

HB

351

File 1

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: January 10, 1994

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Judiciary
Finance

Date of Committee Action: 2-24-94

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 351

HOUSE BILL NO. 351

PERMIT TO CARRY CONCEALED WEAPONS

"An Act relating to the issuance of permits for the carrying of a concealed weapon."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

be replaced with _____ 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 _____

zero fiscal note(s) _____

SIGNING DO PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>[Signature]</i>	X	<i>[Signature]</i>		X	
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓				
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓				
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓				
<i>[Signature]</i>	✓				

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CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

8-LS1471NU ✓
Luckhaupt
2/18/94

CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 351()
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

BY

Offered:
Referred:

Sponsor(s): REPRESENTATIVES JAMES, Bunde, Olberg, Sanders

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act relating to permits for the carrying of a concealed weapon; relating to
2 the authority of a court to prohibit persons convicted of certain misdemeanors
3 from applying for, receiving, and possessing a permit to carry a concealed
4 weapon; and relating to the possession of weapons."

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

6 * Section 1. INTENT. The legislature finds as a matter of public policy and fact that it
7 is necessary to provide statewide uniform standards for issuing licenses to carry concealed
8 weapons and firearms for self-defense and finds it necessary to occupy the field of regulation
9 of the bearing of concealed weapons or firearms for self-defense to ensure that an honest, law-
10 abiding person who qualifies under the provisions of this Act is not subjectively or arbitrarily
11 denied that person's rights. The legislature intends that this Act shall be liberally construed
12 to carry out the constitutional right to bear arms. This Act is supplemental and additional to
13 existing rights to bear arms, and nothing in this Act is intended to impair or diminish those
14 rights.

1 * Sec. 2. AS 11.61.220(a) is amended to read:

2 (a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the fifth
3 degree if the person

4 (1) knowingly possesses a deadly weapon, other than an ordinary
5 pocketknife or a defensive weapon, that is concealed on the person, unless the person
6 at the time of the possession was

7 (A) in the person's dwelling or on land owned or leased by
8 the person appurtenant to the dwelling;

9 (B) actually engaged in lawful hunting, fishing, trapping, or
10 other lawful outdoor activity that necessarily involves the carrying of a
11 weapon for personal protection; or

12 (C) the holder of a permit to carry a concealed weapon
13 under AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.780 and the deadly weapon was not a
14 prohibited weapon under AS 11.61.200;

15 (2) knowingly possesses a loaded firearm on the person in any place
16 where intoxicating liquor is sold for consumption on the premises;

17 (3) being an unemancipated minor under 16 years of age, possesses a
18 firearm without the consent of a parent or guardian of the minor;

19 (4) knowingly possesses a firearm

20 (A) or a defensive weapon within the grounds of or on a
21 parking lot immediately adjacent to a public or private preschool, elementary,
22 junior high, or secondary school without the permission of the chief
23 administrative officer of the school or district or the designee of the chief
24 administrative officer, except that a person 21 years of age or older may
25 possess

26 (i) an unloaded firearm in the trunk of a motor vehicle
27 or encased in a closed container in a motor vehicle;

28 (ii) a defensive weapon; or

29 (B) within the grounds of or on a parking lot immediately
30 adjacent to a center, other than a private residence, licensed under
31 AS 47.35.010 - 47.35.075 or recognized by the federal government for the care

1 of children; or

2 (5) possesses or transports a switchblade or a gravity knife.

3 * Sec. 3. AS 11.61.220(c) is amended to read:

4 (c) The provisions of (a)(1), (2), and (4) of this section do not apply to a peace
5 officer [ACTING WITHIN THE SCOPE AND AUTHORITY OF THE OFFICER'S
6 EMPLOYMENT].

7 * Sec. 4. AS 11.61.220(d) is amended to read:

8 (d) In a prosecution under (a)(1) or (2) [(a)(2)] of this section, it is a defense
9 that the defendant, at the time of possession, was

10 (1) on business premises owned by or leased by the defendant; or

11 (2) on business premises in the course of the defendant's employment
12 for the owner or lessee of those premises.

13 * Sec. 5. AS 11.61.220(e) is amended to read:

14 (e) For purposes of this section, a deadly weapon on a person is concealed if
15 it is covered or enclosed in any manner so that an observer cannot determine that it
16 is a weapon without removing it from that which covers or encloses it or without
17 opening, lifting, or removing that which covers or encloses it, it does not include an
18 unloaded firearm encased in a closed container designed for transporting
19 firearms.

20 * Sec. 6. AS 11.61.220(f) is amended to read:

21 (f) For purposes of (a)(2) and (e) of this section, a firearm is loaded if the
22 firing chamber, magazine, clip, or cylinder of the firearm contains a cartridge.

23 * Sec. 7. AS 12.55.015(a) is amended to read:

24 (a) Except as limited by AS 12.55.125 - 12.55.175, the court, in imposing
25 sentence on a defendant convicted of an offense, may singly or in combination

26 (1) impose a fine when authorized by law and as provided in
27 AS 12.55.035;

28 (2) order the defendant to be placed on probation under conditions
29 specified by the court that may include provision for active supervision;

30 (3) impose a definite term of periodic imprisonment;

31 (4) impose a definite term of continuous imprisonment;

- 1 (5) order the defendant to make restitution under AS 12.55.045;
- 2 (6) order the defendant to carry out a continuous or periodic program
- 3 of community work under AS 12.55.055;
- 4 (7) suspend execution of all or a portion of the sentence imposed under
- 5 AS 12.55.080;
- 6 (8) suspend imposition of sentence under AS 12.55.085;
- 7 (9) order the forfeiture to the commissioner of public safety of a deadly
- 8 weapon that was in the actual possession of or used by the defendant during the
- 9 commission of an offense described in AS 11.41, AS 11.46, AS 11.56, or AS 11.61;
- 10 (10) order the defendant, while incarcerated, to participate in or comply
- 11 with the treatment plan of a rehabilitation program that is related to the defendant's
- 12 offense or to the defendant's rehabilitation, if the program is made available to the
- 13 defendant by the Department of Corrections;
- 14 (11) prohibit the defendant from applying for, receiving, or
- 15 possessing a permit to carry a concealed weapon under AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.780
- 16 for a period of not greater than five years if the defendant was convicted of any
- 17 of the following misdemeanor offenses:
- 18 (A) AS 11.41.230, 11.41.250, 11.41.270;
- 19 (B) AS 11.46.140 or 11.46.150 when the defendant has
- 20 committed theft of services under AS 11.46.200(a)(1);
- 21 (C) AS 11.46.270, 11.46.320, 11.46.430, 11.46.484(a)(7);
- 22 (D) AS 11.51.130(a)(1);
- 23 (E) AS 11.56.330, 11.56.350, 11.56.380, 11.56.700, 11.56.740;
- 24 (F) AS 11.61.110, 11.61.120, 11.61.210, 11.61.220, 11.61.240;
- 25 (G) AS 11.66.130; or
- 26 (H) AS 11.71.050.

27 * Sec. 8. AS 18.65 is amended by adding new sections to read:

28 ARTICLE 9. PERMIT TO CARRY A CONCEALED WEAPON.

29 Sec. 18.65.700. PERMIT TO CARRY A CONCEALED WEAPON. (a) The

30 department shall issue a permit to carry a concealed weapon to a person who

- 31 (1) applies in person at an office of the Alaska State Troopers;

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- (2) qualifies under AS 18.65.705;
- (3) submits a completed application on a form provided by the department, that provides the information required under AS 18.65.705 and 18.65.710 and is executed under oath;
- (4) submits evidence of competence with firearms as provided in AS 18.65.715;
- (5) shows a valid picture identification at the time of application; and
- (6) pays the application fee required by AS 18.65.720.

(b) The department shall immediately issue the permit or provide a written statement to the applicant providing the reasons for the rejection.

(c) A permit issued under this section is valid for five years from the date of issue.

Sec. 18.65.705. QUALIFICATIONS TO OBTAIN A PERMIT. A person is qualified to receive and hold a permit to carry a concealed weapon if the person

- (1) is 21 years of age or older;
- (2) is eligible to own or possess a firearm under the laws of this state and under federal law;
- (3) is not prohibited by a court under AS 12.55.015 from applying for, receiving, or possessing a permit to carry a concealed weapon;
- (4) is not currently charged under a complaint, information, indictment, or presentment with a felony violation of AS 11.41 or a similar law of another jurisdiction;
- (5) is not now suffering, and has not within the five years immediately preceding the application suffered, from a mental illness as defined in AS 47.30.915;
- (6) is not now, and has not been, adjudicated as mentally incapacitated by a court of this state, another state, territory, or jurisdiction, or of the United States, unless the guardianship or similar arrangement has been closed or terminated and five years have elapsed since the closure or other termination;
- (7) is a resident of the state and has been for the 12 months immediately preceding the application for a permit;
- (8) has not been discharged from the armed forces of the United States

1 under dishonorable conditions;

2 (9) is not an alien who is residing in the United States illegally or a
3 former citizen of the United States who has renounced the person's citizenship;

4 (10) is not now, and has not for the three years immediately preceding
5 the application, suffered impairment from alcohol;

6 (11) is not an unlawful user of, or addicted to, a controlled substance;

7 (12) has not been convicted of two violations of AS 28.33.030,
8 28.33.031, AS 28.35.030 or 28.35.032 or similar laws of another jurisdiction within
9 the five years immediately preceding the application; and

10 (13) has demonstrated competence with firearms as provided in
11 AS 18.65.715.

12 Sec. 18.65.710. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO CARRY A CONCEALED
13 WEAPON. (a) The application for a permit to carry a concealed weapon must, at a
14 minimum, include

15 (1) the applicant's name, address, place and date of birth, physical
16 description, including height, weight, race, hair color, and eye color, and social security
17 number;

18 (2) a statement that the applicant qualifies under AS 18.65.705;

19 (3) a statement that the applicant has been furnished with a copy of
20 AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.780, has read those sections, and understands them;

21 (4) a statement that the applicant desires a permit to carry a concealed
22 weapon for a lawful purpose, which may include lawful self-defense;

23 (5) a sworn statement by the applicant that all statements, answers, and
24 attachments to the application are true and complete;

25 (6) a conspicuous warning that the application is executed under oath
26 and that an applicant who supplies a false statement, answer, or document, in
27 connection with the application that the applicant does not believe to be true, may be
28 prosecuted for perjury under AS 11.56.200 and, if found guilty, may be punished for
29 violation of a class B felony, and that in such cases the permit shall be revoked and
30 the applicant may be barred from any further application for a permit; and

31 (7) a statement that the applicant understands that a background

1 investigation may be conducted as a part of the application process, that this may
2 involve computerized records searches, and that the applicant authorizes the
3 investigation.

4 (b) As a part of an application under (a) of this section, the department may
5 not inquire of an applicant as to any firearms owned by the applicant.

6 **Sec. 18.65.715. DEMONSTRATION OF COMPETENCE WITH FIREARMS.**

7 An applicant for a permit to carry a concealed weapon must be competent in the use
8 of firearms. The applicant may demonstrate this competence by submitting with the
9 application

10 (1) evidence in the form of a copy of a certificate of completion, a
11 certified copy of a transcript, or an affidavit of the instructor, group, club, or
12 organization that conducted the training, course, or class, that the applicant has
13 successfully completed a

14 (A) law enforcement firearms safety and training course or class
15 offered for peace officers, security guards, or private investigators; or

16 (B) firearms safety or training course or class conducted by a
17 National Rifle Association certified, United States Practical Shooting
18 Association certified, state certified, or other certified firearms instructor;

19 (2) evidence of military instruction and experience with the safe use of
20 firearms; or

21 (3) other evidence satisfactory to the commissioner that the person is
22 competent in the use of firearms.

23 **Sec. 18.65.720. FEES.** (a) The department shall charge a nonrefundable fee
24 of \$50 for application for and initial issuance of a permit.

25 (b) The department shall charge a fee of \$25 for the renewal of a permit under
26 AS 18.65.725.

27 (c) The department shall charge a fee of \$15 for replacement of a permit under
28 AS 18.65.730.

29 **Sec. 18.65.725. PERMIT RENEWAL.** (a) A permittee shall apply for
30 renewal of a permit to carry a concealed weapon within 90 days before the expiration
31 of the permit on a form provided by the department. The renewal form shall be

1 submitted under oath and must include

2 (1) any change in the information originally submitted under
3 AS 18.65.710;

4 (2) a statement that the person remains qualified to receive and hold
5 a permit to carry a concealed weapon under AS 18.65.705; and

6 (3) the renewal fee required under AS 18.65.720.

7 (b) A renewal of a permit to carry a concealed weapon submitted on or after
8 the expiration date is subject to a late fee of \$25. The department may not accept a
9 renewal for a permit that is submitted more than 90 days after the expiration date of
10 the permit. Nothing in this subsection prohibits the holder of an expired permit from
11 applying for a new permit.

12 Sec. 18.65.730. REPLACEMENT OF PERMIT. The department may replace
13 a permit that the permittee certifies under oath has been lost, stolen, or destroyed.

14 Sec. 18.65.735. SUSPENSION OF PERMIT. The department shall
15 immediately suspend a permit to carry a concealed weapon if a permittee is arrested
16 for or formally charged with a crime that would disqualify the permittee under
17 AS 18.65.705(4) from being eligible to hold a permit to carry a concealed weapon.
18 A suspension of a permit remains in effect until the permit is revoked under
19 AS 18.65.740 or the department has been notified of a disposition favorable to the
20 defendant or the defendant has been released from custody without being charged. In
21 this section, "disposition favorable to the defendant" means a dismissal by the
22 prosecutor or an adjudication by a court other than a conviction.

23 Sec. 18.65.740. REVOCATION OF PERMIT; APPEAL. (a) A permit to
24 carry a concealed weapon shall be immediately revoked by the department when the
25 permittee

26 (1) becomes disqualified to receive and hold a permit under
27 AS 18.65.705, other than AS 18.65.705(4);

28 (2) is convicted of three violations of AS 18.65.750 or 18.65.755 within
29 a five-year period;

30 (3) is convicted of two violations of AS 28.33.030, 28.33.031,
31 AS 28.35.030, or 28.35.032, or similar laws of another jurisdiction within a five-year

1 period if at least one of the convictions occurs after the issuance of the permit;

2 (4) is convicted of violating AS 28.33.030, 28.33.031, AS 28.35.030,
3 or 28.35.032 and was carrying a concealed weapon at the time of the violation; or

4 (5) with intent to mislead the department or its employees, supplied a
5 false or fraudulent answer, statement, or document, or made a material misstatement
6 or omission, in connection with an application for a permit or renewal or replacement
7 of a permit.

8 (b) A person whose permit is revoked under this section may appeal the
9 revocation decision to the commissioner. A person may seek judicial review of the
10 decision of the commissioner under AS 44.62.560 - 44.62.570.

11 (c) A person whose permit is revoked under (a)(2) - (5) of this section may
12 not apply for a new permit until at least five years have elapsed since the date of the
13 last conviction or the revocation, whichever occurs first.

14 Sec. 18.65.745. NO LIABILITY FOR ISSUANCE OF PERMIT OR FOR
15 TRAINING. (a) The department is not liable by virtue of having issued a permit to
16 carry a concealed weapon for damage or harm caused by the permittee.

17 (b) A person who provides firearm training to a person who receives a permit
18 under AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.780 is not liable for damage or harm caused to another
19 person by the permittee.

20 Sec. 18.65.750. POSSESSION AND DISPLAY OF PERMIT. (a) A permittee
21 shall carry the permit at all times the permittee carries a concealed weapon. The
22 permittee shall display both the license and other proper identification when asked to
23 do so by a peace officer at any time.

24 (b) Whenever a permittee who is carrying a concealed weapon is stopped by
25 a peace officer, the permittee shall immediately inform the peace officer that the
26 permittee is carrying a concealed weapon under the permit.

27 (c) A person who violates (a) or (b) of this section is guilty of a violation and
28 shall be punished by a fine of \$25.

29 Sec. 18.65.755. PLACES WHERE PERMITTEE MAY NOT POSSESS A
30 CONCEALED WEAPON. (a) A permittee may not carry a concealed weapon into

31 (1) a law enforcement or correctional facility;

- 1 (2) a courthouse or a courtroom;
2 (3) an office or building housing state or federal offices or the offices
3 of a political subdivision of the state;
4 (4) a passenger loading or unloading area of an airline terminal;
5 (5) a vessel of the Alaska marine highway system; or
6 (6) another place where the possession of a deadly weapon or firearm
7 is prohibited by state or federal law.

8 (b) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a person who violates
9 this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

10 Sec. 18.65.760. ACCESS TO LIST OF PERMITTEES BY PEACE
11 OFFICERS. The department shall compile a list of permittees in a manner that allows
12 immediate access to the information by peace officers. The list of permittees and all
13 applications, permits, and renewals are not public records under AS 09.25.110 -
14 09.25.125 and may only be accessed for law enforcement purposes.

15 Sec. 18.65.765. EXEMPT PERSONS. Persons who are permitted to carry a
16 concealed weapon under AS 11.61.220 other than AS 11.61.220(a)(1)(C), or are
17 provided a defense to a charge of carrying a concealed weapon under AS 11.61.220
18 are exempt from the provisions of AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.780 while engaging in the
19 activities permitted or to which the defense applies.

20 Sec. 18.65.770. REGULATIONS. The department shall adopt regulations to
21 implement AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.780. This section does not delegate to the department
22 the authority to regulate or restrict the issuing of permits beyond those provisions
23 contained in AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.780. Subjective or arbitrary actions or regulations
24 that encumber the issuing process by placing burdens on the applicant beyond those
25 sworn statements and specified documents detailed in AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.780 or that
26 create restrictions beyond those specified or specifically authorized in AS 18.65.700 -
27 18.65.780 are prohibited.

28 Sec. 18.65.775. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN ORDINANCES. A
29 municipality may not enact an ordinance that conflicts with or imposes stricter
30 standards than the requirements of this chapter.

31 Sec. 18.65.780. DEFINITIONS. In AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.780,

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(1) "commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety;

(2) "concealed weapon" means a deadly weapon, as defined in AS 11.81.900, that is covered or enclosed in any manner so that an observer cannot determine that it is a weapon without removing it from that which covers or encloses it or without opening, lifting, or removing that which covers or encloses it; however, "concealed weapon" does not include an unloaded firearm encased in a closed container designed for transporting firearms, a deadly weapon that is a prohibited weapon as defined under AS 11.61.200;

(3) "department" means the Department of Public Safety;

(4) "permit" means a permit to carry a concealed weapon issued under AS 18.65.700 - 18.65.780.

* Sec. 9. AS 11.61.220(b) is repealed.

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
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House District 34

House Of Representatives

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HOUSE BILL NO. 351

"AN ACT RELATING TO THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS FOR THE CARRYING OF A CONCEALED WEAPON."

This bill is intended to insure that honest, law-abiding persons who qualify under the provisions of this act are not denied their right to choose to carry concealed weapons and firearms.

In his State of the State address at the opening of this Legislative session, Governor Hickel said that Alaskans are fed up with crime. One of his solutions was to fund more law enforcement agents, which will help, but generally a peace officer will become involved only after a law has been broken. Additional peace officers will act as a deterrent to crime only where they are visibly present, and they can't be on every corner all the time.

It is my belief and my hope that allowing concerned, law-abiding, qualified citizens to carry concealed weapons will be an effective deterrent to crime; if law-breakers know that their potential victims are likely to be armed, and no longer defenseless, crime will decrease.

I am also firmly convinced that this bill has the very strong support of most Alaskans.

Alaska State Legislature

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House Of Representatives

HB 351

"PROS AND CONS"

FOR:

1. Outdoor Council - Ken Maahs
333-1446 or 229-8005
2. National Rifle Association - Laura Jane Wineinger
745-2093 or 563-4262

AGAINST:

1. Department of Public Safety
Mr. Swackhammer, Commissioner Burton
465-4322

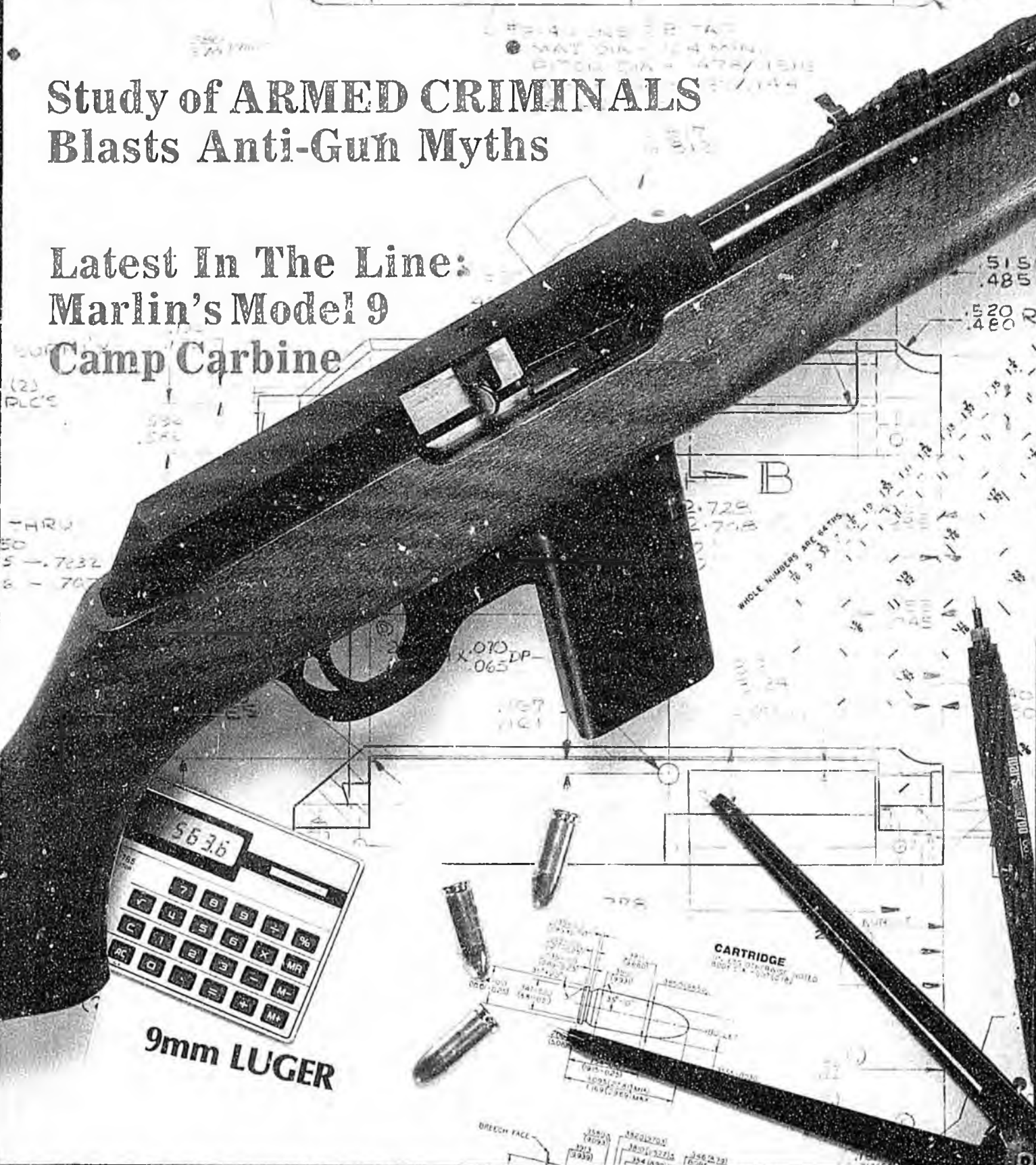
AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

AUGUST 1985

\$1.75

Study of ARMED CRIMINALS Blasts Anti-Gun Myths

Latest In The Line: Marlin's Model 9 Camp Carbine



9mm LUGER

CARTRIDGE

563.6

X.010
065 DP

515
485

520 R
460 R

WHOLE NUMBERS ARE BETTER
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

100% STRIKES NOTED
RIFLE

BREACH FACE

350A (1093)
353 (1093)
354 (1093)

350B (1093)
351 (1093)
352 (1093)

A Justice Department-funded study of inmates in prisons across the nation has produced evidence that crumbles the foundations of anti-gun propaganda.

The Armed Criminal In America



BY DR. PAUL H. BLACKMAN

FEAR of the armed citizen and the threat of tough punishment for using a gun (or other weapons) in committing a violent crime are significant factors in both reducing and deterring crime, according to the results of a survey of imprisoned felons conducted by Professors James D. Wright and Peter H. Rossi.

Through in-depth interviews with 1,874 imprisoned felons conducted between August, 1982, and January, 1983, the government-funded researchers delved into the deep-seated attitudes of criminals on the questions of weapons choice, deterrence, attitudes toward "gun control," criminal history, and firearms acquisition. The prisoners, studied under a grant from the National Institute of Justice of the U.S. Justice Department, were incarcerated in Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada and Oklahoma.

Although some of the survey data and its authors' conclusions have been released piecemeal for the past two years, the government-issued Wright-Rossi analysis will soon be released in its entirety by the Justice Department. Complete data tapes were made available to the public on June 7, and now provide criminologists with extensive views into the mind of the criminal.

The officially released analysis will likely be edited by Justice bureaucrats seeking to minimize its pro-gun conclusions. The data, however, confirm policies espoused not only by the pro-gun fraternity for the past two decades but by others concerned with the trend toward judicial leniency in America. Based on characteristics such as age, race, education, marital status, and conviction offense, as reported in other surveys of state prisoner population, the experiences and attitudes of the adult male prisoners studied by Wright and Rossi appear to be fairly representative of the entire adult prison population, and of adult male criminals generally.

Wright-Rossi divided violators into the following categories corresponding to their use of weapons in committing crimes: unarmed felons, improvisors, knife-wielding criminals, one-time gun abusers, periodic or sporadic gun abusers, and handgun and shotgun predators. That last group commits a wide variety of crimes, using a host of weapons and with disproportionate frequency. For most purposes, interest centers on criminals who have used guns at least once in crime, although Wright notes that the predatory group, one fifth of the total sample, accounts for half of the crimes admitted to by these imprisoned felons.

In America

Q.
One reason burglars avoid houses when people are home is that they fear being shot?



Q.
A smart criminal tries to find out if his potential victim is armed?



For the impact of mandatory penalties, however, it is the unarmed or non-gun criminals whose responses may be more instructive. The study shows a full 69% of respondents who did not carry firearms, but used knives, razors, brass knuckles, or clubs, said that "stiffer sentences" was a "very important" or "somewhat important" reason for their not carrying a gun. The fear of "stiffer sentences" was even greater for wholly unarmed felons, with 79% citing tougher punishment as "very" or "somewhat important" reason for not being armed.

Mandatory sentencing and other sentence enhancements help incapacitate repeat, predatory criminals and also work to discourage their less committed comrades from using a gun to commit a crime. The Wright-Rossi survey reemphasizes the need for expanding career criminal programs and for reducing prosecutorial and judicial leniency, particularly

Dr. Blackman serves as Research Coordinator and Deputy Director of the NRA-ILA Information & Member Services Division. That division researches, analyzes, organizes, compiles, and distributes educational materials on the gun issue, supplying brochures and special information to NRA members and the public.

with active or predatory weapons-wielding criminals. Wright has noted, "It's only simple justice to punish criminals who prey on people with such intimidating weapons."

The Wright-Rossi survey shows clearly that gun laws affect only the law-abiding, and that criminals know it. Eighty-two percent of the sample agreed that "Gun laws only affect law-abiding citizens; criminals will always be able to get guns," and 88% agreed that "A criminal who wants a handgun is going to get one, no matter how much it costs." To this Wright adds, "The more deeply we delve into our analyses of the illicit firearms market, the more confident we become that these opinions are essentially correct ones."

In states with widespread gun ownership and tough punishment for gun misuse, criminals surveyed were often unarmed: 54% in Oklahoma, 62% in Georgia, 40% in Maryland, 43% in Missouri, and 35% in Florida. In Massachusetts, however, only 29% of the felon-respondents were unarmed. In that state, it is difficult lawfully to acquire a firearm, and the illegal carrying of a firearm, rather than the criminal misuse of a gun, is subject to the mandatory penalty. The survey data indicate that the criminals' fear of an armed victim relates directly to the severity of the gun laws in the state surveyed. Where gun laws are less restrictive, such as Georgia and Maryland, criminals think twice before running the risk of facing an armed victim; they are much less concerned in Massachusetts.

Fifty-six percent of the felons surveyed agreed that "A crim-

inal is not going to mess around with a victim he knows is armed with a gun;" 74% agreed that "One reason burglars avoid houses when people are at home is that they fear being shot."

A 57% majority agreed that "Most criminals are more worried about meeting an armed victim than they are about running into the police." In asking felons what they personally thought about while committing crimes, 34% indicated that they thought about getting "shot at by police" or "shot by victim."

The data suggest that criminals may be a little more concerned about being caught by police and imprisoned than about being shot, but meeting the armed citizen clearly elicited fears of being shot. That deterrent effect of citizen gun ownership appeared in their responses to questions about actual encounters. Although 37% of those surveyed admitted that they personally had "run into a victim who was armed with a gun," that figure surpassed the 50% mark for armed criminals, an experience shared by 57% of the active gun predators. And 34% of the sample admitted to having been "scared off, shot at, wounded, or captured by an armed victim."

Significantly, almost 40% said there was at least one time when the criminal "decided not to do a crime because [he] knew or believed that the victim was carrying a gun." Clearly, armed citizens represent a real threat to criminals, a threat with which large numbers are personally familiar, or familiar with through the shared experiences of their fellow outlaws.

Other surveys, taken of law-abiding gun owners, suggest that

Q.
Thinking of all the crimes you ever committed... Did you ever run into a victim armed with a gun?



Q.
Have you ever been scared off, shot at, wounded or captured by an armed citizen?



handguns are used for protection about 350,000 times each year in America. The data from the Wright-Rossi felon survey, based on the number of crimes each felon has committed, and the number of times the criminals acknowledged being deterred or scared off—some a few or even many times—lends support to that figure. And it would appear from the survey data and police data that a criminal is much more likely to be driven off from a particular crime by an armed victim than to be imprisoned for it by the criminal justice system.

The criminal's physical condition also favors the armed citizens' success in thwarting an attempted crime. Abuse of alcohol or drugs appears to be commonplace. More than one-quarter of the felons admitted to alcoholism and/or drug addiction, and most had used a variety of hard and soft drugs. A majority (57%) admitted to being high on drugs and/or intoxicated at the time they committed the offense for which they were imprisoned. Drug abuse tends to increase along with the number of crimes committed. About 80% of the most active predators are drug abusers, compared to just over half of the whole sample surveyed.

The number of criminals committing crimes while "high" on drugs or alcohol undermines the image, often espoused by the anti-gunners, of a victim's inability to overcome a competent, controlled criminal. The trumped-up charge that resistance is useless against criminal attack is proved to be unfounded based on criminals' expressed fear of the armed

(Continued on next page)

DR. James W. Wright is a professor of sociology and director of the Social and Demographic Research Institute (SADRI) at the University of Massachusetts, an expert on survey research, and a reformed advocate of harsh gun laws. In a 1975 article entitled, "The Ownership of the Means of Destruction: Weapons in the United States," Wright attacked the NRA and gun ownership. In 1979, Prof. Wright joined with Peter H. Rossi—also from SADRI at U. Mass., and a former president of the American Sociological Association—in studying the gun issue more thoroughly. This caused a dramatic shift in their views.

Although Wright currently supports so-called "permissive" gun laws, he no longer espouses "gun control" as an effective form of "crime control." And while Prof. Wright's previous anti-gun research gained massive media attention, his recent

voluminous and scholarly research has been all but ignored by the major newspapers, magazines, and academicians in this country.

Wright and Rossi have now completed two major gun-issue studies commissioned by the U.S. Department of Justice at a cost of \$684,000. The first study was reprinted in book form as *Under the Gun: Weapons, Crime, and Violence in America* (Aldine, 1983). The second will soon be released by the Justice Department under the title *The Armed Criminal in America*. Wright may expand his survey analysis into book length.

The Wright-Rossi data tapes have been turned over to the Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network (CJAIN) of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research for use by scholars in analyzing U.S. crime trends and their solutions. ■

The Armed Criminal

citizen and likelihood that the criminals' abilities and reflexes are dramatically impaired by substance abuse.

The Wright-Rossi data further confirm that the widespread policy of treating criminals under 18 years of age with kid gloves, or ignoring pre-adult records in determining sentencing in later years, is misguided and mistaken. A majority of the felons surveyed had, before turning 18, committed at least one burglary and one theft, while one-third had committed a robbery, and over one-fourth had committed an armed robbery.

The survey also refutes the oft-stated myth that criminals obtain firearms to commit crime through legitimate business channels, such as firearms dealers in general or pawnbrokers in particular. And the survey data thus show the absurdity of attempting to regulate criminal access to firearms by regulating legitimate channels. As Wright has noted, criminals "obtain guns in hard-to-regulate ways from hard-to-regulate sources. . . . Swaps, purchases, and trades among private parties (friends and family members) represent the dominant pattern of acquisition within the illicit firearms market."

The average gun-wielding criminal studied expected to have no difficulty in obtaining a gun within a day after release from prison. Fifty percent expected to unlawfully purchase a gun through unregulated channels; 25% anticipated borrowing a gun, and only one-eighth expected to steal their guns. The choices of where to obtain a handgun, among those categorized as handgun abusers, ranged downward from friends, to the street, to fences, the blackmarket and their drug dealers. Licensed gun dealers do not figure high in the plans of the felons surveyed. And pawnbrokers accounted for only 6% of the mentions of possible sources for guns. That low number supports the findings of BATF studies showing that pawnshops were not disproportionately used by criminals who illegally obtained firearms through licensed dealers.

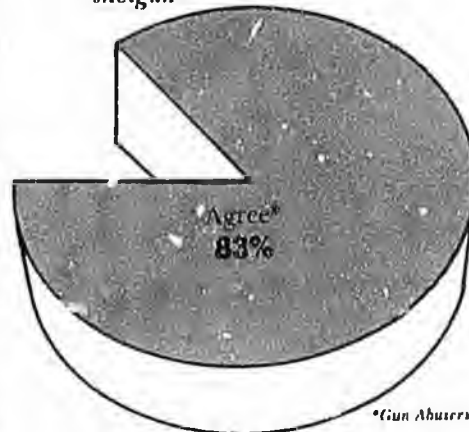
Theft is certainly a problem, but other unregulated acquisition is even more popular with felons. Criminals are thieves, however, and guns are clearly among the items stolen, mostly to sell rather than for personal use. The criminals surveyed reported committing a great number of thefts, with a large percentage stealing guns from regulated sources. Among those who reported stealing a gun (40% of the total sample), 37% stole from stores, 15% from a policeman, 16% from a truck shipment, and 8% from a manufacturer.

Well-secured and well-regulated sources such as stores, shippers, manufacturers

and even police, may represent a substantial percentage of the guns stolen, indicating that theft from individuals may have been exaggerated as a problem in the illegal commerce in firearms as anti-gunners frequently charge. These data might suggest that a reasonable policy conclusion would be to make theft of a

Q.

If a criminal wants a handgun but can't get one, he can always saw off a rifle or shotgun



firearm, especially more than one, a felony regardless of the value of the gun or guns stolen.

The Wright-Rossi landmark study also explodes the so-called "Saturday Night Special" myth, long propounded by anti-gun activists, that criminals prefer small, cheap handguns and that their ban would save lives. The data indicate that small-caliber, short-barrelled, or inexpensive handguns are quite opposite the characteristics sought when criminals steal, or choose to own a handgun to commit violent crime.

The firearm of choice, based on the handguns criminals own, is akin to those used by law enforcement: a .38 or .357 with a 4" barrel, made by Smith & Wesson, Colt, or Ruger with an estimated retail value of over \$170. Felons stated preferences for high quality, accurate, and easy-to-shoot guns, generally revolvers rather than semi-automatic firearms. Only 14% of the guns owned by criminals would fit the classic anti-gun definition of a "Saturday Night Special," combining small caliber (.32 or less) with short barrel (3" or less). Fifty-five percent combined a caliber .38 or more powerful with a barrel length of at least 4". Only 5% admitted to owning a .25, although this particular model accounts for a 13% domestic market share in handguns purchased by U.S. citizens, according to the earlier Wright-Rossi book, *Under the Gun*.

The survey findings give the lie to any suggestion, popular with Handgun Control, Inc., and its Kennedy-Rodino gun bill, that a ban on small handguns, the so-called "Saturday Night Specials,"

would be beneficial. According to Wright, felons make it clear that such a law "would stimulate a wholesale shift to bigger and more lethal weapons among predatory felons." The same crimes would still be committed, but with potentially more lethal firearms. Wright has characterized his findings on the possible impact of such a ban as "uniformly dismal. If what they're saying is true, I'd rather they carry little cheap stuff. Not that I want them to be carrying anything, but if they don't have little guns they might buy .357 Magnums or 9 mm semi-automatic pistols, and death rates go up with larger-caliber weapons."

The data show that an outright ban on handguns, such as is proposed by the National Coalition to Ban Handguns, would have nightmarish consequences. Most of the criminals who have previously used handguns—and especially those predators who have committed many crimes using handguns—said they would simply move to long guns which would be sawed down to concealable size. Outlawing handguns would simply make career criminals turn to what Wright describes as bigger, more lethal weapons.

If a ban on handguns was enacted, 64% of the criminal respondents said they would shift from a handgun to sawed-off rifles and shotguns. That finding was elicited from three-fourths of "handgun predators" and five-eighths of those who had used a handgun more than once in crime. Wright says, "We would do well, by the way, to take this response seriously: most of the predators who said they would substitute the sawed-off shotgun also told us elsewhere in the questionnaire that they had in fact sawed off a shotgun at some time in their lives and that it would be 'very easy' for them to do so again. The possibility that even a few of the men who presently prowl the streets with handguns would, in the face of a handgun ban, prowl with sawed-off shotguns instead is itself good reason to think twice about the advisability of such a ban. That as many as three-quarters of them might do so causes one to tremble." Wright argues, then, that there are "sensible and humane" reasons for opposing a handgun ban.

The policy implications of the Wright-Rossi survey should give lawmakers pause before inflicting restrictive gun laws on the law-abiding gunowner who plays a significant, proven role in curbing violent crime. This policy implication is especially significant, coming as it does, from a man who admits to having taken for granted—before five years of studying guns, crime, and violence in America—that "gun control" laws would be beneficial. Today, Wright concurs with the National Rifle Association members in saying, "They oppose gun regulation because they don't believe it will help control crime, and so do I." ■

February 28, 1994

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When it comes to meeting the basic responsibilities of Alaska's government to its citizens, there is nothing more important than ensuring Alaskan families are safe in their homes and neighborhoods. This means making certain Alaska has laws in place that not only punish criminals, but that enable Alaskans to defend themselves, if necessary. To this end, I wanted to share with you my support for several resolutions and bills that may be of interest to you.

There are five resolutions that will amend the Alaska Constitution to secure an individual's right to keep and bear arms. Traditionally, Alaskans are the most responsible gun owners in the country. I wholeheartedly endorse these resolutions because they will give Alaskans the opportunity to amend their Constitution to provide them with this fundamental right.

HB 351 and SB 237 will broaden when Alaskans can carry a concealed weapon. According to sponsors of this legislation, the purpose is to promote responsible gun ownership--and not to just put more guns on the street. As these bills work their way through the legislative process, my administration is working hard with the Legislature to ensure that the concerns of public safety officials are adequately considered, while at the same time, ensuring that law-abiding Alaskans will have the tools to responsibly protect themselves. I am confident that these two goals can be achieved. I look forward to seeing a bill on my desk that I can sign into law.

Should you have any questions during the legislative session concerning these or other legislative issues, please contact Raga Elim, Legislative Liaison, in my office at 465-3500.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

*Walter J. Hickel
Governor*

1-28-94

AV

Bill Scharrer
PO Box 79
Unalaska, AK 99685

Representative Al Vezev
State Affairs Committee
State Capital, Room 102
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Vezev,

I am writing you to express my support for House Bill 351. The citizens of the United States have the right to keep and bear arms. The people can be trusted to operate cars, boats, and airplanes. We are capable of using and keeping firearms in our homes and in the field. Why can we not legally carry those same firearms in town were the need for self-defense is the greatest.

Criminals are not dissuade from carrying arms by little laws. Why not trust the law abiding citizens with the right to carry concealed weapons? When this law was debated in Florida, dire predictions were made: "there will be blood in the streets!" there will be gun fights over parking spots!" In fact the only measurable effect was that crime decreased. Look up the statistics yourself. Nation wide, the places with the most stringent gun control laws have the highest crime rates. Those areas with concealed carry permits for honest citizens have less crime!

I leave you with this thought:

"The supposed quietude of a good man allures the ruffian; while on the other hand, arms like laws discourage ar d keep the invader and plunder in awe, and preserve order in the world. The same balance would be preserved were all the world destitute of arms. . . .but since some will not, others dare not lay them aside. . . .Horrid mischief would ensue were one half the world deprived of the use of them. . . ." Thomas Paine (1894)

Sincerely,

Bill Scharrer



NUTYULIT SAFE SHOOTING CLUB, INC.

Box 1009
Bethel, Alaska 99559
543-3140



01/20/94

To the House State Affairs Committee regarding House Bill 351, "an Act relating to the issuance of permits for the carrying of a concealed weapon."

After much discussion of the many valid reasons to support H351 to become law and finding no valid argument against H351, the 102 member Nutyulit Safe Shooting Club, Inc. supports this bill.

The Constitution and the Bill of Rights grew out of the most basic building block of democracy; the responsible individual. We quote Thomas Jefferson, "the constitutions of most of our states (and of the United States) assert that all power is inherent in the people; that they may exercise it themselves." At this time we cannot, by state law, exercise our power to choose. The citizens of 36 (soon to be 39) other states have the right to choose for themselves whether or not they want to carry a concealed firearm. Some of the states have been issuing permits longer than Alaska has been in existence as a state. Not one state has ever closed down a permit system because the citizens have proven themselves irresponsible. We declare as Americans, as Alaskans, in this respect we are no different.

We ask that you re-affirm that you stand on the Constitution, that the power is with the people, that we have the right to make mature, intelligent, responsible choices for ourselves. Make this House Bill 351 law.

We are watching this bill carefully as it proceeds through the legislature.

Thank you.



Tanana Valley Sportsmen's Association

INCORPORATED

P. O. Box 660

Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Phone 474-0437

Fax 474-0437

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeannette James
State Capitol
Juneau Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative James:

The Tanana Valley Sportsmen's Association has supported a concealed carry law for many years. We have discussed it with several legislators over the past many years. There always seems to be a higher or conflicting legislative priority. With the current emphasis on crime and the determination of the Clinton administration to disarm the public, the time is right to establish laws which firmly reflect the lifestyle and attitude of Alaskans.

The current law prohibiting concealed carry, with it's incomprehensible "permissible defense" clause, is not understood by the public or the many layers of enforcement officers.

Thank you for introducing this Bill. You can count on the support of the association and our individual members. Our next newsletter will be going out in about 10 days to about 500 members. We hope to generate many PCM's, Faxes, phone calls and letters supporting your bill.

You are courageous to introduce a concealed carry bill which will probably be opposed by the administration. It promises to be an uphill battle. My personal point of view is that we should question the integrity of any administration opposed to an armed law abiding public.

Sincerely,

Oliver "Bud" Burris
President

STATES WHICH HAVE LICENSES TO
CARRY CONCEALED WEAPONS
Compiled 1990

Alabama
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Deleware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Indiana
Iowa
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Montana
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Dakota
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Utah
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wyoming

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
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House District 34



White in Juneau
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska
99801-1182
(907) 465-3745

House Of Representatives

The Pacific Institute for Public Policy, in February 1990, published a Policy Briefing entitled GUNS, MURDERS, AND THE CONSTITUTION; a Realistic Assessment of Gun Control, by Don B. Kates, Jr.

The author does an excellent job of addressing the issue of gun control laws, giving the pros and cons and comparing the actual facts with the assumptions of the various attitudes which are prevalent.

Two positions are attached here for your information:

1. Sagecraft Summarized
2. Police Protection vs Capacity to Defend Oneself

1. Sagecraft Summarized

Lest the sagecraft concept seem unduly harsh, I will briefly review five particularly insupportable anti-gun claims (they and others are further detailed in the body of this paper):

- a) *The claim that homicide is predominantly a matter of "ordinary law-abiding people" killing a relative or acquaintance because a loaded gun happened to be available during a moment of anger.*

This claim is contradicted by all national and local studies of homicide, which uniformly show that murderers are not "ordinary law-abiding people." Rather, murderers (like gun accident perpetrators) are highly aberrant individuals, characterized by felony records, alcohol and/or drug dependence, and life histories of irrational violence against people around them.¹⁰

⁸ Bruce-Briggs, above.

⁹ Tonso, above, applying concepts based on F. Znaniecki, *The Social Role of the Man of Knowledge*, 72-74 (N.Y.: Harpers, 1968).

¹⁰ Straus, "Domestic Violence and Homicide Antecedents," 62 *Bull. N.Y. Acad. Med.* 446 (1986); cf. Bruce-Briggs, "The Great American Gun War," 45 *The Public Interest* 37, 40 (1976):

The calculation of family homicides and accidents as costs of gun ownership is false. The great majority of these killings are among poor, restless, alcoholic, troubled people, usually with long criminal records. Applying the domestic homicide rate of these people to the presumably upstanding citizens whom they prey upon is seriously misleading.

See also Kates, "Firearms and Violence: Old Premises, Current Evidence," in T. Gurr (ed.), 1 *Violence in America*, 203-204 (1989) (hereinafter cited as "Current Research"); Kleck, "Policy Lessons from Recent Gun Control Research," 49 *Law & Contemp. Probs.* 35 (1986) (hereinafter cited as "Policy Lessons") at 40-41, and studies there cited.

- b) *The claim that (though banning all guns may not be politically feasible) banning only handguns would save lives because gun attacks are more lethal than knife attacks.*

In a recent National Institute of Justice survey among about 2,000 incarcerated felons, well over 80 percent of those who had often misused handguns said that if handguns were unavailable they would turn to long guns (rifles or shotguns) instead.¹¹ Thus, a crucial issue in any handgun ban is that, while handgun wounds are 1.3 to 3 times more lethal than knife wounds, a rifle or shotgun wound kills 5 to 11.4 times more often than a handgun wound. Far from decreasing homicide, if a handgun ban caused only 30 percent of handgun attackers to turn to long guns, the homicide rate might nearly double; if 50 percent switched, homicides could more than triple.¹² Astoundingly, not one academic who argued that banning handguns would save lives (because knives are less deadly) even mentioned the necessary corollary that not controlling long guns would cost lives because rifles and shotguns are far more lethal.

- c) *The claim that comparing American statistics to those of selected gun-banning foreign countries proves that guns cause crime and that banning them reduces it.*

Differentials in international crime rates reflect basic socio-cultural and economic differences that have nothing to do with gun laws. First, Western Europe has not only far less gun violence but also less violence of all kinds *per capita*. Second, this difference between the United States and Western Europe was even greater before the latter's gun laws were adopted in the 1920s and 1930s. Third, those laws were adopted to control political violence—to which those countries have always been far more subject than the United States. Fourth, as American violence skyrocketed from the mid-1960s on, violence rates increased even more rapidly in the gun-banning countries (particularly gun violence). And fifth, in such equally crime-free countries as Switzerland, Israel, and New Zealand, there is even more gun availability than there is in the United States.¹³

- d) *The claim that guns are generally not useful and not used for self-defense.*

Gary Kleck recently has found that, while handguns are used in vast numbers of crimes annually, they are used even more often by good citizens to repel crime

¹¹ J. Wright & P. Rossi, *Armed and Dangerous: A Survey of Felons and Their Firearms* 221, table 11.3 (N.Y.: Aldine, 1986) (hereinafter called NJ Felon Survey).

¹² Policy Lessons at 48-50, Lizotte, "The Costs of Using Gun Control to Reduce Homicide," 62 *Bull. N.Y. Acad. Med.* 539, 541 (1986).

¹³ See discussion in Current Evidence at pp. 200ff and below in this paper.

(approximately 581,000 crimes vs. about 645,000 defense uses annually).¹⁴

- e) *The claim that there is no individual right to arms because the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects only the states' right to arm the militia.*

Though mere control is constitutional, wholesale prohibition and confiscation is not; the Constitution precludes laws barring responsible, law-abiding adults from choosing to own guns for self-defense. Sanford Levinson, a leading constitutional scholar (who personally opposes gun ownership), recently dismissed academic obliviousness to this clear fact in a paper fittingly entitled "The Embarrassing Second Amendment."¹⁵

1. Police Protection vs. the Capacity to Defend Oneself

Perhaps the single most common argument against freedom of choice is that personal self-defense has been rendered obsolete by the existence of a professional police force.⁶⁹ For decades, anti-gun officials in Chicago, San Francisco, New York, and Washington, D.C., have admonished the citizenry that they don't need guns for self-defense because the police will defend them. This advice is mendacious: when those cities are sued for failure to provide police protection, those same officials send forth their city attorneys to invoke

[the] fundamental principle of American law that a government and its agents are under no general duty to provide public services, such as police protection, to any individual citizen.⁷⁰

Even as a matter of theory (much less in fact), the police do NOT exist to protect the individual citizen. Rather their function is to deter crime in general by patrol activities and by apprehension after the crime has occurred. If circumstances permit, the police should and will protect a citizen in distress. But they are not legally duty bound even to do that nor to provide any direct protection--no matter how urgent a distress call they may receive. *A fortiori* the police have no duty to, and do not, protect citizens who are under death threat (e.g., women threatened by former boyfriends or husbands).

⁶⁸ All discussion of gun-armed self-defense in this paper is directed to handguns because they are infinitely more efficacious for defense than rifles or shotguns. In contrast to the unwieldy long gun, the short-barrelled handgun is much easier to bring into play at close quarters and much harder for an assailant to wrest away. Consider the situation of a woman holding an intruder at bay while trying to dial the police. With a rifle, this is difficult and hazardous at best. Given only the two-inch barrel of a snub-nosed handgun to grasp, not even the strongest man can lever it from a woman's grip before she shoots him. M. Ayoob, *The Truth About Self-Protection* (N.Y.: Bantam, 1983) 332-33, 341-42, 345-55.

⁶⁹ Thus Ramsey Clark denounces precautionary gun ownership as an atavistic insult to American government: "A state in which a citizen needs a gun to protect himself from crime has failed to perform its first purpose"; it is "anarchy, not order under law--a jungle where each relies on himself for survival," R. Clark, *Crime in America* 88 (1971). For similar views, see also Wills, "Handguns that Kill," *Washington Star*, Jan. 18, 1981; "John Lennon's War," *Chicago Sun Times*, Dec. 12, 1980; and "Or Worldwide Gun Control" *Philadelphia Inquirer*, May 17, 1981; editorial: "Guns and the Civilizing Process," *Washington Post*, Sept. 26, 1972.

⁷⁰ *Warren v. District of Columbia*, 444 A.2d 1 (D.C. Ct. of Ap. 1981). For similar cases from New York and Chicago, see *Riss v. City of New York*, 22 N.Y. 2d 579, 293 NYS2d 897, 240 N.E. 2d 860 (N.Y. Ct. of Ap. 1958); *Keane v. City of Chicago*, 98 Ill. App.2d 460, 240 N.E.2d 321 (1968). See also the cases cited in the next two footnotes and *Bowers v. DeVito*, 686 F.2d 61 (7 Cir. 1982) (no federal constitutional requirement that state or local agencies provide sufficient police protection).

An illustrative case is *Warren v. District of Columbia* in which three rape victims sued the city under the following facts. Two of the victims were upstairs when they heard the other being attacked by men who had broken in downstairs. Half an hour having passed and their roommate's screams having ceased, they assumed the police must have arrived in response to their repeated phone calls. In fact, their calls had somehow been lost in the shuffle while the roommate was being beaten into silent acquiescence. When the roommates went downstairs to see to her, as the court's opinion graphically describes it, "For the next fourteen hours the women were held captive, raped, robbed, beaten, forced to commit sexual acts upon each other, and made to submit to the sexual demands" of their attackers.

Having set out these facts, the District of Columbia's highest court exonerated the District and its police, because it is "fundamental [in] American law" that the police do not exist to provide personal protection to individual citizens.⁷¹ In addition to the case law I have cited, this principle has been expressly enunciated over and over again in statute law.⁷²

The fundamental principle that the police have no duty to protect individuals derives equally from practical necessity and from legal history. Historically, there were no police, even in large American or English cities, before the mid-19th century. Citizens were not only expected to protect themselves (and each other), but also legally required in response to the hue and cry to chase down and apprehend criminals. The very idea of a police was anathema, American and English liberalism viewing any such force as a form of the dreaded "standing army."⁷³ This view yielded only grudgingly to the fact that citizens were unwilling to spend their leisure hours patrolling miles of city streets and were incapable even of chasing fleeing criminals down on crowded city streets—much less tracing and apprehending them or detecting surreptitious crimes.

Eventually, police forces were established to augment citizen self-protection by systematic patrol to deter crime and to detect and apprehend criminals if a crime should occur. Historically, there was no thought of the police displacing the citizen's right of self-protection. Nor, as a practical matter, is that displacement remotely

⁷¹ 444 A.2d at 6; see also *Morgan v. District of Columbia*, 468 A.2d 1306 (D.C. Ct. of Ap. 1983). To the same effect, see *Calogrides v. City of Mobile*, 475 So. 2d 560 (S.Ct. Ala. 1985); *Morris v. Musser*, 478 A.2d 937 (1984); *Davidson v. City of Westminster*, 32 C.3d 197, 185 Cal. Rptr. 252, 649 P.2d 894 (S. Ct. Cal. 1982); *Chapman v. City of Philadelphia*, 434 A.2d 753 (Sup. Ct. Penn. 1981); *Weutrich v. Delia*, 155 N.J. Super. 324, 326, 382 A.2d 929, 930 (1978); *Sapp v. City of Tallahassee*, 348 So.2d 363 (Fla. Ct. of Ap. 1977); *Simpson's Food Fair v. Evansville*, 272 N.E. 2d 871 (Ind. Ct. of Ap.); *Silver v. City of Minneapolis*, 170 N.W.2d 206 (S. Ct. Minn. 1969); and the other authorities cited in the footnotes preceding and following this one.

⁷² See Cal. Govt. Code §§ 821, 845, 846, and 85 Ill. Rev. Stat. 4-102, construed in *Stone v. State*, 106 C.A.3d 924, 165 Cal. Rptr. 339 (Cal. Ct. of Ap. 1980); and *Jamison v. City of Chicago*, 48 Ill. App. 567 (Ill. Ct. of Ap. 1977) respectively; see generally 18 *McQuillen on Municipal Corporations*, sec. 53.80.

⁷³ See generally 82 *Mich. L. Rev.* above at 214-16. and F. Morn, "Firearms Use and the Police: A Historic Evolution of American Values," in D. Kates (ed.), *Firearms and Violence* (1984).

feasible in light of the demands a high-crime society makes on the limited resources available to police it. Even if all 500,000 American police officers were assigned to patrol, they could not protect 240 million citizens from upwards of 10 million criminals who enjoy the luxury of deciding when and where to strike. But we have nothing like 500,000 patrol officers: to determine how many police are actually available for any one shift, we must divide the 500,000 by four (three shifts per day, plus officers who have days off, are on sick leave, etc.). The resulting number must be cut in half to account for officers assigned to investigations, juvenile, records, laboratory, traffic, etc., rather than patrol.⁷⁴

Doubtless the deterrent effect of the police helps ensure that many Americans will never be so unfortunate as to live in circumstances requiring personal protection. But for those who do need such protection, police do not and cannot function as bodyguards for ordinary citizens (though in New York and other major cities police may perform bodyguard services for the mayor and other prominent officials). Consider just the number of New York City women who each year seek police help, reporting threats by ex-husbands, ex-boyfriends, etc. To bodyguard just those women would exhaust the resources of the nation's largest police department, leaving no officers available for street patrol, traffic control, crime detection, apprehension of perpetrators, responses to emergency calls and so forth.⁷⁵

Given what New York courts have called "the crushing nature of the burden,"⁷⁶ the police cannot be expected to protect the individual citizen. Individuals remain responsible for their own personal safety, with police providing only an auxiliary general deterrent. The issue is whether those individuals should be free to choose gun ownership as a means of protecting themselves, their homes, and their families.

⁷⁴ See the extended discussion in Bowman, "An Open Letter," *Police Marksman*, July-Aug. 1986.

⁷⁵ Silver and Kates, "Handgun Ownership, Self-Defense and the Independence of Women in a Violent, Sexist Society," in D. Kates (ed.), *Restriction Handguns* at 144-47. Prof. Leddy, formerly a N.Y. officer, cites personal experience:

The ability of the state to protect us from personal violence is limited by resources and personnel shortages [in addition to which] the state is usually unable to know that we need protection until it is too late. By the time that the police can be notified and then arrive at the scene, the violent criminal has ample opportunity to do serious harm. *I once waited 20 minutes for the New York City Police to respond to an "officer needs assistance" call which has their highest priority.* On the other hand, a gun provides immediate protection. Even where the police are prompt and efficient, the gun is speedier.

From "The Ownership and Carrying of Personal Firearms," forthcoming in *Int'l J. Victimol.* (Emphasis added). Cf. the Riss and Silver cases cited above, as well as *Wong v. City of Miami*, 237 So.2d 132 (Fla., 1970). All emphasize the need for judicial deference to administrators' allocation of scarce police resources as a reason for denying liability for failure to protect.

⁷⁶ *Wiener v. Metropolitan Transit Authority*, 433 N.E. 2d 124, 127, 55 N.Y. 2d 175, 498 N.Y.S. 2d 141 (N.Y. App. Div. 1982).

My name is Elena Nelson-Rothschild, Supervisor Instructor for the Community Health Aide Program with Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation. I supervise 22 Community Health Aides in seven villages and travel twice a year to each village.

On 12/13/93 I had traveled to Pitka's Point, a small community with the population of 143. I stayed at the two room clinic which is located inside the community building. The building has a front and back doors which can only be locked from the inside. On the early morning hours of 12/16/93 around 12:30 am someone had entered the community building and was knocking on the door to the clinic. At that time I had both of the doors to the clinic locked which I had always done in all my other clinics. I had asked who it was but I couldn't understand his response since his speech sounded somewhat slurred and I could tell he had been drinking. Right then I called the health aide, William John and told him someone had come into the building and was still knocking on the door. The health aide came over in less than 5 minutes after I called. When I heard him knocking from the front door next to the first room of the clinic I opened the door and found David Wasky, former clinic janitor standing there. He smelled of alcohol but he was not staggering drunk. On my way to unlock the door I asked him what he wanted, he didn't answer. The health aide came and before he left to bring him back to his home we checked both of the doors but we found the locked from the inside. He then assured me that Mr. Wasky will not bother me again with both doors locked. I went back to bed after rechecking all the doors again and also locked the doors to the clinic but had hard time going back to sleep. Then about 1:30 am I heard some noise from the back door area but I was unsure if anyone would come in with the doors locked until I heard footsteps outside from the clinic and the sound of the doorknob turning. I ran to the other room to call the health aide when the person was trying to open the door with something. I asked "who it was?" and "what do you want?" but he wouldn't answer. By then I was starting to panic and I know it took me 3 to 4 times just to be able to dial the health aides number. When he finally answered the phone I told him someone came into the building again and was trying to come in. Then just when I hung up the phone the person outside the door walked away from the door and that's when the lights inside the community building were turned off before he started to pry the doorknob open. I really panicked then. I was shaking, my chest and my abdomen felt very tight, I had shortness of breath and just was trying to hang on to myself as much as I

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

TESTIMONY OF ELENA ROTHSCCHILD
P.O. BOX 1783
BETHEL, AK 99559
543-5478 H.
4471 W.K.

FAX TO 465-3258
ATTN: WHITNEY

can. I even opened the window wide open and got myself ready to jump out if the door was open. I know it was high and unsafe for me to jump out but I didn't care how I would land. It took longer time for the health aide to come by but when he did and heard him hollering I seemed to come back to my senses but I couldn't move for a few minutes because my legs were both weak and still shaking. I couldn't even turn the doorknob to open the door. When I finally did, I found William had thrown David Wasky out into the porch. He was on his knee's and I had noticed a butter knife sticking out in his back pocket. I then told william about it after letting Mr. Wasky out then he ran out to retrieve the butter knife. When he got back, he told me that the front door was locked when he came but found the back door open. That's when we realized he had also pried the back door to get into the building. He then tied the door knob with some string found from the clinic and nailed it on to the inside panel of the door.

I had the health aide spent the rest of the night at the clinic and I know I would not get any sleep at all. From this threatening experience I still feel so much of myself was taken away from me and at times I still get depressed but I always have to lift myself knowing that I should not have something like this ruin the work I love to do. I strongly feel anyone who travels alone to the villages should be able to bring some kind of a protection against such people. I still feel that my life was in danger during that time.

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

Dear Rep. James:

Ref: House Bill 351

I applaud your efforts to enact a law that allows for a permit to carry a concealed weapon. I am in favor of such a law and hope that it passes quickly.

While I am comfortable with the initial application fee, I would like to point out that the renewal fee seems to be extremely expensive. The work involved in issuing a renewal should be considerably less than when processing the original application and the cost should be commensurate.


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Last of all, I am concerned with a law enforcement facility being a prohibited place to carry a concealed weapon. If I have a handgun concealed on my person when I am on foot in Anchorage, Fairbanks or Juneau I would probably be foolish not to declare the weapon after I entered the police department.

I believe I would look and feel even more foolish standing on the sidewalk, removing the weapon, clearing it properly and hand carrying it into the lobby so I could ask my question and avoid being in violation of the law.

Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,


DUANE BUEHL
P.O. Box 32319
JUNEAU AK 99807

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

Dear Rep. James:

I applaud your efforts to enact a law that allows for a permit to carry a concealed weapon. I am in favor of such a law and hope that it passes quickly.

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Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,

Dale R. Saxs
DALE R. SAXS
7340 Glacier Highway
Juneau, AK. 99801

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

Dear Rep. James:

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Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,

Joseph D. Shepherd
9131 Glacier Hwy #1
Juneau, AK. 99801
Joseph D. Shepherd

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

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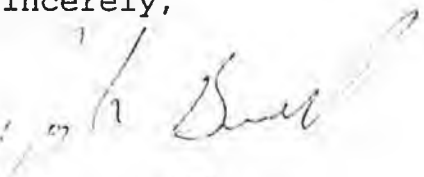
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Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,


JOSEPH BUELL
PO Box 33359
JUNEAU AK 99803

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

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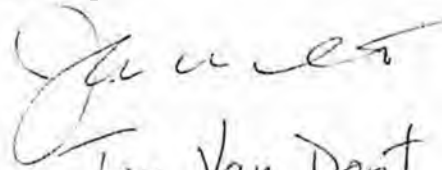
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Sincerely,


Jan Van Dort
10518 Fox Farm TRAIL
JUNEAU, AK 99801

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

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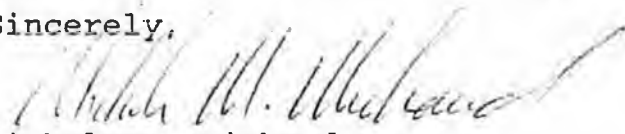
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Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,



Michele M. Michaud
P. O. Box 32841
Juneau, AK 99803

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

Dear Rep. James:

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Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

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Susan I. Buell
P. O. Box 32319
Juneau, AK 99803

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

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Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,

Flo M. Maccagno
8916 Birch Lane
Juneau, AK 99801



January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

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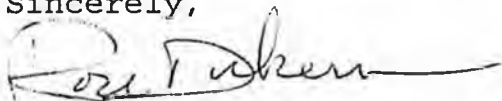
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Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,



Rose M. Dickerson
9328 Glacier Hwy #33
Juneau, AK 99801

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

Dear Rep. James:

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Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,

Larry Townsend
Larry Townsend
P.O. Box 210021
Anchorage AK 99521

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

Dear Rep. James:

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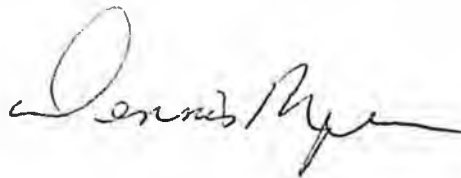
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Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,

DEANIS MAYER 
PO BOX 210936
Anchorage AK.
99821

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

Dear Rep. James:

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Sincerely,

Jack D Morgan

Jack D Morgan
9131 Glacier Hwy Suite #1
Juneau AK 99801

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

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Sincerely,

Heidi Glasein

HEIDI GLASEIN
928 CALHOUN #15
JUNEAU, AK 99801

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

Dear Rep. James:

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Sincerely,

David Olsen

*Dave Olsen
928 Calhoun #5
Juneau AK
99801*

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

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Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,

Jerry Myers
PO Box 22561
Juneau, ALASKA 99802

JERRY MYERS.

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

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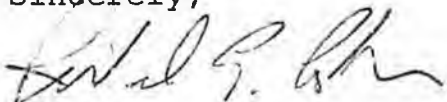
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Sincerely,



RICHARD E. COLVIN

Box 32761

JUNEAU, ALASKA
99803

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

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Sincerely,

Adolphus W. Hensley

Adolphus W. HENSLEY

P.O. Box 21383

Juneau, Alaska 99802

January 20, 1994

Representative Jeanette James
State Capitol
Juneau, AK

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Ref: House Bill 351

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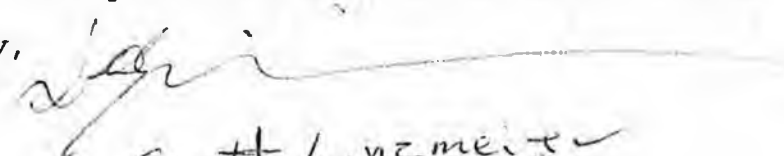
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Thank you for your consideration of this letter.

Sincerely,


Scott Linzmeier
4825 Thane rd.
Juneau, Ak. 99801

January 20, 1994

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State Capitol
Juneau, AK

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Sincerely,

John R Haugh

John R Haugh

AKB 241

Yakutat AK 99689

JAN 23 1994



TELECOPY COVER SHEET
Delta Junction Legislative Information Office
Office - (907) 895-4236 Fax - (907) 895-5017

TO: House State Affairs CITY: Jma

ATTN: _____ FAX: _____ PHONE: _____

FROM: _____ PHONE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: _____

SENT: Date 1/22/94 Time _____

NUMBER OF PAGES: 1 (NOT counting cover sheet)

TRANSMITTED BY: cas

JAN 23 1994



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House State Affairs
committee name

committee on HB 351, dated January 22, 1994
bill/subject

Dr. Suzanne Gracia was lunching with her parents in Luby's Cafe in Kilken, Texas when a deranged murderer broke through the cafe in his pick up truck and proceeded systematic ally to shoot & kill 30 some people. She survived, though her parents died. Her reaction ~~was~~ as given before the Texas state legislature was as follows:

"I blame the deaths of my parents on those legislators who deny me the right to defend myself."

Ironically, - several blocks away was a convention of police officers who responded within a short time. Also, ironically, this Doctor Gracia had a handgun in her car outside in the parking lot. She was understandably bitter at this denial of her constitutional rights and I would hope that the Alaska state legislature never has a tragedy of this proportion to which they have to listen to irate survivors. Pass ~~to~~ H.B. 351, to prevent similar tragedies from occurring in this state.

Signed: Chas M Larue
Testifier

myself
Representing (Optional)
Po 1014 Delta Jet AK 99737

Address
895-4178
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

STATE OF AK.
14 LEG - 2ND SESSION

Please enter into the record my testimony to the JAMES BUNDE OLBERG
committee name

committee on H B# 357, dated 1/10/94
bill/subject

IN REF SEC 18065.713, I BELIEVE
\$125 INITIAL ISSUE + \$100 YEARLY RENEWAL
IS TOO HIGH FOR THE PRIVATE CITIZEN
NOT ON EXPENSE ACCOUNTS.

ALSO ANY DEMONSTRATED COMPETENCE
OF FIRE ARMS WOULD POSSIBLY BE ANOTHER \$100 -
ALL THIS, IN MY CASE OF USING PISTOLS + LONG GUNS SAFELY
FOR PAST 50 YEARS IN ALASKA, PERHAPS
GRAND FATHER CLAUSE APPLICABLE, GAT

Signed: [Signature]
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
830 PETERS ST KETCHIKAN AK 99901
Address
987 225-4371
Phone No.

JAN 28 1994

Alaska House State Affairs Committee
State Capitol

Juneau, Alaska 99801-1152

January 21, 1994

Dear committee members,

I am a 35 year resident and registered voter of Alaska. I wish to express my support for HB 351, the Carry Concealed bill. I believe the bill to be well thought out, and I believe it contains any necessary safeguards for public security.

Constitutionally, every American citizen has the right to defend him/herself, their family and property. Currently there is a national hysteria concerning guns and crime. I hope Alaska's legislature and administration are capable of rising above that hysterical mindset by recognizing the growing need for this legislation. The crime rate soars while state monies run short, leaving the citizenry less and less protected. All of us, including criminals are aware of the spreading crime epidemic, the overcrowded prisons and the lenient tendencies of our current justice system which seems to give more credence to the demands of the violator rather than those who were violated.

The appropriate time to have passed Carry Concealed legislation is long overdue and I sincerely hope the State Affairs Committee neither kills nor weakens the bill, but unanimously recommends passage.

Thank you,



Harry Aulman

P.O. Box 28

Talkeetna, Alaska 99676

FAX COVER SHEET

Kodiak Legislative Information Office

Office - (907) 486-8116

Fax - (907) 486-5264

TO: Tuneau FAX: 465-2864 PHONE: _____

FROM: Kodiak PHONE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Written Testimony for TIC 40166
House State Affairs / NB 351 on 1-22-94

RECEIVED: Date 1-21-94 Time _____

SENT: Date _____ Time _____

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL: Discard _____ Hold for Pickup _____

NUMBER OF PAGES: 1 (Not counting cover sheet)

SENT BY: Loma



Alaska State Legislature

JAN 23 1994

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House State Affairs Committee
committee name

committee on HB R. 11 351, dated 1-21-94
bill/subject

Regarding HB 351:

The officials are quite understanding here in Kodiak. Quite a number of us carry hand guns, for bear protection, and sometimes it is covered with an open rain coat to protect both men and arms from rain. This is not perfectly legal but accetable here on Kodiak Island.

How will this be effected by (Page 8, Line 11, 12, \$ 13). Without the permit what problem can transportation in vehicles cause?

Signed: Bryce Gordon Bryce Gordon
Testifier

VFW & Self
Representing (Optional)

1512 Ismauloy Kodiak 99615
Address

4876 6350
Phone No.

February 7, 1994

Office of the Governor
Governor Walter J. Hickel
3rd Floor Capitol
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

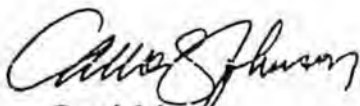
Dear Governor Hickel:

Thank you for understanding what's going on in Alaska, furthermore, we appreciate all that you have done for Juneau. That is why I write today, to express my concern with the gun control issue. The Senate bill is SJR39 and the House bill is HB351. I do not currently own a gun, however, I strongly feel that it is my constitutional right to be able to carry a concealed weapon to protect myself, my family, and my property.

I am confident that you will not let the media sway your judgment when dealing with constitutional rights of Alaskan citizens. For this reason I am supporting Representative Jeannette James on her legislation being presented to Congress at this time. Please help with the issue and vote "yes" on these two bills. Surely you'll agree it is inaccurate thinking to believe that gun law restrictions will decrease crime. It will only in danger the lives of innocent citizens.

Thank you for all your support.

A concerned citizen,



Carol Johnson

Voter registration number 05345362

cc: Representative Jeannette James
Mayor Jamie Parsons
Senator Jim Duncan
Representative Fran Ulmer
Representative Bill Hudson
Al Vezy, State Affairs Committee
Brian Porter, Judiciary Committee
Ron Larson, co-Finance Committee

BRU: Motor Vehicles

MISSION: *To protect life and property through the efficient and effective administration of the title, registration, and driver license programs.*

OVERVIEW: AS 28, 13 AAC 08-70

The Division of Motor Vehicles is a service organization with a high amount of public contact and visibility. Due to the high degree of vehicle ownership, and the need to have a driver's license, DMV's activities reach virtually every person of driving age.

Licensed drivers in Alaska: 449,386

Registered vehicles in Alaska: 590,545

Driver Services: Compiles and maintains driver records used for insurance, court, and law enforcement purposes; administers the driver improvement program which takes action against habitual traffic violators; administers the financial responsibility law, and mandatory insurance law which protect victims involved in accidents with uninsured motorists; conducts administrative reviews of license actions under "drunk driver" laws; and processes applications for licenses by mail.

Field Services: Operates 22 field offices and has 13 commission agents which: issue vehicle titles, registrations, driver's licenses, and ID cards; register voters; collect municipal taxes; enforce municipal emission control programs; provide organ donor identification and information; and certify the collection of federal taxes for heavy vehicles.

Administration: Responsible for overall management and accounting of more than \$29,400,000 collected each year by DMV; provides overall Division management; and compiles and maintains all vehicle ownership records.

Over 6,000 drivers are notified annually of a suspension of their driver's license within 30-45 days of an uninsured accident. Less than one half of that number of drivers are suspended for having no motor vehicle liability insurance, representing approximately 10% of the total number of drivers involved in accidents during the year. The 10% uninsured rate is consistent with other mandatory insurance states.

Over 4,500 drivers arrested during the year for DWI blow a .10 or greater BAC, and nearly 1000 refuse to give a breath sample. These 5,500 drivers have their driver's licenses administratively revoked with nearly 2,000 contesting the action. The processing delays from these challenges cause the number of days from arrest to license revocation to exceed by 10 days the time period allowed to qualify for federal incentive money.

The Division operates 22 state public service offices located in cities throughout the state. These offices provide all types of motor vehicle services including the issuance of registrations, titles, driver licenses,

and ID cards; driver testing; and historical record checks. The larger offices are typically open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and the smaller offices have reduced hours since in most cases these are one-person offices. The single employee in the smaller offices must close the office during road tests and while performing accounting and mail duties.

These offices have over 3,000,000 direct public contacts annually either in person or by phone. In FY93 the offices collected approximately \$29,400,000.00 in government revenues. Although these offices improve safety through the licensing and registration programs, their performance is generally measured by the amount of time the public has to wait for service. With the addition of the seasonal positions in this budget, the peak waiting times in the larger offices should be reduced from over 3 hours to approximately 1.5 hours. The peak waits for road test appointments should be reduced from eight weeks to four weeks.

The Division contracts with agents to provide service in areas where a State office would not be cost effective. Approximately 5,000 annual transactions are needed to make a State office more cost effective than a commission agent. Twelve commission agents in small communities throughout the state collected nearly \$600,000 from motor vehicle and driver's license transaction fees. All but one commission agent are city governments.

DMV employees in Haines, Cordova, Glennallen, Bethel, and Nome provide part-time motor vehicle and driver's license service, and additionally support the Divisions of Alaska State Troopers and Fish and Wildlife Protection in those areas.

AST employees in Tok, Talkeetna, and Kotzebue, provide part-time DMV services in these communities where transaction volumes are too low to justify even part-time DMV offices or commission agents.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>GENERAL FUNDS</u>	<u>PROGRAM RECEIPTS</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS</u>	<u>POSITIONS</u>		
					<u>PFT</u>	<u>PPT</u>	<u>NP</u>
FY94 AUTHORIZED	7,912.2	3,215.3	4,439.2	257.7	142	3	
FY95 GOVERNOR	8,569.8	3,307.2	5,132.4	130.2	142	21	

BRU/COMPONENT CHANGES:

The Division of Motor Vehicles has a responsibility to maintain offices that are accessible to the public for a variety of services. The need for these offices is demonstrated by over 3,000,000 public contacts each year making this Division the most widely used state agency. To provide access the Division maintains offices in all major population centers of the state. In the larger areas with sufficient work volume the Division has offices with state employees. These range in size from Anchorage with 42 employees to locations with only a part-time employee. In many smaller communities with a very low volume the Division uses contract agents. All except one of these agent contracts are with the local

gov. time. The Division's budget funds these public service offices and related headquarters support functions. As a return for the \$7,912,200 spent on the Division's FY 94 budget the Division is expected to collect nearly \$30,000,000 in state and local revenues.

The most critical service measure of this Division's budget is the ability to provide service in a timely manner. The ability to achieve a reasonable measure of service is a function of having enough employees to keep pace with the increasing driver and vehicle populations. The need for adequate staffing is most critical during the months of April - September when the work volume increases by 50%. The most cost-effective method to accommodate this increase is to augment the regular staff with seasonal positions during this time. The use of seasonal positions had been very successful until FY 92 when the seasonal positions were deleted from the budget. The seasonal positions were approved for a short period in FY 93 as an RPL, and again in FY 94. Without these positions waiting times at major offices would be nearly 4 hours and waits for road tests would exceed 8 weeks. This budget request addresses this issue by including an increment to fund 18 seasonal positions in 7 locations. These seasonal positions will increase staffing during the busy months at these offices by 25% - 30% and will reduce the wait times to an average of 1.5 hours at peak times and waits for road tests to 4 weeks.

The Division uses the state's mainframe and network to process all transactions in the state in an on-line mode. This approach has two main advantages. First there is no need to have a large data entry section to input work that has already been handled at the public counter. The same employee is able to review the documents, input the work, and give the customer the finished documents immediately. Secondly the information is immediately available to law enforcement agencies, courts and other users who have a critical need for this information. The costs for the system are returned to the Department of Administration through the DP chargeback system. Their estimated costs have increased dramatically and have been passed on to the users who have little or no control over them. These services are critical to the operation and an increment is included to fund these charges.

HB 351

FEB 09 1994

Dear Governor Hickel,

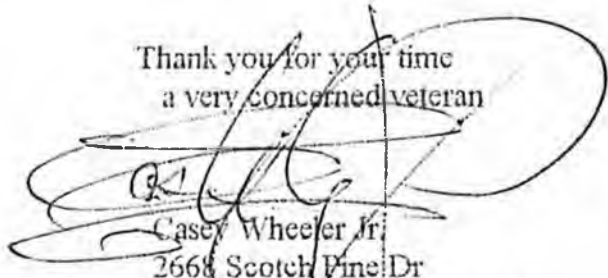
I would first like to thank you for all you have done to help the people of the state of Alaska since taking office. As a voter in the state I was so glad to see the changes that you have brought forward for the state. I am taking time to write this letter tonight to ask for your support of my right not only to keep and bear arms but also to allow honest people like myself to carry a concealed weapon for my own protection. I am asking you to please support HB351 and any senate bills that come along on this subject. I understand that I would be required to demonstrate competence with a firearm, by completing a gun safety course given by the National Rifle Association or a law enforcement safety course, and I believe this would be the right way to insure everyone can handle their weapon safely. I would also like to ask that you help clean up the bill as the way it is written now has a few problems.

1. Lets make the issuance of a concealed weapon permit a requirement just like a driver license, if a person has meet the requirements, then give them a permit.

2. Let's also reduce the amount of time that the Alaska State Troopers have before either approving or rejecting an application to 30 days and allow a personal interview as an appeal for reconsideration if rejected.

Also I ask for your support not as a gun packing cowboy but as a concerned business man in this state who has discovered it is very improper to carry a weapon in an unconcealed manner most of the time because it draws more attention than I care to bring forth to myself.

Thank you for your time
a very concerned veteran


Casey Wheeler Jr.
2668 Scotch Pine Dr
North Pole Ak 99705-6440
voter I.D.# 04255768

cc: Mayor Jim Sampson
Mayor James Hayes
Mayor Lute Cunningham
Representative Gene Theriault
Representative Jeannette James
Representative Al Vezey
Senator Mike Miller

1581 Beaver Pl
Anchorage, AK 99504

Feb 4, 1994

The Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Governor of Alaska
P. O. Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

Dear Governor Hickel

Thank you for your continuing stand in favor of Free Enterprise,
Property Ownership, and the Right to Bear Arms.

I am concerned about the current move to disarm American citizens
and urge you continue to fight this battle. My wife and I need to
be able to carry a weapon (obviously, as civilians, it must be
concealed) to protect ourselves from the criminals. The Government
cannot hire enough policemen or troopers to protect all of us--we
must protect ourselves.

Thank you again for your support of a concealed weapon law.



Derrill V. Langen
Voter I.D.# 02762133

c Mayor Tom Fink
Senator Tim Kelly
Representative Bettye Davis
Assemblyman Mark Begich
Assemblyman Cheryl Clementson

1581 Beaver Pl
Anchorage, AK 99504

Feb 4, 1994

The Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Governor of Alaska
P. O. Box 110001
Juneau, AK 99811-0001

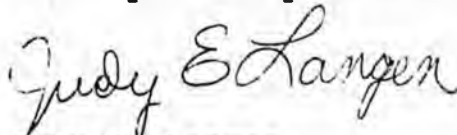
Dear Governor Hickel

I appreciate your stand in favor of the basic rights of citizens: to own property, own their own businesses, and protect their belongings including their family.

As a mother of four young daughters, I am very concerned about the current push to make it illegal for me to carry a gun to protect myself and my children. Obviously, police cannot be everywhere and without a gun I am at the mercy of the criminal who does have a gun.

I urge you to support a concealed weapon law. We need to stop disarming the victims.

Thank you for your concern.



Judy E. Langen
Voter I.D.# 02762144

c Mayor Tom Fink
Senator Tim Kelly
Representative Bettye Davis
Assemblyman Mark Begich
Assemblyman Cheryl Clementson

01/26/94 11:41 9074655100

DEC ASM

002/012

AS 46.14.510 is amended to add:

(e) There is within the department a separate air quality fund consisting of monies received pursuant to this section and monies appropriated by the legislature.

(f) Every person who is required to register a motor vehicle in this state pursuant to AS 28.10.011 shall pay, in addition to the registration fee, an air quality fee at the time of vehicle registration each year. The amount of fee shall be established by the department through regulations in accordance with this chapter. This section does not apply to electrically powered vehicles, snow machines, nonmotorized vehicles such as trailers, or all terrain vehicles not licensed for use on the public highways.

(g) The Department of Public Safety shall collect the fees and transfer the air quality fees to the department's mobile source air quality fund on a monthly basis.

(h) The Department of Environmental Conservation may adopt regulations that prescribe reasonable fees to cover the applicable direct costs associated with control of emissions from mobile sources, including the regulation of fuels to control emissions.

AS 28.10.423 is repealed:

[AS 28.10.423. EMISSION CONTROL INSPECTION PROGRAM FEES. In addition to the annual registration fee specified in AS 28.10.421, a \$1 fee is imposed upon every vehicle required to be inspected under an emission control program established under AS 46.14.400 or AS 46.14.510. This fee shall be collected at the time and in the same manner as the registration fee.]

DMV Concurrence I concur with transferring the fee collected to DEC and the authority removed from Title 28. However, since increased fees always have an impact "at the counter" the fee should be set by statute and should remain \$1.

Jay P. Dulaney

Name

Director DMV

Title

1-24-94

Date

Foot-It™ brand tax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages	1
To	<i>Ken King</i>	From	<i>Jay Dulaney</i>
Co.	<i>Air Quality Management</i>	Co.	<i>DMV</i>
Dept.	<i>DEC</i>	Phone	<i>269-5559</i>
Fax	<i>565-5729</i>	Fax	<i>333-8615</i>



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House State Affairs
committee name

committee or HB 351, dated 1/22/93
bill/subject

Speaking for

There are numerous safeguards to prevent the incompetent, unstable... and those of criminal character from obtaining a carry permit under this bill

I feel that a law abiding citizen who feels a need and meets the qualifications should be allowed to obtain a permit if he so wishes

JAN 22 1994

Signed: Rebecca Boston
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
1202 Box 7520 A-2 Palmer AK 99645
Address

7452784
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

JAN 22 1994

Please enter into the record my testimony to the 18 Legislature - Second Session
committee name

committee on HB 351, dated 1-22-94

bill/subject

I support HB 351 and I can speak for my wife.

My wife had her purse taken from her and she fought up with the person, also two people helped her but they cut one of the people and I feel if one of those people had a concealed weapon there would not have been any problem from the thief and cutting the person. I feel that it is my right to be able to carry a concealed weapon for my protection and my family.

Also my wife travels to & from Anchorage five days a week. She has been approached by strangers in the parking lot in daylight and darkness and she should have a right to protect herself even if it only to show the person she is armed. (I agree with the North Pole person on local enforcement)

Signed: Harold R. Noble

Testifier

Self

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 875353 Wasilla, AK 99687

Address

376-3187

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the State Affairs Finance
 and Judiciary committee name
 committee on HB 351, dated 1/21/94
 bill/subject

DEAR SIR

I support HB 351 But would like to see an add. Amend (on fire arm use/AN MISGS. AND penalty's) for ~~3~~ TRAINING required and must pass with a 100% PERCENT. Also this TRAINING would explain what happens to a permit holder when they ~~can~~ try to stop a person committing a crime.

JAN 22 1994

Signed: Fred Jones

Testifier

Member of U.S. Practical Shooting Association

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 740, Palmer AK 99645

Address

745-0510

Phone No.

JAN 22 1994



JAN-22-94 SAT 13:24

FBX INFO OFFICE

FAX NO. 456 3346

P. 01

TELECOPY COVER SHEET

Fairbanks Legislative Information Office

Office - (907) 452-4448

Fax - (907) 456-3346

TO: House State Affairs FAX: _____ PHONE: 1-22-94

FROM: FAIRBANKS - Annie PHONE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Testimony for HB351
Teleconference

RECEIVED: Date _____ Time _____

SENT: Date _____ Time _____

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL: Discard _____ Hold for Pickup _____

NUMBER OF PAGES: 7 (Not counting cover sheet)

SENT BY: Annie

1/22/94

Testimony HB351

JAN 22 1994

HOLD YOUR FIREDAVID L. WILLIAMS
1335 Sunny Slopes Rd.

Gun Control Won't Stop Rising Violence

Fairbanks, 99709
455-6652

(3 pages)

DAVID B. KOPEL

①

As deaths from rampant gun violence mount, and city-dwellers from Boston to Los Angeles learn to distinguish the pop of a Smith & Wesson pistol from the blast of a Winchester shotgun, Americans insist on action to combat the national crime epidemic.

Although the per-capita murder rate remains below the record set in 1980, the actual number of homicides reached an all-time high of 24,703 in 1991; most of these murders were committed with guns. Most disturbing of all is the rise in violent crimes committed by gun-wielding teenagers. Able to acquire illegal weapons with ease, in spite of a nationwide prohibition on firearms sales to minors, teenage thugs display a disregard for human life that would have shocked the criminals of earlier generations. The latest urban terror, "carjacking," is the seizure at gunpoint of automobiles from their drivers, usually women.

As armed gangs settle turf disputes over drug-selling territory through mortal combat, they kill not only each other, but also innocent bystanders caught in the crossfire. Firearms violence, once thought to be the problem of the inner city, is spreading into the suburbs and beyond. And with depressing frequency, newspapers report stories of children dying in senseless gun accidents. In Louisiana last October, a Japanese exchange student was mistakenly shot when he entered the wrong house on the way to a Halloween party, and, not understanding the warning, continued to advance toward the homeowner despite an order to "Freeze!"

To some well-meaning Americans, the antidote to gun crime is gun control. Senator John Chafee (R-RI) calls for the confiscation of all handguns. Other voices, such as Handgun Control, Inc.'s Sarah Brady, urge a national waiting period on handgun purchases, and a ban on assault weapons. The national media's insistent message is that we must "do something" about guns.

Meanwhile, the National Rifle Association adds tens of thousands of members every month—membership is at a record three million—and continues to stymie gun control at nearly every turn. Although the 99th, 100th, and 101st Congresses passed some minor gun controls, the 102nd Congress went home without enacting any new gun-control measures. The New Jersey legislature is

ready to overturn its assault-weapon ban the moment the legislative leadership schedules a vote on the issue.

Critics of gun control believe that it violates the right to keep and bear arms guaranteed by the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution and by 43 state constitutions. In the American political tradition, the right to own a gun is seen as intimately related to the natural right of self-defense, to what John Locke described as the natural right to control and protect one's body and property. Millions of Americans consider an armed citizenry to be one of the principal safeguards against possible tyranny by the state.

The constitutional argument against laws that infringe on gun ownership was strengthened by the 1990 Supreme Court decision in *United States v. Verdugo-Urquidez*. There, Chief Justice Rehnquist observed that the phrase "right of the people" occurs several times in the Bill of Rights, specifically the Second Amendment's "right of the people to keep and bear arms," the First Amendment's "right of the people peaceably to assemble," and the Fourth Amendment's "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures." In all cases, the Court said, the phrase "right of the people" was used as a "term of art" that referred to individual Americans.

But critics of gun control do not base their opposition on political principles alone. They also cite a large body of recent social science research, much of which has been produced by scholars who formerly believed that gun control was an obvious solution to crime.

Jimmy Carter's Shocker

When gun control first became an important national issue in the 1960s, there was almost no research worth noting on the subject. Partisans on both sides of the debate had hardly more ammunition than intuitions and

DAVID B. KOPEL is director of the Second Amendment Project at the Independence Institute, a Golden, Colorado think-tank, and is the author of *The Samurai*, *The Mountie*, and *The Cowboy: Should America Adopt the Gun Controls of Other Democracies?*

JAN 22 1994

to prosecute Latta for either the self-defense homicide or the illegal gun.

A Wisconsin woman, Bonnie Elmasri, was not so lucky. On March 5, 1991 she called a firearms instructor, worried that her husband—who was subject to a restraining order to stay away from her—had been threatening her and her children. When she asked the instructor about getting a handgun, the instructor explained that Wisconsin has a 48-hour waiting period. Elmasri and her two children were murdered by her husband 24 hours later.

Waiting periods that appear reasonable in a legislative chamber may become unreasonable through administrative abuse. Although New Jersey law requires that the authorities act on gun license applications within 30 days, delays of 90 days are routine; some applications are delayed for years for no valid reason. In Maryland, where an appeals process exists, the police are overruled on 78 percent of the denials that are appealed.

Instant Records Check

If it is determined that the way to keep criminals from getting guns is to impose background checks on retail handgun sales—a questionable determination—a mandatory instant records check makes sense. The same technology that allows a store to receive verification of credit card validity within a few minutes can also allow firearms dealers to dial a state government registry and verify that a gun buyer has no felony record.

Polling data suggests that most Americans prefer the instant check to the waiting period, particularly when presented with the choice of mandatory immediate check (the NRA proposal) versus a waiting period with no requirement that any check be conducted (the Brady Bill). In recent years, many states have made major progress in bringing their criminal-records histories online. Thus, an instant check should become feasible in the near future.

And if records are not sufficiently accurate to support an instant check, they are also not sufficient to support a check with a one-week wait. Former Attorney General Thornburgh's task force found that even if there were no improvement in state criminal records, an instant check would be just as accurate as a check that could be completed in one week.

Unfortunately, if adequate safeguards are not in place, the instant check, like the waiting period, can be misused by police departments to create a registry of gun owners. In 1991, California admitted that it had used the state's handgun waiting period to create a list of handgun owners, even though nothing in California law authorizes the compilation of such a list.

Although the federal gun-control debate talks almost exclusively about retail handgun sales and the Brady Bill, the most effective method to deal with criminals obtaining guns might be to focus on the major source of criminal guns: the black market. A sensible first step in dealing with the black market would be to increase penalties for fencing a gun known to be stolen. In some states, theft and sale of a \$75 gun amounts only to petty larceny. Selling a "hot" \$75 pistol ought to be a more serious offense than selling a "hot" \$75 toaster-oven.

NRA's Reform Proposal

While Congress has spent most of its gun-control effort debating new restrictions on gun acquisition, the discussion in many state legislatures has shifted to the carrying of firearms. The Second Amendment refers to a right "to keep and bear arms," and if the text is read consistently with original intent and judicial interpretations of the following century, the government cannot require that citizens ask for permission to carry an unconcealed gun in public.

But in many states, the right to carry has been obliterated by laws that require a police license to carry, and by police administrators who give out carry licenses only to the political elite. In New York City, crime victims who will testify at a forthcoming trial, and who are receiving death threats from the criminal's friends, are denied carry permits—while politically powerful citizens are routinely granted them. While New York's abuse of licensing discretion is notorious, the licensing systems in many other cities are also skewed against people without some kind of clout.

Based on a literalist reading of the Constitution, Second-Amendment advocates should lobby for repeal of all laws requiring a license to carry a gun. But instead, the NRA suggests only reform of easily abused gun licensing systems.

The NRA proposal requires that applicants for a permit to carry a protective firearm must undergo safety training and must submit to a police background check. Then, if the applicant passes the safety class and back-

Every 48 seconds, an American uses a handgun for defense against an attacker.

ground check, he or she is to be granted a license to carry. The bureaucratic discretion to deny permits to qualified citizens simply because the bureaucrat does not like guns would be removed.

Progress in the Gunshine State

Carry reform was first enacted in Florida in 1987, amidst vociferous cries from gun-control supporters in the legislature that blood would run in the streets as Floridians shot each other while jostling in line at fast-food restaurants. Florida would become the "Gunshine State," it was warned.

Today, those same critics have admitted that they were wrong, and that they regret the harm done to Florida's reputation by the histrionic campaign against carry reform. Indeed, while the murder rate has risen 14 percent nationally from 1986 to 1991, it has fallen 20 percent in Florida. The state's total murder rate was 36 percent higher than the U.S. murder rate in 1986, and is now 4 percent below the national average. In the same



AP/Wide World Photos

Bans on semi-automatic "assault weapons" are based on the misconception that they fire rapidly like machine guns. They actually fire like every other common gun—one bullet per squeeze of the trigger.

I had a perfect shot at him. It would have been clear. I had a place to prop my hand. The guy was not even aware of what we were doing. I'm not saying that I could have saved anybody in there, but I would have had a chance." Hennard reloaded five times, and had to throw away one pistol because it jammed, so there was plenty of opportunity for someone to fire at him.

Even if Gratia hadn't killed or wounded Hennard, he would have had to dodge hostile gunfire, and wouldn't have been able methodically to finish off his victims as they lay wounded on the floor. The hypothetical risks of a stray bullet from Gratia would have been rather small compared with the actual risks of Hennard not facing any resistance. But because of the Texas law, Gratia had left her gun in the car and couldn't take a shot at Hennard. Instead, she watched him murder both her parents.

Two months later, a pair of criminals with stolen pistols herded 20 customers and employees into the walk-in refrigerator of a Shoney's restaurant in Anniston, Alabama. Hiding under a table in the restaurant was Thomas Glenn Terry, armed with the .45 semiautomatic pistol he carried legally under Alabama law. One of the robbers discovered Terry, but Terry killed him with five shots in the chest. The second robber, who had been holding the manager hostage, shot at Terry and grazed him. Terry returned fire, and mortally wounded the robber.

Twenty-three people died in Killeen, where carrying a gun for self-defense was illegal. Twenty lives were saved, and only the two criminals died in Anniston, where self-defense permits are legal. Yet while Anniston never made the network news, Killeen did, and is used to this day as supposed proof of the need for severe gun controls. Precisely because lives are saved, instances of citizens using firearms carried on their persons to defend themselves and others rarely make the national news, even though such defensive acts occur with great frequency, as the research of Professors Kleck and Mauser demonstrates.

JAN 22 1994
 period, robbery rose 9 percent in Florida, and 21 percent nationally.

There has been no research proving that Florida's carry reform was part of the reason for Florida's relative improvement in recent years. But the experience of Florida, and of other carry reform states such as Oregon, Montana, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania, demonstrates that people who are already good citizens and who are willing to pass through a licensing process do not suddenly turn into murderous psychopaths when granted a permit to carry a firearm for protection.

Interrupting a Mass Murder

While tragic mass murders are frequently used by the pro-control lobby to push restrictive laws, evidence suggests that laws prohibiting firearms carrying may be costing innocent lives.

In October 1991 in Killeen, Texas, a psychopath named George Hennard rammed his pickup truck through the plate glass window of a Luby's cafeteria. Using a pair of ordinary pistols, he murdered 23 people in 10 minutes, stopping only when the police arrived.

Dr. Suzanna Gratia, a cafeteria patron, had a gun in her car, but, in conformity to Texas law, she did not carry the gun; Texas, despite its Wild-West image, has the most severe law in the country against carrying firearms. Carry-reform legislation had almost passed the state legislature, but had been stopped in House Rules Committee by the gun-control lobby.

Gratia later testified that if she had been carrying her gun, she could have shot at Hennard: "I know what a lot of people think, they think, 'Oh, my God, then you would have had a gunfight and then more people would have been killed.' Unhuh, no. I was down on the floor; this guy is standing up; everybody else is down on the floor.

Emphasis on Gun Safety

Gun control, properly conceived, is not simply a matter of passing laws, or adding to the paperwork involved in retail gun purchases. Gun control needs to give people control, or more precisely, helping people take control of their own actions. In this regard, the NRA's gun safety programs rank as America's most successful gun-control efforts.

The National Rifle Association was founded in 1871 by Union Army generals dismayed at the poor marksmanship displayed by Union forces during the recent war. The NRA always has placed heavy emphasis on its mission to train American citizens in responsible and effective firearms handling.

Happily, the fatal gun accident rate is now at an all-time low. In 1945, for every million Americans, there were about 350,000 firearms and 18 fatal gun accidents. Today, the per-million rate is 850,000 and 6 accidents. As the gun supply per capita more than doubled, fatal accidents fell by two-thirds.

NRA safety programs implemented by the 32,000

3

7



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House State Affairs
committee name

committee on HB 351, dated 1-21-94
bill/subject

JAN 22 1994

Please support House Bill no. 351.
As a single woman I would
like to be able to defend myself
as I venture into the wilderness
alone. I also support proper
training and education on the
responsibility of handling a firearm

Signed: Ruth Nicolas Ruth Nicolas
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 73814 - Fairbanks, 99707
Address

927 452-2131
Phone No.

(4)



JAN 22 1994

Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS
committee name

committee on HB 351, dated 1/22/94
bill/subject

PERSONAL

I STRONGLY SUPPORT HB 351. THE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE MAKES SEVERAL IMPROVEMENTS ON THE BILL. IN ADDITION THERE SHOULD BE AN APPEAL PROCEDURE FOR RETREATED APPLICATIONS; MISTAKES CAN BE MADE IN EVALUATIONS, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT WOULD NEED TO BE CORRECTED.

THE POINT OF THE BILL IS TO ENABLE LAW ABIDING PEOPLE TO PROTECT THEMSELVES. THE "UNDESIRABLE" PEOPLE REFERRED TO BY DPTN. PUBLIC SAFETY ARE UNLIKELY TO APPLY FOR A PERMIT. THE OCCASIONAL "UNDESIRABLE" WHO MAY APPLY IS THE EXCEPTION, & DOES NOT OFFSET THE BENEFITS OF ACCOMMODATING LAW ABIDING PEOPLE

ALASKA OUTDOOR COUNCIL (AOC)

THE AOC HAS NOT HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE FORMAL ACTION ON HB 351, BUT IN VARIOUS MEETINGS INCLUDING A NOV 13 LEGISLATIVE WORKSHOP, MEMBERS STRONGLY SUPPORTED THE CONCEPT OF PROVIDING FOR LAW ABIDING PEOPLE TO CARRY A CONCEALED WEAPON.

Signed: Richard H. Bishop RICHARD H. BISHOP

Testifier

SELF AND AK. OUTDOOR COUNCIL

Representing (Optional)

1555 BUS'S GRIND, FAIRBANKS, AK 99709

Address PH 455-6151 FAX 455-6151

(5)

JAN 22 1994



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House State Affairs
committee name

committee on 351, dated 1-22-94

bill/subject

- one fact to base a permit system is out of Florida. It appears that tourists are being targeted because the criminal knows they do not have a gun. Whereas the American public citizen of Fla. can probably be carrying a gun.
- There should be a Federal system to go into for background check of permit holders.
- a permit from one State into others should also be allowed. If a person is approved - especially through a National Federal System - they should be acknowledged as being responsible in all States.

Signed: Gudrun G. McDonald
Testifier

myself & my family of 3 children & 6 Grandchildren
Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 825-30 1411 Pickering Dr.
Address Fairbanks AK. 99708-2530 479-7249 (6)

JAN 22 1994

JAN 22 1994



Alaska State Legislature

House State Affairs

HB 351

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

committee name

committee on HB 351

dated Jan. 22 94

bill/subject

First, I would like to thank the sponsors and other legislators who support HB 351. This is a good step toward letting the law abiding citizen carry a concealed weapon for self protection and provides proper steps to insure that only responsible individuals will carry permits to legally poses a concealed weapon. *

Further - more we all need to realize its our God given right to be able to protect ourselves in our ever changing world. And we should not be denied that right through restricted laws.

Thank you,

Signed:

Greg Machacek
Testifier

Greg Machacek

myself

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 56245 North Pole 99705

Address

(7)



TELECOPY COVER SHEET
Bethel Legislative Information Office
Office - (907) 543-3541 Fax - (907) 543-2712

TO: House State Affairs Committee

ATTN: Chair - Al Vezev FAX: 465-3258 PHONE: _____

FROM: _____ PHONE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: _____

SENT: Date 1-22-94 Time _____

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL: Discard _____ Hold for Pickup _____

NUMBER OF PAGES: 8 (NOT counting cover sheet)

TRANSMITTED BY: RP

JAN 22 1994



LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

JAN 22 1994

DATE: January 22, 1994

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony for the HB 351 - Permit for Conc. Wap teleconference hearing that was scheduled on January 22, 1994.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via fax on January 22, 1994.

Thank you,

Retha Pyle, Bethel

JAN 2 2 1994

GOOD MORNING, MY NAME IS ROBERT [unclear]

OF MY WIFE REENA ROTTSCHILD IN YOUR INFORMATION PACKETS. GO DOWN ABOUT 1/4 OF THE PAGE. I'LL READ. I ASKED WHO IT WAS, AND WHAT DO YOU WANT, BUT HE WOULDN'T ANSWER. AT THEN I WAS STARTING TO PANIC AND I KNOW IT TOOK ME 3-4 TIMES JUST TO BE ABLE TO DIAL THE HEALTH AIDS NUMBER. WHEN HE FINALLY ANSWERED THE PHONE I TOLD HIM ~~SOMEONE~~ SOMEONE CAME INTO THE BUILDING AGAIN AND WAS TRYING TO COME IN. THEN JUST WHEN I HUNG UP THE PHONE THE PERSON OUTSIDE THE DOOR WALKED AWAY FROM THE DOOR AND THAT'S WHEN THE LIGHTS INSIDE THE COMMUNITY BUILDINGS WERE TURNED OFF BEFORE HE STARTED TO TURN THE DOOR KNOB OPEN. I REALLY PANICKED THEN, I WAS SHAKING, MY CHEST AND MY ABDOMEN FELT VERY TIGHT. I HAD SHORTNESS OF BREATH AND JUST WAS TRYING TO HANG ON TO MYSELF AS MUCH AS I CAN. I EVEN OPENED THE WINDOW WIDE OPEN AND GO MYSELF READY TO JUMP OUT OF THE DOOR WAS OPENED. I KNOW IT WAS HIGH AND UNSAFE FOR ME TO JUMP OUT BUT I DIDN'T CARE HOW I WOULD LAND. MY WIFE WAS DESPERATE, NOW TO THROW HERSELF OUT. A WINDOW IS 15 FEET OFF THE GROUND AT 100 MM AT 20° F WINDS AT 15.

^{NOW} PLEASE LISTEN AS I READ FROM THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS: THIS CONSTITUTION IS DEDICATED TO THE PRINCIPLES THAT ALL PERSONS HAVE A NATURAL RIGHT TO LIFE, LIBERTY THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS AND THE ENJOYMENT OF THE FRUITS OF THEIR OWN INDUSTRY THAT ALL PERSONS ARE EQUAL AND ENTITLED TO EQUAL RIGHTS, OPPORTUNITIES AND POLITICAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW. SECTION 2. SOURCE OF GOVERNMENT, ALL ~~POWER~~ POLITICAL POWER IS INHERENT IN THE PEOPLE, ALL GOVERNMENT ORIGINATES WITH THE PEOPLE. I QUOTE MICHAEL JEFFERSON, "THE CONSTITUTIONS OF MOST OF OUR STATES (AND OF THE UNITED STATES) ASSERT THAT ALL POWER IS ENTIAINMENT IN THE PEOPLE.; THAT THEY EXERCISE IT THEMSELVES." THE MOST BASIC BUILDING BLOCK OF DEMOCRACY IS THE RESPONSIBLE CITIZEN. ALL GOV'NT ORIGINATES WITH ^{THE} INDIVIDUAL MAKING CHOICES, DECISIONS ACTING WITHIN SELF-CONTROL.

JAN 22 1985

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN THE QUESTION BEFORE US IS NOT NUMBERS, NOT STATISTICS NOR
ERUDITE ARGUMENTS FROM FEDERAL SOCIAL ENGINEERS, OUR QUESTION IS
MAKE A CHOICE FOR THEMSELVES

YES! DO THE PEOPLE HAVE THE RIGHT TO ~~MAKE CHOICES~~, ~~OR~~
OR WILL OUR ~~CHOSEN~~ ^{ELECTED} OFFICIALS ADOGATE OUR RIGHTS AND MAKE
WHAT IS LEFT IN THE POT UNTIL ALL ELSE IS
A CHOICE FOR US. THAT IS THE ROOT, BOILED AWAY. → CAN WE PROTECT OURSELVES.

37 STATES HAVE RECOGNIZED THE INHERENT RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL
TO MAKE CHOICES, 37 STATES HAVE CONCEALED CARRY PERMIT SYSTEMS
SO THAT INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS CAN CHOOSE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER
OR NOT THEY ~~CAN~~ ^{CAN} CARRY A PERMIT FOR PERSONAL PROTECTION. UNFORTUNATELY
AND CONTRARY TO OUR CONSTITUTION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES ENUNCIATED
THERE, WE THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA CANNOT EXERCISE OUR POWER TO CHOOSE AS
ALASKA HAS NOT YET RECOGNIZED THIS RIGHT. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

OF THE LEGISLATURE, YOU CANNOT DENY THE EXISTENCE OF THIS RIGHT AND CLAIM
TO ~~STAND~~ STAND UPON THE CONSTITUTION ^{TO DO SO WOULD} BE THE DECLARATION OF

A NEW ORDER IN JUNEAU THAT YOU ARE THE ENLIGHTENED ONES THAT YOU NOW
WILL ~~BE~~ ^{BE} ^{BY} DECREE. I PRAY THIS ~~IS~~ ^{WILL} NOT SO. 37 STATES HAVE PERMIT SYSTEMS.

^{MORE} 3 - N. CAROLINA, TEXAS, MISSOURI - ARE EXPECTED TO INSTALL PERMITTING THIS YEAR.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH ALASKA, WILL YOU TELL US. WE ARE LESS RESPONSIBLE, LESS NATU-
LESS INTELLIGENT THAN OTHER AMERICANS? I WILL OFFER THE ONLY EVIDENCE OUTSIDE
OF THAT EMBODIED IN OUR CONSTITUTION TO SUBJOIN THIS LAW. SINCE 1911 AND THE PASSING

OF THE SULLIVAN ACT IN NEW YORK STATE NOT ONE STATE HAS EVER SHUT DOWN A
PERMIT HOLDING
PERMITTING SYSTEM BECAUSE OF IRRESPONSIBLE CITIZENS. IN 1987 DESPITE TRENCHES

AND ONLY FLORIDA PASSED CONCEALED CARRY. STATE THEN 4 OTHER STATES FOLLOWED
USING FLORIDA'S ^{LAW} ~~AS~~ AS A MODEL. WHAT YOU SEE BEFORE YOU IS VIRTUALLY IDENTICAL

EXCEPT FOR THE NAMES OF AGENCIES. IT IS A GOOD, CLEAN LAW, SIMPLE AND TO THE
POINT.

REMEMBER THIS: NO MAN, NO WOMAN, NO POLITICAL OPONENT CAN REPEL POINT

A FINGER AT YOU AND SAY YOU HAVE DONE ALONG THEM, AS LONG AS YOU
STAND ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT, TO CHOOSE ~~TO CHOOSE TO PROTECT OURS~~
~~THE~~ OF THE INDIVIDUAL ~~SELF PROTECTION~~
TO PROTECT THEMSELVES.

JAN 22 1994

I WANT TO CLOSE WITH THIS. WHEN MY WIFE WAKES ME AT NIGHT, WHEN IERLINDA,
WEEPING, TALKING HER LEGS, HER HANDS, MAKING SOBBING SOUNDS OF FEAR, WHEN

I WAKE HER FROM THE DREAM IN WHICH THAT MAN IS CHASING HER, WHILE

I HOLD HER IN MY ARMS AS SHE WEEPS HERSELF BACK TO SLEEP. I ASK MYSELF
FOR COUNSELORS

WHY CAN'T WE HAVE THE ABILITY TO CHOOSE TO CARRY CONCEALED FIREARMS,
FOR OUR OWN PROTECTION?

PLEASE MAKE THIS BELL LAW.

CHAIRMAN VEZIEP, THANK YOU FOR HAVING THE
OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY. I APOLOGIZE FOR BREAKING
DOWN AT MY CLOSE. MY WIFE CAME SO CLOSE TO RAPIE
OR DEATH, CERTAINLY INJURY, THAT I'M STILL GREATLY
AFFECTED.

MAY GOD BLESS YOU.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Jim Smith
Secretary of State

DIVISION OF LICENSING
Post Office Box 6687
Tallahassee, Florida 32314-6687
CONCEALED WEAPONS/FIREARMS LICENSE
STATISTICAL REPORT FOR
PERIOD 10/01/87 - 1/31/93

		TOTAL
o Applications Received:		149,414
New	108,894	
Renewal	40,520	
o Licenses Issued:		142,010
New	102,010	
Renewal	40,057	
o Licenses Valid		81,560
o Applications Denied:		855
Criminal History	514	
Incomplete Application	341	
o License Revoked:		273
Clemency Rule Change or Legislative Change	66	
Illegible Prints With No Response	10	
Crime Prior To Licensure	47	
- Firearm Utilized --4		
Crime After Licensure	137	
- Firearm Utilized --16		
Other	13	
Reinstated		26

JAN 22 1994

ONLY 16 OUT OF 149414 PERMITS,

*Statistics regarding number of licenses reinstated were not maintained prior to January 1990.

To House State Affairs Committee

Hello, Jim Rodney Rogers, PO Box 2172 Bethel zip code 99559. My phone # is 543-2179 and am representing myself.

No matter what the anti's try to tell you about self defense, the truth of the matter is that studies have shown, that firearms are used over one million times a year for personal protection and that just the presence of a firearm prevents the crime without a shot being fired in many instances.

An interview with prisoners confirms, they would much prefer to not pick on someone who is armed as it makes their profession much more hazardous.

However good the police are at their job, they can't be everywhere & they will admit they can't come close to protecting everyone as in the L.A. riots, they actually admitted that citizens would have to protect themselves. Now our government wants to

take our guns away from the honest citizens so they can't even do that. The anti's point to Canada & England and their low gun related incidences, however they still have plenty of crime. I would watch Switzerland and Israel against them at any time, crime per capita, where it is mandatory for citizens to own weapons. Guns don't kill people, people kill people and people need to be made responsible for their own decisions and actions.

It's my belief that the crime against honest citizens would drop if our honest citizens would drop if our honest citizens were also armed by means of lawful concealed carry permit, weapons of their choice and be competent in the safety and proficiency of their use.

At least we could be on a more even playing field with our unlawful adversaries. As they are going to have guns and carry concealed without lawful permits.

JAN 22 1994

194

JAN 22

Clinton + Reno can pass all the laws they want + register gun owners and guess who won't be registered, they are criminals because they laugh at the laws, always have, always will. There is only one place for criminals. If our government is serious about eliminating crime, they can do that by getting to the bottom of the trouble, gangs + drugs !! Another survey of prisoners shows that at the time + crime, the criminals went to or was sentenced to prison, 3/4 of them were on drugs.

Also in areas where concealed carry ~~has~~ became more readily available, crime actually went down.

We do know that the large majority of gun related crimes are gang + drug related, drugs + gangs also contribute to a very large amount of other crimes.

So I feel our government should quit wasting time and tax payers money trying to make honest gun owning citizens, criminals, and start going after the real criminals. I support Bill # 351

Thank you.

JAN 22 1994

TO: House State Affairs Committee

My name is G.L. Bates and I am favoring
the passage of House Bill No. 351. Many people
have testified this morning in support of this
Bill and I would like to add my name to
this list.

I am in support to the right to carry
concealed weapons and urge the
speedy passage of this bill

G.L. Bates
Box 841
Bethel, AK. 99559
543-4392

JAN 29 1994

JAN 21 1994



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House State Affairs committee name

committee on HB 351, dated 21 Jan 94
bill/subject

~~✱~~ PASS THIS BILL!! There are plenty of reasonable restrictions incorporated in this measure. ~~People~~ People harbor criminal intent will certainly not take the effort to pass through all the hoops in this bill. WE DEMAND LAWMAKERS TO STOP HINDERING OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF THE MEANS OF SELF PROTECTION. Criminals use firearms in the commission of violent crimes. There must be a provision for innocent, lawful citizens to possess the means for self protection. Don't play games with the present laws allowing open carry of weapons. With winter clothing on, how does one carry a weapon openly? No manufacturer currently makes a holster which can be worn on the outside of a coat or parka. Quit playing games!

Signed: Mark W. Palmer
Testifier

Self
Representing (Optional)

HCO1 6131 AB Palmer 99645
Address

745-5520
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House State Affairs
committee name

committee on HJR 40, dated 21 Jan 94
bill/subject

PASS THIS BILL. Past legislatures have failed the people of Alaska on this issue. If the legislature fails this time you will certainly see it in a ballot initiative or Supreme Court decision in the future. This will not allow felons, juveniles, or the mentally incompetent to possess firearms. All of their rights (not just firearms rights) are restricted or controlled. And as for Anchorage's "no gun in the glovebox" law; well goodbye and good riddance. We demand lawmakers to stop hindering our right of the means to self protection guaranteed by Federal and State Constitutions!

Signed: Mark Wufordm
Testifier

Self
Representing (Optional)

HCO1 6131 AB Palmer 99645
Address

745-5520
Phone No.

February 7, 1994

Scott L. Alderman
4232, 599th St APT 2
Fort Wainwright, Alaska 99703

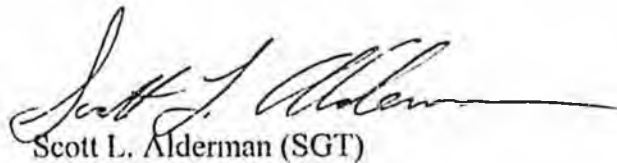
Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Governor of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Governor Hickel:

I, Sergeant Scott L. Alderman, a registered voter (#6392331, Dist 32) in the state of Alaska and a U.S. Army veteran congratulate you on the myriad of accomplishments you have achieved as Governor of Alaska. But, as a concerned citizen, patriot, and father of a beautiful family, I am respectfully encouraging and endorsing the movement on House Bill #351. The permit to carry a concealed weapon is vital to the protection of our rights and our families. I strongly believe the issuance of a permit to carry a concealed weapon should be mandatory to anyone who desires a permit and is not serving parole or a jail sentence or is confined to any type of correctional institution. The cost for the permit should be affordable to the average citizen.

Thank you for your many contributions and dedication to the people of Alaska; a job well done.

Sincerely,



Scott L. Alderman (SGT)
U.S. Army Veteran

Copies furnished:

Senator Don Young
Senator Frank Murkowski
Representative Al Vezey
Representative Jeannette James
Senator Bert Sharp
Mayor James Sampson
Mayor Jim C. Hayes

February 7, 1994

Tracy A. Alderman
4232, 599th St APT #2
Fort Wainwright, Alaska 99703

Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Governor of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Governor Hickel:

I, Tracy A. Alderman, a registered voter (Dist 32) in the state of Alaska and a U.S. Army veteran appreciate the efforts and contributions you have given as Governor of Alaska. Your time in office is appreciated as well as your hard work. But, as a concerned citizen, patriot, and mother, I am respectfully encouraging that House Bill #351 be passed. The permit to carry a concealed weapon is vital to the protection of our rights and our families. A non-concealed weapon law would not be appropriate as it makes people around me very uneasy and I would not feel very lady like with a weapon strapped around my waist with a dress on. I strongly believe the issuance of a permit to carry a concealed weapon should be mandatory to anyone who desires a permit and is not serving parole or a jail sentence or is confined to any type of correctional institution. The cost for the permit should be affordable to the average citizen.

Thank you for your time and concern for the people of Alaska.

Sincerely,



Tracy A. Alderman
Concerned Citizen

Copies Furnished:

Senator Don Young
Senator Frank Murkowski
Representative Al Vezey
Representative Jeannette James
Senator Bert Sharp
Mayor James Sampson
Mayor Jim C. Hayes

FEB 10 1994 February 5, 1993

Dear Representative Vezev:

You are or may soon be considering SJR 39 in committee. I urge you to work to pass it out of committee as soon as possible.

The wording of the 2nd Amendment of the US Constitution recognizes our right as a free people to keep arms for our personal protection and use. In 1982, congress, appointed a committee to study the 2nd Amendment at length and their conclusion was the same. The 2nd Amendment guarantees to each person the right to keep and bear arms in defense of the country, themselves, others, and their property. It was also meant to insure an armed population as part of the political checks and balances. A fact that tends to get ignored these days.

Most opposition to SJR 39 that I've heard is from law enforcement leaders. Their concern seems to be that the new wording will somehow open the door to challenges to existing laws regulating guns.

The existing wording in the Alaska Constitution addressing the right to bear arms is the same as that of the US constitution. It should be assumed, that the existing state laws were made, with the idea in mind, that to keep and bear arms is the birth right of every Alaskan.

The new wording only serves to clarify and reinforce the idea of the individual right. I would think any law that would stand a constitutionality test under the old wording would also stand under the new wording. If we do have existing laws that wouldn't stand this test then we need to change them anyway.

There is increasing pressure on the federal level as well as in many states to limit or abolish gun ownership. It's easy to just say "this couldn't happen in Alaska." I'm sure they probably thought the same thing in NY, DC and Chicago a hundred years ago.

I think those who introduced and have worked on this resolution are far sighted individuals who have the best interest of Alaska at heart.

Amending the Alaska Constitution in this way would serve to notify future generations of Alaskans as well as future lawmakers that we think this right is extremely important.

I wrote the above as testimony for the state wide tele-conference the Senate Judiciary committee held on 2/04/93 but due to time constraints did not present it then. A representative of the Dept. of Law spoke in opposition to the Resolution for nearly 45 minutes in which he conveyed the impression that the Dept. would favor preserving the status quo even if that included incorporating the wording of unconstitutional statutes on any of the several levels of government in the state into the State Constitution as in SJR 1. Frankly this attitude scares me.

Thank You.


Wesley D. Jones

FEB 10 1994

Governor Walter J. Hickel
PO Box 11001
Juneau Alaska 99811-0001

8 February 1994

Dear Sir:

As a resident of Alaska and a registered voter of this great state, I have become concerned about House Bill 351 and Senate Joint Resolution 39. Please, let's clean up the wording. Allow Alaskan citizens the right to carry a concealed weapon. It is wrong to carry a weapon out in sight, with exception to the police and military. This would be a distraction and make people feel uncomfortable. Please, allow us to protect ourselves, as the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution clearly states! Your cooperation in the matter is greatly appreciated.

Paul A. Palmieri Jr.

PAUL A. PALMIERI JR.

CC: House of Rep.
Senate
Affairs Committee
Judiciary Committee
Finance Committee
NSB Mayor
North Pole Mayor

FEB 10 1994

Governor Walter J. Hickel
PO Box 11001
Juneau Alaska 99811-0001

8 February 1994

Dear Sir:

I am a registered Alaskan voter and a life member of the National Rifle Association. As a concerned citizen of this great state, I would like you to support legislation, issuing law abiding citizens, a concealed weapons permit. We have a right to protect ourselves as the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution states. Thank you, for taking time out of your busy schedule to listen to my concern!

Christina M. Palmieri

CHRISTINA M. PALMIERI

CC: House of Rep.
Senate
Affairs Committee
Judiciary Committee
Finance Committee
NSB Mayor
North Pole Mayor

PALMIERI
4967 B DOCTAGE AVE
EIELSON AFB AK
99702

YVONNE STUDSTILL
7721 REGAL MTN. DR.
ANCHORAGE, AK
99504

2/8/94

GOVENOR WALLY HICKEL
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK
99801-1182

DEAR GOVENOR HICKEL:

AS A CONCERNED VOTER I URGE YOU TO PASS HB 351.
PLEASE ALLOW A PERMIT TO BE ISSUED TO ANYONE WHO HAS HAD
QUALIFIED TRAINING EXCLUDING THOSE CURRENTLY SERVING TIME OR
ON PAROLE, OR TO THOSE WHO ARE MENTALLY INCOMPETENT.

PLEASE DO NOT ADD ANY UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS.
EVERY LAW ABIDING CITIZEN SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO PROTECT
THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES FROM VIOLENT CRIME.

SINCERELY,



YVONNE STUDSTILL
HOUSEWIFE & MOTHER

CC:

SEN. TIM KELLY
REP. RAMONA BARNES
REP. JEANNETTE JAMES
REP. AL VEZEY
REP. BRIAN PORTER
REP. RON LARSON
MAYOR TOM FINK

BRIAN STUDSTILL
7721 REGAL MTN. DR.
ANCHORAGE, AK
99504

2/8/94

GOVERNOR WALLY HICKEL
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK
99801-1182

DEAR GOVERNOR HICKEL:

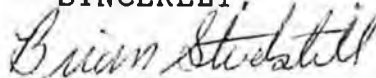
THANK YOU FOR LENDING AN OPEN EAR ON SUCH A
CRITICAL ISSUE AS HB 351.

I STRONGLY URGE YOU TO PASS HB 351. LET LAW ABIDING
CITIZENS HAVE THE RIGHT TO DEFEND THEMSELVES FROM VIOLENT
CRIME IN A DISCRETE MANNER.

I WILL BE FOLLOWING CLOSELY HOW OUR ELECTED
OFFICIALS VOTE ON THIS ISSUE.

WE APPRECIATE THE WORK THAT YOU DO FOR OUR STATE
AND YOUR CONCERN FOR REDUCING THE AMOUNT OF VIOLENT CRIME IN
ALASKA.

SINCERELY,



BRIAN STUDSTILL
RADIO ANNOUNCER & FATHER

CC:

SEN. TIM KELLY
REP. RAMONA BARNES
REP. JEANNETTE JAMES
REP. AL VEZEY
REP. BRIAN PORTER
REP. RON LARSON
MAYOR TOM FINK

R.D. Klein, Jr.

3140 Flyway
Anchorage, AK 99516
907-345-0068

FEB 10 1994
FEB 10 1994

February 5, 1994

Walter J. Hickel
Governor
State of Alaska
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Governor Hickel:

Thank you for your continued support of the cause of the State of Alaska. Your undying love of this State and the United States of America is an inspiration to all of us and your commitment to the Alaskan people is an example of true loyalty and devotion.

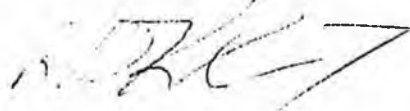
I would like to enlist your support for the two bills, HB 351 and SB 237 dealing with the right to carry a concealed weapon. In these days of unrest and civil disobedience, once again it has become necessary for law abiding citizens to arm themselves to protect their property and persons. The criminal elements are not going to register or surrender their guns regardless of any laws passed and if the law abiding citizen is unarmed because his gun is in his trunk or at home in the closet, he or she will be at the mercy of the criminal. It is not appropriate to wear a gun exposed at all times to comply with the current law so anyone who wishes to protect themselves becomes a law breaker by carrying a gun concealed. As you are aware, I am sure, many attorneys and judges carry a concealed weapon illegally just because of the nature of their profession.

Please support these bills allowing us to be legal when we carry a gun and please make the permit process simple without some bureaucrat having arbitrary control over who can and cannot obtain a permit or how long it takes to get a permit.

Walter J. Hickel
February 5, 1994
Page 2

Once again, a sincere thanks to you and your administration from a decorated veteran for the continued support of Alaska, the USA and freedom.

Faithfully yours;



R.D. Klein, Jr.

Voter Number 631433

cc: Mayor Tom Fink
Representative Jeanette James
Senator Loren Leman
Representative Al Vesey
Representative Etian Porter
Representative Ron Larson
Assemblyman Bob Bell

Michael Martin
1216 Kennicott
FBKS, AK. 99701

FEB 10 1994

FEB 10 1994

Feb 7, 1994

Mr Hickel,

I am a concerned citizen writing in response to the current legislation on gun control.

I realize that this is a very controversial subject, but if a law abiding citizen is not able to defend his or herself, as intended by our constitution, they very well may become a statistic. Our police force can not be everywhere at all times, as we know because of the drive by shootings ect.

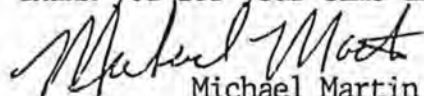
I do hope that you would support any legislation that would allow private citizens to own and carry weapons(hand guns) and even carry them concealed. I am not suggesting that just anyone be able to carry a concealed weapon. I do believe that there must be a reasonable criteria to meet in order to be issued a permit to carry a concealed weapon.

As long as a person is not currently on parole or probation or a patient at a mental clinic and has a permanent address they should be issued a permit to carry a concealed weapon if applied for.

Any law that restricts a persons right to own or carry a weapon makes them a potential victim of the criminals who have, and will always have, weapons. It is not the law abiding citizen out there committing crimes, it is the criminals and they will have handguns no matter what the law says.

Again Mr. Governor I respectfully ask you to support any legislation that will allow private citizens to own and carry weapons concealed

I thank you for your time in this matter



Michael Martin

A registered voter

cc Rep. Tom Brice
Rep. John Davies
Rep. Jeannette James
Rep. Joe Sitton
Rep. Gene Therriault
Rep. Al Vezey
Senators
Steve Frank
Bert Sharp
Mike Miller
Georgianna Lincoln

Suzanne D. Klein

3140 Flyway Dr.
Anchorage, AK 99516
907-345-0068

February 5, 1994

Walter J. Hickel
Governor
State of Alaska
Juneau, AK 99801

FEB 11 1994

Dear Governor Hickel:

As a mother of three girls and a woman who wishes to have some defense for herself when my husband is away, I would appeal to you to support the concealed carry laws now making their way through the Alaska Legislature.

The recent events of mass public slayings in many parts of the country and more close to home the cab driver killings in Anchorage demonstrate the need for the average citizen to be armed and ready to protect themselves and their families when they are in their homes or out in public. I believe that here in Alaska, where most of the population already owns a weapon, allowing a weapon to be carried concealed would cause the criminals to realize that any attempted crimes would most probably be met by an armed victim who would be prepared to defend themselves. This deterrent will become the best asset of law enforcement and any law enforcement officials who doubt this, need only look as far as Florida to see crime prevention through arming the citizen at work. We do not have enough money to protect everyone everywhere, so law enforcement officials must enlist the help of the citizen in this effort to curb crime.

Thank you for your continued support of the honest, decent law abiding citizen and for your support of the family.

Sincerely,



Suzanne D. Klein

Voter Number 2180277

cc: Mayor Tom Fink
Representative Jeanette James
Senator Loren Leman
Assemblyman Bob Bell
Representative Al Vesey
Representative Brian Porter
Representative Ron Larson

FEB 11 1994

February 8, 1994

Al Vezey
Alaska State Legislative
State Capital Room 102
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

RE: HOUSE BILL 351


Attention Al Vezey: I voted for you and I do appreciate the work you have done.

Mr. Vezey the Bill that is coming up, House Bill 351, is very important to me.

I have been in the military. I have also been a Licensed Security Guard in the State of Alaska. I have been a Deputy Sheriff in the lower 48.

I think House Bill 351, to be able to carry a concealed weapon, should be granted to people who pass a police check without bad backgrounds. I also believe that they should have some kind of training before they get the permit, because you can't turn everyone loose with a weapon. The good people who know how to use a weapon, who loves the United State, should be able to carry a concealed weapon to protect themselves and their family according to the Constitution of the United States.

Sincerely


Carl V. DeGuilio

HCK-2 B4442
Sub. 601 AK 99604

CD:dd
CC:
Governor Hickel
Ken Lancaster
Brian Porter
Ron Larson

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1994

FEB 11 1994

FROM: RICHARD ISLEY
P.O. Box 2378
SOLDOTNA, ALASKA 99669

TO: THE HONORABLE WALTER J. HICKLE,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

MR. HICKLE: (RE: HB 351)

I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE SKILL AND PERSISTENCE WITH WHICH YOU HAVE THUS FAR MANAGED UTILIZATION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES WITH A REASONABLE EYE TOWARD THE PRESERVATION OF THOSE SAME RESOURCES. I AM WELL AWARE OF HOW DIFFICULT THAT MUST BE.

I AM WRITING TO YOU AS A FORMER VETERAN, A CONCERNED CITIZEN, A BUSINESSMAN, A FORMER LAW-ENFORCEMENT OFFICER WITH THE DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS IN ALASKA, AND A PARTICIPATING REGISTERED VOTER.

THERE IS A MOVEMENT IN THIS COUNTRY TO DISARM THE POPULACE WITH VARIOUS CONTROLS, BANS, TAXES, REGULATIONS, ETC. AS YOU MOST

LIKELY AGREE, THESE LAWS WILL ONLY BE OBEYED BY THE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS: THE VICTIMS. WE CANNOT, MUST NOT, DEARM THE VICTIMS. FBI STATISTICS CLEARLY SHOW THAT OVER 5 OUT OF 6 CRIMES COMMITTED ARE WITH ~~THESE~~ ILLEGAL WEAPONS. THE VICTIMS, THE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS ARE NOT COMMITTING CRIMES WITH GUNS. THE CRIMINALS ARE COMMITTING CRIMES WITH ILLEGAL GUNS.

I AM, THEREFORE, VERY MUCH IN FAVOR OF A LAW ALLOWING ANY CITIZEN WHO CAN PROVE THAT HE IS NOT ON PROBATION, PAROLE OR WANTED FOR A CRIME; WILLING TO TAKE A CERTIFIED GUN SAFETY COURSE PERIODICALLY; BE FINGERPRINTED AND REGISTER HIS/HER FIREARM (IF NECESSARY); PAY A REASONABLE LICENSE FEE; BE ISSUED A PERMIT TO CARRY A CONCEALED WEAPON.

AS A BUSINESSMAN, FREQUENTLY AWAY FROM HOME OVERNIGHT OR AWAY FOR SEVERAL DAYS AT A TIME, I WOULD FOR MY WIFE AND MYSELF TO BE ABLE TO DEFEND OURSELVES SHOULD

THE NEED ARISE. THE FRONTIER DAYS ARE GONE AND A WEAPON IN PLAIN SIGHT IS NOT PRACTICAL OR COMFORTABLE IN BUSINESS OR SOCIAL SITUATIONS. A WEAPON IN THE GLOVE BOX OF THE CAR OR IN A PURSE IS DISCREET, INOFFENSIVE, NON-THREATING, BUT AVAILABLE IF NEEDED.

I SHOULD ALSO LIKE TO BE ABLE TO USE MY LICENSE IN ANY STATE THAT I VISIT, JUST AS I NOW DO WITH MY DRIVERS LICENSE.

I URGE YOU TO CONSIDER THIS MOST CAREFULLY. WE MUST NOT DISARM THE VICTIMS, THE LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTRY. YES THERE MUST BE SOME CONTROLS, BUT ANYONE WHO CAN MEET THE REQUIREMENTS SHOULD BE ABLE TO GET THE CONCEALED CARRY PERMIT, MANDATED BY LAW, NOT AT THE WHIM OR DISCRETION OF SOME PERSON, COMMITTEE, OR AGENCY.

AGAIN THANK YOU FOR YOUR UNCEASING EFFORTS ON OUR BEHALF. WE VERY MUCH APPRECIATE WHAT YOU ARE DOING.

VERY RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

Richard Asley

C.C. DON GILMAN, MAYOR
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH

JUDITH E. SAHO, SENATOR
DISTRICT 09 E

MIKE NAVARRE, REPRESENTATIVE
DISTRICT 09 E

AL VEZY, CHAIRMAN
STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BRIAN PORTER, CHAIRMAN
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

RON LARSON, CHAIRMAN
FINANCE COMMITTEE

February 5, 1994

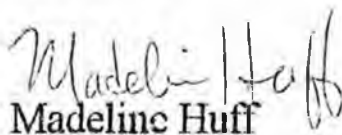
Mr. Walter Hickel, Governor
Box A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Hickel,

I am a housewife, mother and grandmother. I also operate a small business. I am in favor of H.B. 351 and S.B. 237, recognizing my right to carry a concealed weapon. I hate what has happened to our peaceful society. But the facts are that I need to be able to defend myself, and my business from criminals.

Thank you for listening. You have been a great leader for our state and I have appreciated all that you've done and tried to do for us. Keep up your good work.

Sincerely,


Madeline Huff

C.C: Tom Fink, Mayor
Rep. Jeanette James
Rep. Green
Senator Salo

Huff
2710 DeArmon Rd
ANC AK 99516

Municipality of Anchorage



P.O. BOX 196650
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99519-6650
TELEPHONE: (907) 343-4431
FAX: (907) 343-4991

Tom Fink, Mayor

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

February 11, 1994

The Honorable Jerry Sanders
House Affairs Committee
Alaska State Capitol (MS 3100)
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Sanders:

I am writing this letter in response to an upcoming hearing on HB 351, "An Act relating to the issuance of carrying a concealed weapon."

The Anchorage Police Department is opposed to this bill. Its position is that the introduction of more weapons to the streets adds potential danger to the Municipality.

This administration does not have the same level of concern with the proposed legislation. I would suggest, however, the proposed legislation (A.S. 18.65.755) should include school grounds, sporting events and other similar areas as prohibited areas for carrying weapons.

You might also consider that restrictions not be limited to persons with felony convictions, but be expanded to include certain misdemeanor offenses as well.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on HB 351.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tom Fink".

Tom Fink

February 5, 1994

1215 Choctaw Rd.
North Pole, Ak. 99705

Governor Walter Hickel
P. O. Box A
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Governor Walter Hickel,

I am writing to you about the rights of Alaskans to possess firearms. I feel very strongly that the Alaska Constitution should be ammended to provide for the individual citizen's rights to keep and bear arms.

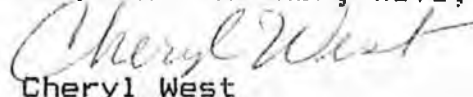
Also, I would like to see the Alaska statutes changed to allow for citizens to obtain a permit to carry a concealed weapon. This statute should be modeled after the state of South Dakota's law. Which requires that the permit holder be at least 18 years of age, never convicted of a felony or habitually intoxicated and have no history of violence or mental instability. The permit issuer can deny a permit for only one of those reasons. The applicant is not and should not be required to give reasons for applying for such a permit.

In our great state weapons need to concealed for protection from the weather during hunting, fishing, and other outdoor activities. People in certain professions need to conceal weapons to reduce anxiety, such as a state trooper carrying a pistol in an ankle holster while off duty.

I am a register voter #01832677 District 19. I will no longer support or vote for candiates that will not protect our rights to be free, to keep our money and land from taxation and to protect ourselves. I also will not support or vote for candiates that appoint people to the candidacy that don't support our Constitution.

I strongly urge you to push for a contitutional amendment guarantying individual Alaskans the right to keep and bear firearms and for statutes providing for permits to carry concealed weapons. I also would like to give you my Thanks for the accurate thinking you have all ready done for our precious state.

Concerned Mother, Wife, Teacher,


Cheryl West

c.c. Mayor Jim Sampson
Mayor James Hayes
Mayor Luke Cunningham
MS. Jeannette James
Senator Bert Sharp
Congressman Don Young
Al Vezy
Brian Porter
Ron Larrison

February 5, 1994

1215 Choctaw Rd.
North Pole, Ak. 99705

Governor Walter Hickel
P. O. Box A
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Governor Walter Hickel,

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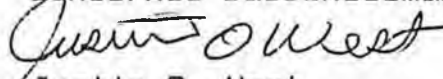
Also, I would like to see the Alaska statutes changed to allow for citizens to obtain a permit to carry a concealed weapon. This statute should be modeled after the state of South Dakota's law. Which requires that the permit holder be at least 18 years of age, never convicted of a felony or habitually intoxicated and have no history of violence or mental instability. The permit issuer can deny a permit for only one of those reasons. The applicant is not and should not be required to give reasons for applying for such a permit.

In our great state weapons need to concealed for protection from the weather during hunting, fishing, and other outdoor activities. People in certain professions need to conceal weapons to reduce anxiety, such as a state trooper carrying a pistol in an ankle holster while off duty.

I am a register voter #01832732 District 19. I will no longer support or vote for candiates that will not protect our rights to be free, to keep our money and land from taxation and to protect ourselves. I also will not support or vote for candiates that appoint people to the candidacy that don't support our Constitution.

I strongly urge you to push for a contitutional amendment guarantying individual Alaskans the right to keep and bear firearms and for statutes providing for permits to carry concealed weapons. I also would like to give you my Thanks for the accurate thinking you have all ready done for our precious state.

Concerned Bussinessman,


Justin D. West

c.c. Mayor Jim Sampson
Mayor James Hayes
Mayor Luke Cunningham
MS. Jeannette James
Senator Bert Sharp
Congressman Don Young
Al Vezy
Brian Porter
Ron Larrison

Theresa Swenor
21654 Apricot St
Anchorage AK 99506

Gov. Walter Hickel
P.O. Box A
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: Concealed weapons/ HB #351

Governor Hickel,

I am writing to you to express my strong support of a concealed weapons permit. I feel that as a U.S. citizen I should be able to protect my child as well as myself against would-be attackers. It appears clear to me that a sensibly armed public would be a strong deterrent against potential violence. Of course, those on parole or wanted for a felony crime at the time of application should be denied the permit.

I'd like to thank you for your consideration and understanding of past issues. This is a great and free country we live in, let's do everything we can to keep it that way.

Respectfully yours,



Theresa Swenor-A concerned voter, wife and mother
Voter #05608306 Dist. 14G

CC: Mayor, local Rep, Senator, Rep Jeannette James, Al Vezey, Brian Porter
and Ron Larson.

Mrs. Denise M. Grace
10219 Jamestown Drive #402
Anchorage, AK 99507

Governor Walter Hickel
P.O. Box A
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: Concealed Weapons Licensing/ HB #351

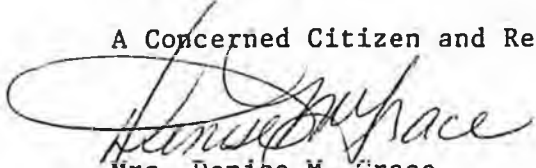
Dear Governor Hickel,

As referred to above, I am sending this letter with strong concern on my right to obtain a concealed weapon license. I feel it is only obvious that a criminal would think twice before acting on an armed citizenry. I am a mother of two with a third on the way and feel I have a responsibility to protect my children as well as myself against would-be criminals. The obtaining of a concealed weapons license should only be denied to those on parole for prior convictions or those wanted for a felony crime at the time of application.

I have watched closely your decisions made in industry and our social arena and I feel you would agree with me and many others like me on this issue. The media cannot be permitted to disarm innocent citizens.

I thank you Governor for your consideration and understanding, and know you would agree we cannot continue supporting candidates which do not uphold and live by our constitution.

A Concerned Citizen and Registered Voter,



Mrs. Denise M. Grace
Voter #06151156 13/G/03

cc: Mayor, House of Representatives, Senator, Representative Jannette James

Mr Stuart S. Swenor
21654 Apricot St. Apt H
EAFB Anchorage AK. 99506

Gov. Walter Hickel
P.O. Box A
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: Concealed weapons/ HB #351

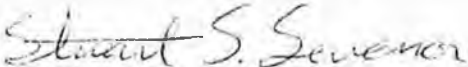
Dear Governor Hickel,

I am writing in regards of concealed weapons licensing. I feel that the criminals/attackers would think twice about attacking someone if they thought the person might be armed.

The issuance of a concealed weapons license should, of course, be denied to those on parole for any felony or who have committed any crime. Banning weapons will not make it any safer for the sane and decent citizen. Because criminals will always have or have access to weapons, we should be allowed a permit to carry concealed weapons.

I thank you Governor for your consideration and understanding, and I know that you would agree, we cannot continue supporting candidates who do not uphold and live by our Constitution.

A concerned citizen, voter, and member of the U.S. Air Force


Mr. Stuart S. Swenor
Dist. #14G

CC: Mayor, House of Rep., Senator, Rep Jeannette James, Al Vezey, Brian Porter and Ron Larson.

Mr. Michael D. Grace
10219 Jamestown Drive #402
Anchorage, AK 99507

Governor Walter Hickel
P.O. Box A
Juneau, AK 99811

RE: Concealed Weapons Licensing/ HB #351

Dear Governor Hickel,

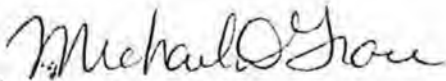
I, as a concerned citizen, would like you to take into consideration the fact that I would like to have the ability to carry a concealed weapon. It is not appropriate to carry a weapon where it is visible because it bothers people and makes them uneasy.

I believe that crime will decrease, not increase because the individual citizen is carrying a concealed weapon. Restrictions on concealed weapons licensing should only occur if the individual is on parole from prior convictions or is wanted now for a felony crime. Outside of these reasons, a license rightfully should be awarded.

Thank you Governor for understanding what is going on here. I've watched the decisions you have made in industry and the social arena of our state. I know that in this arena of basic right, you would be with me on this and you would not like the media to disarm us. We cannot continue supporting those candidates which do not live by and uphold our Constitution.

Thank you for your consideration.

A Concerned Citizen,



Michael D. Grace
Voter #06151123 13/G/03

cc: Mayor, House of Representatives, Senator, Representative Jannette James

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
JEANNETTE JAMES

P.O. Box 56622

North Pole, Alaska 99705

(907) 488-1546

FAX (907) 488-9006

House District 34



While in Juneau

State Capitol

Juneau, Alaska

99801-1182

(907) 465-3743

FAX (907) 465-2381

House of Representatives

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HOUSE BILL NO. 351

"AN ACT RELATING TO THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS FOR THE CARRYING OF A CONCEALED WEAPON."

This bill is intended to insure that honest, law-abiding persons who qualify under the provisions of this act are not denied their right to choose to carry concealed weapons and firearms.

In his State of the State address at the opening of this Legislative session, Governor Hickel said that Alaskans are fed up with crime. One of his solutions was to fund more law enforcement agents, which will help, but generally a peace officer will become involved only after a law has been broken. Additional peace officers will act as a deterrent to crime only where they are visibly present, and they can't be on every corner all the time.

Allowing concerned, law-abiding, qualified citizens to carry concealed weapons will be an effective deterrent to crime; if law-breakers know that their potential victims are likely to be armed, and no longer defenseless, crime will decrease.

As we endeavor to carry out the wishes of our constituents, it is extremely important to note that this bill has the very strong support of a great majority of Alaskans.

"How wonderful the day will be when 'the lamb will lay down with the lion' and there will be no more war, violence, or pain, and 'God shall wipe away all tears.'

"Unfortunately, that day is still beyond the horizon, and we must cope with the world we've got.

"How sad it is to live in a society where anarchy, violence, and consciousless crime has reached such levels that I, Howard Ruff, pacifist and nonviolent by nature and a believing Christian, now believe we might possibly be better off if everyone had a gun."

Howard Ruff, The Ruff Times

Violent Crime Rates, 1992: States With Most Favorable CCW Laws vs. Restrictive States

State	Violent Crime Rate	Homicide Rate	Robbery Rate	Assault Rate
U.S. Total	757.5	9.3	263.0	441.8
Favorable				
Alabama	871.7	11.0	164.9	654.8
Conn.	495.3	6.1	210.9	262.6
Florida	1207.2	9.0	366.9	777.2
Georgia	733.2	11.0	249.8	427.1
Idaho	281.4	3.5	21.5	224.7
Indiana	608.3	8.0	122.2	335.7
Maine	130.9	1.7	23.3	82.0
Miss.	411.7	12.2	124.5	230.4
Montana	169.9	2.9	28.9	114.8
New Hamp.	125.7	1.6	33.0	52.8
N. Dakota	83.3	1.9	7.9	50.3
Oregon	510.2	4.7	131.4	301.1
Pa. - Phila.	1189.0	28.5	729.4	285.4
S. Dakota	194.5	0.0	16.9	125.3
Utah	290.5	3.0	66.9	186.2
Vermont	109.5	2.1	8.9	73.5
Washington	534.5	5.0	139.8	317.8
Total	710.8	8.1	216.3	489.2
Restrictive				
Alaska	660.6	7.5	109.0	445.3
Arizona	670.8	8.1	153.1	460.0
Arkansas	678.5	10.8	125.5	399.0
California	1119.7	12.7	424.1	841.8
Colorado	678.8	8.2	120.5	404.9
Delaware	821.2	4.8	151.2	379.5
D.C.	2832.8	75.2	1288.4	1454.7
Hawaii	258.4	3.6	99.2	117.7
Illinois	977.3	11.4	412.5	518.4
Iowa	278.0	1.6	39.8	218.0
Kansas	510.8	6.0	129.9	333.7
Kentucky	525.3	5.8	87.2	410.4
Louisiana	984.6	17.4	271.4	653.4
Maryland	1000.1	12.1	429.0	512.8
Mass.	779.0	3.8	184.4	559.0
Michigan	770.1	9.9	221.5	458.0
Minnesota	338.0	3.3	109.5	184.1
Missouri	740.4	10.5	228.9	468.6
Nebraska	348.8	4.2	60.7	258.2
Nevada	696.8	10.9	331.3	291.8
New Jersey	626.8	6.1	285.2	304.8
New Mexico	934.9	8.9	139.3	724.1
New York	1122.1	13.2	598.0	493.5
N. Carolina	681.0	10.8	186.8	447.7
Oklahoma	622.8	0.5	138.2	431.6
Ohio	625.9	8.6	189.0	268.2
Phila., Pa.	309.5	3.1	98.3	185.7
Rhode Is.	394.5	3.8	94.5	265.5
S. Carolina	944.5	10.4	170.8	708.0
Tennessee	746.2	10.4	218.2	470.3
Texas	806.3	12.7	252.5	487.7
Virginia	374.9	8.8	137.8	198.8
W. Virginia	211.5	6.3	43.5	140.0
Wisconsin	275.7	4.4	119.8	125.3
Wyoming	319.5	3.6	18.0	282.0
Total	789.1	9.6	276.2	442.6
Amt. Higher Restrictive	8.3%	18.8%	27.7%	0.8%

State & D.C. Violent Crime: Rates and Nat'l Rank in 1991

	Violent Crime	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
1	D.C. 2453.3	D.C. 80.6	Alaska 91.8	D.C. 1215.6	D.C. 1121.4
2	Fla. 1184.3	La. 16.9	Del. 86.5	N.Y. 622.1	S.C. 731.2
3	N.Y. 1163.9	Tex. 15.3	Mich. 78.7	Ill. 456.1	Fla. 723.4
4	Calif. 1089.9	N.Y. 14.2	Wash. 70.3	Calif. 411.3	N.M. 651.6
5	Ill. 1039.2	Gu., Miss. 12.8	Nev. 66.0	Md. 407.1	Ala. 644.4
6	S.C. 972.5	Ill. above	S.C. 58.9	Fla. 399.8	Calif. 623.5
7	Md. 956.2	Calif. 12.7	Ore., Tex. 53.4	Nev. 312.5	La. 614.3
8	La. 951.8	Nev. 11.8	Ill. above	N.J. 293.1	Ill. 531.8
9	Ala. 844.2	Md. 11.7	Ohio 52.5	Tex. 286.5	Mass. 505.2
10	Tex. 840.1	Ala. 11.5	N.M. 52.4	La. 278.9	N.Y. 499.4
11	N.M. 834.8	N.C. 11.4	Fla. 51.7	Ga. 268.2	Md. 491.5
12	Mich. 803.1	Ill., S.C. 11.3	Ohio 50.9	Mo. 251.1	Tex. 484.9
13	Mo. 763.0	Ill. above	Colo. 47.0	Mich. 243.3	Mich. 470.3
14	Ga. 738.2	Ark. 11.1	Tenn. 46.4	Conn. 224.4	Mo. 467.4
15	Mass. 736.1	Tenn. 11.0	Miss. 46.3	Ohio 215.2	Tenn. 455.6
16	Tenn. 725.9	Mich. 10.8	Md. 45.9	Del. 214.7	Ariz. 454.8
17	Del. 714.3	N.M., Mo. 10.5	Utah 45.6	Tenn. 212.9	N.C. 434.4
18	Nev. 677.0	Ill. above	Kan. 44.8	Mass. 194.6	Ga. 415.0
19	Ariz. 670.7	Fla. 9.4	Ark. 44.6	Pa. 193.9	Del. 407.6
20	N.C. 658.4	Va. 9.3	Ariz., Calif. 42.4	N.C. 178.0	Ark. 401.9
21	N.J. 634.8	Ariz. 7.8	Ill. above	S.C. 171.1	Alaska 401.6
22	Alaska 613.9	Ind. 7.5	Ga. 42.3	Ariz. 165.7	Colo. 398.9
23	Ark. 593.3	Alaska 7.4	Ind. 41.3	Ala. 152.8	Okla. 395.7
24	Okla. 583.7	Ohio, Okla. 7.2	La. 40.9	Ore. 150.1	Ind. 340.5
25	Ohio 561.8	Ill. above	Ill. 40.0	Wash. 145.5	Ky. 312.7
26	Colo. 559.3	Ky. 6.8	Minn. 39.8	Kan. 138.4	Kan. 310.3
27	Conn. 539.7	Pa. 6.3	S.D. 39.7	Va. 137.6	N.J. 307.3
28	Wash. 522.6	W. Va. 6.2	D.C. 35.8	Ark. 135.6	R.I. 304.5
29	Ore. 586.3	Kan. 6.1	Ala. 35.6	Okla. 128.9	Wash. 302.5
30	Ind. 505.3	Colo. 5.9	Ky. 35.4	R.I. 122.9	Ore. 298.2
31	Kan. 499.6	Conn. 5.7	N.C. 34.6	N.M. 120.3	Ohio 287.0
32	R.I. 462.0	Del. 5.4	Mo. 34.0	Wla. 119.0	Nev. 286.7
33	Pa. 450.0	N.J. 5.2	Ha. 33.0	Miss. 116.3	Conn. 280.5
34	Ky. 438.0	Wis. 4.8	Mass. 32.1	Ind. 116.0	Wyo. 263.9
35	Miss. 389.1	Ore. 4.6	R.I. 30.9	Alaska 113.2	Neb. 249.2
36	Va. 373.2	Mass., Wash. 4.2	Vt. 30.5	Colo. 107.4	Id. 238.9
37	Neb. 334.6	Ill. above	N.H., Va. 29.9	Minn. 98.0	Iowa 235.4
38	N.M. 316.0	Ha. 4.0	Ill. above	Ha. 86.9	Pa. 221.1
39	Wyo. 310.2	R. I. 3.7	Conn. 29.2	Ky. 83.1	Miss. 213.7
40	Iowa 303.3	N.H. 3.6	N.J. 29.1	Utah 55.1	Va. 196.4
41	Id. 290.3	Neb., Wyo. 3.3	Id. 28.9	Neb. 54.0	Utah 183.1
42	Utah 286.8	Ill. above	Pa. 28.7	Iowa 45.0	Minn. 175.8
43	Wla. 277.0	Minn. 3.0	N.Y. 28.2	W. Va. 43.3	Wla. 127.7
44	Ha. 241.8	Utah 2.9	Neb. 28.1	N.H. 33.0	W. Va. 118.5
45	W. Va. 191.0	Mont. 2.6	Wyo. 25.9	Me. 22.7	Ha. 117.9
46	S.D. 182.2	Vt. 2.1	Wla. 25.4	Ida. 20.7	S.D. 122.0
47	Mont. 139.9	Iowa 2.0	W. Va. 23.0	S.D. 18.8	Mont. 98.9
48	Me. 132.1	Id. 1.8	Me. 21.9	Mont. 18.6	Me. 86.3
49	N.H. 119.3	S.D. 1.7	Iowa 20.9	Wyo. 17.2	Vt. 72.3
50	Vt. 116.8	Me. 1.2	Mont. 19.8	Vt. 11.8	N.H. 52.8
51	N.D. 65.4	N.D. 1.1	N.D. 18.3	N.D. 8.0	N.D. 38.0

US

758.1

9.8

42.3

272.7

433.3

F.B.I. UNIFORM CRIME REPORT
Incidence of Rape in Alaska

Year	Natl. Rank*	Rate/100,000
1992	1st	98.6
1991	1st	91.8
1990	3rd	72.9
1989	5th	52.9
1988	4th	57.7
1987	3rd	65.0
1986	1st	72.7
1985	1st	77.2
1984	1st	91.6
1983	1st	101.5
1982	1st	85.4
1981	1st	102.2
1980	2nd	62.5
1979	1st	71.9
1978	1st	55.6
1977	1st	51.6
1976	2nd	46.9
1975	1st	44.6
1974	1st	49.3
1973	2nd	44.5
1972	1st	41.8
1971	1st	43.5
1970	5th	26.1
1969	3rd	29.4
1968	6th	21.7
1967	6th	17.6
1966	3rd	19.5
1965	5th	17.8
1964	1st	22.4
1963	3rd	14.9
1962	2nd	18.7

* National ranking among the 50 states.

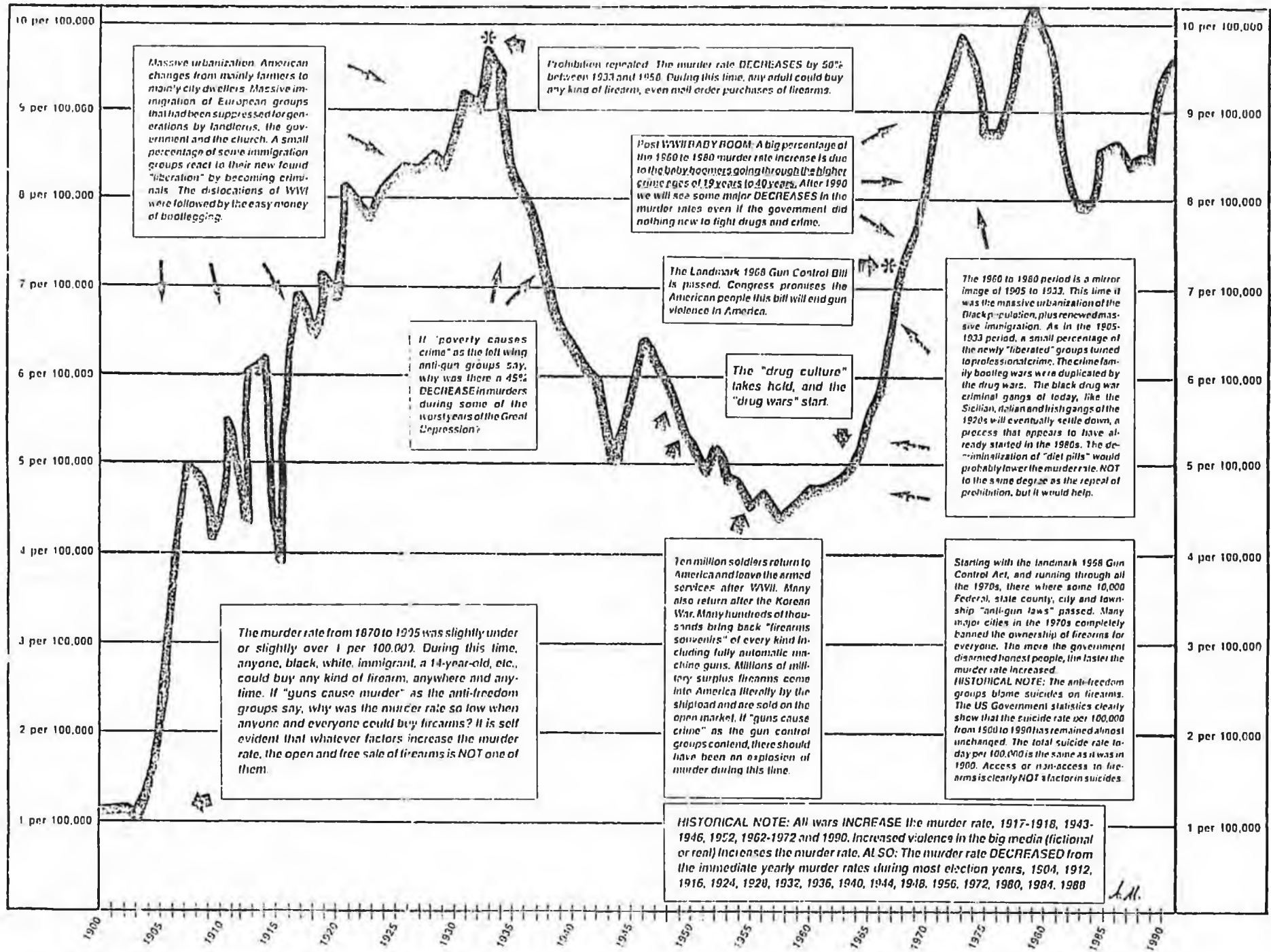
STATES WHICH HAVE LICENSES TO
CARRY CONCEALED WEAPONS
Compiled 1990

Alabama
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Deleware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Indiana
Iowa
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Montana
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Dakota
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Utah
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wyoming

HOMICIDE RATES per 100,000 Population 1900 to 1991

Published by the National Association of Federally Licensed Firearms Dealers
2455 T. Street Blvd., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33304
Phone: 305-561-3505 FAX: 305-561-4120

Sources: Historical Statistics of the United States;
Statistical Abstract of the United States



ASB

J.M.

Are We 'a Nation of Cowards'?

JEFFREY SNYDER'S TIMING IS EITHER PERFECT OR PERFECTLY awful. Just as there seems to be a coalescing consensus that the keys to controlling violent crime are more police and fewer guns, along comes Snyder to trouble the conscience of anyone who thinks so. In his essay "A Nation of Cowards" in *The Public Interest* quarterly, he argues, with a potent blend of philosophy and fact, as follows:

"Crime is rampant because the law-abiding, each of us, condone it, excuse it, permit it, submit to it. We permit and encourage it because we do not fight back immediately, then and there, where it happens . . . The defect is there, in our character. We are a nation of cowards and shirkers."

Strong words, those, but not stronger than his argument, the gravamen of which is that the crime problem cannot be addressed without confronting the moral responsibility of the intended victim. Taking responsibility for one's life, family and community requires fighting back when threatened with violence. How? By possessing and mastering the means of resistance. He means an "equalizer"—a handgun. A responsible citizen, he says, "will be trained in the use of his weapon, and will defend himself when faced with lethal violence."

Before examining his argument for an armed citizenry, consider the freshest evidence of the nation's quickened concern about crime.

On Election Day voters in liberal Washington state gave emphatic (76 percent) approval to the "three strikes and you're out" initiative which mandates life imprisonment without parole for people convicted of three major felonies. California, although taxophobic, nevertheless voted to make permanent an existing tax to provide \$1.5 billion for public safety—more police and firemen. (Arson has made fire a facet of California's anxiety about crime.) Fiscally conservative Texas endorsed a \$1 billion bond issue to build more prisons and mental health facilities.

The day after the elections the House of Representatives, with a familiar mixture of posturing and false advertising, passed yet another crime bill (this one purporting to subsidize the hiring of 50,000 police officers. It probably would fund fewer. The Senate promptly pumped up the money. For 40 years Congress has passed a crime bill in every two-year session, except the last one. The criminal class has not been impressed.

The day after the elections the president held a ceremony to push the bill that would require a five-day waiting period for the purchase of a gun. The attention given to this "Brady bill" seems disproportionate, given that 93 percent of the guns obtained by violent criminals are not obtained through lawful transactions that are the focus of most gun control legislation.

More interesting, the day after the elections Sen. Pat Moynihan proposed whopping tax increases on various kinds of handgun ammunition. He even favors a 10,000 percent tax on the Winchester 9-mm hollow-tipped Black Talon cartridge. ("Penetrates soft tissue like a throwing star—very nasty," boasts an advertisement.) That tax would make 20 cartridges cost about \$1,500. In large

portions of Moynihan's New York City people are slain by stray—that's right, stray—bullets. Moynihan says: Guns do not kill people, bullets do. We have a 200-year supply of guns and a four-year supply of ammunition, so concentrate on the latter.

Snyder, an attorney in Washington, where the mayor begs for military help against crime, demurs, comprehensively. America, he says, is wrongly called an "armed society." He thinks we would be better off if it were. Most of the guns owned by law-abiding citizens are kept at home, but 67 percent of violent crimes occur outside the home. The constantly armed portion of the community consists primarily of the police and violent criminals. Multiplying the former cannot make us safe from the latter.

Self-respect: It is, says Snyder, foolish and craven to expect police to perform as personal bodyguards. The existence of police does not relieve individuals of all responsibility for self-protection. That judgment has both prudential and moral dimensions. Gun owners like to say, "Call for a cop, call for an ambulance and call for a pizza. See which comes first." The Department of Justice reports that in 1991, for all crimes of violence, only 28 percent of calls to the police were responded to within five minutes. And it is now more likely that an American will be injured by violent crime than that he will be injured in an auto accident.

Feminists, says Snyder, rightly insist that rape is not about sex but about domination. What is at issue in crime is not just property but dignity. Crime, he says, always violates the victim's dignity, which can hardly be said to exist if the victim does not deem it worth fighting for. Crime is "an act of enslavement" and a personal readiness to resist it should be regarded as a prerequisite of self-respect, properly understood. He notes that "self-respect," which implies standards by which one judges oneself, has been supplanted in public discourse by the locution "self-esteem," which simply means having warm feelings about oneself. Repeating the shibboleths of the gun control movement makes many people feel good about themselves. Snyder's argument should disturb their peace.

Which gun control advocacy is directed against normal citizens, who are depicted as at best benighted and at worst barbaric. Gun owners are routinely characterized as uneducated, intolerant, possibly paranoid rednecks—people urgently in need of re-education and "consciousness-raising" from the liberal agenda. In Mario Cuomo's depiction, gun owners are "hunters who drink beer, don't vote and lie to their wives about where they were all weekend." (Cuomo quickly recanted this. Gun owners do vote.) Actually, the gun-owning population is pretty much like the general population because approximately one of every two households has a gun.

Now, Snyder is right that the gun control movement often radiates distrust of average citizens, whose supposed mental and moral deficiencies are such that "only lack of immediate access to guns prevents the blood from flowing in the streets." Nevertheless, it is reasonable to wonder whether a nation whose citizens cannot

(Continued on page 93)



EXAMINING
THE
ARGUMENT
FOR AN ARMED
CITIZENRY

(Continued from page 9-4)

program: their VCRs and who increasingly will not respect stoplights (surely you have noticed the increasing lawlessness of drivers) is a nation whose citizens are insufficiently dexterous and too aggressive to be safely armed.

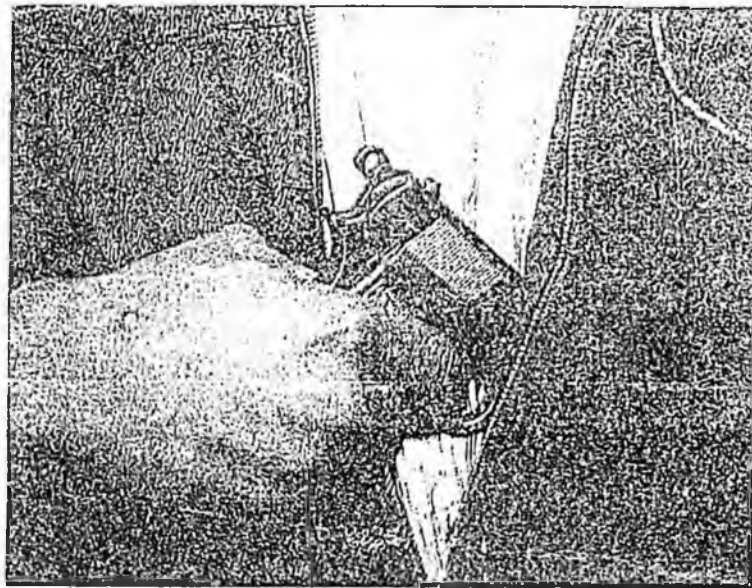
Snyder says the idea that only the police are qualified to use firearms is akin to saying that "only concert pianists may play the piano and only professional athletes may play sports." The flaw in Snyder's analogy is that if you play the piano unskillfully, you neither kill nor wound anyone. However, Snyder has evidence more powerful than his analogy.

In 13 states citizens who wish to carry arms may do so, having met certain requirements. Consider Florida, which in 1987 enacted a concealed-carry law guaranteeing a gun permit to any resident who is at least 21, has no record of crime, mental illness or drug or alcohol abuse, and who has completed a firearms safety course. Florida's homicide rate fell following the enactment of this law, as did the rate in Oregon after the enactment of a similar law. Through June 1993, there had been 160,823 permits issued in Florida. Only 530, or 0.33 percent, of the applicants have been denied permits. This indicates that the law is serving the law abiding. Only 16 permits, less than 1/100th of 1 percent, have been rescinded because of the commission, after issuance, of a crime involving a firearm.

Ninety percent of violent crimes are committed by persons not carrying handguns. This is one reason why the mere brandishing of a gun by a potential victim of violence often is a sufficient response to a would-be attacker. In most cases where a gun is used in self-defense, it is not fired. Can the average citizen be trusted to judge accurately when he or she is in jeopardy? Snyder answers that: "rape, robbery and attempted murder are not typically actions rife with ambiguity or subtlety." Furthermore:

"Florida State University criminologist Gary Kleck, using surveys and other data, has determined that armed citizens defend their lives or property with firearms against criminals approximately 1 million times a year. In 98 percent of these instances, the citizen merely brandishes the weapon or fires a warning shot. Only in 2 percent of the cases do citizens actually shoot their assailants. In defending themselves with their firearms, armed citizens kill 2,000 to 3,000 criminals each year, three times the number killed by the police. A nationwide study by Don Kates, the constitutional lawyer and criminologist, found that only 2 percent of civilian shootings involved an innocent person mistakenly identified as a criminal. The 'error rate' for the police, however, was 11 percent, more than five times as high."

Concerning what we may call "the running of red lights syndrome" in contemporary America, I put the point to Snyder and he fired back a fax:



RON LEVY—GAMMA-LIAISON

Equalizer: Is this a citizen taking his responsibility seriously?

'CRIME IS
RAMPANT
BECAUSE THE
LAW-ABIDING
SUBMIT TO IT'

"Regarding your observation about our society's general level of aggressiveness and disregard for rules, you may wish to consider Robert Heinlein's famous dictum that 'An armed society is a polite society.' Knowing that one's fellow citizens are armed, greater care is naturally taken not to give offense. The proposition is, of course, difficult to prove, but you can find some support for it in English literature. Observe the polite formality with which strangers address each other in inns in, for example, Fielding's 'Tom Jones' or (with comical exaggeration) in Dickens's 'Pickwick Papers.' While no doubt attributable in part to England's class structure and the education received by the aristocracy, I would hesitate to say that it had nothing to do with the fact that gentlemen generally were armed."

Oras is famously said in American literature, by the hero of Owen Wister's "The Virginian," "When you call me that, smile!" Such was politeness in the armed society of 19th-century Wyoming.

Finally, there is the matter of the Second Amendment. This Republic's Founders constitutionalized, which means they made

fundamental, the right to possess firearms, and they did not do so unreflectively. They placed that right second in the Bill of Rights, yielding precedence only to rights pertaining to speech, worship and association, and they did that for philosophically serious reasons. The philosophy of classical republicanism recognizes a crucial relationship between personal liberty and possession of arms by a people prepared to use them. Snyder believes that the Second Amendment is as much a product of this philosophy as of the Revolutionary War experience or the exigencies of frontier life: "To own firearms is to affirm that freedom is not a gift from government . . . As the

Founding Fathers knew well, a government that does not trust its honest, law-abiding, taxpaying citizens with the means of self-defense is not itself worthy of trust."

Yes, and yet . . . no society can be called successful where violence is so prevalent and random that law-abiding citizens must go about prepared to dispense violence in self-defense. No one wants to live, raise children and grow old in such a society. But government is constituted to provide, first and foremost,

domestic tranquility sufficient to make unnecessary the sort of personal measures that Snyder recommends. If such measures are becoming necessary, do not blame Snyder.

Snyder writes that "the association of personal disarmament with civilized behavior is one of the great unexamined beliefs of our time." Not anymore it isn't. His searching examination of it may not compel your assent — I remain unpersuaded — but it must shake some soothing assumptions regarding crime and civic responsibilities. I am among those whom Snyder faults, civilly but firmly, for insufficient rigor in reasoning about these matters. I find being reproved by him a bracing experience because it enlarges my understanding while subtracting from my certainties. I salute him and thank him.

★ THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS ★

PRO-GUN LAWS— THEY WORK!

Now that the law-abiding citizens of several states legally have the right to defend themselves, even anti-gun officials have admitted that they are safer states to live in than before the passage of a concealed weapons carry law.

■ ■ ■

A 35-year-old Miami cab driver was among the first to apply for and receive a concealed weapons license under the new concealed weapons licensing reform law that went into effect in Florida on October 1, 1987.

A few short months after receiving his license, Miami police reported that on March 5, 1988, he became the first license holder to be involved in a shooting.

Forced to defend himself, the driver shot and killed a robber who pointed a firearm at him, demanded money, then after taking the money told the moonlighting cab driver he was going to kill him.

The robber, a 29-year-old ex-convict with a history of attempting to kill police officers, tried to fire a Smith & Wesson 9mm semi-automatic handgun at the cabby at point-blank range. But he had forgotten to disengage the safety. In those few split seconds when the robber was distracted the cab driver pulled and fired his own gun—a Colt .45-caliber semi-automatic handgun—mortally wounding the attacker. Pronounced

"The bottom line is that Florida is a safer place to live because of the law...."

dead at the hospital, the robber still had the cabby's wallet in his pocket.

The ex-convict's past included arrests for armed robbery, gun violations and attempted first-degree murder of a police officer. In 1981, he shot out the windshield of a Hialeah patrol car, which then crashed. He also shot at Miami Spring police during a chase. He was sentenced to 12 years in prison, but seven years later he was on the street pulling the trigger on a law-abiding cab driver.

By Marion P. Hammer

The criminal justice system failed to protect the cabby by not keeping this violent criminal in prison to serve out his time. But Florida's new concealed weapons licensing law made it possible for him to protect his own life. As reported in a newspaper following



Marion P. Hammer has served as executive director for Unified Sportsmen of Florida for the past 12 years and is also a member of the NRA Board of Directors.

the incident, the cab driver "used the weapon correctly to defend himself. Without the law in effect, he would be a dead man this morning."

While this incident was reported to be the first involving a concealed carry permit holder, it has not been the last justifiable self-defense shooting involving law-abiding license holders. No one likes to see headlines filled with bloodshed, but all sane and reasonable Americans must surely applaud when a terrible crime is thwarted and an innocent citizen saved. In this case a quiet, hard-working and honest cab driver prevented his own death at the

hands of a criminal with a history of brutal violence.

The Miami police sergeant on the scene told reporters that the incident "sends a message to the rest of the robbers out there." I think the incident also sent a message to those who worked against the passage of the

"The issue is, and has always been, one of the right of self-defense."

concealed carry reform law.

The media have always been quick to report the emotional, inflammatory hysterics of the anti-gunners any time the subject of firearms emerges, and slow to report positive results of firearms ownership. During the fight for passage of the licensing reform legislation, it was commonplace to read and hear a steady media drumbeat about Dodge City, frontier-style justice, the O.K. Corral for guns, an invitation to a Wild West mentality, blood on the hands of those who vote for passage, etc. Some editorials, like the Suntattler's, got a little more creative, declaring: "...a state law that welcomes virtually everyone to pack a rod would increase lawlessness—and death. Forget that a pistol-packing citizenry will mean Itchier trigger fingers...Forget that South Florida's climate of smoldering fear would flash like napalm when every stranger totes a piece, and every mental snap in traffic could lead to the crack of gunfire."

Now, four years after implementing the concealed carry reforms in Florida, the critics and doomsayers have been forced to recant their hysterical predictions. They have been forced to abandon the parade of horrors they contrived in the heat of debate.

Those of us who labored for seven

years to reform the nightmarish patchwork of concealed weapons ordinances found in Florida's counties are proud to point to its record of success. The new concealed carry permit law is working well.

Before passage of the reform law, our hodgepodge of laws either disregarded the Constitution's Second Amendment, were interpreted locally or were left up to bureaucratic whim. There was no uniform procedure in Florida's 67 counties and citizens were subject to varying criteria depending upon where they lived.

Now this very basic right no longer vacillates according to local politics or the authority of a powerful few. We now have a state agency that handles applications and issues licenses based on statewide statutory criteria, and the license is valid statewide—not just in a particular county as in the past.

A year after the law took effect, Willis Booth, executive director of the Florida Chiefs Association, told the press, "The minute the bill was passed, we asked our chiefs in the state to be particularly alert for any cases in their jurisdiction that would give us knowledge of the fact that there was some abuse. At this point, it would appear the law is working very well. There are no horror stories that can be attributed to the passage of the law."

John Fuller, general counsel for the Florida Sheriff's Association, agreed. "I haven't seen where we have had any instance of persons with permits causing violent crimes, and I'm constantly on the lookout," he said.

A Florida Department of Law Enforcement spokesman has told reporters that the new law hasn't affected firearms violence in Florida, indicating that any increase in crime is attributed to the growing drug problem, not the concealed firearms law.

Even Robert Creighton, agent in charge of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) in Florida, acknowledged that the popular concealed weapons permits aren't a factor in crime, adding, "The criminal element has no permits."

Anti-gun groups and the media predicted an outbreak of shootings in the Sunshine State. But, since passage nearly four years ago, this fair and more uniform concealed carry law simply hasn't shaken the foundations of the Florida legal system or created "an Old Wild West," "O.K. Corral" or "GUNshine State," as doomsayers predicted.

But the media have been unenthusiastic about reporting the success of the law and rarely report incidents when license holders defend themselves with a firearm, or simply bury a very short report somewhere in the back of the paper. Nonetheless many Floridians are alive and well today because we stuck with it for seven years and passed a law that they credit with saving their lives.

Take the case of a Miami attorney who believes he and his wife are alive today because of passage of the law. He and his wife returned home from a basketball game late on the evening of February 24, 1991. After opening the door for his wife to enter the home he turned around in the garage to get a leash to walk his dog. He was confronted by two attackers standing in his garage, wearing ski masks and carrying guns. He ducked behind the door as one attacker fired a shot, pulled his .45-caliber semi-automatic handgun and opened fire through the doorway. The attackers ran from the garage and fled in a waiting vehicle driven by a third person.

The attorney said if the concealed weapons law had not passed he would not have been armed, and surely would not be alive to read the brief 2-inch-long story—buried inside the newspaper—reporting the incident.

Clearly, the law has worked as we said it would, proving what those of us who supported it said all along. Statistics from the Florida Department of State—the agency handling applications and issuing licenses—are graphically clear. They prove that applicants are conscientious citizens concerned about and taking responsibility for their personal safety. The issue is, and has always been, one of the right of self-defense. Law-abiding Florida citizens do not wish to harm anyone. Yet neither do they feel they should suffer harm at the hands of

the lawless. It is patently obvious from the accompanying chart that license holders are everyday, law-abiding people who simply want to be able to protect themselves and their families should the need arise.

That should come as no surprise. A study conducted by the St. Louis University School of Law found that armed citizens were exceedingly responsible in carrying handguns on the street. The study found that while police were successful in shooting or driving off criminals 68 percent of the time, private citizens succeeded in 83 percent of their encounters. Most importantly, while 11 percent of the individuals involved in police shootings were later found to be innocents misidentified as criminals, only 2 percent of those in civilian shootings were so misidentified. In light of the fact that in urban areas private citizens encounter and kill up to three times as



David Register, Director, Div. of Licensing, Florida Dept. of State (left), and Florida Sec. of State Jim Smith (right) present "Concealed Weapons License Number 1" to Marion P. Hammer under Florida's new concealed weapons licensing law. Ms. Hammer, representing the NRA and Unified Sportsmen of Florida, helped write and pass the self-defense legislation.

many criminals as do law enforcement authorities, the track record of the private citizen is very impressive indeed. Florida's experience simply proves it once again.

Law-abiding Floridians who choose to protect themselves by carrying a concealed firearm may apply for a license—and receive it—if they meet the standardized criteria. State law mandates that a license be issued within 90 days from receipt of a completed application if the applicant is 21 years of age or older, has been a resident of Florida for six months, has no criminal record, can document knowledge or training in the safe use

continued on back page

FLORIDA CONCEALED WEAPONS LICENSING: STATISTICS TO DATE

Applications received:	104,249
Applications denied:	743
Denied for incomplete application:	301
Denied for criminal history*:	442
Licenses revoked for offenses after licensure:	61
Revoked for offense/firearm present**:	10
Revoked for other reasons*:	51

*Majority of offenses were nonviolent crimes such as DUIs, worthless checks and controlled-substance convictions.

**DUIs, reckless display included.

NOTE: This chart contains official statistical data from the Florida Department of State, Division of Licensing.

and handling of a firearm, has no record of alcohol or drug abuse, no record of mental illness or mental incompetency, no physical infirmity that would prevent safe handling of a firearm and desires to carry a concealed firearm for lawful self-defense.

The state must issue the license or prove the individual is disqualified based solely on the statutory criteria. There is no arbitrary or subjective discretion by anyone, and rule-making authority that could alter the intent of the law is specifically prohibited.

Three years after passage, in November 1990, the press revisited the issue in an interview with State Representative Ron Silver. Silver, an ardent supporter of Handgun Control, Inc., and the organization's chairwoman, Sarah Brady, told the press, "There are lots of people, including myself, who thought things

would be a lot worse as far as that particular situation [people being licensed to carry firearms for protection] is concerned. I'm happy to say they're not."

Silver also said that Florida has a long way to go to rid itself of its Wild West reputation and the "GUNshine State" label that he and HCI helped create with their emotional predictions of misuse and abuse. He added, "All of us are trying to do away with that image."

The bottom line is that Florida is a safer place to live because of the law, as Silver admitted. So it's time for the anti-gun organizations to back off. The statistics are in. The proof supports our position. The law is working very well. And decent people are alive today as a result of its passage.

Other states (Idaho, Mississippi, Montana and Oregon) have already

used the Florida concealed weapons licensing law as a model and have passed similar legislation. Perhaps it's time for your state to do the same. ❖

Besides being a mother of three and a grandmother, Ms. Hammer has been active both as a sportswoman and as a political force working on behalf of firearms rights. Currently, she is a National Rifle Association board member and holds a seat on the NRA Legislative Policies Committee and the NRA Membership Committee and is chairperson of the NRA Ethics Committee. As a strong supporter of the NRA/ILA, she has been a media spokesperson on behalf of our 2nd Amendment rights, giving over 700 interviews in the past four years for national television, radio and the print media. For the past 12 years, Maron P. Hammer has held the post of Executive Director of United Sportsmen of Florida. 206 S. Monroe St., Suite 5, P.O. Box 6505, Tallahassee, FL 32314.

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Know the Facts!



From waiting periods and registration schemes to state and federal firearms laws, brochures available free from the NRA Institute for Legislative Action provide timely, accurate information concerning every aspect of the firearms issue. For the information you need, write:

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NRA Institute for
Legislative Action
1600 Rhode Island Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036

ARMED CITIZENS & CRIME CONTROL

BY PAUL H. BLACKMAN, Ph.D.



ONE of the most popular features in the *American Hunter* is "The Armed Citizer," column, a listing of a tiny fraction of the incidents in which citizens use their privately owned firearms for protection. Only those incidents reported to the police, and covered in local newspapers, are highlighted in the column.

How widespread is the use of firearms by citizens for their self-defense? Data from diverse studies indicate that firearms—particularly, handguns—are used for protection in hundreds of thousands of incidents each year. Now, after years of research, a criminologist from Florida State University has published the most thorough estimates on the prevalence of defensive use of guns by Americans. The study—"Crime Control Through the Private Use of Armed Force" by Professor Gary Kleck—was published as the lead article in the February 1988 issue of *Social Problems*.

Dr. Kleck notes that although criminologists have long ignored the issue of guns for protection, they do study how "routine activities" may impact on crime and crime control. He notes that, with half of all American households and a quarter of retail businesses keeping firearms, "gun ownership must surely be considered a very routine aspect of American life and of obvious relevance to the activities of criminals." Nonetheless, Dr. Kleck adds, "victimology scholars have largely ignored victim gun ownership and use. [Yet] victim gun use may be one of the most serious risks a criminal faces."

Dr. Kleck's study focuses on: (1) the frequency and nature of private citizens' defensive uses of firearms against criminals; (2) the effectiveness versus risk of such actions; and (3) the potential deterrent impact on crime of defensive gun ownership and use.

Primary sources for the study are national and state surveys on gun ownership and use, on victimization and protective measures taken, and on local studies on "jus-

tifiable" and "excusable" (self-defense) homicides. Dr. Kleck also weighs what he calls "quasi-experimental" cases of deterrence, such as the well-known example of Orlando, Florida, where women purchased firearms and attended safety classes on gun use in response to an increase in rapes. As a result, incidences of rape and burglary dropped dramatically.

Although several national surveys all suggest relatively small percentages of the nation's 60 million gun owners are using their firearms for protection, Dr. Kleck notes that the figures represent a "large number of actual uses." He estimates that "there were about 645,000 defensive uses of handguns against persons per year, excluding police or military uses." In addition, Dr. Kleck made projections on the uses of long guns, based on the numbers of households keeping long guns vs. handguns primarily for protection. Added together, Dr. Kleck estimates "that guns of all types are used for defensive purposes about one million times a year," and that "guns of all types are used substantially more often defensively than criminally." Most of these uses do not involve firing the gun, much less injuring the criminal.

"Although shootings of criminals represent a small fraction of defensive uses of guns, Americans shoot criminals with a frequency that must be regarded as remarkable by any standard," says Dr. Kleck. The criminologist notes that the FBI's so-called "justifiable homicide" data miss most killings of criminals by civilians because of technical reporting reasons. Using those data as suggestive and local studies as a means of estimating how many *actually* occur, Dr. Kleck estimates that annually, "gun-wielding civilians in self-defense or some other legally justified cause" kill between about 1,500 and 2,800 felons—or 2½ to seven times as many criminals as are shot dead by police.

Insofar as citizens protect themselves from criminals,



EDITOR'S NOTE

Dr. Gary Kleck is an associate professor at the Florida State University School of Criminology in Tallahassee. His research has focused on firearms for a dozen years, since he was a University of Illinois graduate student working with Professor David J. Bordua on patterns of firearms ownership, use and regulation in Illinois and on his dissertation, "Homicide, Capital Punishment, and Gun Ownership."

A specialist in research methodology, Dr. Kleck has authored or co-authored several articles on firearms and the "gun control" issue. His studies generally undermine the various assumptions of advocates of restrictive firearms laws and include a definitive academic rebuttal of the myth of the so-called "Saturday Night Special." He is currently working with Dr. Bordua on a study of private firearms ownership in the U.S.

Even though his research does not show restrictive firearms laws to be either necessary or beneficial, Dr. Kleck supports a "permissive" licensing system for all firearms on the assumption it would not interfere with private ownership. He is opposed to gun schemes directed exclusively at handguns, including licensing.

Attack, Injury and Crime Completion Rates in Robbery and Assault Incidents, by Self-Protection Method

Method of Self-Protection	Robbery			Number Times Used ^(a)	Assault		Estimated Number Times Used ^(a)
	Percent Completed	Percent Attacked	Percent Injured		Percent Attacked	Percent Injured	
Used gun	30.9%	25.2%	17.4%	89,009	23.2%	12.1%	386,083
Used knife	35.2	55.6	40.3	59,813	46.4	29.5	123,062
Used other weapon	28.9	41.5	22.0	104,700	41.4	25.1	454,570
Used physical force	50.1	75.6	50.8	1,653,880	82.8	52.1	6,638,823
Tried to get help or frighten offender	63.9	73.5	48.9	1,516,141	55.2	40.1	4,383,117
Threatened or reasoned with offender	53.7	48.1	30.7	955,398	40.0	24.7	5,743,008
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	50.8	54.7	34.9	1,539,895	40.0	25.5	8,935,738
Other measures	48.5	47.3	26.5	284,423	36.1	20.7	1,451,103
Any self-protection	52.1	60.8	38.2	4,603,671	49.5	30.7	21,801,957
No self-protection	88.5	41.5	24.7	2,686,960	39.9	27.3	6,154,763
Total	65.4	53.7	33.2	7,290,631	47.3	29.9	27,956,719

Notes: (a) Separate frequencies in these columns do add to totals in "Any self-protection" row since a single crime incident can involve more than one self-protection method. Sources: Analysis of incident files of 1979-1985 National Crime Survey public use computer tapes (ICPSR, 1987b).

Robbery and assault victims who used firearms for protection were less likely to be attacked or injured than victims who responded in any other manner. Only 17% of those using guns to resist attempted robbery and 12% using guns to resist assault suffered any kind of injuries. 25% of robbery victims and 27% of assault victims who did not resist were injured anyway.

Dr. Kleck estimates "there were about 8,700-16,600 non-fatal, legally permissible woundings of criminals by gun-armed civilians" annually, and "the rest of the one million estimated defensive gun uses, over 98% involved neither killings nor woundings but rather warning shots fired or guns pointed or referred to."

National gun prohibitionists claim that firearms owned for protection are "generally useless and even dangerous to the victim . . ." Using victimization surveys commissioned by the U.S. Department of Justice, Dr. Kleck puts that contention to rest, finding that "for both robbery and assault, victims who used guns for protection were less likely either to be attacked or injured than victims who responded in any other way, including those who did not

resist at all. Only 12% of gun resisters in assault and 17% in robberies suffered any kind of injury. After gun resistance, the course of action least likely to be associated with injury is doing nothing at all, i.e., not resisting. However, passivity is not a completely safe course either since 25% of robbery victims and 27% of assault victims who did not resist were injured anyway."

Significantly, Dr. Kleck notes that the victimization surveys actually exaggerated the association of injury with gun-resistance since the surveys generally fail to ask whether the injury occurs after and because of resistance or whether the injury occurred first. In a supplemental questionnaire, however, it was found that most injuries to

Florida State University

File: Kleck

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Steve Humphries
October 1991

Florida State criminologist
shoots down gun-control myths

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.--A criminal without a gun is more likely to hurt you than a criminal with one. You're less apt to be robbed, or to be hurt in a robbery, if you have a gun for defense.

And an assailant is no more likely to kill you if he has a gun than if he doesn't.

Those findings are contained in a new book, "Point Blank: Guns and Violence in America," by Gary Kleck, a criminologist at Florida State University.

"It appears that the net effect of gun availability on crime is just about zero," said Kleck. "Victims with guns may depress crime a little and offenders with guns may increase it a little. My research indicates they cancel each other out."

The 500-plus-page book, due out Nov. 5, notes that guns are used for defense in this country about the same number of times each year as they are used to commit crimes -- and usually with no one getting hurt.

"In a robbery, people who use guns in self-defense avoid injury 83 percent of the time and in most cases they don't have the crime completed against them," Kleck found. "The results are similar for assaults and rapes."

"It turns out you're less likely to be hurt if you resist with a gun, even compared to doing nothing at all to resist. This shouldn't be surprising. If a gun works in committing a crime, why wouldn't it also work in preventing one?"

Kleck found that people who do nothing to protect themselves are injured in 25 percent of robberies, while those who use a gun for protection are hurt only 17 percent of the time.

He said would-be victims thwart many crimes by carrying a gun, and assailants often find just flashing a firearm can keep the situation from escalating into a fight.

"You are actually less likely to be injured if a robber

-more-

Page 2

has a gun than if he doesn't," he said. "And you're less likely to be injured if you have a gun.

"It's actually safer if either party has a gun."

Kleck, a professor in the FSU School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, studied 19 types of gun control and found that almost none -- including waiting periods and owner registration -- had any effect on crime rates. Banning guns, he said, is no longer an option.

"This country has 200 million guns, minimum, in private hands," he said. "To think of some method that works by controlling the overall supply of guns is hopeless. We passed that point long ago."

Instead, Kleck says, background checks should be instituted to make it harder for convicted violent offenders to buy guns and penalties should be strengthened for those caught with them. Laws also should be passed to more closely regulate the carrying of guns, he said, to decrease the number of opportunistic robberies.

Kleck bases his recommendations on data that show most violent offenders are not average citizens who become enraged, pick up a gun and commit a crime.

"Repeatedly violent offenders account for most cases of domestic violence and practically all homicides," he said. "There aren't many average-Joe, honest-to-God, they-did-it-out-of-nowhere killers. It's a wonderful media myth -- the average Joe killer."

Kleck said 70 percent of all homicides in the United States are committed by someone with at least one prior arrest.

"Point Blank," published by Aldine de Gruyter, is a first in at least two respects.

It is the first to use nationally representative samples of violent incidents -- from minor threats to homicides, including those reported and those not reported to the police -- to distinguish between attack, injury and death as outcomes of violent situations. It also is the first to combine national data on both fatal and non-fatal violent incidents to study how weapon use affects death rates.

-30-

Dr. Kleck can be reached at (904) 644-4050. Audio tapes containing actualities by Dr. Kleck, and videotapes and photographs of Dr. Kleck, can be obtained by calling the FSU Media Relations Office.

Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE
JEANNETTE JAMES

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House Of Representatives

The Pacific Institute for Public Policy, in February 1990, published a Policy Briefing entitled GUNS, MURDERS, AND THE CONSTITUTION; a Realistic Assessment of Gun Control, by Don B. Kates, Jr.

The author does an excellent job of addressing the issue of gun control laws, giving the pros and cons and comparing the actual facts with the assumptions of the various attitudes which are prevalent.

Two positions are attached here for your information:

1. Sagecraft Summarized
2. Police Protection vs Capacity to Defend Oneself

1. Sagecraft Summarized

Lest the sagecraft concept seem unduly harsh, I will briefly review five particularly insupportable anti-gun claims (they and others are further detailed in the body of this paper):

- a) *The claim that homicide is predominantly a matter of "ordinary law-abiding people" killing a relative or acquaintance because a loaded gun happened to be available during a moment of anger.*

This claim is contradicted by all national and local studies of homicide, which uniformly show that murderers are not "ordinary law-abiding people." Rather, murderers (like gun accident perpetrators) are highly aberrant individuals, characterized by felony records, alcohol and/or drug dependence, and life histories of irrational violence against people around them.¹⁰

⁸ Bruce-Briggs, above.

⁹ Tonso, above, applying concepts based on F. Znaniecki, *The Social Role of the Man of Knowledge*, 72-74 (N.Y.: Harpers, 1968).

¹⁰ Straus, "Domestic Violence and Homicide Antecedents," 62 *Bull. N.Y. Acad. Med.* 446 (1986); cf. Bruce-Briggs, "The Great American Gun War," 45 *The Public Interest* 37, 40 (1976):

The calculation of family homicides and accidents as costs of gun ownership is false. The great majority of these killings are among poor, restless, alcoholic, troubled people, usually with long criminal records. Applying the domestic homicide rate of these people to the presumably upstanding citizens whom they prey upon is seriously misleading.

See also Kates, "Firearms and Violence: Old Premises, Current Evidence," in T. Gurr (ed.), *1 Violence in America*, 203-204 (1989) (hereinafter cited as "Current Research"); Kleck, "Policy Lessons from Recent Gun Control Research," 49 *Law & Contemp. Probs.* 35 (1986) (hereinafter cited as "Policy Lessons") at 40-41, and studies there cited.

- b) *The claim that (though banning all guns may not be politically feasible) banning only handguns would save lives because gun attacks are more lethal than knife attacks.*

In a recent National Institute of Justice survey among about 2,000 incarcerated felons, well over 80 percent of those who had often misused handguns said that if handguns were unavailable they would turn to long guns (rifles or shotguns) instead.¹¹ Thus, a crucial issue in any handgun ban is that, while handgun wounds are 1.3 to 3 times more lethal than knife wounds, a rifle or shotgun wound kills 5 to 11.4 times more often than a handgun wound. Far from decreasing homicide, if a handgun ban caused only 30 percent of handgun attackers to turn to long guns, the homicide rate might nearly double; if 50 percent switched, homicides could more than triple.¹² Astoundingly, not one academic who argued that banning handguns would save lives (because knives are less deadly) even mentioned the necessary corollary that not controlling long guns would cost lives because rifles and shotguns are far more lethal.

- c) *The claim that comparing American statistics to those of selected gun-banning foreign countries proves that guns cause crime and that banning them reduces it.*

Differentials in international crime rates reflect basic socio-cultural and economic differences that have nothing to do with gun laws. First, Western Europe has not only far less gun violence but also less violence of all kinds *per capita*. Second, this difference between the United States and Western Europe was even greater before the latter's gun laws were adopted in the 1920s and 1930s. Third, those laws were adopted to control political violence—to which those countries have always been far more subject than the United States. Fourth, as American violence skyrocketed from the mid-1960s on, violence rates increased even more rapidly in the gun-banning countries (particularly gun violence). And fifth, in such equally crime-free countries as Switzerland, Israel, and New Zealand, there is even more gun availability than there is in the United States.¹³

- d) *The claim that guns are generally not useful and not used for self-defense.*

Gary Kleck recently has found that, while handguns are used in vast numbers of crimes annually, they are used even more often by good citizens to repel crime

¹¹ J. Wright & P. Rossi, *Armed and Dangerous: A Survey of Felons and Their Firearms* 221, table 11.3 (N.Y.: Aldine, 1986) (hereinafter called NIJ Felon Survey).

¹² Policy Lessons at 48-50, Lizotte, "The Costs of Using Gun Control to Reduce Homicide," 62 *Bull. N.Y. Acad. Med.* 539, 541 (1986).

¹³ See discussion in Current Evidence at pp. 200ff and below in this paper.

(approximately 581,000 crimes vs. about 645,000 defense uses annually).¹⁴

- e) *The claim that there is no individual right to arms because the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects only the states' right to arm the militia.*

Though mere control is constitutional, wholesale prohibition and confiscation is not; the Constitution precludes laws barring responsible, law-abiding adults from choosing to own guns for self-defense. Sanford Levinson, a leading constitutional scholar (who personally opposes gun ownership), recently dismissed academic obliviousness to this clear fact in a paper fittingly entitled "The Embarrassing Second Amendment."¹⁵

1. Police Protection vs. the Capacity to Defend Oneself

Perhaps the single most common argument against freedom of choice is that personal self-defense has been rendered obsolete by the existence of a professional police force.⁶⁹ For decades, anti-gun officials in Chicago, San Francisco, New York, and Washington, D.C., have admonished the citizenry that they don't need guns for self-defense because the police will defend them. This advice is mendacious: when those cities are sued for failure to provide police protection, those same officials send forth their city attorneys to invoke

[the] fundamental principle of American law that a government and its agents are under no general duty to provide public services, such as police protection, to any individual citizen.⁷⁰

Even as a matter of theory (much less in fact), the police do NOT exist to protect the individual citizen. Rather their function is to deter crime in general by patrol activities and by apprehension after the crime has occurred. If circumstances permit, the police should and will protect a citizen in distress. But they are not legally duty bound even to do that nor to provide any direct protection—no matter how urgent a distress call they may receive. *A fortiori* the police have no duty to, and do not, protect citizens who are under death threat (e.g., women threatened by former boyfriends or husbands).

⁶⁸ All discussion of gun-armed self-defense in this paper is directed to handguns because they are infinitely more efficacious for defense than rifles or shotguns. In contrast to the unwieldy long gun, the short-barrelled handgun is much easier to bring into play at close quarters and much harder for an assailant to wrest away. Consider the situation of a woman holding an intruder at bay while trying to dial the police. With a rifle, this is difficult and hazardous at best. Given only the two-inch barrel of a snub-nosed handgun to grasp, not even the strongest man can lever it from a woman's grip before she shoots him. M. Ayoob, *The Truth About Self-Protection* (N.Y.: Bantam, 1983) 332-33, 341-42, 345-55.

⁶⁹ Thus Ramsey Clark denounces precautionary gun ownership as an atavistic insult to American government: "A state in which a citizen needs a gun to protect himself from crime has failed to perform its first purpose"; it is "anarchy, not order under law—a jungle where each relies on himself for survival," R. Clark, *Crime in America* 88 (1971). For similar views, see also Wills, "Handguns that Kill," *Washington Star*, Jan. 18, 1981; "John Lennon's War," *Chicago Sun Times*, Dec. 12, 1980; and "Or Worldwide Gun Control" *Philadelphia Inquirer*, May 17, 1981; editorial: "Guns and the Civilizing Process," *Washington Post*, Sept. 26, 1972.

⁷⁰ *Warren v. District of Columbia*, 444 A.2d 1 (D.C. Ct. of Ap. 1981). For similar cases from New York and Chicago, see *Riss v. City of New York*, 22 N.Y. 2d 579, 293 NYS2d 897, 240 N.E. 2d 860 (N.Y. Ct. of Ap. 1958); *Keane v. City of Chicago*, 98 Ill. App.2d 460, 240 N.E.2d 321 (1968). See also the cases cited in the next two footnotes and *Bowers v. DeVito*, 686 F.2d 61 (7 Cir. 1982) (no federal constitutional requirement that state or local agencies provide sufficient police protection).

An illustrative case is *Morgan v. District of Columbia*, in which victims sued the city under the following facts. Two of the victims were upstairs when they heard the other being attacked by men who had broken in downstairs. Half an hour having passed and their roommate's screams having ceased, they assumed the police must have arrived in response to their repeated phone calls. In fact, their calls had somehow been lost in the shuffle while the roommate was being beaten into silent acquiescence. When the roommates went downstairs to see to her, as the court's opinion graphically describes it, "For the next fourteen hours the women were held captive, raped, robbed, beaten, forced to commit sexual acts upon each other, and made to submit to the sexual demands" of their attackers.

Having set out these facts, the District of Columbia's highest court exonerated the District and its police, because it is "fundamental [in] American law" that the police do not exist to provide personal protection to individual citizens.⁷¹ In addition to the case law I have cited, this principle has been expressly enunciated over and over again in statute law.⁷²

The fundamental principle that the police have no duty to protect individuals derives equally from practical necessity and from legal history. Historically, there were no police, even in large American or English cities, before the mid-19th century. Citizens were not only expected to protect themselves (and each other), but also legally required in response to the hue and cry to chase down and apprehend criminals. The very idea of a police was anathema, American and English liberalism viewing any such force as a form of the dreaded "standing army."⁷³ This view yielded only grudgingly to the fact that citizens were unwilling to spend their leisure hours patrolling miles of city streets and were incapable even of chasing fleeing criminals down on crowded city streets—much less tracing and apprehending them or detecting surreptitious crimes.

Eventually, police forces were established to augment citizen self-protection by systematic patrol to deter crime and to detect and apprehend criminals if a crime should occur. Historically, there was no thought of the police displacing the citizen's right of self-protection. Nor, as a practical matter, is that displacement remotely

⁷¹ 444 A.2d at 6; see also *Morgan v. District of Columbia*, 468 A.2d 1306 (D.C. Ct. of Ap. 1983). To the same effect, see *Calogrides v. City of Mobile*, 475 So. 2d 560 (S.Ct. Ala. 1985); *Morris v. Musser*, 478 A.2d 937 (1984); *Davidson v. City of Westminster*, 32 C.3d 197, 185 Cal. Rptr. 252, 649 P.2d 894 (S. Ct. Cal. 1982); *Chapman v. City of Philadelphia*, 434 A.2d 753 (Sup. Ct. Penn. 1981); *Weutrich v. Delia*, 155 N.J. Super. 324, 326, 382 A.2d 929, 930 (1978); *Sapp v. City of Tallahassee*, 348 So.2d 363 (Fla. Ct. of Ap. 1977); *Simpson's Food Fair v. Evansville*, 272 N.E. 2d 871 (Ind. Ct. of Ap.); *Silver v. City of Minneapolis*, 170 N.W.2d 206 (S. Ct. Minn. 1969); and the other authorities cited in the footnotes preceding and following this one.

⁷² See Cal. Govt. Code §§ 821, 845, 846, and 85 Ill. Rev. Stat. 4-102, construed in *Stone v. State*, 106 C.A.3d 924, 165 Cal. Rptr. 339 (Cal. Ct. of Ap. 1980); and *Jamison v. City of Chicago*, 48 Ill. App. 567 (Ill. Ct. of Ap. 1977) respectively; see generally 18 *McQuillen on Municipal Corporations*, sec. 53.80.

⁷³ See generally 82 *Mich. L. Rev.* above at 214-16. and F. Morn, "Firearms Use and the Police: A Historic Evolution of American Values," in D. Kates (ed.), *Firearms and Violence* (1984).

feasible in light of the demands a high-crime society makes on the limited resources available to police it. Even if all 500,000 American police officers were assigned to patrol, they could not protect 240 million citizens from upwards of 10 million criminals who enjoy the luxury of deciding when and where to strike. But we have nothing like 500,000 patrol officers: to determine how many police are actually available for any one shift, we must divide the 500,000 by four (three shifts per day, plus officers who have days off, are on sick leave, etc.). The resulting number must be cut in half to account for officers assigned to investigations, juvenile, records, laboratory, traffic, etc., rather than patrol.⁷⁴

Doubtless the deterrent effect of the police helps ensure that many Americans will never be so unfortunate as to live in circumstances requiring personal protection. But for those who do need such protection, police do not and cannot function as bodyguards for ordinary citizens (though in New York and other major cities police may perform bodyguard services for the mayor and other prominent officials). Consider just the number of New York City women who each year seek police help, reporting threats by ex-husbands, ex-boyfriends, etc. To bodyguard just those women would exhaust the resources of the nation's largest police department, leaving no officers available for street patrol, traffic control, crime detection, apprehension of perpetrators, responses to emergency calls and so forth.⁷⁵

Given what New York courts have called "the crushing nature of the burden,"⁷⁶ the police cannot be expected to protect the individual citizen. Individuals remain responsible for their own personal safety, with police providing only an auxiliary general deterrent. The issue is whether those individuals should be free to choose gun ownership as a means of protecting themselves, their homes, and their families.

⁷⁴ See the extended discussion in Bowman, "An Open Letter," *Police Marksman*, July-Aug. 1986.

⁷⁵ Silver and Kates, "Handgun Ownership, Self-Defense and the Independence of Women in a Violent, Sexist Society," in D. Kates (ed.), *Restriction Handguns* at 144-47. Prof. Leddy, formerly a N.Y. officer, cites personal experience:

The ability of the state to protect us from personal violence is limited by resources and personnel shortages [in addition to which] the state is usually unable to know that we need protection until it is too late. By the time that the police can be notified and then arrive at the scene, the violent criminal has ample opportunity to do serious harm. *I once waited 20 minutes for the New York City Police to respond to an "officer needs assistance" call which has their highest priority. On the other hand, a gun provides immediate protection. Even where the police are prompt and efficient, the gun is speedier.*

From "The Ownership and Carrying of Personal Firearms," forthcoming in *Int'l. J. Victimol.* (Emphasis added). Cf. the Riss and Silver cases cited above, as well as *Wong v. City of Miami*, 237 So.2d 132 (Fla., 1970). All emphasize the need for judicial deference to administrators' allocation of scarce police resources as a reason for denying liability for failure to protect.

⁷⁶ *Wiener v. Metropolitan Transit Authority*, 433 N.E. 2d 124, 127, 55 N.Y. 2d 175, 498 N.Y.S. 2d 141 (N.Y. App. Div. 1982).



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House State Affairs
committee name

committee on #351 / CONCEALED CARRY, dated 17 FEB 94
bill/subject

I SUPPORT HOUSE BILL NO 351, WHICH WOULD ALLOW FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A PERMIT TO CARRY A CONCEALED WEAPON.

IT IS MY VIEW THAT THE HOUSE BILL #351 WOULD TAKE A POSITIVE STEP TOWARDS THE PROTECTION OF THE INDIVIDUALS RIGHT TO DEFEND THEMSELVES. THIS BILL WOULD ESPECIALLY AID THOSE CITIZENS THAT ARE TARGETED BY THE CRIMINAL ELEMENT.

Signed: Michael J. Doolan
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

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Address

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Municipality of Anchorage



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Tom Fink, Mayor

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

February 11, 1994

FEB 11 1994

The Honorable Al Vezey
Chairman, House Affairs Committee
Alaska State Capitol (MS 3100)
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative *al* Vezey:

I am writing this letter in response to an upcoming hearing on HB 351, "An Act relating to the issuance of carrying a concealed weapon."

The Anchorage Police Department is opposed to this bill. Its position is that the introduction of more weapons to the streets adds potential danger to the Municipality.

This administration does not have the same level of concern with the proposed legislation. I would suggest, however, the proposed legislation (A.S. 18.65.755) should include school grounds, sporting events and other similar areas as prohibited areas for carrying weapons.

You might also consider that restrictions not be limited to persons with felony convictions, but be expanded to include certain misdemeanor offenses as well.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on HB 351.

Sincerely,

Tom Fink

FEB 11 1994

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS committee name

committee on HB 351 - SRS 237, dated 2-11-94 bill/subject

FLORIDA HAS ISSUED ABOUT 177,000 CCW PERMITS AND ONLY 17 HAS BEEN REVOKED DUE TO MISUSE - THAT'S ABOUT 1/100 PERCENT.

Very insignificant.

WASH STATE HAS ISSUED ABOUT 240,000 PERMITS WITH NO INDICATION OF SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS OF MISUSE. W/ DECREASE OF HOMICIDES

OREGON'S RATE HAS ALSO DECREASED.

THERE DEFINITELY IS NOT THE "WILD, WILD WEST" SCENE THE ANTI-GUN PEOPLE TOUTED AND DECLARED WOULD DEFINITELY HAPPEN.

SOME OF OUR CITIZENS ARE NOT WILLING TO BE PASSIVE VICTIMS!

Signed: Kenneth Meyer

Testifier

Self and other persons NOT willing to be a passive

Representing (Optional)

1532 107th AVE

Address

452-2911

Phone No.

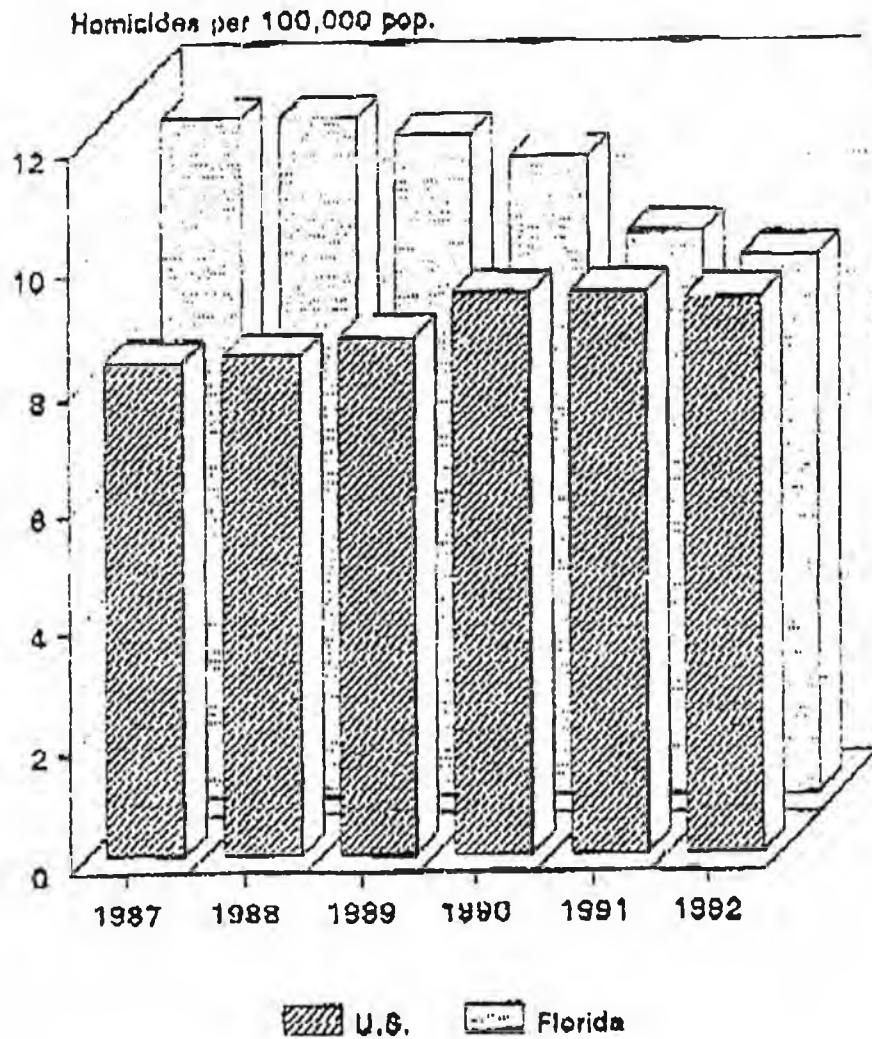
Victim!

TEL:

To: <i>Ken Meyer</i>	From: <i>Bryan Judy</i>
Co.	Co. <i>NRA/ILA</i>
Dept.	Phone #
Fax #	Fax #

Florida Homicide Rate Falls 21% Since Adopting CCW In 1987 (U.S. Rises 12%)

FEB 11 1994



Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Jim Smith
Secretary of State

DIVISION OF LICENSING

Post Office Box 6687
Tallahassee, Florida 32316-6687

FEB 11 1994

CONCEALED WEAPONS/FIREARMS LICENSE
STATISTICAL REPORT FOR
PERIOD 10/01/87 - 10/31/93

	TOTAL
o Applications Received:	189,776
New	138,785
Renewal	52,991
o Licenses Issued:	177,722
New	125,249
Renewal	51,473
o Licenses Valid	103,088
o Applications Denied:	948
Criminal History	551
Incomplete Application	397
o License Revoked:	341
Clemency Rule Change or Legislative Change	56
Illegible Prints With No Response	10
Crime Prior To Licensure	72
- Firearm Utilized --4	
Crime After Licensure	175
- Firearm Utilized --17	
Other	18
Reinstated	50*

*Statistics regarding number of licenses reinstated were not maintained prior to January 1990.

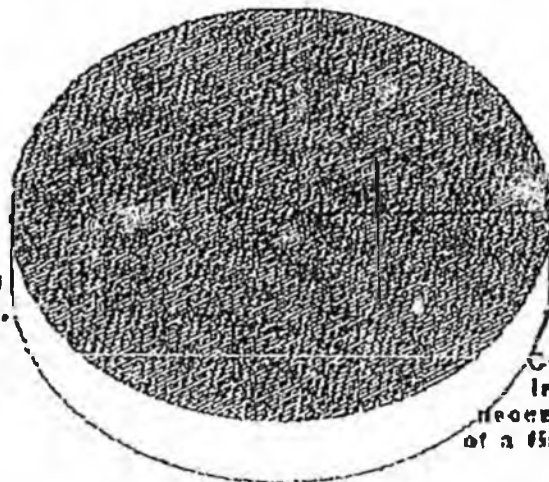
FEB 11 1994

Gun-Related Violent Crimes In Oregon: 1991

CCW Holders 16 Times* Less Likely To Commit Violent Crimes With Guns

Non-CCW Gun Owners

* Among approximately 815,000 non-CCW gun owners in Oregon, approximately 2000 (0.5%) committed gun-related violent crimes in 1990.



CCW Permittees

* Among approximately 84,000 CCW permittees, four (0.005%) were later convicted of criminal (not necessarily violent) use or possession of a firearm.

Sources: AJPH, U.S. Census, FBI UCR, Oregon State Police

Dan Hitchcock
PO Box 140001
Salcha, AK 99714-0001

907-488-0811

February 7, 1994

The Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Governor of Alaska
PO Box A
Juneau, AK 99811

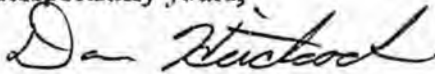
RE: Concealed Weapons

My Dear Governor,

I am a citizen of Alaska, who wants to see a firearm carry law. A law which reads that it is mandatory that no restrictions be placed on any legal, honest citizen to bear a concealed firearm. An honest citizen as defined by the constitution, not by any police, police department or agency. This carry law language needs to be cleaned up to where the average man or woman can carry a firearm concealed. It is not wise to carry a pistol or firearm outside your clothing in this day and age.

We appreciate the work you do and know you are very busy. You are doing a good job. Thankyou! I know you will keep at heart the constitution.

Respectfully yours,



Dan Hitchcock

cc: The Hon. Jim Sampson
Mayor, Fairbanks North Star Borough

The Hon. Al Vezey, State Affairs
The Hon. Brian Porter, Judiciary
The Hon. Ron Larson, Finance

The Hon. Mike Miller, Senator
The Hon. Jeanette James, Representative

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

DATE 2/12/94

TAPE NO. 94-12 & 94-13

TIME CALLED TO ORDER 8:02 am/pm

TIME ADJOURNED 10:02 am/pm

ROLL CALL:	PRES	ABS	TIME ARRIVED	JOINT MEMBERS PRESENT
<u>Al Vezey</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
<u>Pete Kott</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
<u>Fran Ulmer</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
<u>Bettve Davis</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
<u>Harley Olberg</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
<u>Jerry Sanders</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
<u>Gary Davis</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____

AGENDA

BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	ACTION TAKEN
<u>HB 351</u>	<u>Permit to carry concealed weapons</u>	<u>HELD</u>
<u>HJR 40</u>	<u>Right to Keep and Bear Arms</u>	<u>HELD</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

OTHER:

House State Affairs Committee Tape Log

Ftks.
Bethel
Soldotna
Kodiak
Barrow

Tape No. 94-12
Date 2/12/94
Bill HB351

COUNT	INFORMATION
000	AV 8:02 am. on call meeting to order
043	H.O. which
045	AV
049	more CS? H.O.
050	AV moved to Kodiak
089	pres. of Kodiak Arms Sportsmen Assoc. -law enforcement should be able to protect themselves -Yes. 351
138	Yes 351 + HJR40 Police are not bodyguards HJR40 personal right
178	AV to Barrow
+ 192	Griffith Cross PO Box 666 Barrow 99723 -would like protection from dangerous criminals -pg. 3 line 11 of HB351 no felonies - TIME LIMIT?
225	AV answered CS has deleted initials/addresses / felons remain
234	Gr.C.
+ 243	Burl Storer 2185 Pease Rd. N.P.
255	AV to Kotlikov
+ 268	LEE PUTMAN 6005 Roosevelt Dr. Ketch. 225-7694 - HB351 -> CSB237 amendments are better
+ 284	George Chipman Box 8990 Ketch. 225-8180 - Police are investigators - 100,000 permits to individuals - Nat. Dealers against crime.

House State Affairs Committee Tape Log

Tape No. 94-
 Date 2/12/94
 Bill _____

COUNT INFORMATION

	310	AV	name 300 from Fbks	to Glen Allen
+	325	Bill Gilliam	Box 221 Glenallen AK	522 3658
+	340	Ed Natch	Box 84 Glenallen	
			- Finger prints on permit - wants reverse of 25 + 125 (cc)	
	350	AV	to Solalotna	
+	362	Noun Steward	in 41 Kenai	262 1705
H8351 H3246			- Armed offenses before met. ang. in states w/ concealed carry laws - Out of state: plate numbers - back to high 15 to 5 for in WA	
	400	AV	CS promises to 100 permit / 5	
+	407	Russ Morrison	4623 Solalotna AK	262-7536
	411	AV	to Mat Su	
+	419	Roger Rothschild	Bethel	
			- Cited Edmund Burke - wanted no met. Police of NY	
	465	AV	to Fbks	
+	467	Wayne Horne	PO Box	
+	476	Marc	Farrington	
	489	AV	to Mat Su	
+	495	Marc Hinton	possibility of moving bills today	
	499	AV		
	504	pg. 3 line 19	SSN question	
	513	AV	latest CS doesn't require SSN; just licenses	
			to Mat Su Pat Su	

House State Affairs Committee Tape Log

Tape No. 94-
 Date 2/12/94
 Bill _____

TAPE SWITCH

COUNT INFORMATION

+ 524	Roy W. White Licenses psychologist Concealed vs. Open State by mail HB 351
555	AV to Delta
558	Gene Ottomavies all hand guns
562	AV ... carrying them in a pocket book
564	AV
570	AV
+ 584	Bernard Snow
607	AV to Norm
+ HB351 609	John Handeland Box 295 ^{Norm AK} 443-2481 - Need to have registration - Notification of legal equipment - If U.S. 770 concerned w/ intrinsic standard, imposition * Limiting possession or location.
656	AV ... problems relating to Seward
- 660	Tom Walker OPPOSED Chief of Police in Seward
+ HB351 680	Valerie Maxwell ^{HB 3701} Seward AK 224-8689
000	AV to Homer TAPE 94-12 B
+ HB351 006	Patrick Johnson, education & personal protection instructor 235-6656 - HB351 qualifications - former mil experience
073	AV questionnal form
076	P.S. - fees to high
085	AV to Valerie
+ HB351 094	Warren Troy in Homer

+ HB351 40

House State Affairs Committee Tape Log

Tape No. 94-12B
 Date 2/12/94
 Bill _____

COUNT INFORMATION

	134	AV to Voldez
	139	Daniel James Campbell
	242	Mark Gradick
	256	AV to Petersburg
+	264	John Olson 1135
	278	AV to ANC (8:55 PK left room)
+ 351 40	282	Benjamin Sherman Concern re/ fees \$100 too expensive
+	330	(First?) Morgan, Pres. Comp. Shorten Class
	371	AV to Sunco
	375	Deborah Smith, Exec. Dir. AK Mental Health
		OPPOSED to section of HB351 - voluntarily admitting someone questionable 5% waiting period
	444	AV unintelligible
	427	AV AV
	438	Leonard Abel, HESS - mental abt. mental illness & subst. abuse - social workers not all psychologists - confidentiality - controllable, not curable illnesses
	482	AV
	486	HO.
	487	L.A.

House State Affairs Committee Tape Log

Tape No. 94-12B
 Date 2/12/94
 Bill _____

COUNT INFORMATION

490	H.O.	7% of pop.	
492	L.A.	1% of natl. 1/2 - 1% paid disaster	
		5,500 in AK	
497	Umen	DUI program	
507	LA.	970 have substance prob.	
517	AV to	Kodiak	
+ 522	Rexine Olson	PO Box 1448	486-1001
543	Mike Milligen	HB 351 FAVOR	
		HSR 40 opposed	Private Sec. or Political Section of the State.
		SEN. PAT RHODE	
		unreasonable	(G. DAVIS entered 9:20)
605	AV to	N.P.	
606	Casey Wheeler	veteran	
+ 351 600	Byron Nash	2200 Paw	
607	AV to	Ketch	
+ 351 40 640	Scott O'Connell (SP?)	* likes no weapons on ferries	
653	Andre Jacobson	OPPOSED	HB 351 unnecessary.
682	AV to	Beetle	
685	Roger Rothschild		(H.O. left at 9:25)
688	AV to	Saldana / Kenai	
692	Jim James	Kenai NRA	

- 1) FEES to high.
- 2) Blat. to restrictive

TAPE FLIP 94-13A 000
 J.S. cont.

House State Affairs Committee Tape Log

Tape No. 94-13A
 Date 2/12/94
 Bill HR 351 & HR 410

COUNT INFORMATION

+ 351 40	034	Murder: Meyer
	063	AV to Delta (F.U. out at 9:30) reentered 9:35
+ 351 40	068	Richard Mitchell
	101	Pat King + 351 & 40
	139	AV Gilenallen
+ 351 40	145	Austin (NAME?)
Gett.	155	AV
	158	Ed Noble 351 p.4 line 15
	167	AV to FBKs
+ 351 40	178	Drug Sweet
	198	Clarence Baysinger. MAKING PHU mentioned
	228	AV to Mat-Sue
+ 351 40	230	PHULE White (SP?)
+ 351 40	250	Daryl Anderson (9:45 PK back)
	281	AV to Homer
+ 351 40	287	Eibert Sorenson (F.U. left meeting)
	330	Former Boston P. PAVEL
	347	AV to Virginia
+ 351 40	354	Mr. Sandler, exec. dir. from NRA
	380	AV to ANC



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the (H) State Affairs
 committee name
 committee on HB 351, HJR 40, dated 2-12-94
 bill/subject

Following are 24 pages of written testimony on the above bills. Please overlook the form - it was the only one available quickly. Everyone here was in support of these bills as evidenced by a show of hands. They were also complimentary to the Chair and process.

Jean Miller, Moderator

Signed: _____
 Testifier Anchorage L10
 Representing (Optional) _____
 Address _____
 Phone No. _____

Faxed Sat 10:30

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: _____ SITE: _____ TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

Clearly HB 351 + HJR 40
have been continued from the will of
the people. Supported by over 90%
of those giving testimony. This
is what the people want, please
reflect us in your voting....

Action Taken:

CS Mackey
3605 Archr Blvd #627
Anchorage 99503

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___. Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax
to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2-12-94 SITE: Anch TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: am PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem: Not enough time for all to speak

1. We already possess the right to keep & bear arms guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. I find it disconcerting we must even address this topic as if it were being considered as some new concept
2. I'm against what I interpret as possible loopholes in the bill allowing the permit to be denied at the whimsy of the Troopers. Sec. 18.65.700(a) states that the department SHALL issue the permit if a person goes through the process and qualifies as spelled out in (1) through (7)
There should be no need for the words "or reject" (an application) in (b) because it's already been stated that the Troopers "shall issue ---"
The bill should spell out that if the applicant meets all criteria the Troopers may not deny the applicant the permit. "Shall not" would be even better wording. (b) needs rewording
3. Renewal fees way out of line - far too high.
4. The whole bill is too wordy and complicated.

Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___ Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) **ASAP**. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: _____ SITE: _____ TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem: *NOT ENOUGH TIME FOR ALL TO SPEAK.*

I AM IN SUPPORT OF BOTH HJR 410 + HB 351.

*I BELIEVE I AM ALREADY GIVEN THESE RIGHTS IN THE CONSTITUTION.
THE CONGRESS IS TRYING TO TAKE AWAY OUR RIGHTS + I REFUSE TO LET THAT
HAPPEN!*

*MY WIFE + I ARE BUSINESS OWNERS + I AM A VETERAN. I
WANT ~~THE~~ MY WIFE + CHILDREN TO BE AS SAFE AS POSSIBLE. THE
POLICE OVERALL DO A FINE JOB, BUT THEY CAN PREVENT FEW CRIMES,
ONLY TRY TO PUNISH CRIMINALS.*

*THESE PERMITS SHOULD BE ISSUED FOR LIFE UNLESS OTHERWISE REVOKED.
WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF US CONTINUALLY PAYING THE GOVERNMENT OVER & OVER
WHEN THERE ARE NO ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT COSTS AFTER THE BACKGROUND CHECK.*

THANK YOU

Action Taken:

*ANTHONY Q. GORMAN
348-B 6TH ST.
FORT RICHARDSON, ALASKA 99505
907-428-1179*

NO TIME PRECINCT ANCH #425

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___. Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2-17-94 SITE: _____ TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

Mark Girmscheid 2710 Glacier St. #1
Anchorage, AK 99508

Dear Gentlemen and Ladies,
As a veteran of the United States Army, I
would like to express my support of both,
HJR40 & HB351.

My only concerns with these legislations is
the cost of attaining a permit and the
restrictions, of varying degrees, on our Constit-
utional Rights.

Please, let's cut the "fat" out of this
Action Taken: legislation. As to not let our beliefs and
concerns on our personal safety, be misunder-
stood by our wording or intentions.

Sincerely,

Mark A. Girmscheid

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___ Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax
to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

SEPTON L. HEMINGWAY 2128 MISTY GLEN CIRCLE ANCH AK

Teleconference Trouble Report

99522

DATE: 2/12/94 SITE: ANCHORAGE TC #: _____
~~TIME OF PROBLEM:~~ _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

I strongly support both SJR #40 & HB #351.

I FEEL THAT THE FEES ARE TOO HIGH ESPECIALLY FOR RENEWAL.

THE RIGHT UNDER CONSTITUTION TO BEAR ARMS SHOULD STAND.

CONCEALED WEAPON IS A MUST ESPECIALLY IN TODAY'S SOCIETY IN ORDER FOR ALL GOOD LAW ABIDING CITIZEN THE RIGHT TO PROTECT THEMSELVES AT ALL TIME.

THE CAN IS NOT THE PROBLEM. THE CRIMINAL IS LETS DO SOMETHING TO STOP THEM.

AS A HUSBAND, MILITARY VETERAN, REGISTERED VOTER
Action Taken: LAW ABIDING CITIZEN THAT I AM QUALIFIED TO CARRY A CONCEALED WEAPON WITHOUT ALL THESE RESTRICTIONS.

I WOULD NOT EXPECT OR THINK THAT YOU WOULD EXPECT LAWYERS TO WALK AROUND WITH A WEAPON HANGING OFF THEIR SIDE.

Did you call your local phone company? Yes No

Did you redial? Yes No Problem resolved? Yes No

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Septon L. Hemingway

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2/12/94 SITE: ANCHORAGE TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

Ron Yeager
3571 Heartwood Pl.
Anchorage, AK 99504

Please accept my thanks for working on HB 351
& HJR 40. I support these both.

I ask you to pass these and
acknowledge the rights recognized by our
forefathers.

Again thank you!

Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___. Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax
to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) **ASAP**. Thanks for your help!

DARRIN Powers
4117 LANA CT
Anch AK 99508
337-8527

I have been a resident of ALASKA for 5 yrs and a registered voter in ALASKA for 4 of those 5 years. I am veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces, a business owner, husband and a father of 2 ~~precious~~ precious children. I am in Favor of H.B. 351. I would like to have a way to protect my wife + children as well give my wife a chance to protect herself when I can't be with her. I am opposed to the permit fees for something that is a constitutional right, I am also opposed to ~~the~~ Item 2 of the Qualifications section on page 2 lines 27 + 28. A person should not be punished for a mistake he or she made for the rest of their lives. I understand the need for this clause but shouldn't it be for violent crimes?

Thank you very much for this opportunity and for the Fine work you are doing



Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: _____ SITE: _____ TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___. Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) **ASAP**. Thanks for your help!

Michael D. Grace #402
10219 Jamestown Dr.
Anch. AK, 99507

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2-12-94 SITE: Anchorage TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: HB 351 PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

I completely support HB 351 - Thank you for your consideration on this bill.

First of all, this bill should be passed immediately. We should have the right to carry a concealed weapon. It is inappropriate for me or my wife to carry a weapon that is visible. It bothers people & it makes people uneasy.

We also need to clean this bill up. If you have a one not currently wanted for a crime, on probation, currently in a mental institution, or on parole - you should get a permit. ~~we~~ We can't have too many restrictions.

It is my belief and a fact that the crime will decrease not increase with an armed citizenry. Our police force is only there after the crime has been committed. Also, the fees are too high. And there

Action Taken: should not be more than a few days wait. You should not have to wait 90 days for a permit.

I and my family appreciate your consideration.

A concerned citizen

Michael D. Grace

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___ Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2/12/97 SITE: ANC TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem: HL 351

As elected representatives your supreme obligation is to represent your constituents in regards to their rights and freedoms provided within the constitution they live under

Your sworn duty is to uphold the constitutional rights as clearly stated by its authors. Therefore when a term such as "shall not be infringed" is used it is done so with much wisdom and consideration.

When bill 351 is written it should so stipulate that a permit must (without discretion) be issued to those who apply

Action Taken:

Gavin Greenland

PO Box 202082

ANC AK 94520

344-6259

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___ Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: _____ SITE: _____ TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

Thomas PERNA, 7140 TRAVES CEM. ANCH. AK.
99507 (907) 344-1072

I SUPPORT HB 351. I AM A VIET NAM
COMBAT INFANTRY VET. I SEE NO PROBLEM
WITH RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE CARRYING A CONCEALED
"TOOL" TO PROTECT THEMSELVES. MY FAMILY
SUPPORTS ME ON THIS ISSUE. THANK YOU.

Action Taken:



Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___. Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax
to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2/12/94 SITE: Anchorage TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

RE: HB# 351

My Name is DON BAIN, I AM A LOCAL BUSINESS OWNER AND A VOTING CITIZEN OF ALASKA - for 25 yrs, A Dad & Grandfather, I urge immediate action on this Bill. I submit to you this simple statement "An Armed Society, is a Polite Society."

DON BAIN
205 E. Dimond #375
Anchorage, ALASKA 99515
345-6281

Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___. Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2 Feb 94 SITE: Anchorage TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

Re: HB 351 I am in favor of this bill, I feel the fees for issuance of the permit is a bit high, unfair and will limit access to ones ability to obtain a permit. Please keep in mind, this is our constitutional right there is a responsibility that goes along with this right also. I would ask that the fees be more in ~~line~~ line with car registration fees or driver license fee.

Thank you for your time.

Action Taken:

Theresa A. Debra
P.O. Box 670123
Chugiak, AK 99567
(907) 688-7337

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___ Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2-12-94 SITE: Anchorage TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

My name is Derrill V Langer
1581 Beaver Place
Anchorage, AK 99504
(907) 333-3129

I support HJR 40. I also support the RIGHT of the individual citizens to carry a concealed weapon. But why does the state need to SELL permits to carry them. Why not simply affirm the RIGHT to carry a concealed weapon. In regards to H.B. 351:

Also, the age limit of 21 years should be lowered to 18.

All adult citizens (read constituents) have the right to protect themselves

The proposed fees are totally excessive.

The restrictions on where a weapon may be carried are excessive.

Action Taken:



Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___. Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2/12/94 SITE: Anch TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

HB# 351

As a woman & registered voter here I would like to support the above referenced bill. I would like the legal right to carry a weapon in my purse for protection. I would also like to answer the concern of the state dept of Mental Health - I would like to take the chance of a mentally ill person getting a permit, I know that they already have illegal right to carry!

Peggie Baum
205 F Diamond # 375
Anch AK. 99515

Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___. Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2/12/94 SITE: _____ TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
STUDY ↓

TO ALL COMMITTEE PERSONS:

1. A FEW NUMBERS - 93% OF THE GUNS OBTAINED BY VIOLENT CRIMINALS ARE NOT OBTAINED THROUGH LAWFUL TRANSACTIONS.
2. 87% OF VIOLENT CRIMES OCCUR OUTSIDE THE HOME.
3. FOR 1991 FOR ALL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, ONLY 28% OF CALLS TO POLICE WERE RESPONDED TO WITHIN 5 MINUTES.
4. AT THIS POINT IN TIME IT IS MORE LIKELY AN AMERICAN WILL BE INJURED IN A VIOLENT CRIME THAN THAT HE WILL BE INJURED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.
5. STATISTICS RELEASED BY THE FBI LAST YEAR SHOW THAT ONE AMERICAN WOMAN IN FOUR CAN EXPECT TO BE RAPE IN HER LIFETIME. 20% OF THOSE WILL BE MURDERED INCIDENTAL TO THE RAPE. THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE NOTES 5 OUT OF 6 AMERICANS WILL BE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME REGARDLESS OF SEX.

Action Taken:

David Garcia
1941 STATE ST.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99504

I'M IN FAVOR OF BOTH
BILLS HJR 40 & HB 351

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___. Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2-12-94 SITE: ANCHORAGE TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem: NOT ABLE TO CARRY A CONCEALED WEAPON.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S. IMPLIES A GIVEN RESPONSIBILITY THAT IS WHY IT STATES THIS RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS SHOULD NOT BE INFRINGED.

CONVICTS DID WHAT THEY DID BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT THEY COULD GET AWAY WITH BREAKING THE LAW. ASKED IF THEY WOULD TRY THE SAME ACTS IF THEY KNEW OR SUSPECTED THE VICTIM WAS ARMED THE ANSWER IS "NO WAY"!

TAXES WERE PROMISED TO NEVER GO ABOVE 3%. HOW ARE WE DOING? DRIVER LICENSES WERE TO BE ALLOWED AS A REGISTRATION BECAUSE WE HAD A RIGHT TO ACCESS PUBLIC ROADWAYS NOW THEY ARE SAID TO BE A PRIVILEGE. HOW ARE WE DOING?

SOCIALISM IS FIRST COURSE TO TYRANNY TO DISARM THE LAW ABIDING CITIZENRY IS
Action Taken: SOCIALISM I.E. TYRANNY!

ASK JUDGES AND OTHER HIGH PROFILE PUBLIC OFFICIALS HOW MANY OF THEM "CARRY" OFF DUTY!

GUN CONTROL SHOULD MEAN THE RESPONSIBLE CITIZEN IN CONTROL OF GUNS.

WHY ARE WE DEEMED GUILTY AS A COLLECTIVE BODY

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___ NOT ABLE TO

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___ Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___ DISCERN RIGHT FROM WRONG?

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

THANK YOU

G-12

Chuck Serra

© HUCK SERRA
P.O. BOX 242992
ANCHORAGE AK 99524

Teleconference ~~Trouble~~ Report

DATE: Feb 17 1994 SITE: _____ TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

Dear Chairman
I am a resident of Alaska since 1968 and in favor
of HR 551 and 40, for self protection and my family. The
Alaskan government is doing a good and I feel confident
that this issue will be given a high priority.

Action Taken:

Eden Hummel
Christy Hummel
1711 Lore Rd #319
Anch. AK 99507
349-2617

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___. Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2-11-94 SITE: ANLB TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

HB351 & House Joint Resolutions
I'm in favor of the bill.
If you aren't going according
to the consistations why do we
even have a consistation.

Marcell Graves
1132 E 14th #3
Anch, AK 99501

Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___
Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___ Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 12 FEB 94 SITE: ANCHORAGE TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

IN Regards to HJR 40 and HB 351 I am in Full Support. As a member of the Alaska Air National Guard and a law abiding citizen I feel it is my constitutional right to protect myself and family against criminal forces.

My Name is Chris Wetzel at 4809 Mills DR, Anch AK 99508
Thank you for your time.

Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___. Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) **ASAP**. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2/12/94 SITE: Juneau TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

I strongly support HR 351 of HJR 40.
As a veteran of concerned citizens, we are
guaranteed the right to carry concealed weapons
for protection of our families & personal property.

Your support is requests needed to
maintain the rights of each citizen
to protect themselves.

Action Taken:

Sylvia L. Ray
4809 Mill, Juneau
99508

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___ Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax
to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2-11-94 SITE: Inc TC #: _____
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

HB 351

I support HB 351 and would like to state that our Law Academy citizens the right to bear arms is our only way to protect ourselves. The public safety people who don't support the bill also don't have a viable way for us to protect ourselves from criminals. We will not just be victimized by them. Please clean up restrictions and don't punish ex cons/ex military or anyone who isn't in jail or APT. Every American citizen has the right to protect themselves. It's sad, but, today criminals have more rights than us.

Action Taken:

CALL CENTER
HIS MESSAGE
MAY 11 9 25 AM

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___.

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___. Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) ASAP. Thanks for your help!

Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2-12-94 SITE: Anchorage TC #: 40265
TIME OF PROBLEM: _____ PHONE LINE: _____

Describe Problem:

Monica A. Peterson
5354 E. 42nd Ave
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

I am for House Bill No. 351 & House Joint
Resolution No. 40.

Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes ___ No ___

Did you redial? Yes ___ No ___. Problem resolved? Yes ___ No ___.

Please complete for each teleconference with technical problems. Then fax to Lynn at 465-2864 (Juneau LIO) **ASAP**. Thanks for your help!

TC 40265



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the (H) State Affairs
committee name

committee on HB 357, dated 2/12/94

bill/subject
H.R. 40

Criminals have never abided by the law - therefore laws do not deter crim. People deter crim.

Police do not protect people - people protect people.

People that are not presently under custody of the state and have full public rights should not be restricted to their ability to protect themselves & their family and fellow citizens.

(H.R. 40) the constitution is written to protect individual rights - that needs to be clarified so the communist in this country under stand that...! There should be no fee - just the right as stated by the constitution

Signed: John Russell
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

14727 W Lakeridge Eagle River Ak 99522

Address

691 3325

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Judiciary/Finance/State Affairs committee name.

HB 351 / Concealed Weapons Bill Subject: Permit. Feb 11, 99

To all Legislators of Alaska.

I Fully support HB 351, and the 2nd amendment of the U.S. constitution. Although if you are a convicted felon on probation you should not be allowed a permit. Cut out all the bureaucratic fill. And if you qualify there should be no waiting period. An inexpensive permit should be issued on the spot. And watch crime go down in Anch and the State.

P.S. Property tax is next. Concerned Citizen & Business Man

Name: John W. Berglund

Citizenry of Anch-AK
Representing (optional)

6811 E 3rd Ave
Address

907-333-6245
Phone No.

8 February 1994

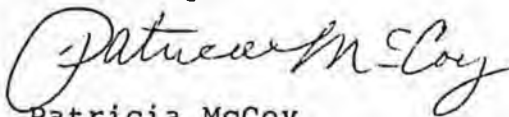
Dear Governor Hickill:

First, I would like to begin this letter by expressing my gratitude in all you have already done for our wonderful state. I realize it is the majority of votes an individual receives that elects him to his office; however, I am pleased to know that my vote for you was part of that majority. Thank you for doing a wonderful job.

The reason for this letter is to express my support for House Bill 351. I am a 26yr old woman and mother to a 13 month boy. There are many times I am in town without my husband and feel the need to be protected. I am a responsible, law-abiding citizen and believe that I have the right to carry a gun in my purse for protection against car-jacking, rape, or other crimes against myself or my son. The idea of exposing a weapon seems impractical, especially for women. I can hardly envision a female in a dress needing to carry a purse, a baby, a diaper bag and then hooking a holster to her waist in order to carry protection. The solution of placing the gun in her purse (now becoming a "concealed weapon") seems more logical. Furthermore, I believe revealing a weapon would only ensight more criminal activity. If it is to lay openly on the seat of one's car, you are now subject to the possibility of having your car broken into in order to steal the gun. There's also the chance, if exposing it openly on your person, of tempting someone to cause you physical harm by trying to steal the weapon from you. The old cliché of "out of sight, out of mind" seems to make a point here. The issue of carrying a concealed weapon is meant solely for the purpose of protection.

All I am asking is that you continue doing a terrific job and join me in my support of House Bill 351: The right to not only bear arms but the right to carry it as a concealed weapon.

Sincerely,



Patricia McCoy
3625 E. 16th Ave #2
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907) 272-4008

Voter Reg. No. 4538369

cc: Mayor Fink, Senator Kelly, Representative Bette Davis,
Senator Loren Leeman, Jeanette Jones,
Al Vezey (State Affairs Committee), Brian Porter (Judiciary
Committee), Ron Larson (Finance Committee)

8 February 1994

Dear Governor Hickill:

I would like to begin by saying I am very pleased at all you have done for our state already.

The reason for this letter is to express my support for House Bill 351. I am a husband and father and often feel the need to ensure my family's protection. While I am confident the police department does the best they can given their limited personnel, they cannot be everywhere all the time. I, therefore, feel it is my right, per the 2nd Amendment of the Constitution, to bear arms. I also support the issue of carrying arms as a concealed weapon.

I know that as a law-abiding citizen, my only purpose for a weapon is for protection; therefore, I do not see the need of having a gun displayed openly. As a matter of fact, I believe that would only insight trouble. Instead of being a defensive action, carrying a weapon out in the open may be misconstrued as an offensive act. If exposed, there is also a greater risk of someone attempting to take possession of my weapon. I know you are aware of the rising crime rate in our state. Also, I believe you must agree that a criminal will think twice before attacking if he is aware that individuals have the right to carry a concealed weapon and to protect themselves. Therefore, I sincerely hope you will join me in my support of House Bill 351.

Sincerely,



Palmer McCoy
3625 E. 16th Ave #2
Anchorage, AK 99508
(907) 274-4008

Voter Reg. No. 5902875

cc: Mayor Fink, Senator Kelly, Representative Davis,
Senator Leeman, Jeanette Jones, Al Vezey (State Affairs Comm.)
Brian Porter (Judiciary Committee), Ron Larson (Finance Comm.)



STATE OF ALASKA

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE: Feb. 11, 1994

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony for the House State Affairs teleconference hearing that was scheduled on 2/12/94 @ 8:00 AM.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via fax on 2/11/94.

Thank you,

Fred Zalling
Flax 210



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS committee name

committee on HB 351 - SRS 237, dated 2-11-94 bill/subject

FLORIDA HAS ISSUED ABOUT 177,000 CCW PERMITS AND ONLY 17 HAS BEEN REVOKED DUE TO MISUSE. THAT'S ABOUT 1/100 PERCENT.

Very insignificant.

WASH STATE HAS ISSUED ABOUT 240,000 PERMITS WITH NO INDICATION OF SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS OF MISUSE. W/ DECREASE OF HOMICIDES

OREGON'S RATE HAS ALSO DECREASED.

THERE DEFINITELY IS NOT THE "WILD, WILD WEST" SCENE THE ANTI-GUN PEOPLE TOUTED AND DECLARED WOULD DEFINITELY HAPPEN.

SOME OF OUR CITIZENS ARE NOT WILLING TO BE PASSIVE VICTIMS!

Signed: Kenneth Meyer

Testifier

Self and other persons NOT willing to BE A PASSIVE

Representing (Optional)

1532 10TH AVE.

Address

452-2911

Phone No.

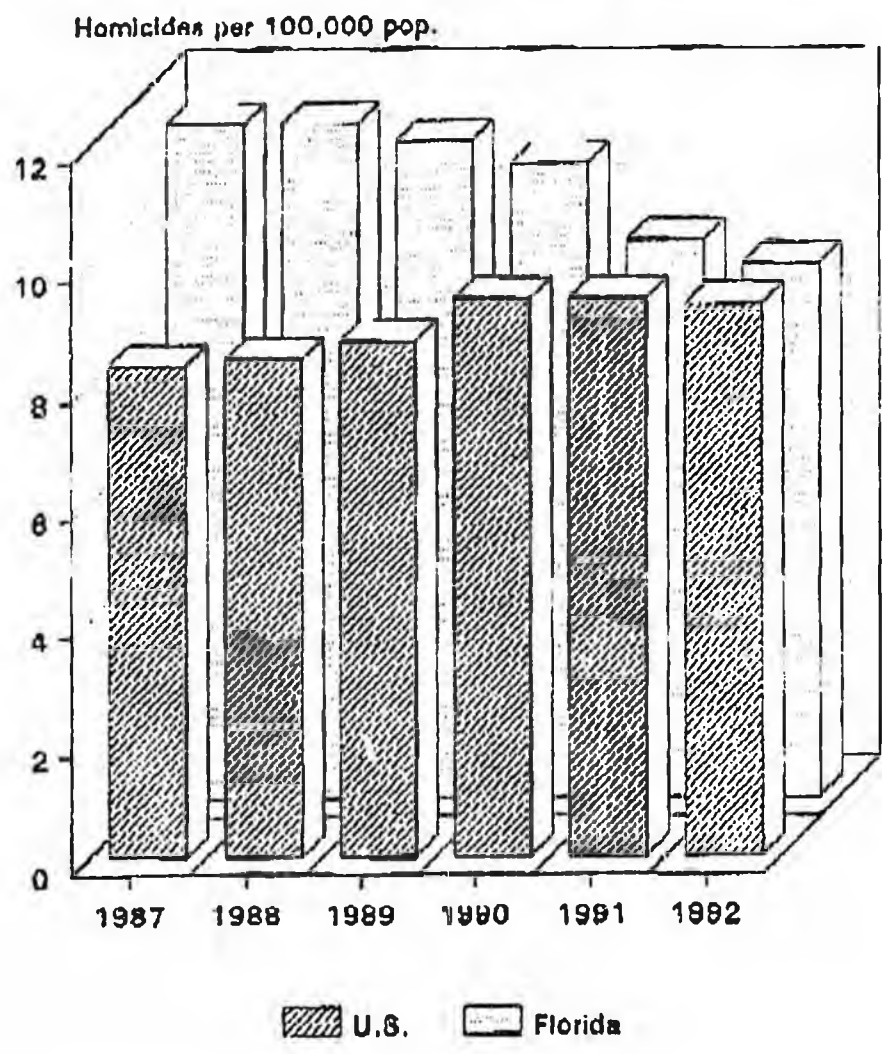
Victim!

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages 3

To: <i>Ken Meyer</i>	From: <i>Brian Judy</i>
Co.	Cc: <i>NRA/ILA</i>
Dept.	Phone #
Fax #	Fax #

TEL :

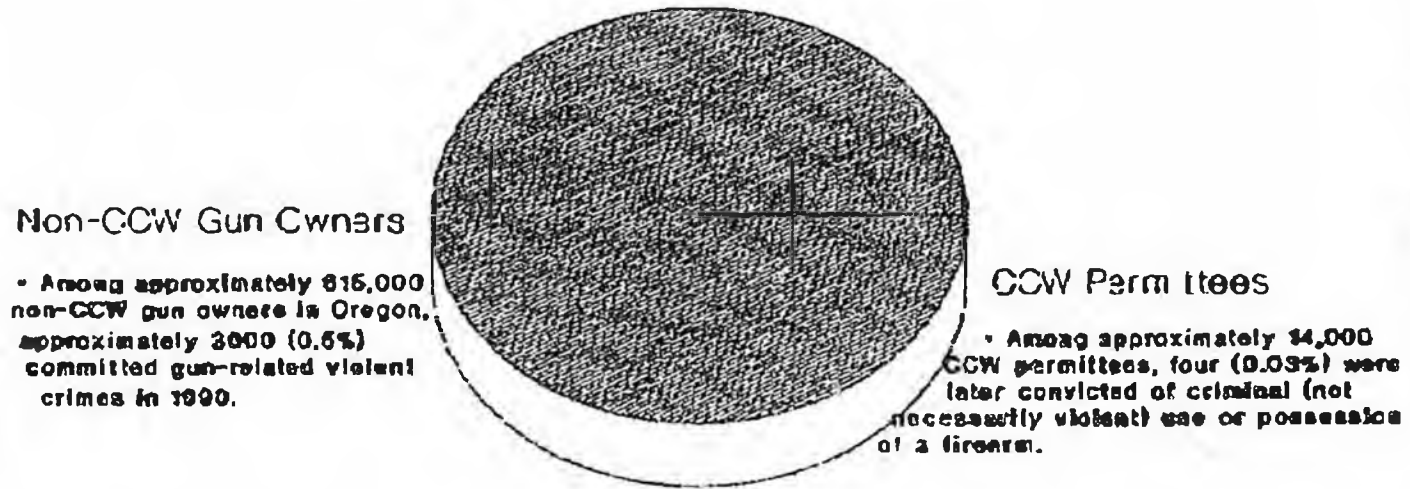
Florida Homicide Rate Falls 21% Since Adopting CCW In 1987 (U.S. Rises 12%)



Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports

Gun-Related Violent Crimes In Oregon: 1991

CCW Holders 16 Times* Less Likely To Commit Violent Crimes With Guns



Sources: AJPH, U.S. Census, FBI UCR, Oregon State Police



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Jim Smith
Secretary of State

DIVISION OF LICENSING

Post Office Box 6687
Tallahassee, Florida 32314-6687

CONCEALED WEAPONS/FIREARMS LICENSE
STATISTICAL REPORT FOR
PERIOD 10/01/87 - 10/31/93

	TOTAL
o Applications Received:	189,776
New	138,785
Renewal	52,991
o Licenses Issued:	177,722
New	126,249
Renewal	51,473
o Licenses Valid	103,088
o Applications Denied:	948
Criminal History	551
Incomplete Application	397
o License Revoked:	341
Clemency Rule Change or Legislative Change	66
Illegible Prints With No Response	10
Crime Prior To Licensure	72
- Firearm Utilized --4	
Crime After Licensure	175
- Firearm Utilized --17	
Other	18
Reinstated	50*

*Statistics regarding number of licenses reinstated were not maintained prior to January 1990.

Gary A. McLean
573 Sandpiper Dr
Fairbanks, AK 99709

February 7, 1994

Honorable Walter J. Hickel
PO Box A
Juneau, AK

Dear Mr Hickle,

As concerned citizen of Alaska, I feel compelled to write to you to encourage you to support our right to keep and bear arms as the second amendment of the constitution guarantees. Further, I urge you to support our right to defend ourselves by permitting qualified citizens to carry concealed weapons in a responsible manner.

I have always supported you and appreciate your firm convictions and down to earth common sense. I'm sure you recognize the potential threat to our personal freedoms, safety and security that an infringement on our basic constitutional rights would incur.

Around the country, recently, we have watched as innocent people were gunned down without a means of self defense. I feel it is wrong to even consider disarming the potential victim when we all know the criminals will always have guns, outlawed or not. The criminal should not have the advantage of knowing his victim is unarmed.

The state legislature is now considering two bills. One addressing the right of the individual citizen to posses firearms and the second, the right to carry concealed weapons.

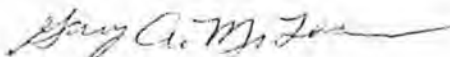
It's clear to me that the constitution intended for the individual citizen to have the right to bear arms, and in no way implies that this right should be restricted in any form, or interpreted to mean only a select few.

It also clear to me that the concealed carry is absolutely necessary for a firearm to be of any use in a self defense situation. I am absolutely in favor of requiring concealed carry permit holders to be qualified and trained by appropriate personnel.

I also feel strongly that any permits granted to allow concealed weapons must be issued in such a way as to insure that any one who applies who is qualified, must be issued the permit. I don't mean to imply that they should just be handed out to anyone without necessary precautions. But if a normal citizen, who is not currently a criminal applies for a permit, the system should be set up in such a way that he is guaranteed to receive it. I fear the so called "Discretionary" issuance of permits based on some undefined agencies whims. If someone qualifies for a permit they should be able to get it.

Please understand that I am not a crackpot. I am a union electrician with a wife and four children. I've lived in Fairbanks for 17 years and plan to live in Alaska the rest of my life. I am a registered voter and feel so strongly about this issue, that I can no longer support anyone in public office who will not allow me to protect myself and my family from the criminal element in our society as guaranteed me by our founding fathers. The police forces of this state cannot protect me and my family at all times. Therefore, I respectfully request that you allow me to protect myself.

Sincerely,



Gary A. McLean

CC Mayor Jim Hayes
Mayor Jim Sampson

Senator Steve Frank
Representative John Davies
Representative Brian Porten
Rep. Ron Larsen
Rep. Al Vozay



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House State Affairs
committee name
 committee on HB 351 + HJR 40, dated 2/12/94
bill/subject

I support these bills HB 351 + HJR 40. These days we hear so much about rights and my responsibility to support & protect myself & my family. IN light of my responsibilities I need the right to have a firearm and not to cause a visible disturbance by carrying a weapon in plain sight. I feel that we as a people need to take very serious ~~our~~ responsibilities in all aspect of government & life.

Signed: Keith Maxwell
Testifier
Self
Representing (Optional)
P.O Box 3701 Seward AK 99664
Address
224-8689
Phone No.

Ted E. Baker, 1012 Goldmine Tr., Fairbanks, Alaska 99712
907-457-1957, 509-623-7189 (voice msg.)

Feb. 7, 1994

Governor Walter J. Hickel
P.O. Box A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Hickel:

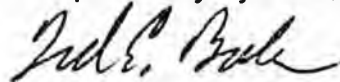
I would like to thank you for your balanced approach to development in Alaska now and when you were Secretary of Interior. It is nice to know that there are people in such positions who have values and who will defend our constitutional rights. I wish you well in the future.

I encourage you to support the passage of SJR 39 regarding a constitutional amendment with no compromising statements to ensure the rights of individual citizens to own and bear arms.

I would also request that you support House Bill 351 to require mandatory issuance of a reasonably priced concealed weapon carry permit to citizens who pass a police check so they can defend themselves and their family members in potentially dangerous situations.

I believe that these are sound legislation which will preserve the constitutional rights of honest citizens and reduce the incidence of violent crime in Alaska.

Respectfully yours,



Ted E. Baker
science teacher, et.al

cc: Jim Simpson, Fbx. N.S.B. mayor
Ron Larson, Finance Committee Chairman
Al Veazy, State Affairs Committee Chairman
Brian Porter, Judiciary Committee Chairman