

HJR

51

# End Nuclear Tests? Yes. Now.

The New York Times

Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1991

By Flora Lewis

**T**he U.S. and Soviet Union have now made dramatic promises to cut nuclear arsenals. Just last spring, the physicists Hans Bethe and Kurt Gottfried and former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara proposed such deep reductions, to a chorus of sneers from "realists" who said that couldn't happen. Then President Bush took the initiative, and President Mikhail Gorbachev said yes, let's do even more. It is happening.

So commentators began talking of the nuclear "disarmament race," as though it were some kind of trap. In a way it is, but only for the community that has grown up relying on the design and production of nuclear weapons as its mission in life.

The next step that we're told "can't happen" is an end to nuclear testing. But it can, and should. Mr. Gorbachev again proposed a comprehensive test ban, but Mr. Bush said no. America's reasons for this refusal aren't what Washington claims.

It is true that the Soviets can hardly test now even if they want to do so. They've had only one test in the past year. Recently, foreign journalists were allowed to visit the super-secret Semipalatinsk site. They saw clearly why Kazakh officials said no more testing here. It is a terrifying, dangerous wasteland. The other site, on the Arctic island of Novaya Zemlya, can be used only a few months a year, and testing there is especially expensive. Besides, neighboring Norway complains of radioactive leaks.

So it would be harder than ever for the Soviets to cheat, although verification techniques have reached a point where that possibility is no longer a serious argument for U.S. testing.

The "cheating" argument was replaced by the asserted need to test for the "reliability" of stockpiled weapons. Components do deteriorate with age. But experts have shown they can fully handle the problem with computers and inspections; random tests are even less reliable than this method.

Then "modernization" was advanced as the major purpose of tests. But now that the U.S. is prepared to get rid of so many missiles, including tactical and shipboard arms, it is

PARIS

hard to argue that new types are still needed. They aren't. As the Livermore physicist Hugh DeWitt points out, U.S. "nuclear weapon design and manufacture is now a mature technology." Deterrence requires no more sophistication.

So that leaves "safety" as the grounds currently offered for continued testing. Some older weapons, due to be retired, lack the latest safety devices to prevent dispersal of plutonium in case of accident or fire. A declassified version of a report commissioned by Congress and prepared by the Livermore weapons designer R. E. Kidder in July analyzes the arsenal in detail and concludes that the maximum desired safety changes can be made with 10 tests in the next

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Our shrinking  
arsenal doesn't  
need improving.

---

two or three years. He recommends that instead of assuming that tests will go on forever, and planning on that basis, the Energy and Defense Departments start working on the moribund Nuclear Test Ban Readiness Program, making future reliance on tests superfluous.

Why don't they? The real reason was admitted publicly, and briefly, in 1985 in an answer to Congressional questions by Roger E. Batzel and Donald M. Kerr, then directors of the Livermore and Los Alamos design labs, respectively. A test ban, they said, "would lead to the loss of expertise." The lab teams would drift away, turn to other work and be hard to reassemble and start up again.

With the end of the cold war, that's just what they should be doing — turning to other work. Top nuclear program officials recognize that an argument for make-work isn't appealing to the public, but privately they admit they are demoralized and worried. Livermore is still developing a warhead for the SRAM II missile, which has been canceled.

It's time to accept a test ban, which will strengthen the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and give the labs a caretaker role. The brilliant minds on tap can be turned over, Dr. DeWitt urges, "to reasonable peacetime scientific projects." That's another peace dividend we surely need. □

Flora Lewis is senior columnist of The New York Times.

# The Anchorage Times

Alaska's Best Newspaper

TUESDAY  
April 9, 1991  
25¢

VOLUME 77 NO. 99

## State Senate panel OKs nuclear testing ban

By JEFF HOUCK


TIMES WRITER

A state Senate committee approved a resolution Monday calling for an end to nuclear weapons testing after a retired United States Navy rear admiral testified in support of the measure.

The Senate State Affairs Committee unanimously passed the resolution, sponsored by committee Vice Chairman Sen. Jim Duncan, D-Juneau, which urges President Bush and the Alaska congressional delegation to take action to halt the testing of nuclear warheads.

The resolution now goes to the Senate Judiciary Committee for consideration. Eight states, 198 cities and 28 counties across the

U.S. have adopted anti-nuclear weapons resolutions, said Chris Bolkom of the Federation of American Scientists.

1 9 9 1  
  
ALASKA  
LEGISLATURE

The measure carries no force of law, but if passed by the Legislature it would reinforce a statewide voter initiative approved in 1986 supporting a nuclear freeze and a reduction in the number of warheads and missiles. Gov. Walter J. Hickel and Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski, then gubernatorial candidates, supported the initiative.

Testimony in favor of Duncan's resolution was given via telephone by experts from across

Alaska and the nation, including retired Rear Adm. Eugene J. Carroll who testified from Washington, D.C.

Carroll was commander of Task Force 60, the carrier striking force of the USS Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. He is deputy director of the Center for Defense Information, a non-governmental Washington, D.C., think tank staffed by retired military officers.

His last assignment on active duty was in the Pentagon as assistant deputy chief of Naval Operations for Plans, Policy and Operations, during which he engaged in naval planning for conventional and nuclear war.

Carroll stressed during his

testimony that nuclear weapons are meant to be used for destroying, not defending, a territory. The United States and Soviet Union are estimated to have a combined arsenal of at least 45,000 nuclear warheads.

"We keep them to deter, but 20,000 is far too many," Carroll said. "We can get by with fewer than 20,000."

The U.S. would save more than \$12 billion if the design, testing and production of nuclear warheads were abolished, Carroll said.

"That's a tremendous waste of money you can't use but to commit suicide," he said.


Alaska State Legislature  
Representative Niilo Koponen

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

House District 21

119 N. Cushman, Suite 207  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 456-8172

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Members of the House State Affairs Committee  
FROM: Representative Niilo Koponen   
DATE: January 27, 1992

RE: HJR 51, "Urging President Bush and the Alaska congressional delegation to take action to halt the testing of nuclear weapons and urging President Bush to negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty"

As you requested, attached are copies of S. 2064 and H.R. 3636, pending federal legislation addressing nuclear weapons testing.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE  
ALASKA STATE LIBRARY

LEGISLATIVE Report for the 102nd Congress Mon, January 27, 1992 2:27pm (EST)

BILL TEXT Report for S.2064  
As introduced in the Senate, November 26, 1991

IT

102d CONGRESS  
1st Session

S. 2064

To impose a one-year moratorium on the performance of nuclear weapons tests by the United States unless the Soviet Union conducts a nuclear weapons test during that period.

-----  
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
November 26 (legislative day, November 23), 1991

Mr. Hatfield (for himself, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Simon, Mr. Jaffords, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Adams, Mr. Harkin, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Wellstone) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

-----  
A BILL

To impose a one-year moratorium on the performance of nuclear weapons tests by the United States unless the Soviet Union conducts a nuclear weapons test during that period.

-----  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Nuclear Testing Moratorium Act".

SEC. 2. ONE-YEAR MORATORIUM.

During the one-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, none of the funds made available under any provision of law may be available to conduct any explosive nuclear weapons test unless the President certifies to Congress that the Soviet Union (or a successor state of any part of the Soviet Union) has conducted an explosive nuclear weapons test during that period.

-----

COMPLIMENTS OF THE  
ALASKA STATE LIBRARY

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LEGI-SLATE Report for the 102nd Congress      Mon, January 27, 1992 2:23pm (EST)  
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BILL TEXT Report for H.R.3636  
As introduced in the House, October 24, 1991

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102d CONGRESS  
1st Session

H. R. 3636

To impose a one-year moratorium on the performance of nuclear weapons tests by the United States unless the Soviet Union conducts a nuclear weapons test during that period.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

October 24, 1991

Mr. Gephardt (for himself, Mr. Kopetski, Mr. Dellums, Mr. Fascell, Mr. Brown, Mr. McCurdy, Mr. Downey, Mr. Leach, Mr. Markey, Mrs. Schroeder, Mr. Bonior, Mr. Fazio, Mr. Stark, Mr. AuCoin, Mr. Owens of Utah, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Levine of California, Mr. Mrazek, Mr. Moody, Mr. Lewis of Georgia, Mrs. Kennolly, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Solarz, Mr. Schumer, Mr. Wice, Mr. Durbin, Mr. Berman, Mr. Mineta, Mr. Panetta, Mrs. Lowey of New York, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Studds, Mr. Staggers, Mr. Valentine, Mr. Mfume, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Swett, Mr. Slattery, Mr. Hoyer, Mr. Rahall, Mr. Oberstar, Mr. Feighan, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Wolpe, Mr. Synar, Mr. Eckart, Mr. Cox of Illinois, Mr. Vento, Mr. Smith of Iowa, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Dwyer of New Jersey, Mr. Kanjorski, Ms. Pelosi, Mr. Miller of California, Mr. Roybal, Mr. Glickman, Mr. Sabo, Mr. Edwards of California, Mr. Lehman of Florida, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Scheuer, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. McDermott, Mr. Bacchus, Mr. Penny, Mr. Peterson of Minnesota, Mr. Waxman, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Frank of Massachusetts, Mr. Dorgan of North Dakota, Mr. Gejdenson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Engel, Mr. Ford of Michigan, Mr. Levin of Michigan, Mr. Hayes of Illinois, Mr. Swift, Mrs. Unsoeld, Mr. Hughes, Ms. Waters, Mr. Towns, Mr. Payne of New Jersey, Mr. Traxler, Mr. Gonzalez, Mr. Early, Mr. Natcher, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Collins of Michigan, Mr. Nagle, Mr. Mavroules, Mr. Sikorski, Ms. Slaughter of New York, Mr. Boucher, Mr. DeFazio, Mr. Torres, Mr. Paster, Mr. Carr, Mr. Atkins, Mr. Williams, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Andrews of Maine, Mr. Serrano, Mr. Washington, Mr. Stallings, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Thornton, Ms. DeLauro, Mr. Luken, and Mr. Hochbruechner) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

-----  
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SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Nuclear Testing Moratorium Act".

SEC. 2. ONE-YEAR MORATORIUM.

During the one-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy may not conduct any explosive nuclear weapons test unless the President certifies to Congress that the Soviet Union (or a successor state of any part of the Soviet Union) has conducted an explosive nuclear weapons test during that period.

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7-LS1280G  
Bannister  
1/27/92

**CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 51 (STATE AFFAIRS)  
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION**

**BY THE HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

Offered:  
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES KOPONEN, Ulmer, Brown

**A RESOLUTION**

1 Urging President Bush and the Alaska congressional delegation to take action to halt the  
2 testing of nuclear weapons and urging President Bush to negotiate a comprehensive test  
3 ban treaty.

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

5 WHEREAS the Cold War is over, democratic systems are emerging throughout Eastern Europe  
6 and the former Soviet Union, and a continuation of the nuclear arms race is no longer justified; and

7 WHEREAS, although the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States already  
8 possess over 30,000 nuclear weapons between them, the Bush administration continues to explode  
9 nuclear warheads underground in order to develop new, more dangerous nuclear weapons; and

10 WHEREAS tens of thousands of nuclear weapons in the republics that constituted the former  
11 Soviet Union are deployed in enormously complex systems of missiles, planes, ships, computers,  
12 satellites, and people, which may eventually result in their accidental or deliberate use; and

13 WHEREAS continued nuclear test explosions by the United States encourage the spread of  
14 nuclear weapons and seriously hamper efforts to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons; and

15 WHEREAS radioactive contamination resulting from nuclear test explosions has left several  
16 areas of the United States, Asia, and the South Pacific unfit for human, animal, or plant life; and

1       **WHEREAS** the former Soviet Union unilaterally stopped all nuclear testing for 18 months  
2 beginning August 6, 1985, stopped again October 19, 1989, and has conducted only one test since then,  
3 which occurred on October 24, 1990; and

4       **WHEREAS** an opportunity to ban nuclear test explosions in 118 countries occurred January 7 -  
5 18, 1991, in New York when the Test Ban Treaty Conference was held to amend the 1963 Partial Test  
6 Ban Treaty into a comprehensive test ban treaty that would ban underground explosions as well as  
7 atmospheric testing; and

8       **WHEREAS** 75 nations voted to continue the Test Ban Treaty Conference, while only the United  
9 States and the United Kingdom voted against it; and

10       **WHEREAS** Russian President Boris Yeltsin has called on President Bush to halt all nuclear  
11 weapons testing and to negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty; and

12       **WHEREAS** the 118 parties to the 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty, which needs to be renewed in  
13 1995, have linked their continued adherence to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to the passage of  
14 a comprehensive test ban treaty; and

15       **WHEREAS** in 1986 the voters of Alaska approved an initiative that made the promotion of a  
16 mutual and verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons official state policy; and

17       **WHEREAS** the United States Congress is considering two bills, S. 2064 and H.R. 3636, that  
18 would reduce funding for nuclear weapons tests for 12 months as long as the republics that constituted  
19 the former Soviet Union do not test;

20       **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges President Bush to

21               (1) take the steps necessary for the United States to join in a mutual and verifiable  
22 suspension of all nuclear test explosions for all time; and

23               (2) actively negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty with other nations of the world;  
24 and be it

25       **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature calls upon the members of the Alaska  
26 delegation in Congress to support present and future congressional resolutions and bills that encourage  
27 a comprehensive prohibition against nuclear testing.

28       **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush, President of the United  
29 States; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice-President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate;  
30 the Honorable Robert C. Byrd, President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable George J.  
31 Mitchell, Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the U.S.  
32 House of Representatives; to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S.

1 Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Con-  
2 gress; and to the mayor and the governing body of each municipality in the state.

7-LS1280D  
Bannister  
1/29/92

**CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 51 ( )**  
**IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA**  
**SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION**

**BY**

**Offered:**  
**Referred:**

**Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES KOPONEN, Ulmer, Brown**

**A RESOLUTION**

**1 Urging President Bush and the Alaska congressional delegation to take action to halt the**  
**2 testing, further manufacture, and proliferation of nuclear weapons and urging President**  
**3 Bush to take the steps necessary to ensure compliance with nuclear treaties by all nations**  
**4 and to negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty.**

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

**6 WHEREAS the Cold War is over, democratic systems are emerging throughout Eastern Europe**  
**7 and the former Soviet Union, and a continuation of the nuclear arms race is no longer justified; and**

**8 WHEREAS, although the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States already**  
**9 possess over 30,000 nuclear weapons between them, the Bush administration continues to explode**  
**10 nuclear warheads underground in order to develop new, more dangerous nuclear weapons; and**

**11 WHEREAS tens of thousands of nuclear weapons in the republics that constituted the former**  
**12 Soviet Union are deployed in enormously complex systems of missiles, planes, ships, computers,**  
**13 satellites, and people, which may eventually result in their accidental or deliberate use; and**

**14 WHEREAS nuclear weapons technology has spread to nations that are not presently capable of**  
**15 sustaining rational and predictable military policy; and**

**16 WHEREAS the proliferation of nuclear technology exposes all nations of the world to terrorism**

1 by governments that may be willing to employ weapons of mass destruction in this manner; and

2       **WHEREAS** continued nuclear test explosions by the United States encourage the spread of  
3 nuclear weapons and seriously hamper efforts to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons; and

4       **WHEREAS** radioactive contamination resulting from nuclear test explosions has left several  
5 areas of the United States, Asia, and the South Pacific unfit for human, animal, or plant life; and

6       **WHEREAS** the former Soviet Union unilaterally stopped all nuclear testing for 18 months  
7 beginning August 6, 1985, stopped again October 19, 1989, and has conducted only one test since then,  
8 which occurred on October 24, 1990; and

9       **WHEREAS** an opportunity to ban nuclear test explosions in 118 countries occurred January 7 -  
10 18, 1991, in New York when the Test Ban Treaty Conference was held to amend the 1963 Partial Test  
11 Ban Treaty into a comprehensive test ban treaty that would ban underground explosions as well as  
12 atmospheric testing; and

13       **WHEREAS** 75 nations voted to continue the Test Ban Treaty Conference, while only the United  
14 States and the United Kingdom voted against it; and

15       **WHEREAS** Russian President Boris Yeltsin has called on President Bush to halt all nuclear  
16 weapons testing and to negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty; and

17       **WHEREAS** the 118 parties to the 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty, which needs to be renewed in  
18 1995, have linked their continued adherence to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to the passage of  
19 a comprehensive test ban treaty; and

20       **WHEREAS** in 1986 the voters of Alaska approved an initiative that made the promotion of a  
21 mutual and verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons official state policy; and

22       **WHEREAS** the United States Congress is considering two bills, S. 2064 and H.R. 3636, that  
23 would reduce funding for nuclear weapons tests for 12 months as long as the republics that constituted  
24 the former Soviet Union do not test; and

25       **WHEREAS** a comprehensive test ban treaty is the first logical step toward the ultimate tripartite  
26 goal of a prohibition of the further manufacture of nuclear weapons by all nations, a cessation of the  
27 deployment of nuclear weapons by all nations, and the dismantling of nuclear weapons by all nations;

28       **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges President Bush to

29               (1) take the steps necessary for the United States to join in a mutual and verifiable  
30 suspension of all nuclear test explosions for all time;

31               (2) actively negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty with other nations of the world;

32               (3) work to prohibit the export of nuclear weapons hardware, technology, and expertise

1 from nuclear-capable nations; and

2 (4) take the steps necessary to ensure compliance with nuclear treaties, including the  
3 enforcement of existing treaties and the imposition of sanctions against nations that do not abide by the  
4 tenets of existing and subsequent nuclear disarmament treaties; and be it

5 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature calls upon the members of the Alaska  
6 delegation in Congress to support present and future congressional resolutions and bills that encourage  
7 a comprehensive prohibition against the testing, manufacture, and proliferation of nuclear weapons.

8 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George Bush, President of the United  
9 States; the Honorable Dan Quayle, Vice-President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate;  
10 the Honorable Robert C. Byrd, President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable George J.  
11 Mitchell, Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the U.S.  
12 House of Representatives; to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S.  
13 Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Con-  
14 gress; and to the mayor and the governing body of each municipality in the state.

STATE OF ALASKA  
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO: HJR 51

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: Urging President Bush & the AK Cong.  
 Delegation to take action to halt the ... nuclear weapons.  
 Sponsor: Rep. Koponen  
 Requestor: House State Affairs

Department Affected: Legislative Affairs Agency  
 BRU: Legislative Council  
 Component: Legal Services

COMPONENT SERIAL NO:

Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
<b>OPERATING</b>						
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CAPITAL</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>REVENUE FUND SOURCE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE						
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

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

Estimate of current year impact: \_\_\_\_\_

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Zero fiscal impact.

Prepared By: Pamela A. Stoops, Director *Pamela Stoops* Phone: 465-3850  
 Division: Administrative Services Date: 1/21/92

Approved By: Warren W. Endicott, Executive Director *Warren Endicott*  
 Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency Date: 1/21/92

Distribution (by preparer): Leg. Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, Gov. , & Impacted Agency(ies).

offered by Rep. Moyer  
1/29/92

Amendment to CS for HJR 51 (SA)

1-29  
Insert at line ~~13~~<sup>14</sup> page 1 after the word "and"

Whereas ~~through~~ nuclear weapons have served a deterrence purpose,  
thermonuclear devices cannot be used safely as a weapon of war  
but can be used as instruments of terrorism and genocide, which  
this nation abhors, ~~and~~

Annie,

Technical comment.

Insert at line 14

T.

(7)

# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

Date Referred: May 15, 1991

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 2/3/92

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HJR 51

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 51

HALT TESTING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Urging President Bush and the Alaska congressional delegation to take action to halt the testing of nuclear weapons.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

be replaced with CS HJR 51 (STA)

the same title

a new title

have attached amendments(s)

do pass

do not pass

no recommendations

individual recommendations

additional referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ letter of Intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept) \_\_\_\_\_

APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date) \_\_\_\_\_

fiscal impact \_\_\_\_\_

fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

zero fiscal note LAA

zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_

	SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
2100A	<i>Eugene A. Kubena</i>					
452	<i>Tom Moseley</i>	✓				
4000	<i>Harold R. Rasmussen</i>	✓				
2000	<i>John C. Brown</i>	✓				
1000	<i>John Baker</i>	✓				
1000	<i>Max Greenberg</i>	✓				

*Eugene A. Kubena*  
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

CS FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 51 ( )

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:

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Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES KOPONEN, Ulmer, Brown

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6 and the former Soviet Union, and a continuation of the nuclear arms race is no longer justified; and

7 WHEREAS, although the United States and the Commonwealth of Independent States already  
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9 nuclear warheads underground in order to develop new, more dangerous nuclear weapons; and

10 WHEREAS tens of thousands of nuclear weapons in the republics that constituted the former  
11 Soviet Union are deployed in enormously complex systems of missiles, planes, ships, computers,  
12 satellites, and people, which may eventually result in their accidental or deliberate use; and

13 WHEREAS continued nuclear test explosions by the United States encourages the spread of  
14 nuclear weapons and seriously hampers efforts to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons; and

15 WHEREAS nuclear weapons are not weapons at all since they cannot be safely used to fight a  
16 war, but are instruments of terrorism and genocide, which this nation abhors; and

1        WHEREAS radioactive contamination resulting from nuclear test explosions has left several  
2 areas of the United States, Asia, and the South Pacific unfit for human, animal, or plant life; and

3        WHEREAS the former Soviet Union unilaterally stopped all nuclear testing for 18 months  
4 beginning August 6, 1985, stopped again October 19, 1989, and has conducted only one test since then,  
5 which occurred on October 24, 1990; and

6        WHEREAS an opportunity to ban nuclear test explosions in 118 countries occurred January 7 -  
7 18, 1991, in New York when the Test Ban Treaty Conference was held to amend the 1963 Partial Test  
8 Ban Treaty into a comprehensive test ban treaty that would ban underground explosions as well as  
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32 the Honorable Robert C. Byrd, President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable George J.

1 Mitchell, Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the U.S.  
2 House of Representatives; to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S.  
3 Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Con-  
4 gress; and to the mayor and the governing body of each municipality in the state.



# House State Affairs Committee

## Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

DATE: January 27, 1992

PLACE: Capitol Room 102

SUBJECT OF MEETING:  
 \*HJR <sup>51</sup> Relating to Halt Testing of Nuclear Weapons

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?		WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
REP. TERRY MARTIN						<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	HB 301
						<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	
James E Fisher	Self	633 Harris St	99501	586-9601	586-6425	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	HJR 51
						<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	
						<input type="radio"/> Y	<input type="radio"/> N	

C.



# House State Affairs Committee

## Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

DATE: February 3, 1992

PLACE: Capitol Room 102

**SUBJECT OF MEETING:**  
 \*HB 428 - Relating to Residency for Permanent Fund Dividends  
 HB 322 - Relating to Whistleblower Protection  
 \*SCR 19 - Relating to Age-Related Discrimination in Alaska  
 HCR 16 - Relating to Bone Marrow Donor Week

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?	WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
Tom Williams	Revenue	PFD Division P.O. Box 110960 Juneau	99811		465-2323	(Y) N	HB 428
Paula Terrel	Sen Kerffula				465-1200	(Y) N	SCR 19 + SCR 24
Mike McMillan	Rep. of Alaska	P.O. Box 110241 Juneau, AK 99811-0201	99811		465-4430	(Y) N	Fiscal Note HB 322
Margaret Pugh	Rep. Ulman	Room 421		#9	4947	(Y) N	HB 322
Ron Clarke	Rep. Koponen	CAP 503			4992	(Y) N	HJR 51
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	
						Y N	



# House State Affairs Committee

## Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

SUBJECT OF MEETING:

DATE:

PLACE:

NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?		WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
<i>Geneva Fisher</i>	<i>Orby</i>	<i>Box 100, Juneau</i>			<i>4970</i>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<i>1B 322</i>
						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

1.