceland, Spain and Japan have declared their countries nuclear free, although Japan allows U.S. nuclear warships and submarines to call at ports. This is possible with just a little head-turning, because the Pentagon never says publicly whether any particular ship is carrying nuclear weapons, no mat-

ter how obvious it may be.

Rotterdam and Amsterdam, however, recently prohibited two U.S. nuclear warships from visiting their ports after public demonstrations.

The nuclear free movement began in Honda, Japan, in 1958 as a protest against U.S. nuclear tests in the Pacific.

The first American effort to create a nuclear free zone came in 1980 in Santa Cruz County in California, which unsuccessfully tried to pass an ordinance banning a local Lockheed plant from working on Trident missiles for nuclear submarines.

4-27-86 ACN D-1

Nuclear-Free Chicago

-- by Jon Brockopp and Ron Freund.
[RECON NETWORK, Chicago, IL] It is a dream come true. On March 12, 1986, Chicago banned the production of nuclear weapons within its borders. In the midst of "creeping Ramboism" and the Reagan administration's flagrant disregard for international law, the nation's third largest city has taken out a long term option on a nuclear weapon-free future.

When Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC), a long-time voice for human rights and disarmament, agreed to coordinate the campaign for Chicago's nuclear free zone (NFZ), a number of decisions had to be made. Perhaps the most important of these was to develop an ordinance that would be politically viable and still hold up in court. CALC looked carefully at the efforts and experiences of past NFZ campaigns in the U.S. -- especially the defeat of similar legislation in Cambridge, Massachusetts. CALC's director travelled to a number of NFZ cities and met with organizers in Cambridge. He came out of these meetings committed to writing an ordinance that would set a precedent in both strength and constitutionality.

The drafting of this ordinance began in the summer of 1985, as CALC staff worked closely with David Orr, a progressive north-side alderman. The preamble was worded to emphasize the local effects of the ordinance, that is, how it benefits Chicago residents, not how it affects international arms control. This was done in order to come in under the home rule powers in Illinois.

A number of other important sections were written into this ordinance, which bans the design, production, deployment, launching, maintenance, or storage of nuclear weapons. The word "design" was used instead of "research and development" because "design" is more specific. It also kept our campaign out of the political quagmire of banning research because as in Cambridge, Chicago's academic community is very strong.

A Peace Conversion Commission was established by the ordinance to "prepare a detailed plan for the conversion of

resources and physical plants to peaceful and productive uses." This commission will be a key to enforcing the ordinance, although the corporation counsel has the ultimate responsibility. Chicago's participation in civil defense for nuclear war is also prohibited. There will be an annual commemoration of the NFZ on August 6, and NFZ signs will be placed at the entrances to the city and on City Hall. The efforts put into wording the document provided a clear base and direction for the campaign.

Local NFZs have been popular in Chicago's active religious community since 1982 when the Nuclear Weapon Freeze referendum swept the city and Wheadon United Methodist Church in suburban Evanston declared itself free of nuclear weapons. Efforts in churches and synagogues throughout the Chicago area were first coordinated by the Institute for Church in Urban-Industrial Society and then by CALC, which also co-founded the Freeze. The result of this work was a strong network of religious NFZs.

Since September 1985, many of these same people had worked in the wards to establish a base of support for the ordinance. Local peace groups, including SANE, Greenpeace, and the Eighth Day Center for Justice, took on CALC's petition drive as a short-term project and collected 10,000 signatures from all over the city.

It was, however, the ability of these grassroots groups to move into the political realm that made the difference in the campaign. The same people who joined petition drives also made appointments to see city council members and to let them know the importance of this issue. CALC initiated many of these efforts, but several groups took their own initiative.

For instance, Catholic churches on the southwest side were asked to have petition drives at Sunday services, but they then took these petitions to the office of influential alderman Eddie Burke and demanded that he support the ordinance. He had little choice but to agree. Other council members also received heavy response

(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued from page 7.)

from constituents. Since "three letters on an issue is an avalanche," according to a former alderman, these meetings and letters were a vital part of the campaign.

By the time of the first hearing in February 1986, every member of the Council Committee on Economic Development had been asked to support the ordinance, and four had already agreed to vote for it. The hearings came off quite well. In the middle of a working day, over 100 supporters jammed a small room to hear testimony.

CALC arranged for speakers from many different constituencies including business leaders, economists, and representatives from academic, religious, and community organizations. Many committee members had it put into the official record that they would support the ordinance, and the chair predicted unanimous passage. Needless to say, this brought cheers from the crowd.

In spite of this momentum, media coverage remained low. But after the ordinance passed council, CALC associates did not simply accept that Chicago's media had missed a good story. Rather, they called and wrote to newspapers and television stations expressing their anger. Because lack of media coverage was made an issue, the celebration of the ordinance's signing by Mayor Harold Washington on March 23, was heavily reported by every major media outlet in the city, as well as U.S. and Soviet national television.

This example of grassroots initiative with the media and politicians is indicative of the style of the entire campaign. Nowhere was this style more evident than in the way CALC handled the crucial economic issues. Beginning in January 1985, CALC's spokesperson declared at a press conference, "We are going to hand out a big 'WELCOME' sign for all the merchants of goods for peace -- not war." The media never seriously challenged this notion, and CALC was able to successfully define the terms of the debate.

Again, this was the result of much preparation. Months before, CALC staff engaged in detailed research of the weapon industry in Chicago. Enough information was found to verify that the ordinance would

affect few jobs, and this conclusion was used to convince a number of community leaders, including several Black aldermen. It was also used to gain politically vital co-sponsorship by members from both sides of Chicago's fractious city council.

Charts and quotes from Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., however, did not hold sway with members of Chicago's business and academic community. In a meeting with council members, majority block Alderman Jerome Orbach finally said he would support the ordinance if CALC could get the City's Department of Economic Development on record that a NFZ would not harm future high tech development.

The earlier research on weapons now paid off. Having never been forced to deal with the nuclear weapon industry, the city ended up asking CALC for help in gathering and assessing information. When the department issued its report, it indicated a possible two million dollars worth of contracts, and only 63 possible jobs, that might be affected by the ordinance.

CALC used these figures with great success and showed that this represented only 0.0023% of Chicago's gross domestic product. CALC also publicized the report summary that stated, "A ban on direct nuclear weapons work will not harm the city economy nor impede future high tech development and job opportunities." CALC argued that Chicago could not afford to let its problems of unemployment rest with the uncertainty of the nuclear weapon industry. The successful use of this report and the research that backed it up gave the campaign the final momentum it needed.

This emphasis on local effects, combined with opinions by local authorities, gave the NFZ campaign the base it needed to be successful. Concentrating on the local angle provided a legally defensible ordinance, gave the grass roots an exciting organizing focus, and taught us how to use the economic issue to our advantage.

The authors coordinated the Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone project for Metro Chicago Clergy and Laity Concerned, 17 North State Street, Chicago, IL 60602.

TUNTUTULIAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

GENERAL DELIVERY
TUNTUTULIAK, ALASKA 99680

(907) 256-2112

RESOLUTION 86-19

NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

WHEREAS, The Tuntutuliak Traditional Council is recognized governing body of the Native Village of Tuntutuliak, and;

WHEREAS, The Tuntutuliak Traditional Council is authorized under the Indian Self-Determination Act- Public Law 93-638- to provide quality of life and well-being to its residents and;

WHEREAS, The use of nuclear activity in the Arctic and sub-arctic is detrimental to the health and quality of life of the Inuit population and;

WHEREAS, The environment and subsistence lifestyles will be drastically effected by nuclear activities in the Arctic and sub-arctic and;

WHEREAS, It is to the best interest of the Inuit population that the governments worldwide use our Arctic homelands only for peaceful, non-nuclear activities and;

NOW, THEREFORE 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 subarctic region and the region above the Arctic Circle as a nuclear-free zone;
- (2) obtain agreements and treaties to ban from the subarctic and Arctic regions all items carrying nuclear weapons;
- (3) prevent all parties including the military from disposing of radioactive and nuclear wastes and materials in the Arctic and subarctic regions and;
- (4) obtain agreements and treaties to prevent nuclear testing or nuclear devices in the subarctic and Arctic regions or elsewhere in the atmosphere, because these activities result in increased levels of radiation in the subarctic and Arctic regions and;

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

Adopted this 20th day of November 1986 by the Tuntutuliak Traditional Council, in a duly constituted meeting of the council at which a quorum was presented and the vote taken was 6 yes and 0 no.

Certification:

s/ Walt S. L. Date 11-21-86
President-Tuntutuliak Traditional Council

Attest:

NOV-1986 / Nuclear Free America

INTERNATIONAL

Ontario Legislature Approves NFZ 63 to 9

New
in

Ontario, Canada's largest and most populous province, was declared a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone on 13 November 1986 by the Provincial Legislature, which adopted the following resolution by an overwhelming vote of 63 to 9:

"In the opinion of this house, the Province of Ontario, Canada, should declare itself a Nuclear Arms Free Zone, and the government should prohibit the deployment of nuclear weapons in Ontario, the testing of nuclear weapons and associated equipment in the Province, the construction of nuclear weapons and associated equipment, the transport of nuclear weapons and associated equipment through and within the Province, and the export of goods and materials for use in the construction and deployment of nuclear arms. In addition, the Province should encourage cities, provinces and states throughout the world to initiate similar action."

This resolution was first introduced in 1983 by Richard

Johnston of the New Democratic Party, but was defeated when it failed to win the support of the ruling Conservative majority. It passed this time with strong backing from both the Conservative and Liberal parties as well as from the NDP.

Amazingly, the peace movement's campaign to get the resolution passed was launched only in mid-September! It involved an extensive coalition of over 100 peace groups throughout the province engaged in a wide variety of activities -- from lobbying and door-to-door canvassing to petitioning on street corners and in shopping centers. Local Nuclear Free Zones also played an important part in the campaign; twelve more were declared in the month leading up to the vote, bringing the provincial total to over 50 and putting considerable pressure on the Legislature to follow suit. For more information, contact Christine Peringer, NFZ Clearinghouse, 25 Dundas Ave, Dundas Ontario L9H 4E5.

Delegates from Annual British Columbia-wide Nuclear Weapons Free Zones in the population.

The campaign for their municipalities urging the Province a Nuclear track of and a province contra Project Ploughshare facilities in the cant surveillance derwater weapo information or lobby in support 1708 W. 16th AV 2266.

NFZ BAN

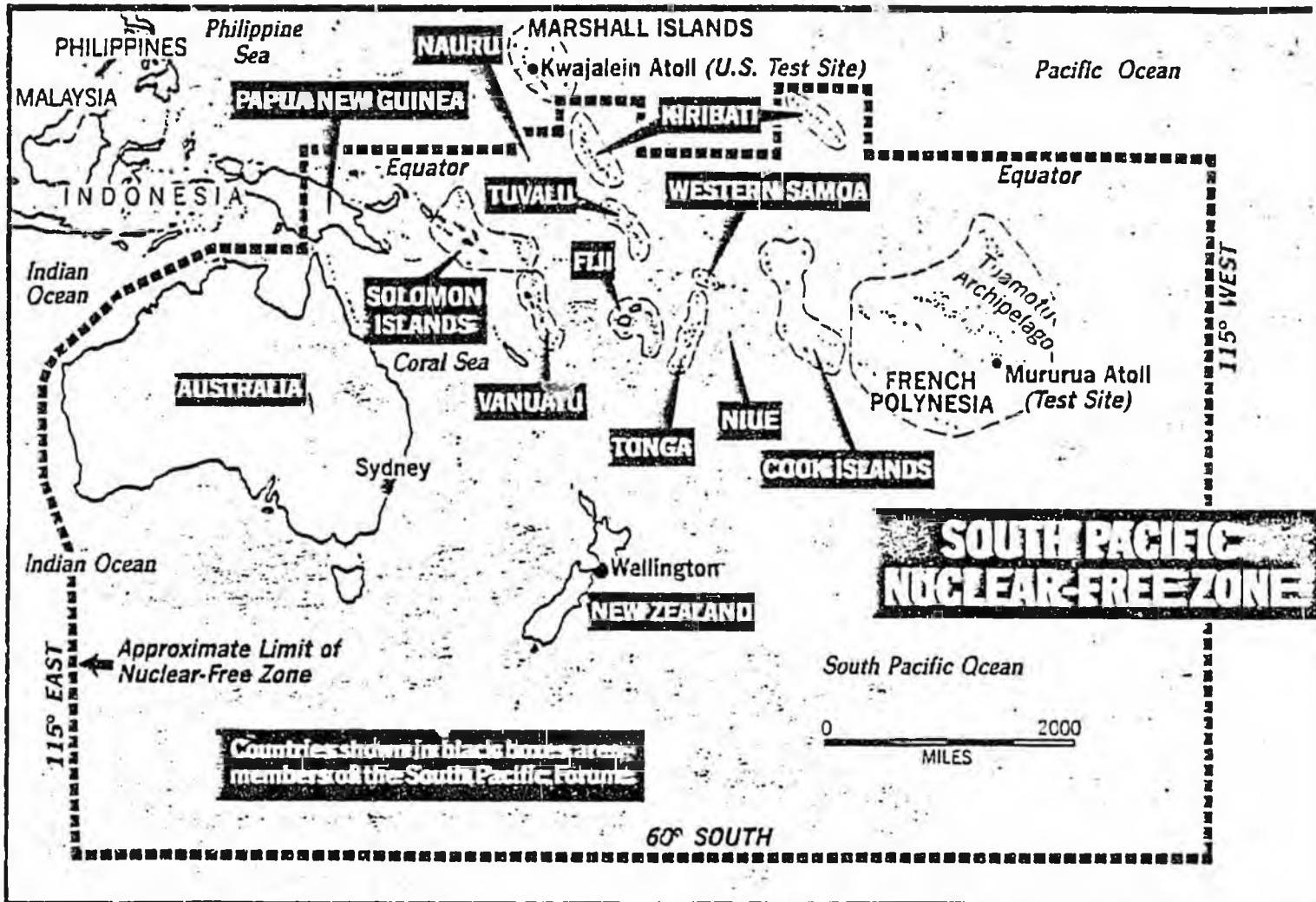
A Nuclear Free Zone the first blow in the waged by local author movement of radio through their areas. Local has banned British Columbia from using its Special Plutonium dioxide fuel from the company's De fast-breeder reactor Scotland.

The air-finding of Speke is the final line main of reprocessing experimental fast-bre Plutonium nitrate is fast-breeder at Doun from the nearby pe Workingston in Camer sent by road to Sellafield liquid is refined to powder before being to Capenhurst in Ch

Canadians protest visit of U.S. nuclear warship

A nuclear-capable U.S. warship on a "goodwill" visit to Toronto, Ontario, in August 1986 created a

One U.S. Navy officer described the Glover's presence on the Great Lakes as primarily a public relations exercise. "We come in once a year



By Brad Wye—The Washington

wherein this motion could be discussed, where the discussion could be opened up to a much fuller, longer review of all of the procedures.

We have some problems in defining what is meant by "significant value" because many people contribute a large amount of work to political parties that is of significant value and does not relate in any way to monetary returns. The term "significant value" does mean different things to different people.

I am interested to know if the proposer of the motion is willing, in the discussion, to define the limits that would be set on political contributions. For example, does he think that a top limit of \$3,000 would apply to a corporation, an individual or any situation for defining how much goes to any political party?

We will be supporting the motion on the basis that the current system of financing political contributions and controlling election expenses, although not rampant in its abuse in the Yukon, could be at some point. We have had many cases in Canada where there have been examples of this. It is because of this possibility of the opening up of the chance of abuse in some situations that we will supporting the principle of the motion.

Hon. Mr. Penikett: As the Member for Klondike observed, I did table some draft regulations on Monday. The Member for Riverdale South indicated the full range of regulations in this regard across the country. What she did not note was that our Act is based on British Columbia's, which is generally viewed by people who are interested in this question, as the least satisfactory in Canada.

The important principle that I think should be noted here is that — and this was something I raised at the time of the second reading of the Bill in 1981 — only British Columbia and the Yukon permit a tax credit for political contribution with no disclosure whatsoever. During the course of this sitting, we have had arguments made about public disclosure and public expenditures. I am very much persuaded by those arguments that have been made on all sides of the House.

Presently, anyone can make a \$100 contribution to a registered political party in the Yukon Territory and receive a \$75 tax credit. Anyone may also donate \$100 to a federal political party and receive a \$75 tax credit. The difference between the federal law and the Yukon law is that, in the case of a \$100 contribution to a federal political party, there will be disclosure of a person's name and the contribution for an amount over \$100.

In the case of the Yukon Territory, there is no disclosure whatsoever. In effect, you have a grant of public money amounting to \$75 for a tax credit, with no disclosure. That is the principle that was argued quite strenuously by the three federal parties in 1973, when this Act came in. In the end, all parties were persuaded that it was morally necessary that if there was going to be a gift of public money to donors of political parties — in other words, an indirect subsidy by the state of political parties — that the people who benefited from those tax credits, from those gifts, of a significant amount — in the federal case, being \$100 — should have their names disclosed.

In tabling draft regulations on Monday, I would note that the government of course could have done this by Order-in-Council. Notwithstanding some of the less than flattering things that have been said on the other side of the House during the last two weeks, I remain persuaded that I have, personally — and my party has — a very good record with respect to a proper regard for what are the constitutional proprieties of the House. I believe that matters governing the conduct of elections ought not to be, in any case, the exclusive domain of the government party, and that, wherever possible constitutional issues, such as this, should be dealt with on the basis of an all party agreement, if possible, or dealt with by an all-party committee.

Ultimately, if we are to move on this question, a Cabinet decision about regulations will have to be made. In proposing, as we are proposing to do today, to refer this matter to Committee, we have a chance to consult with representatives of all three parties represented in this House.

I am saying that the goal of disclosure can be accomplished through amendments to the Political Income Tax Credit Regula-

tions. As I believe has been made clear, I requested the chief electoral officer to draft a set of amendments based on the disclosure provisions found in the federal election financing laws. That is the draft regulations that have been tabled in the Assembly.

What I and my colleague, the Member for Klondike, are asking through this Motion is that the Standing Committee on Rules, Elections and Privileges examine these regulations and make recommendations as to their desirability to the House and, if necessary, do an interim report upon which the Cabinet can act, if the committee sees fit to complete its work expeditiously.

I feel it necessary to say that I do not intend in any way to prejudice the work of the committee by tabling a reference of these draft regulations. The committee is free to recommend that something be done with them, nothing be done with them, or something more be done. The Member for Faro made mention of the different kinds of contributions and what constituted significant. The \$100 may have been significant in 1973. Some people may not think it is significant today. It still is for me, but it may not be to other Members in the House. In the federal Act, there are regulations governing gifts in kind, which is only proper.

It may be, having listened to the Member for Riverdale South, that full disclosure of political contributions is an idea whose time has come. The Member mentioned the contributions of trade unions and corporations. Certainly, the trend in the United States law and the trend in many other countries in the democratic world is for full disclosure, to cite the principle uttered by the Member for Klondike, so that the citizens of the public may know who may have potential influence with their elected representatives.

Whatever the committee decides to do, I would submit that the draft regulations are a useful first step in the process. They can be enacted to provide a short-term measure until the committee gives further in-depth consideration if it wishes. It might also be the view of the committee that the amended regulations should be enacted and after a few years reviewed to determine whether anything further is required in legislative measures. In reference to the draft regulations, I should make clear that they are only a draft. It may be desirable in the future to embody these changes in legislation, but we will see what the Committee has to say about them.

The Member for Riverdale South correctly pointed out that the proposal here is to include people who receive income tax credits only. That is quite true, but it is also, I submit, entirely within the powers of the Committee to recommend a set of recommendations of broader scope than that if they so desire. I would not presume to anticipate the Committee's decision. It appears that the motion will be supported on all three sides of the House. I will, therefore, conclude my remarks and perhaps you can call the question.

Motion No. 75 agreed to

Clerk: Item number 11; standing in the name of Mr. Nordling.

Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to proceed with item number 11?

Mr. Nordling: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Member for Whitehorse Porter Creek West —

Motion No. 77

Clerk: Clerk's mistake. Item number three standing in the name of Ms. Kassi.

Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to proceed with item number three?

Ms. Kassi: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Member for Old Crow: THAT, to express the desire of Yukon people for world peace and nuclear disarmament, the Yukon Legislative Assembly declares all land, inland water, coastal waters and airspace within the territory as a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone and this Assembly will use all means within its power to ensure the Yukon is used solely for peaceful purposes; and

THAT this Assembly declares the Yukon's opposition to the testing and/or establishment of nuclear weapons and nuclear-weapons-related technology and nuclear waste dump sites in the Yukon.

and I think the Minister knows who I am talking about, and they have told me that there is concern.

There is very much concern, more concern now because of the fact that people in his department were not involved in the actual application, because they went through the Agricultural department. It was not perused by the officials of his department. Now they are alarmed to the concerns, and they are investigating the concerns, and cannot give interested people and groups assurances that there may or may not be problems. We just do not know. That is the concern that I am trying to express to the Minister.

Let us slow down on this one. I know there could be great potential in the Yukon to do it, but there is also a great potential to harm the indigenous species, especially when we are talking about a mountain caribou herd in the southern Yukon, which is so few in numbers. In Zones 7 and 9, the Minister and the previous governments have protected these herds and issued only permit hunting on those herds because of their small numbers.

All we have to do is get a few reindeer getting into that herd and interbreeding with that herd, and we will have destroyed the whole integrity of the southern Yukon mountain caribou herd. We have to be very conscious of that. I am not saying that the government should not go ahead with the project. I am saying that we should be very careful where we are going. I think that there are some concerns out there, and I ask the Minister to carefully look at all the concerns when he addresses this problem.

Speaker: The hon. Member will close debate if he now speaks. Does any other Member wish to be heard?

Mr. Brewster: It is rather unfortunate that two people who worked very hard on this should have to get into what apparently is something that the government has completely bungled on. I am not prepared to back down on that. The Minister gives me his assurance that nothing is going to happen. I talked with a biologist in the Northwest Territories for over half an hour, and he could not give me an assurance of any kind that something would not happen. Anyone who tells us that they are fenced in and will stay is not right.

We must point out that these are domestic animals. They are not under the Department of Renewable Resources. They are under the Department of Agriculture. I presume this means, unless somebody has a law or they are going to slip one in here quick, that theoretically this person could sell these animals to every little farm for steinriders. They are like a horse or cow or sheep. There is nothing stopping them. This means that we could have them on five or six farms. These farms are not all going to have good enough fences. I do not think we have to worry too much about the bull, but if the cows get away, there is a month overlap in breeding. I have been around animals long enough to know they can adapt to this. There is no problem.

You say they are going to come through here health inspected. We do not do that with horses coming out of Alaska. We do not do that with horses coming out of Montana. We do not do that with cattle coming out of Montana. We do not check anything coming in or out of the Yukon. We never have. I doubt that, as domestic animals, you are going to be able to check these. I think that they can turn around and legally say that you cannot check them. I heard stories that reindeer have gone through here. They were dying in the trucks, and the Department of Renewable Resources could do nothing about these because they are not under their control. They are under the Department of Agriculture in Ottawa.

Motion for the Production of Papers No. 2 agreed to

MOTIONS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

Hon. Mr. Porter: The House Leaders have reached an agreement as to the order in which Motions Other than Government Motions shall be called. To that effect, such an agreement required unanimous consent of the House. I would therefore ask unanimous consent to have the Motions called in the following order: 75, 77, 30, 73, 79, 72, 74, 76 and 78.

Speaker: Is there unanimous consent.

All Members: Agreed.

Motion No. 75

Clerk: Item number 2, standing in the name of Mr. Webster.

Speaker: Is the hon. Member prepared to proceed with item number 2?

Mr. Webster: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Speaker: It has been moved by the hon. Member for Klondike: THAT it is the opinion of this House that the names of those who make contributions of a significant value to political parties or candidates should be disclosed; and

THAT the Standing Committee on Rules, Elections and Privileges should advise the Assembly on the guidelines and regulations which should govern such disclosure; and

THAT, in its study of this subject, the Committee review the draft amendments to the Political Contribution Income Tax Credit Regulations tabled by the Government Leader and be empowered to make an interim report.

Mr. Webster: This motion speaks to public disclosure of political contributions, an important principle in the partial public financing of election campaigns. Implicit in this principle is the right of the public, which underwrites political contributions, to know who may possess influence with elected representatives as a result of such contributions.

Under the *Canada Elections Act*, the identity of individual contributors of aggregate amounts of \$100 or more is recorded for public scrutiny. Disclosure of contributions over \$100 is a practice in New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. This is currently not the requirement of the Yukon's Political Contribution Income Tax Credit Regulations and this motion suggests that the Standing Committee on Rules, Elections and Privileges review draft amendments to these regulations, which address this omission.

It should be noted that the proposed amendments do not suggest public disclosure of contributions by those who do not request an official receipt for income tax purposes.

Mrs. Firth: I guess I was a bit slow. I was waiting for more to come but nothing more came.

We will be supporting the motion. Upon my research, I found that disclosure of contributions, as the former speaker has said, is disclosure of contributions only for those individuals who will be requiring tax receipts for the disclosures so that does not disallow people to make contributions of whatever amounts they may want and to have that information remain confidential in the event they do not request a tax receipt.

Our research tells us that in Alberta disclosure for contributions over \$375 is the practice; British Columbia has no requirement for disclosure of contributions; Government of Canada for contributions over \$100 disclosure is required; Province of Manitoba \$250 or more disclosure is required; New Brunswick has disclosure for over \$100 for individual contributions and also full disclosure is made for corporations and trade unions that has contributed to parties or candidates; Newfoundland has no disclosure of contributions, however, it does have draft legislation, which is going to provide for funding of parties limits on expenses and contributions and the disclosure will be \$100 or more in tax benefits; the Northwest Territories is for over \$100; Nova Scotia has no disclosure of contributions; Ontario has disclosure for over \$100; Prince Edward has disclosure for over \$250; Quebec has disclosure for over \$100; Saskatchewan disclosure for over \$100; and, of course, the Yukon Territory has no disclosure.

We agree with the principle that the public should know, there should be public accountability and, therefore, we extend our best to the committee in its deliberations and in its review of the regulations.

Mr. McLachlan: I am a little uncomfortable with the way the motion is worded. I feel that perhaps the second clause should have come first. I only mention it in that I feel that the Standing Committee, Rules, Elections and Privileges really is the vehicle

Ms. Kassi: It so happens that this is the International Year of Peace. I think it is a good time now to think about taking initiatives such as this, as a Legislature, as it is close to Christmas.

This year we have some change for the better between the superpowers, and efforts are being made to reduce the nuclear stockpiles around the world. This should be encouraged by all of us.

We have also seen expressions from people around the world in support of nuclear arms reduction. New Democrats and Conservatives united to make a statement for nuclear disarmament in Manitoba, and we can do the same here. More recently, the Legislatures of Ontario and the Northwest Territories adopted a similar motion to declare themselves nuclear weapons free zones. In Alaska, a resolution has been introduced in the State Legislature to work towards the same initiative. In August, a referendum at the State Primary showed big support for a nuclear weapons free zone.

Earlier this year, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference met in Alaska and fully endorsed the motion for a nuclear free Arctic. This was one of the biggest gatherings of the Inuit people ever from Alaska, the Northwest Territories and Greenland. This motion passed unanimously. In the Province of British Columbia as well as in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland, various communities have declared themselves nuclear free as well.

Many countries around the world such as Greenland, Iceland, New Zealand, Sweden and a number of smaller countries have proceeded with this initiative. With Sweden, Iceland, Greenland and the Northwest Territories joining this group, now the Yukon would make five jurisdictions in this circumpolar north that would be nuclear weapons free. It is my hope that this would be extended to northern countries in Europe, Alaska and the Soviet Union. I think it is interesting to note that despite uranium exploration in the Northwest Territories, their Legislature voted as part of their motion to oppose exploration and exploitation of materials related to the nuclear weapons industry.

I know that my people are concerned about signs of uranium near our community. I want to make it clear to this House that we do not want any uranium mining or development near our community. I think it would be a very negative thing for other parts of the territory as well. We fear the possible contamination that would come from uranium mining. There are many dangers associated with uranium development, and we fear a lot of damage would be done to the land and its habitat.

The motion before honourable Members does not address this, but I felt it important to make this statement that we have these fears about uranium mining in our area. The motion, however, is clear in terms of making the Yukon a nuclear weapons free zone, and I consider this a first step. As well, Canada is unofficially a nuclear weapons free zone and has been since the 1950's when the Conservative Prime Minister, Mr. Diefenbaker, decided against putting nuclear missiles on Canadian territory. Perhaps with enough support from territorial and provincial Legislatures, the present government in Ottawa will make us an officially nuclear weapons free zone. That would be strong message for peace throughout the world at this special time of year.

This motion also puts this Legislature on record as opposing the establishment of nuclear waste dump sites in the territory.

I think the reasons for opposing this are obvious. Hon. Members should note that there is no obligation under NATO for Canada to test the cruise missile or other nuclear weapons, or to have nuclear weapons on our soil.

As all hon. Members well know, Canada has a proud history of being a peaceful nation, as well as a nation of peacekeepers. Our participation in the peacekeeping efforts of the United Nations points to this. It is my hope that all hon. Members will support this motion for the Yukon Territory being a nuclear weapons free zone. I look forward to your participation in this debate.

Mr. McLachlan: I agree with the intent of the motion, but mainly because of the inclusion of the word weapons and nuclear weapons-related. In order to illustrate that, I want to say that it is not my intent to make Yukon entirely nuclear free. Nuclear

weapons, yes. If I may take just three lines to explain that, someday there may be a possibility of being able to use nuclear-generated power in the territory.

If that should shock the Members opposite, let me remind the Members for Old Crow and Watson Lake that the possibility of using slowpoke type nuclear reactors has come up as close to us as Inuvik and Fort Nelson in the south, some 334 miles away.

I do agree with the Member for Old Crow that the Yukon people are striving for world peace and nuclear disarmament. I think that is very important.

I would like to illustrate my feelings with this story that was related to me by a friend, of two fellows discussing the issue of nuclear war in a bar. One fellow, not too informed on it, leaned over to the other and said, "George, I would really hate to see my son come back from a nuclear war. I think he would be kind of scarred up." The other fellow leaned toward him and said, "You will not have to worry about your son returning from a nuclear war." That was the end of the discussion.

My party is on record at the national level as illustrating the fact that Canada remain free of nuclear weapons, that the country have no involvement in SDI, nor in the production of chemical and biological weapons, that Canada's armed forces should be dedicated to the efforts of international peacekeeping and the protection of sovereignty — an issue that we have heard much about recently — and, further, that Canada work with all circumpolar nations to achieve a nuclear-free zone north of 60.

We will be giving our consent to this motion.

Mr. Phillips: I am pleased to have been given the opportunity to speak about an issue that concerns all of us as Yukoners, as Canadians and as world citizens. I found it a bit interesting that the Member for Old Crow used Manitoba as an example. It seems to me to be a little bit hypocritical for a New Democratic government in Manitoba to be passing a motion like this and, at the same time, screaming, making trips to Ottawa, doing everything they can to get an F-18 contract. It seems to me that the two do not go together. I have a bit of difficulty with that. Both of them are instruments of war and it does not make much sense when the government is taking both actions.

I am speaking today about an issue that crosses party lines and even appears to be of interest and a concern to people who have considered themselves to be apolitical. This issue has inspired and motivated different groups and individuals to take action, and while the nature and extent of their action may differ, and while we may disagree with some of their action, and support one group rather than another, we, all of us, share a very common concern. That concern is world peace.

Amendment proposed

I would like to make an amendment to the motion that has been proposed by the Member for Old Crow, and I would like to read the amendment for the record.

The amendment reads: THAT Motion no. 77 be amended by deleting all the words after the word "THAT" where it first appears, and substituting therefor: "to express the desire of Yukon people for world peace and nuclear disarmament, the Yukon Legislative Assembly requests that Canada make representation to the United Nations, requesting the declaration of all land, inland water, coastal water and airspace within the world as Nuclear Weapons Free Zone."

Speaker: It has been moved by the Member for Whitehorse Riverdale North THAT Motion no. 77 be amended by deleting all the words after the word "THAT" where it first appears and substituting therefor: "to express the desire of Yukon people for world peace and nuclear disarmament, the Yukon Legislative Assembly requests that Canada make representation to the United Nations, requesting the declaration of all land, inland water, coastal water and airspace within the world as Nuclear Weapons Free Zone."

Mr. Phillips: The amendment to this motion is simply that we, on this side, believe very strongly that it is much larger than a

Yukon issue. I am speaking today about some reasonable action that we, as Yukon Legislators, can and should take in this matter on behalf of our constituents, out of concern for our children, and the children of the world, and in the interest of long-term good government.

It is most appropriate that we take this action now in the spirit of the Christmas season, taking this action for several very simple but basic and important things.

• Taking this action says several very simple and basic, but important, things. We recognize that we are not only members of our communities and of our territory, but are part of the international system. We have responsibilities in and concerns about the whole system. We are not isolated, and we cannot isolate ourselves. What happens elsewhere will affect us in this manner. Rather than simply fence ourselves in, hoping that the problem will go away or that someone else will handle it for us, is not the solution. We can make a positive contribution.

We might as well aim a little higher. By aiming higher and by doing our small part in a very carefully thought out manner, we demonstrate our true commitment to achieving an important goal. We encourage and join with others in reaching that same goal.

This is not a pie-in-the-sky dreaming. It is a feet-on-the-ground possible thinking. The motion we are talking about today has to come about. I am pleased to have been able to speak to this issue in this season and to have been able to suggest that one small way of extending the spirit of the season into the months and years ahead.

Hon. Mr. Kimmerly: I wish to first thank the Member for Old Crow for bringing forward this most important motion to this Assembly. It is entirely appropriate and fitting that we take time to discuss this matter, which is of the ultimate importance. It may be considered that it is of not immediate practical importance, or within the immediate jurisdiction of this Legislature. I argue strongly that it is most appropriate that we add our voice, or the voice of this Legislature, to the growing voices in the world to declare our opposition to war generally and the nuclear madness specifically.

The Member for Old Crow spoke primarily about nuclear weapons. I will emphasize more the issue of peace as a general aim. I wish to first tell a story that I heard at a forum on peace a week or so ago.

The story is about the perception of children. What happened was that many children were asked about nuclear war and asked if they were afraid of nuclear war and what they thought of it. As I understand it, it was a kindergarten class in a southern city.

The kindergarten class was 18 small children. They were asked, are you afraid of a nuclear war or dying in a nuclear war?

• They were asked: "Do you think there will be a nuclear war?" There were 17 of the children who said "yes"; one of them said "No". She was asked why, and she said: "because all the time my daddy goes to meetings to stop it".

I think that is an extremely significant story. One child is comforted and is living and growing in a positive spirit because her daddy is trying to stop it. I think it is the duty of all Members here to try to stop it. We are not completely powerless. We can add our voice, our expression, and it is significant because we here represent the population of the territory, and as representatives, if we add our voices to the growing numbers of voices in the world to simply proclaim that we wish an end to this nuclear madness, that we wish peace, that is one of the most significant things that we could do.

I occasionally listen to popular music, and I am moved to mention the words of John Lennon when he said, "Imagine a lasting peace and a world without war". He says, "You may say that I am a dreamer, but I am not the only one". What we can do as a Legislature is to say here that those who dream for peace are not the only ones. We can add our voices to that most worthy goal, and I would ask all Members to support this concept.

The madness of nuclear war is promoted not by individuals, but by governments or world powers. Many have said that we are powerless because of that. I wish to just think a moment about the relationship between governments and individuals. Of course, we in

democratic traditions have no difficulty at all in thinking about the fact that governments are, or should be, the expression of the collection of individuals who live within the governed jurisdiction. It is important that we, as individuals, express our views to government, and it is important that municipalities and provinces and territories express our concern to the national government. I welcome the amendment from the Member for Riverdale North, because it also adds the concept of adding our voice in the international forum which, of course, is extremely important and it is entirely appropriate that our views be expressed in the world community and the United Nations.

Peace is an issue upon which many religions speak and I wish to, for the purposes of clarity and to lead into another concept about the individual, to quote from some of the expressions about peace that have been made by various religious doctrines or religious traditions. I would quote what many of us know as the Golden Rule. These quotes are collected in a book published by the people of the Baha'i Faith, and I would quote some short sentences which reflect religious teachings essentially about peace.

From Buddhism, I quote, "Hurt not others in ways that you yourself would find hurtful."

From Zoroastrianism: "That nature only is good when it shall not do unto another whatever is not good for its own self."

From Judaism: "What is harmful to you, do not to your fellow men. That is the entire law, all the rest is commentary."

From Hinduism: "This is the sum of all true righteousness: deal with others as thou wouldst thyself be dealt by; do nothing to thy neighbour which thou wouldst not have thee do to thee after."

From Christianity: "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

And I quote, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law of the prophets."

From Islam I quote, "No one of you is a believer until he desires for his brother that which he desires for himself."

• From Taoism, I quote: "The good man ought to see the malignant tendencies of others, to rejoice over their excellence, to help them in their straits, to regard their gains as if they were his own and their losses in the same way."

From Confucianism: "Surely it is the maxim of loving kindness. Do not unto others that you would not have them do unto you."

From the Baha'i Faith, I quote: "It is our wish and desire that everyone of you may become a source of all goodness unto men, and an example of uprightness to mankind. Beware lest ye prefer yourselves above your neighbours" and "Blessed is he who prefereth his brother before himself."

I go through those primarily to emphasize the thought and to emphasize the universality of that thought. I wish to lead into a story that is reflective of that particular thought. This occurred to me over the summer. I attended a course in Ottawa on human rights. This was a course for leaders concerning human rights. One of the students was a Jewish person, an Israeli, who had just retired as an airforce pilot from the Israeli army. He also spoke of his brother, who was currently a tank commander in the Israeli army. I asked him, "Why are you here from your military background and your military experience?" He explained to me in a way that I will always remember. He said, "I am now spending my life in the pursuit of world peace and world human rights because I am confident that I will do more in that area than I ever did as a soldier." He said that if you think about it, the ultimate peace issue is about human rights. The ultimate issue in human rights is about peace.

The reason for that is that if you are a soldier and you meet the enemy and it is your job, as a soldier, to kill the enemy, or gun them down, or bomb them, or whatever, how can you possibly perform that act if you respect that person's religion, or that person's right to exist, that person's right to be there. How can you do it? How can you be at war with people if you respect those people's right to exist and to be different from you?

I believe that that is an important example of the relationship between individuals and governments on this issue. We, as individuals, know full well the madness of nuclear war. It is the

that governments generally expressed the views of all individuals in this area.

Specifically concerning the amendment, the concept of Canada making representation to the United Nations, we believe is an excellent one. We have no problem whatsoever with that. It will be important if we can get a unanimous motion. However, what the amendment leaves out is that the original motion clearly states a very important principle, and that very important principle is that we here in this House declare that this territory is a nuclear weapons free zone. That is central to the original motion. It is unfortunate that that concept would be left out of the amended motion if the amendment were accepted and nothing else.

Amendment to amendment proposed

Therefore, concerning the amendment, I wish to move: THAT the amendment to Motion No. 77 be amended by adding at the end the following words: "and THAT this Assembly declare the Yukon a nuclear weapons free zone".

» **Speaker:** It has been moved by the Minister of Justice

THAT the amendment to Motion No. 77 be amended by adding at the end the following words: "and, THAT this Assembly declare the Yukon a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone."

Hon. Mr. Kimmerly: Briefly on the amendment to the amendment, I explained it in the introduction that the amendment we consider to be a good amendment; however, it leaves out one of the very essential ingredients of this motion, one of the central concepts, and that is the declaration by this Assembly that the territory be a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone. It is our intention to stand by that principle; that is why the amendment to the amendment is moved.

Mr. Nordling: I am pleased to see that we have made progress today with respect to the motion. With the amendments I am sure that we will eventually have unanimity in the House. In the context of this motion, to me, world peace is peace looked at from a military and political point-of-view. There is no question that throughout history most people have wanted a lasting peace. The development and deployment of nuclear weapons has threatened the goal of global peace. Over the past five or six centuries, many great men have proposed various plans to achieve a lasting peace. In 1648, the Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years War, tried to ensure peace by establishing a balance of power. This balance of power proposal hoped to maintain an even distribution of military and economic power among nations so no nation, or group of nations, would be strong enough to conquer any other nation or group of nations.

As with most proposals, there are weaknesses. The balance of power theory has two weaknesses in international affairs. Firstly, nations are always changing and upsetting the balance of power; and secondly, governments are run by human beings who often make mistakes.

» Since the Second World War, many attempts have been made by governments to achieve lasting peace among nations. Five areas that come to mind are: firstly, the area of diplomacy between nations, the exchange of diplomats; secondly, international organizations such as the United Nations; thirdly, disarmament, which is difficult but, in 1968, the United Nations approved the nonproliferation treaty to prevent nuclear nations from giving nuclear weapons to other nations, and there have been the United States's and Soviet Union's involvement in Strategic Arms Limitations Talks; fourthly, there has been an effort in improvement of international trade and communications; and, fifthly, collective security based on the balance of power theory.

As Yukoners, we must work within this framework for peace that has developed over the centuries and deal on a government-to-government level to establish certain rules by which all nations should abide.

The major problem we face is the lack of understanding and acceptance. People in one country see their own interests more clearly than they see the interests of another country. Our desires seem reasonable, and the desires of others look selfish and

unreasonable.

This motion, and the amendments to the motion, is a step that we, as Yukoners, can take toward world peace to set an example to the rest of the world by declaring the Yukon a nuclear-free zone and requesting of the United Nations that the rest of the world be declared a nuclear weapons-free zone.

We should then take the initiative and request other countries to follow suit. Now that we have established contact with the Premier of the Soviet Union, as a result of our debate over the testing of cruise missiles, which was held in this Assembly on April 2, 1986, I would suggest that the government again contact the Soviet Union to ask it to make their Arctic a nuclear weapons-free zone, as well as ask the United States to make Alaska a nuclear weapons-free zone.

As was pointed out by the Member for Old Crow, who brought the motion, this has already been done with respect to Greenland. I think that we can all agree with this amendment referring specifically to the Yukon and, following that, to the amendment by the Member for Riverdale North. I am sure that we will have unanimous agreement for the motion.

» **Mr. Phillips:** I am left a little confused by the amendment. My own feeling when I read it is that the problem is widespread, and I think that the amendment to the motion that we proposed was addressing the widespread problem. As far as I know, the Yukon is in the world.

What I see happening on the other side, and it rather annoys me on an issue that is as important as this, is that they have again decided to play politics so that they can use this issue somewhere down the line.

I think that is wrong. I think it is a very important issue to address. We addressed it responsibly. For the other side to try and drag it back into the political arena, I think, is wrong. I will be supporting the amendment to the motion, but I am certainly not very pleased about the types of games that they like to play on the other side.

Mr. Webster: I do not think that it is a matter of cheap political games at stake here. The intent of the original motion was to address a specific area, our area. The amendment was to address, in general, the world. The amendment to the amendment is speaking to both. It includes, in the general sense, the world, and the amendment to the amendment speaks to the Yukon. I see no problem with anyone in this House accepting these amendments.

Amendment to amendment agreed to

Speaker: Is there any further debate on the amendment as amended?

Amendment agreed to

Speaker: Is there any further debate on the motion as amended?

Motion No. 77 agreed to as amended

Motion No. 30

Mr. Clerk: Motion No. 30, standing in the name of Mr. Nordling.

Speaker: Is the honourable Member prepared to proceed with Motion No. 30?

Mr. Nordling: Yes.

Speaker: It has been moved by the Member for Whitehorse Porter Creek West: THAT it is the opinion of this House that the deduction for travel by northerners, as found in Bill C-23, (*An Act to Amend the Income Tax Act*) should be available to all Yukoners;

and THAT the Government of Yukon should urge the Government of Canada to introduce amendments to section 110.7 of Bill C-23 which would provide a deduction for the cost of two trips outside per year, if incurred, for each Yukon taxpayer and each member of his or her family.

» **Mr. Nordling:** Before I begin talking to the motion itself, I would like to mention a slight error in the terminology I used. I do not believe it requires an official amendment. In the second

paragraph, the motion asks that the Government of Yukon urge the Government of Canada to introduce amendments to Section 110.7 of Bill C-23.

To be perfectly correct, the amendments would be made to Section 34(1) of Bill C-23, which adds Section 110.7 to the *Income Tax Act*. As I said, I do not think it is necessary to make a formal amendment. If this motion does pass, I am sure that in contacting the Government of Canada, the Yukon Government, perhaps with the assistance of the Minister of Justice, can clarify the wording of where the amendment should be made.

The first part of the motion advocates that the deduction for travel benefits should be available for all Yukoners, and I stress the words "all Yukoners". For years, some Yukoners have received benefits that were ignored by the Income Tax Department resulting in a tax saving to those people. This was done by the department in recognition of the high cost of living in the north. This system, or lack thereof, was not fair as some Yukoners benefitted and others did not.

Bill C-23 attempts to clarify the problems of the past; however, on examination of the wording, Bill C-23 also appears to discriminate against some Yukoners. The proposed addition to the *Income Tax Act* of Section 110.7 provides that, and I will read the relevant portion, "In computing the taxable income for a taxation year of an individual, there may be deducted..." and we go down to Subsection (d), "an amount received, or the value of a benefit received or enjoyed in the year by him in respect of his employment. This limits the amount deducted to income received in respect of employment."

By restricting it to employment, people like old age pensioners who receive pension income, income from interest, or income from the cashing in of Registered Retirement Savings Plans for which they do pay tax, may be left out of this deduction.

Secondly, the wording of Section (d) goes on to say, "in respect of his employment in the area by a person with whom he was dealing at arm's length." Now, by restricting it to employment benefits received from an employer who is at arm's length, this possibly leaves out small businessmen, self-employed businesspeople who work for themselves and give themselves the benefit of a trip outside the territory. It also leaves out partnerships whereby the partners take the benefit of a trip outside the Yukon.

Thirdly, the section goes on after arm's length to say, "In respect of travelling expenses incurred by him".

By limiting that to the word "him", it appears to exclude travelling expenses incurred by him and his family so that, possibly, on interpretation, a taxpayer would not get a deduction for the expense involved in his family travelling outside the Yukon.

In the technical notes issued by the hon. Michael Wilson, Minister of Finance, with respect to this clause, it states, "An employee may claim a deduction in computing his taxable income in respect of certain travel benefits provided to the employee and his family by his employer", and I stress, "and his family". Obviously, they meant to include the expense incurred for the taxpayer's family. This section should be amended to make that clear.

The other part of the motion speaks to two trips outside per year. The reason that I have mentioned two trips is because Bill C-23 provides, also in Section D, that the travelling expenses were incurred in connection with, and I am quoting, "not more than two trips made in the year."

I have expressed the concerns we have with it. The federal government obviously intended to provide a deduction for the cost of two trips out of Yukon per year per family, and they do not appear to have done it on a fair basis. I will not attempt to provide the wording to address these concerns and to amend the section today, but these are matters that the federal government should look at before the Bill is passed. I am sure there are others in this House who have concerns with this section and are more knowledgeable with respect to the history of Bill C-23 than I am, and the effect it will have on Yukoners.

However, I would urge all Members to support this motion as a general statement of concern that there should be no discrimination against some Yukoners.

I believe that if a Yukoner has sufficient income from whatever source to be taxed on it, then he should receive the same tax deduction as those Yukoners who receive their income from an arm's length employer.

I believe that the Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce is also working on this issue and has been in contact with the Minister of Finance. I think it would be very helpful if this House took a united stand on the issue for the benefit of all Yukon taxpayers.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: This issue has been very close to my heart over the last few years. I have been involved in the discussions on this matter with a number of the federal governments over the last six or seven years. I have been involved on various committees that have been set up within the Yukon to discuss the matter with federal Ministers. It has not been until recently that we recognized that there is some resolution to the issue. Whether or not it is considered to be fair and desirable to people who live in isolated areas is yet to be determined. I think we do know and recognize that something is happening that will have some finality to it.

I recognize, as well, that in the past we have simply counted ourselves lucky to delay this issue and to encourage federal Ministers to extend the remission orders to allow the existing state of affairs to continue. That is an initiative that was considered by the people making representation to be somewhat unfair. There was a desire to ensure that any tax breaks be given to all Yukoners, not simply to those who are in the employ of someone who was providing them.

At the same time, the only politically acceptable route in the past has been to simply continue the delaying of any new measures and to ask for the extension of the remission orders. Back in the early 1970s, the original legislation was passed to tax northern benefits. The primary intent of that legislation was to tax benefits that were allotted to company employees as a condition of their employment. Persons working in isolated posts in northern Canada were lumped into that category.

Because there were certain items that were not well thought out in the original incarnation of the Act, it was never enforced. It was not until 1979 that the government, once again, indicated a willingness to proceed with the taxation of northern benefits. Resurrecting the issue caused somewhat of a public outcry primarily from people living in isolated regions, certainly from people in the Yukon. Remission orders were passed continuously year after year until such time as a resolution was found.

I recall that back in 1979, 1980, it was largely the mining companies and unions that were leading the charge. There was a committee struck to incorporate all Yukon interests, and that Committee was chaired by the Commissioner of the day, Doug Beil, to make representation to federal Ministers.

I certainly think that the initiatives of the Commissioner of the day were lauded and praised by all concerned.

Ultimately, the Committee for Furness was struck, at which all interests were incorporated — the unions who were initially the prime movers, plus the Chambers of Commerce and the major employers, et cetera — who essentially worked out a consensus position, which I believe this House adopted at one time in the past, and which was communicated to the Federal Minister. The Federal Minister certainly was willing to accept some of the recommendations but not all, and in speaking as a constituency MLA, I can only say that the proposal for the change will hurt one significant employer in my riding, that being United Keno Hill Mines, who does pay benefits to their employees that would be greater than that which would be allowable under the proposed changes to Bill C-23.

Clearly, that is, in my view, a bit of a tragic situation, given that the employees of that particular operation have taken a 25 percent pay cut in order to keep the mine alive, keep the jobs alive and keep the wealth flowing in the territory. That the long arm of the tax collector is going to come in and perhaps take more of their available income seems to me to be unfortunate, and it is something I do not particularly support at all.

In any case, it is of great benefit to the people of the territory that a fair tax system is being proposed, but as the Member for Potter

#18 -1984

ALASKA NURSES ASSOCIATION

R E S O L U T I O N

Regarding

DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR

WHEREAS, the threat of nuclear war is the largest potential health hazard to the people of the world and is preventable, and

WHEREAS, prevention is the nurse's first intervention to promote health, and

WHEREAS, expenditures on nuclear arms and delivery systems conflict directly with providing resources for health care and human services,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT this voting body affirm the 1982 American Nurses Association resolution acknowledging that there is no adequate response to nuclear war and calling on American Nurses Association to support efforts for peace and disarmament beginning with a verifiable bilateral nuclear weapons freeze, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the American Nurses Association resolution with the Alaska Nurses Association voting body affirmation be sent to the Alaska Congressional Delegation.


Adopted by the House of Delegates
Alaska Nurses' Association
30 March 1984



Dept. of Transportation & Public Facilities

Position Paper

BILL NO: SJR 38

APPROVED:  G. O. Knapp
Commissioner

TITLE: "Relating to a Nuclear Free Arctic,"

DATE: 4/5/84

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

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

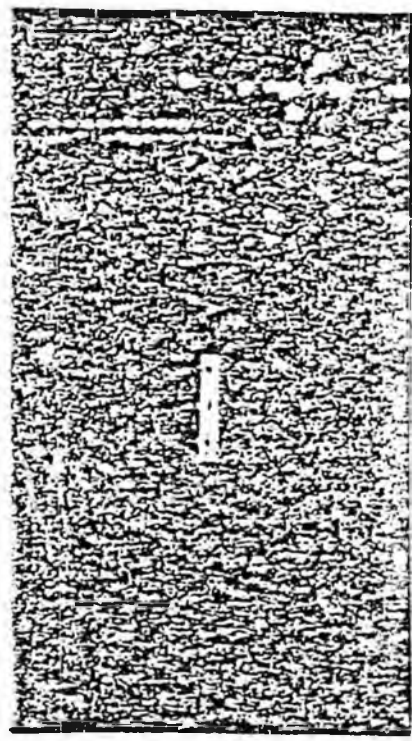
At this time the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities is developing, with the help of others, an airport light system which could one day make a major contribution to aviation safety in Alaska. The system uses the radio isotope tritium as an energy source which is a byproduct of the nuclear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

Radioluminescent Taxiway Lights

A set of experimental radioluminescent (RL) taxiway lights was installed at Fairbanks International Airport (FIA) from January 2, 1984, to May 24, 1984. The project was initiated at the request of the FIA Director to evaluate the effectiveness of blue RL lights to define a taxiway's lateral boundaries for general aviation (GA) aircraft. Durability of the lights and mounting fixture also was evaluated. The lights are tritium powered, similar to the units being developed for airport edge lighting (see *Research Notes*, Vol. 3, No. 1). But the fixture design and blue color were a first attempt to adapt the RL concept specifically to ground control lighting.

Lights were placed along both sides of taxiway 35 (located on the northeast end and perpendicular to the GA airstrip) and on a portion of taxiway 4 (located between the intersections of T-33 and T-35 and parallel to the GA airstrip). The units were secured to standard stake-mount bases approved by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), using an FAA-approved frangible coupling. FIA maintenance crews installed the stake bases. The initial 30 lights were installed with spacing ranging from a minimum of 50 feet apart on the curve to a maximum of 130 feet on portions of the straightaway. Due to the nature of the light emitted, the maximum distance was found to be too great for clear taxiway definition; therefore, 12 more RL lights were fabricated at the U.S. Department of Energy's (USDOE) Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee and installed in late February. The additional lights reduced the maximum spacing to 100 feet with about 75 feet being typical.

The RL taxiway lights demonstrated ruggedness and reliability. During the test, a motor grader removing snow collided with several light units. An inspection revealed that the impacted units were broken from their mounts, but no light tubes were damaged. Mounting couplings were easily replaced. Since there were no electrical connections to repair, the lights were restored to service quickly.



Security was a concern because the lights were experimental and contained the radioisotope tritium. This was not a problem. Routine surveillance by the FIA airport security force proved an adequate precaution to prevent any vandalism or theft.

Comments from users suggested that the lights could be useful in rural areas and possibly in urban areas. The addition of orange paint or reflectors on the fixture bodies, or an attached flag, was suggested for better visibility during daylight. One observer stated, "The lights were so weak they cannot be observed from the tower during hours of darkness with binoculars." The tower is located approximately 1/2 to 3/4 mile from taxiway T-4. Low light intensity is the limiting factor of the present RL technology.

Based on the comments received, it seems likely that the blue RL taxiway lights could be used to delineate taxiways and parking aprons in areas with low ambient light (i.e. rural airstrips). Some type of reflector is recommended and unit spacing should be closer than for conventional lights. For areas with more ambient light (i.e. FIA and other urban airports), improvements are needed to increase light output.

A full report on this demonstration will be available from DOT&PF Research by the end of April 1985.

Lorena Hegdal
Research Engineer

DOT&PF RESEARCH

Further information on any of the topics covered in *Research Notes* may be obtained by contacting Larry Sweet, Research Manager. A list of publications produced by the Research Section may be obtained by writing Publications Specialist, Research Section, 2301 Peger Road, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701, or by calling the Research Section at (907) 479-2241.

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ESTIMATES OF CANCER INCIDENCE IN ALASKAN NATIVES DUE TO EXPOSURE TO GLOBAL RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT FROM ATMOSPHERIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING

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Abstract

During the peak period of atmospheric nuclear weapons testing in the northern hemisphere in the early 1960's, measurable concentrations of cesium-137 and strontium-90 accumulated in native residents of certain northern Alaskan villages through the lichen-caribou food pathway. Now that a significant latent period for cancer induction has elapsed, the question of possible cancer increases from this radiation exposure has been raised. To address this question, radionuclide measurement data and dose estimates made during this period were reviewed. Leukemia, breast cancer, and bone sarcoma were identified as the malignancies most likely to be induced from internally deposited cesium-137 and strontium-90, and risk estimates were developed for these cancers. Maximum annual dose rates due to these radionuclides were found to be low and comparable

to the natural background radiation levels that exist in certain parts of the United States. In addition, the number of Alaskan natives likely to have received these maximum doses was found to be very small. As a result, the number of cancer cases expected from this exposure is too low to be detected by epidemiologic study of the populations actually exposed. Fallout radionuclides other than cesium and strontium have also been detected in Alaskan ecosystems, but at levels resulting in doses considerably lower than those referred to above.

Abbreviations

- Ci — Curie (a measure of the quantity of radioactive material)
- mCi — millicurie (10^{-3} Ci)
- μCi — Microcurie (10^{-6} Ci)
- nCi — nanocurie (10^{-9} Ci)
- pCi — picocurie (10^{-12} Ci)
- rad — A measure of radiation dose in tissue
- mrad — millirad (10^{-3} rad)
- rem — a measure of radiation dose equivalent, an entity which takes into account the quality of the radiation as well as the absorbed dose in rads. The rem is equivalent to the rad for gam-

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ma and medium to high energy beta radiation.
mrem — millirem

Introduction

During the early and middle 1960's, radionuclide body burdens were measured in a considerable number of northern Alaskan Natives because of concern about concentration of radioactive fallout through the lichen-caribou-human food pathway. Now that a significant latent period for cancer induction has passed, recent public concern has been raised by Natives about possible increases in cancer incidence among Alaskan Natives as a result of this exposure. To address this concern, personnel from the Cancer Branch, Center for Environmental Health, Centers for Disease Control (CDC) met with personnel from the Arctic Investigations Laboratory, Center for the Infectious Diseases, CDC, Anchorage in August, 1984, to review the problem. Several approaches to the problem were planned: 1) to assess the original methods of measuring radiation exposure and the estimates for the groups exposed; 2) to calculate the cancer incidence which could result utilizing estimates of dose and population exposed in Alaska; 3) to review Alaska Native Tumor Registry data pertinent to the radiation issue; and 4) obtain original measurement data on individuals and compare this with their subsequent cancer experience. This report includes items 1 and 2 above; items 3 and 4 will be reported subsequently.

Background

The bulk of atmospheric nuclear weapons testing was carried out from 1945 to 1963 in the northern hemisphere by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. During this period, 379 atmospheric tests were conducted. In the ten years following the Limited Test Ban Treaty in 1963, only 43 atmospheric tests were conducted, 29 by France and 14 by the People's Republic of China, neither of whom were party to the treaty (1). Although subsurface nuclear weapons testing by the major powers has continued since 1963, the peak periods of contamination of the biosphere documented by extensive radiation monitoring throughout the world occurred during the 1950's and the early 1960's.

Radioactive fallout consists of radioactive particles that have entered the atmosphere as a result of nuclear detonations. Explosions at, or slightly above, the earth's surface (i.e. atmospheric nuclear tests) result in the greatest release of radionuclides into the atmosphere and, therefore, the largest amount of fallout. Subsurface nuclear detonations (the predominant type after the test ban treaty) release only a fraction of the total resultant radioactivity, that fraction being inversely related to the depth of the detonation.

Radioactive fallout is classified as local or global

depending on its spatial and temporal distribution. Local fallout consists of larger particles (generally over 35 microns in diameter) and falls back to the earth's surface within about a day and within several hundred miles or less from the detonation site. Global fallout is composed of smaller particles, rises higher into the atmosphere, and becomes widely dispersed over the earth's surface. The higher the yield of the nuclear device (i.e. the megatonnage), the higher the fallout particles are blown up into the atmosphere, and the longer they take to return to the earth's surface.

The atmosphere can be divided into the troposphere (from sea level to about 45,000 feet) and the stratosphere (from over 45,000 feet to about 160,000 feet). Low yield detonations yield mainly tropospheric fallout which returns to the surface within a month or so from the time of detonation. Fallout deposition from the troposphere is dependent on weather conditions and usually occurs along a band in the same latitude as the detonation site. High yield detonations are powerful enough to push radioactive material up into the stratosphere. This material returns to the surface over a period of months to several years. Deposition is a function of altitude and deposits occur in higher concentrations in the temperate zones. Since the majority of the weapons testing has taken place in the northern hemisphere, more fallout occurred in the northern than southern temperate zone. The major portion of global fallout from nuclear weapons testing has been from the stratosphere.

Fallout is composed of a variety of radionuclides whose biological importance depends on factors such as the type of radiation emitted, particle size, solubility, physical and biologic half-life, etc. Only a few of these radionuclides pose a potentially significant long-term health hazard since only some occur in abundance, have relatively long half-lives, and have chemical characteristics that facilitate transport and concentration through food chains and result in accumulation of significant amounts of radioactivity in sensitive body tissues. Of the 200 or more radionuclides possibly present right after a nuclear explosion, only a small percentage have half-lives long enough that they exist more than a few hours. Since most global fallout has been stratospheric, which takes months to years to return to the earth's surface, very few of these nuclides are deposited as radioactive fallout. Of those that are, even fewer are found in concentrations sufficient to pose a potential hazard to human health. For this to occur, some type of mechanism of concentration through the food chain is required. The major factor involved in the concentration of fallout radionuclides in arctic and subarctic food chains is the ability of the lichen to absorb and retain particles from the atmosphere and from precipitation. A large fraction of fallout

material can be directly absorbed by the lichen and, because lichens have evolved very efficient mechanisms for conserving nutrients in their barren environments, much of this is retained in the plant for many years. Northern Alaskan caribou migrate southward in the fall into the Kobuk and Koyukuk River drainage areas, where they spend the winter and feed predominately on lichens. In the spring the caribou migrate northward back through the passes of the Brooks Range, and during the summer wander throughout the north western Arctic feeding predominately on seed plants, which have fallout radionuclide concentrations two to ten times lower than those found in lichens.

During the 1950's and early 1960's, subsistence hunting and fishing provided the economic base for the northern Alaskan native villages. These subsistence economies have been gradually shifting toward capital-based economies because of the increasing immigration and influence of white people in northern Alaska, particularly in the larger coastal villages. This shift was accelerated by the oil industry development that occurred in the North Slope region during the 1970's. One result of this shift has been a general decrease in dependence on caribou as a food source. However, during the period of maximum fallout and continuing through the 1970's, caribou was a major food source for many of the northern villages. This was particularly true for the Eskimos of Anaktuvuk Pass in the Brooks Range, where the highest body burdens of cesium-137 occurred in 1964 (2).

Cesium-137 has a radioactive ("physical") half-life of 30 years (see Table I) and a biochemical behavior similar to potassium so that it accumulates and concentrates in many different body tissues including caribou muscle which may be eaten in large quantities by certain Native groups. After ingestion, cesium is rapidly absorbed and, since it is soluble in body fluids, it is distributed fairly uniformly throughout the body, although concentrations are generally higher in muscle than in bone and fat. The biological elimination half-time is about 135 days in adult males, 85 days in adult females, and ranges from about 60 days in older children down to 12 days in infants (3). Thus, for a given initial body burden, dose would be roughly proportional to body mass (i.e., younger smaller persons would receive a lower dose per unit body burden). Pregnant women also have a shorter biological elimination half-time, resulting in a lower dose per unit body burden to the fetus (4). From the standpoint of carcinogenesis, since cesium distributes fairly evenly throughout the body and emits penetrating higher energy gamma radiation, the critical organs are those that are most sensitive to induction of cancer by radiation, namely bone marrow and possibly breast (5).

Strontium-90 is another fallout radionuclide of

potential concern because of its long physical half-life (28 years), its absorption and concentration by lichens, its concentration in caribou bone after ingestion, and its long effective half-life in bone (18 years-see Table I). Strontium has a biochemical similarity to calcium, which explains its affinity for bone. Because it emits high energy beta radiation, strontium-90 deposited in bone irradiates both the calcified bone and the adjacent bone marrow (3). The tumor types of prime concern with strontium exposure are therefore bone sarcoma and leukemia.

Iodine-131 is also of some possible concern because, although it has a much shorter physical half-life (8 days-see Table I), it emits beta particles and concentrates like ordinary iodine in the thyroid gland, one of the organs most sensitive to cancer induction by radiation (5).

Table I
Metabolism of Selected Radionuclides

Radionuclide	Half-life		Target Organ
	Physical	Effective*	
Cesium-137	30 yrs	135 days	Whole body similar to potassium
Strontium-90	28 yrs	18 yrs	Bone similar to calcium
Iodine-131	8 days	7.6 days	Thyroid

* Effective half-life takes into account both the decrease in radionuclide activity due to radioactive decay (physical half-life) and the decrease due to biological elimination of the nuclide from the body (Biological elimination half-time).

Although the three radionuclides just discussed are the primary ones of concern because they may cause long-term health effects, several other fallout nuclides also merit some mention. However, these other nuclides do not appear to be significant long term health hazards for Alaskan Natives because: 1) no effective concentration process occurs in the arctic and subarctic ecosystems that would result in a significant accumulation of, and dose to, humans; 2) their physical half-life is too short to present a long-term hazard, given the time frame over which the accumulation processes occur; or 3) they simply do not exist in sufficient quantities to present a significant health hazard.

The period of greatest global fallout occurred in the early 1960's. In 1965 measurements were made of a number of different radionuclides in lichens, in tissues of caribou and wolves (which feed on Caribou), and in urine samples of Eskimos in the Anaktuvuk Pass region. Results of these measurements are the basis of many of the comments in Table II.

Table II

Selected properties of fallout radionuclides of potential public health importance for Alaskan Natives

Nuclide	Physical half-life	Comments
Tritium (a)	12 years	no concentration process; mean urine concentration in Neotak in 1972 was 1500 pCi/l, corresponding to an annual dose of 0.15 mrem (6); present in form of tritiated water.
Carbon-14 (a)	5,600 years	no concentration process; present in form of carbon dioxide; eventually transferred to deep oceans.
Argon-39 (a)	260 years	inert gas; no concentration process.
Iron-55 (b)	2.3 years	concentrates most in ocean fish (salmon, tuna); Alaskan natives had maximum body burdens of 2.3 μCi (7) (maximum permissible body burden for general population is 100 μCi for 55 Fe).
Ruthenium-106 (c)	1 year	no concentration beyond lichen stage of food chain; not detected in caribou flesh, wolf flesh, or Eskimo urine (3).
Cerium-144 (c)	290 days	no concentration beyond lichen stage in food chain (very poorly absorbed from gastrointestinal tract in man); not detected in caribou flesh, wolf flesh, or Eskimo urine (8).
Plutonium-239 (d)	24,400 years	unlike Cs and Sr, Pu is not related to any nutrient element; degree of transport in food chains is very low (successive trophic level concentration factor is less than 0.01)(1) inhalation would be the most important exposure pathway; mean dose commitment in U.S. from nuclear testing through 1970 is 2 mrad to the lung and 0.2 to the bone; doses estimated in Lapos through lichen-reindeer food chain are negligible (9).
Plutonium-240	6,580 years	
Plutonium-241	13.2 years	
Americium-241 (e)	458 Years	primarily created in situ from ^{241}Pu ; estimated doses in Lapos negligible (9).

- (a) Neutron activation product (air)
 (b) neutron activation product (soil)
 (c) fission product
 (d) may exist as unreacted weapon component
 (e) decay product of ^{241}Pu

Dose Assessment

During the 1960's a considerable amount of measurement of radiation was done in the arctic and subarctic ecosystems, including assessments of radionuclide levels in lichens, caribou and Eskimos. Of prime importance are the cesium-137 body burden measurements done during various years on Eskimos in many of the northern Alaskan villages, particularly Anaktuvuk Pass where caribou was the primary component of their diet at that time.

Body burdens of the higher energy gamma-emitting radionuclides such as cesium-137 can be directly measured by whole-body counting. The classical whole-body counter consists of one or more sensitive gamma detectors in a heavily shielded iron room. This arrangement permits quantification and identification (by its specific gamma energy spectrum) of small amounts of a radionuclide in the body with minimal interference from natural background radiation. Comparison of the amount of activity detected with a known quantity of the same radionuclide measured in a phantom allows an accurate determination of the body burden.

Portable whole-body counters, which require about 5 tons of lead brick shielding, have been used for some cesium-137 body burden measurements in Alaskan Eskimos (10). These counters reduce background about as well as the iron-room counter, show little variation in sensitivity with body size, and are only slightly less sensitive than the iron-room counter. Average body burden measurements are generally within a few percent of the expected values based on counting in iron-room whole body counters. A less cumbersome whole-body counting method, which does not use any lead shielding, has been developed for field measurements (11). A gamma detector is placed in the sitting subject's lap, and the subject is counted while bending over the detector. This configuration gets as much of the subject's body as close to the detector as possible, while the body provides some shielding from background radiation. The counting efficiency decreases with increasing body size and measurements are corrected for this factor. This method is best suited for radionuclides that are distributed uniformly throughout the body, such as cesium, and for subjects with higher body burdens. The accuracy of this technique has been estimated to be $\pm 20\%$ for body burdens around 200 nCi cesium-137 and decreases to $\pm 100\%$ at body burdens of 40 nCi (based on comparison of subjects counted by both this technique and the iron-room whole body counter). Many of the cesium-137 body burden measurements in Alaskan Eskimos were done using this simplified technique, which was appropriate since body burdens of possible health concern are well above 200 nCi.

The highest average cesium-137 body burdens measured (over 1000 mCi) occurred in Anaktuvuk Pass residents in the summer of 1964. From 1962 through 1967, residents of Kotzebue and regional river villages of Noatak, Selawik, Noorvik, Kiana, Shungnak, Kobuk, and Ambler had intermediate levels (150-550), and the northern coastal villages of Barrow and Point Hope had the lowest levels (3-150 nCi) (12-18). The maximum levels in Anaktuvuk Pass occurred about 2 years after the peak period of atmospheric testing in 1962. This time lag is consistent with stratospheric fallout deposition and subsequent concentration of cesium through the lichen-caribou-human food pathway. Since 1964, cesium levels in Anaktuvuk Pass residents have slowly decreased, as shown by body burden measurements done in the early 1970's (19). The slowness of this decrease is due to the 30-year half life of cesium-137 and the 10-year or longer retention half-time for cesium in lichens. The seasonal fluctuation occurs because the caribou feed mainly on lichens only during the winter. Caribou killed in the spring (and consumed over the summer) had higher levels than those killed in the fall. This resulted in higher summer cesium levels in the Eskimos.

Because strontium-90 is a pure beta emitter, body burdens cannot be measured by whole-body counting techniques. However, strontium-90 body burdens in Anaktuvuk Pass residents have been estimated on the basis of annual strontium ingestion rates and the metabolism of strontium in humans. Strontium-90 concentrations were measured in caribou meat samples obtained from Anaktuvuk Pass Eskimo hunters from 1964 to 1966 and adult male Eskimo body burdens were estimated to be about 900 pCi, which was very similar to body burdens of residents of New York and San Francisco during the same period (20). (Residents of the contiguous 48 states had elevated strontium levels from consumption of dairy products and vegetables, which are not important components of the traditional Eskimo diet). A higher average estimate (7400 pCi) was made from strontium-90 concentrations measured in 9 individual rib samples from Alaskan subjects obtained during 1963 and 1964, although these concentrations were also similar to those in bone specimens from residents of other states (21,22). Strontium-90 ingestion rates, and estimated body burdens, for adult females and for children were, respectively, 50% and 20% of those for adult males. Caribou meat provided 30 to 95% of the strontium-90 body burdens of northern Alaskan Eskimos during the 1960's. The steadily decreasing body burdens since 1966 resulted more from a decreased dependence on caribou as a food source, rather than from decreasing levels of strontium in caribou meat (20).

Although direct measurements of iodine-131 in

thyroid glands of Alaskan Eskimos were not done. Measurements and dose calculations were done on thyroids from deer, elk, caribou, and reindeer from Alaska and several other states during and after the peak 1962-63 nuclear testing period. Doses received by these herbivores during this period are shown in Table III (23).

Table III

Thyroid doses received by selected herbivores from ¹³¹I fallout during the 1962-63 nuclear testing period.

State	Animal	Thyroid Dose (rem)
Colorado	Deer	20
Wyoming	Elk	7.5
Washington		
California	Deer	2.5
Maryland		
New York		
Alaska	Caribou Reindeer	0.8

The herbivore thyroid dose appears to be related to distance and direction from the sites of testing. This pattern is consistent with the relatively short half-life of the iodine-131 (8 days) and suggests that tropospheric fallout deposition is the predominant process involved. Alaskan herbivores received the lowest thyroid dose of all the animal locations sampled. This suggests that either arctic deposition of iodine was lower or that iodine did not enter the arctic food chain as readily as in other areas of the country. No specific thyroid dose estimates are available for Alaskan Natives. However, dairy products were not an important part of the traditional Eskimo diet, and no other significant human exposure pathway is evident.

Elevated levels of certain naturally occurring radionuclides have also been measured in Anaktuvuk Pass residents. Lead-210 and polonium-210, the solid decay products of radon-222 which occurs naturally in the atmosphere, have been found in relatively high concentrations in arctic lichens and caribou. The concentration process for this "natural fallout" is similar to the one observed with cesium-137 and strontium-90. Concentrations of polonium-210 in caribou flesh were about 10 times greater than lead-210 concentrations. Measurements of

polonium-210 in urine samples from Anaktuvuk Pass residents in the early 1960's showed levels 200 times higher than those measured in other states. These levels corresponded to about ten percent of the maximum permissible body burden for polonium-210 (24).

Cancer Risk Estimates

Cancer risk estimates were based on information from the National Research Council Committee on the Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiations, 1980 (BEIR III Report) (5). They are expressed as a range of numbers rather than as a precise value because of the uncertainty associated with carcinogenic risk from radiation. Several important points must be emphasized regarding these risk estimates and resultant expected cancer incidence rates that were derived from them:

1. The highest average dose measurements were used in calculating expected cancer incidence. These occurred in Anaktuvuk Pass residents, who were still largely dependent on caribou for their food source in the early and middle 1960's. The actual number of persons who received these maximum doses was probably less than 100 (the total Alaskan Native population of Anaktuvuk Pass in 1970 was 97) (25). The population in 1980 of the northern Alaskan villages where measurements were taken was 3,715 (26). (The total Alaskan Native population was 54,047 in 1980 and 50,319 in 1970). Thus the percentage of Alaskan Natives with additional radiation exposure from fallout via the lichen-caribou food chain is small.
2. Expected cancer incidence rates were calculated with the assumption that the peak exposure levels of the middle 1960's remained at the same level over the next 20 years. Body burdens have actually been steadily decreasing during that period. Average cesium-137 body burdens in Anaktuvuk Pass residents measured in 1979 result in a dose of 3 mrem per year (2), which is more than 20 times lower than the peak dose levels in 1964. Strontium-90 body burdens have been decreasing by about 9 percent per year since 1970 (20).
3. When risk estimates for a particular cancer site were based on more than one risk model in the BEIR III Report, the highest risk estimates were used to calculate the upper limit of the expected cancer incidence rate.

These three factors result in a "worst case" estimate of expected excess cancer incidence rates, and the "most likely case" estimates may be 10 to 1000 times lower. Expected excess cancer rates

were estimated for four cancer sites that have the greatest potential for induction by radiation in this situation.

- A. Leukimia may result from cesium or strontium exposure. Radiation-induced leukemia has a relatively short latent period (median 7 to 8 years in the Japanese A-bomb survivors). Latency appears to be shorter in younger age groups and with higher doses. There is a decrease risk 2 to 5 times higher among the very young and the very old.

Acute leukemia and chronic myelogenous leukemia are the major types associated with radiation exposure. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia has not been shown to be related to radiation (5).

- B. Breast cancer may result from cesium exposure. The female breast is very sensitive to induction of cancer by radiation. A conservative lower limit for the minimum latent period is 5 to 9 years. The maximum latent period is 30 or more years. Latency appears to be independent of dose but strongly dependent on age at exposure. The lower the age at exposure, the longer the latency period tends to be. The occurrence of radiation-associated breast cancer parallels the age distribution of "spontaneous" breast cancer, after a minimal latent period.

The dose-response for breast cancer appears to be linear down to zero dose, i.e. the risk-per-rem is similar for low and high doses. Risk does not seem to depend on dose rate. However, risk may depend on age at exposure, although precise age pattern is not clear. Risk estimates based on the Japanese A-bomb survivors' experience show a 2 to 3 fold higher risk in the 10 to 19 year exposure age group, compared to the 20 to 39 year age group and the 50+ year age group. There is not substantial evidence yet of increased risk for exposure before age 10 years. The risk in the 40 to 49 year exposure age group is slightly negative and the reason for this is not apparent. Those variations in risk of breast cancer with age at exposure may be due to changes in tissue sensitivity to radiation carcinogenesis resulting from variations in ovarian function at different ages (5).

- C. Bone cancer may result from strontium exposure. Risk estimates are based mainly on the knowledge gained from studies of exposure to alpha emitters (eg., radium-226), which have a high relative biological effectiveness compared to beta and gamma emitters. This would tend to overestimate the risk from strontium-90, a beta radiation emitter. Radiation-induced bone cancers have shown a latency period ranging

from 4 to 52 years. Generally, latency is directly related to the duration of the exposure. Short exposure periods show a peak latency of 5 to 8 years, while continuous long-term exposures (which would result from strontium ingestion) show much longer latent periods. The most common types of radiation-induced bone cancers (in order of decreasing frequency) are osteosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, and chondrosarcoma. No cases have occurred in the radium dial painters at doses much below 900 rads. No increases in bone sarcoma was noted in the Japanese A-bomb survivors (2).

- D. Thyroid cancer (iodine exposure). The radiation-induced types of thyroid cancer are papillary carcinoma and follicular carcinoma. Anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid has not been associated with radiation. The minimum latency periods is about 10 years. The peak latency period, if one actually exists, is probably from 15 to 25 years. External gamma radiation has a higher carcinogenic risk than internal beta radiation (such as occurs with iodine-131). The reason may be partly because the iodine resides mainly in the colloid of the thyroid follicle and gives a variable beta dose to the sensitive cellular component of the follicle. The risk from iodine-131 is also lower than that from the shorter-lived radioactive iodine isotopes (which are a local rather than global fallout problem), probably because iodine-131 gives a lower dose rate (since it has a longer half-life) and may allow for some type of cellular recovery or repair.

An entity termed "minimal or occult microscopic thyroid cancer" is found at necropsy in 30% of the Japanese population and 15% of the American population. It is felt to have no malignant potential and is not known to be induced by radiation. Therefore, occult carcinoma should not be included with clinical disease when developing or applying radiation risk estimates.

Radiation-induced benign thyroid adenomas occur 3 times more commonly than malignant carcinomas. Other non-malignant radiation effects on the thyroid gland are associated with higher doses than those which induce cancer: acute thyroiditis - 20,000 rads; and hypothyroidism (thyroid ablation) - 2,000 rads external or 5,000 rads internal irradiation (5).

The range of expected cancer which may result annually from fallout exposure in Alaska is given in Table IV and compared with age-adjusted rates for the United States. It cannot be emphasized enough that these are "worst case" estimates, and also that the actual percentage of Alaskan Natives to which these rates might apply is probably extremely small.

Table IV

Cancer risk in Alaskan Natives due to radioactive fallout from atmospheric nuclear weapons tests (based on "worst case" estimate assuming a 20 year exposure at the maximum dose rate)

Radionuclide	Cancer or tumor type	Highest average body burden or tissue concentration	Corresponding dose rate	Risk coefficient (case per rem per year per million persons (5))	Expected annual excess cancer rate (per 100,000) for a 20 year exposure	Annual age adjusted cancer rate (per 100,000) for 15. year SIFR program 1973-77 (20)
Leukemia Cesium 137	1330 nCi (27)	190 mrem/yr ¹	0.01 to 2.2	0.004 to 0.8	9.8	
Strontium 90	Breast cancer	1330 nCi (27)	190 mrem/yr ¹	0.60 to 6.1	0.23 to 2.3	85.4
	Bone cancer	2.8 pCi/gm Ca (20)	12.5 mrem/yr ²	0.09 to 0.76	0.002 to 0.019	0.8
Iodine 131	Leukemia	2.8 pCi/gm Ca (20)	12.5 mrem/yr ²	0.01 to 2.2	0.0002 to 0.055	0.8
	Thyroid cancer	unknown	unknown	4		4.0
	Benign thyroid adenomas	unknown	unknown	12		

1) 1000 nCi cesium 137 gives 143 mrem/yr whole body and average skeletal dose (4).

2) 1.0 pCi strontium 90 per gram of calcium in bone (pCi/gm Ca) gives 4.5 mrem/yr skeletal dose (20).

3) Age adjusted to the 1970 Census population.

Table V shows some representative doses from various sources for comparison with the doses due to fallout in Alaska. Natural background radiation includes that from cosmic radiation, external gamma radiation from naturally occurring radioactive material in the earth's crust, and radiation from naturally occurring radionuclides found in the body. Average levels in the United States range from 100 to 250 mrem per year (30). Certain areas of the world have unusually high natural radiation levels, averaging as high as 3000 mrem per year and ranging up to 12,000 mrem per year (31). Epidemiologic studies done in some of these regions have not shown increased cancer incidence attributable to these exposures although the number of people exposed was generally only a few thousand. Average annual medical exposure (32) and the current regulatory guidelines are also given in Table V. Doses received by the Japanese A-bomb survivors ranged from 0 to over 400,000 mrem. There is little evidence of excess cases occurred at doses over 50,000 mrem in this group (33).

B. Medical exposure	
1. Average annual dose per person in United States	60
2. Dose to exposed organs from specific exams.	
Chest X-ray	4 (bone marrow)
Upper GI Series	19 (lungs)
Barium Enema	117 (bone marrow)
	532 (lungs)
	298 (bone marrow)
	48 (lungs)
C. Regulatory guidelines	
1. Annual occupational limit.	5000
2. Annual general population limit.	500
D. Japanese A-bomb survivors.	
Dose resulting in about 50% mortality in 3 to 5 weeks (received by about 1500 survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki)	300,000

Table V
Average radiation doses from selected sources.

Source	Dose (mrem)
A. Annual Natural background radiation (to whole body).	
1. United States	
Colorado	250
Wyoming	245
New York	135
Alaska	130
Georgia	125
Texas	100
2. High Background areas of the world.	
Kerala, India	1500
Minas Gerias, Brazil	2000
Sri Lanka (Granite areas)	3000

Table VI shows the maximum expected numbers of cancer cases per year due to cesium-137 and strontium-90 body burdens for the northern Alaskan Villages. With a population totaling 5,715 assuming the worst case estimate, a maximum of 3.6 cases of cancer would have developed in 20 years. These numbers are so small that an increase could not be detected by epidemiologic study.

Table VI
Maximum expected annual number of cancer cases due to cesium-137 and strontium-90 body burdens for northern Alaskan villages.

Village	Anaktuvuk Pass	Kotzebue	Barrow	Point Hope	River Villages	Total
1980 native population	191	1573	1720	434	1796	5715
Leukemia	0.002	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.02	0.049
Breast Cancer	0.004	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.13
Bone Sarcoma	0.00004	0.0003	0.0003	0.0001	0.0003	0.001

Conclusions

1. Studies over the past 25 years have adequately identified and measured the fallout radionuclides of potential significant health importance in Alaska.
 - A. Cesium-137 is the radionuclide of primary concern because of the lichen-caribou-human pathway, although strontium-90 and iodine-131 were of importance also.
 - B. Cesium levels were measured by whole body counting. This was done throughout the areas where caribou was a significant food source, and the whole body counting techniques used were sensitive and precise enough to detect cesium body burdens of potential concern.
 - C. Strontium-90 levels in humans were assessed from dietary information and measurements in caribou flesh, and to a limited extent from direct measurements in human bone specimens.
 - D. Iodine-131 levels were measured in caribou only, but no significant exposure pathway exists for humans.
 - E. Other radionuclides including tritium, iron-55, ruthenium-106, cerium-144, plutonium isotopes, and americium-241, have been detected in fish and game, but none were found that appear to be at levels which would pose a hazard to humans.
2. The cancer risk due to the levels of fallout radionuclides in Alaskan Natives is very low, consistent with the observation that the maximum annual dose rates from measured body burdens of cesium were comparable to dose rates from natural background radiation in some regions of the United States (Table V).

Recommendations

1. Individuals on whom cesium measurement data was obtained should be identified so that subsequent cancer development can be determined through matching of individuals in the Alaskan Native Tumor Registry. Cancer occurrence in individuals among this group can then be compared with their measured cesium body burdens, to determine if any correlation exists. The Cancer Branch of the Center for Environmental Health, CDC, is willing to work with the Alaskan Native Tumor Registry and the Alaska Department of Health and Human Services in this effort.
2. Aside from the above, no other study of fallout exposure and cancer incidence among Alaskan

Natives is recommended at this point based on current knowledge regarding radiative carcinogenesis, the radiation doses received and the populations potentially exposed are too small to expect such a study to detect any effect.

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water was signed at Moscow on August 5, 1963 by the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and was thereafter opened to other States for signature at Washington, London, and Moscow;

WHEREAS the text of the Treaty, in the English and Russian languages, as certified by the Department of State of the United States of America, is word for word as follows:

(b) in any other environment if such explosion causes radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the State under whose jurisdiction or control such explosion is conducted. It is understood in this connection that the provisions of this subparagraph are without prejudice to the conclusion of a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear test explosions, including all such explosions underground, the conclusion of which, as the Parties have stated in the Preamble to this Treaty, they seek to achieve.

2. Each of the Parties to this Treaty undertakes furthermore to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in, the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, anywhere which would take place in any of the environments described, or have the effect referred to, in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article II

1. Any Party may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depositary Governments which shall circulate it to all Parties to this Treaty. Thereafter, if requested to do so by one-third or more of the Parties, the Depositary Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties, to consider such amendment.

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to this Treaty, including the votes of all of the Original Parties. The amendment shall enter into force for all Parties upon the

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T R E A T Y

banning nuclear weapon tests
in the atmosphere, in outer
space and under water

The Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as the "Original Parties",

Proclaiming as their principal aim the speediest possible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations which would put an end to the armaments race and eliminate the incentive to the production and testing of all kinds of weapons, including nuclear weapons,

Seeking to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, determined to continue negotiations to this end, and desiring to put an end to the contamination of man's environment by radioactive substances,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. Each of the Parties to this Treaty undertakes to prohibit, to prevent, and not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, at any place under its jurisdiction or control:

(a) in the atmosphere; beyond its limits, including outer space; or underwater, including territorial waters or high seas; or

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deposit of instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all of the Original Parties.

Article III

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Original Parties -- the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- which are hereby designated the Depository Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by all the Original Parties and the deposit of their instruments of ratification.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depository Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force, and the date of receipt of any requests for conferences or other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depository Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. 11

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Article IV

This Treaty shall be of unlimited duration.

Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Treaty three months in advance.

Article V

This Treaty, of which the English and Russian texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depository Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depository Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in triplicate at the city of Moscow the fifth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three.

For the Government of the United States of America

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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A. J. [Signature]

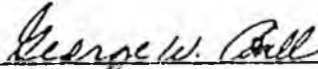
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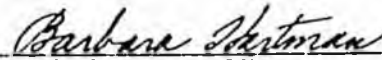
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I CERTIFY THAT the foregoing is a true copy of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed at Moscow on August 5, 1963, on behalf of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a signed original of which is deposited with the Government of the United States of America and was opened for signature on behalf of other States at Washington on August 8, 1963.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, GEORGE W. BAILL, Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed and my name subscribed by the Authentication Officer of the said Department, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this ninth day of August, 1963.


Acting Secretary of State

[14 UST]

By 
Authentication Officer
Department of State

WHEREAS the Senate of the United States of America by their resolution of September 24, 1963, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, did advise and consent to the ratification of the Treaty;

WHEREAS the Treaty was duly ratified by the President of the United States of America on October 7, 1963, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate;

WHEREAS on October 10, 1963, the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics duly deposited instruments of ratification with the aforesaid Governments, designated by Article III, paragraph 2, of the Treaty as the Depositary Governments;

AND WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of Article III, paragraph 3, of the Treaty, the Treaty entered into force on October 10, 1963;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and make public the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof shall be observed and fulfilled with good faith, on and after October 10, 1963, by the United States of America and by the citizens of the United States of America and all other persons subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

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1. FOR SPEAKER AND MINORITY LEADER OF THE ALASKA HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES:

PLEASE DO NOT PASS H. J. RES. 4: ANY KIND OF NUCLEAR
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