

SJR

21

P H O N E M E M O	TO	SVK 21		DATE	5/14	TIME	12.20	AM	
	FROM	M	Betty Bengtson	AREA CODE	NUMBER				
	OF				789-5195				
					EXTENSION				
	M E S S A G E								SIGNED
	PHONED <input type="checkbox"/>	CALL BACK <input type="checkbox"/>	RETURNED CALL <input type="checkbox"/>	WANTS TO SEE YOU <input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN <input type="checkbox"/>	WAS IN <input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT <input type="checkbox"/>		

AICO FORM NO 50-176

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 5/11/87

FURTHER REFERRALS:

DATE: 5-16-87

The State Affairs Committee has considered SJR 21am

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

RECOMMENDS:

- replace with HCS CS SJR 21 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 same as previous fiscal note published _____
- zero fiscal note same as previous zero fiscal note published 4-10-87
- zero with analysis

SIGNING DO PASS:

David Duley

John Upman

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Conrad ... **NO REC PENDING FLOOR DEBATE**

John Upman **Do Not Pass**

John Upman
Chairman's signature

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

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

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

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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

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

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

17 WHEREAS the continued development, testing, and production of nuclear
18 weaponry and related delivery systems increase distrust and apprehension
19 among nations, the likelihood of nuclear accidents, and the potential
20 magnitude of any international conflict; and

21 WHEREAS the burgeoning defense budget required for production and
22 deployment of nuclear weapons increases the United States budget deficit;
23 and

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

26 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the President of
27 the United States is respectfully requested to propose to the Soviet Union
28 and other nations

(1) a mutual freeze on the testing, production, and deployment

1 of nuclear weapons and of missiles, watercraft, and aircraft designed
2 primarily to delivery nuclear weapons;

3 (2) verification safeguards for the freeze that are satisfactory
4 to all parties; and

5 (3) eventual nuclear disarmament by all nations, beginning with
6 a verifiable and enforceable treaty between the Soviet Union and the United
7 States that provides for

8 (A) a nuclear-weapon-free Arctic and subarctic encompassing
9 Alaska and Siberia; and

10 (B) eventual expansion into a multilateral treaty involving
11 all nations with territory and claims in the Arctic and subarctic; and
12 be it

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

18 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska delegation in Congress is respectf-
19 ly requested to urge President Reagan to make the proposals requested in
20 this resolution.

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

1 IN THE SENATE

BY ELIASON, KELLY, JOSEPHSON,
JONES AND FISCHER

2

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 21 am

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

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FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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nonnuclear uses, and nuclear disarmament

11

by all nations; and requesting the state

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Congressional delegation to urge the

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22 deployment of nuclear weapons increases the United States budget deficit;
23 and

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

26 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the President of
27 the United States is respectfully requested to propose to the extent
28 consistent with the concept of deterrence, to the Soviet Union and other
29 nations *delete*

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

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House Language



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

	<u>FOR</u>	<u>AGAINST</u>
Statewide total:	80,325 (58.4%)	57,125 (41.5%)
District 1:	2,609 (56.6%)	2,001 (43.4%)
District 2:	1,748 (63.0%)	1,027 (37.0%)
District 3:	1,583 (62.5%)	947 (37.4%)
District 4:	6,671 (64.3%)	3,697 (35.7%)
District 5:	4,533 (55.6%)	3,616 (44.3%)
District 6:	1,303 (60.4%)	1,134 (39.6%)
District 7:	2,652 (58.4%)	1,887 (41.6%)
District 8:	5,148 (58.4%)	3,667 (41.6%)
District 9:	4,749 (60.7%)	3,073 (39.3%)
District 10:	4,305 (58.3%)	3,072 (41.6%)
District 11:	2,305 (61.2%)	1,776 (38.8%)
District 12:	3,799 (62.7%)	2,258 (37.2%)
District 13:	2,611 (56.1%)	2,045 (43.9%)
District 14:	3,808 (55.7%)	3,030 (44.3%)
District 15:	3,952 (55.1%)	3,215 (44.9%)
District 16:	5,273 (55.7%)	4,185 (44.2%)
District 17:	1,314 (54.0%)	1,540 (45.9%)
District 18:	2,022 (50.7%)	1,966 (49.3%)
District 19:	2,774 (63.5%)	1,595 (36.5%)
District 20:	3,369 (56.9%)	2,930 (43.1%)
District 21:	2,841 (66.7%)	1,420 (33.3%)
District 22:	1,380 (55.3%)	1,115 (44.7%)
District 23:	1,684 (57.2%)	1,261 (42.3%)
District 24:	1,608 (55.4%)	1,294 (44.6%)
District 25:	1,452 (52.2%)	1,327 (47.7%)
District 26:	1,472 (57.7%)	1,079 (42.3%)
District 27:	1,356 (59.5%)	923 (40.5%)

note: percentages have been rounded to the nearest tenth.

BALLOT MEASURE NO. 1
Initiative No. 83-03

NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE

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

A vote "FOR" adopts the initiative.

80,326 FOR 58.4%

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the initiative.

57,125 AGAINST 41.5%

NEUTRAL SUMMARY—83-03

Prepared by the Legislative Affairs Agency

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

FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSITION

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

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

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

rence of nuclear war by accident or design;

Dist. by Sen. Eliason

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But what will we gain?

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

(CONTINUED ON BACK SIDE)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement OPPOSING the Nuclear Arms Freeze Proposition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lou Coatney, Juneau

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

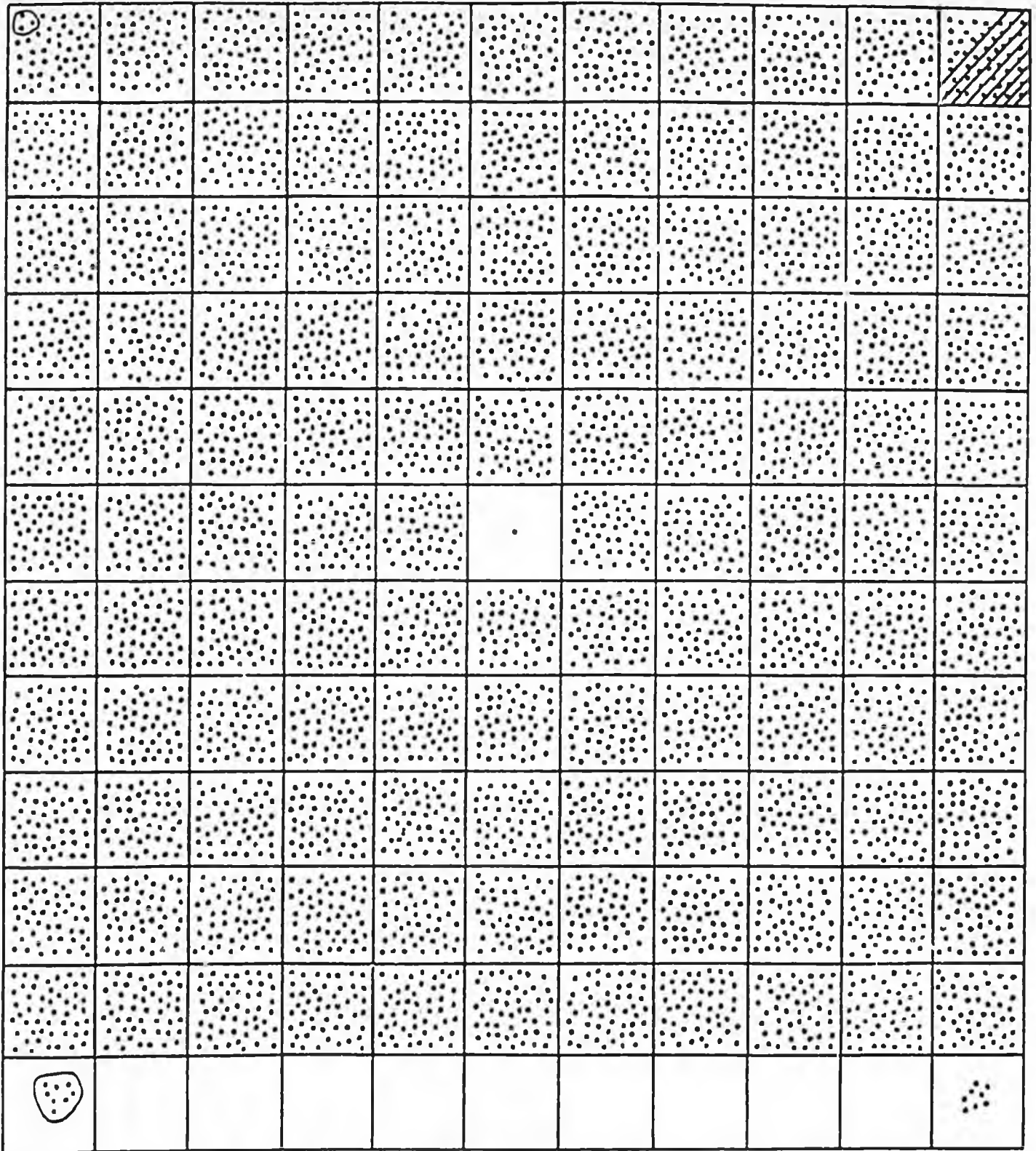
Excerpts from remarks delivered by President Reagan in Glassboro, New Jersey, June 19, 1986, appearing in Dept. of State Bullentin, September 1986:

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

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

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

NUCLEAR WEAPONS CHART



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

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

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

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

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

Original sponsors: Eliason, Kelly,
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28
29

No. 225

STATE OF ALASKA 1987 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE



REQUEST: _____

Bill Version : SJR 21
Publish Date : 4-10-87

Revision Date: _____
Title: Requesting the President of
the U.S. international freeze
Sponsor: _____
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: _____
BRU: _____
Components: _____

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						
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

[Empty box for analysis]

Prepared by: _____
Division: _____

Phone: _____
Date: _____

Approved by CHAIRMAN Senator Sheldon Alford
Agency: Senate State Affairs

Date: 4/8/87

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