

ALLIANCE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FILES 1980 00/2

3748

HSTA

HJR

52

-

HJR

72

621

Vet

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM 12 *
* *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 02/21/86 TIME: 11:21 *
* FROM: BARBARA NORRELL *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 02/21/86 TIME: 11:22 *
* *

TO: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
REPS. HURLEY, NAVARRE, CATO, BOUCHER, M.M.MILLER, COLLINS,
JENKINS
AND SENATORS HALFORD AND KELLY
REPS. COTTEN AND PHILLIPS
FROM: MARY LEE NICHOLSON, P.O.BOX 771052, EAGLE RIVER, AK
99577, 694-2377
SUBJECT: HJR 52, NUCLEAR FREE SUBARCTIC AND ARCTIC

FEB 24 1986

I HEARTLY SUPPORT HJR 52 FOR NUCLEAR FREE SUBARCTIC AND ARCTIC
AND STRONGLY ENDORSE ALL FOUR CONSEQUENT ACTION REQUESTED OF OUR
GOVERNOR AND CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

FEB 2 1986

ALL LEGISLATORS

MARYELLEN ARVOLD, 2405 O'DAY DR., JUNEAU, AK 99801, 789-5081

RE: HJR 52

I AM STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF HJR 52.

*
* DELIVER TO: JFOM
*
* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 02/18/86 TIME: 16:43
* FROM: JEAN MILLER
* SUBJECT: FOM
* PRINT DATE: 02/18/86 TIME: 16:43
*

9

*
*
*
*
*
*
*
*
*
*

Revette

TO: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

REPRESENTATIVES ~~SURLEY~~ NAVARRE, CATO, BOUCHER, M.M. MILLER,
COLLINS AND JENKINS AND REPRESENTATIVE KOPONEN

FROM: KAREN HARDING
P.O. BOX 100945
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510

FEB 18 1986
PHONE: 272-1083

SUBJECT: HJR 52 - NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

I URGE YOU TO VIGOROUSLY SUPPORT HJR 52 AS A STEP IN REVERSING
THE RACE TOWARD TOTAL DESTRUCTION. WE MUST STRUGGLE TOGETHER TO
FIND AND SPREAD THE WAY OF PEACE IN A WORLD SOAKED IN VIOLENT
WAYS.

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOM *
* *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 02/18/86 TIME: 13:26 *
* FROM: SANDY IKNOKINOK *
* SUBJECT: P.O.M. *
* PRINT DATE: 02/18/86 TIME: 13:26 * 10 *
* *

TO: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE:
REP. HURLEY - CHAIRPERSON, REPS. NAVARRE, BOUCHER, CATO
COLLINS, JENKINS & M.M. MILLER
REP. FULLER
SEN. FERGUSON

FEB 18 1986

FROM: NANCI MILLHEISLER
P.O. BOX 1127
NOME, ALASKA 99762 PHONE: 443-2943 (W), 443-5816 (H)

RE: HJR 52, NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

I URGE YOU TO SUPPORT HJR 52. PLEASE LET OUR CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN LIVE IN A NUCLEAR FREE ALASKA - NO TESTING, NO NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL, NO NUCLEAR WEAPONS! TUNDRA AND SEAS ARE FRAGILE BIOSYSTEMS, AS ARE HUMAN BEINGS. LET ALASKA BE A LEADER TO PROMOTE LIFE, NOT DESTRUCTION.

*

TO: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

REPRESENTATIVES HURLEY, NAVARRE, CATO, BOUCHER, COLLINS, M. M.
MILLER AND JENKINS AND REPRESENTATIVE KOPONEN

FROM: KEITH HARDING FEB 18 1986
P.O. BOX 100945
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510 PHONE: 762-2284

SUBJECT: HJR 52 - NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

I URGE YOU TO VIGOROUSLY SUPPORT HJR 52 AS A STEP IN REVERSING
THE RACE TOWARD TOTAL DESTRUCTION. IT TAKES GREAT FAITH AND
COURAGE TO TAKE SUCH A STAND IN A TIME WHEN WE ARE IRONICALLY
OBSESSED WITH DEATH. PLEASE TAKE THIS STAND. YOU ARE NOT ALONE.



revelto

*
* DELIVER TO: JPOM *
* *
* ORIGINAL *
* SENT: 02/18/86 TIME: 11:53 *
* FROM: JEAN MILLER *
* SUBJECT: POM *
* PRINT DATE: 02/18/86 TIME: 11:53 *
* *

TO: HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
REPRESENTATIVES HURLEY, NAVARRE, CATO, BOUCHER, M.M.MILLER,
COLLINS AND JENKINS FEB 18 1986
FROM: LARRY WEISS
BOX 100873
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510 PHONE: 276-2864
SUBJECT: HJR 52 - NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

I URGE YOUR FULL SUPPORT OF THIS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT BILL. THE TIME IS RIGHT BECAUSE OF THE RUSSIAN-U.S.A. SUMMIT MEETINGS. FURTHERMORE, FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF PUBLIC HEALTH, THIS BILL IS CRITICAL.

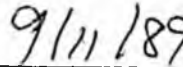


RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.


Signature of Camera Operator


Date

HJR

5

4

HOUSE
COMMITTEE REPORT

JUDICIARY

29

Date referred: 1/13/86

FURTHER REFERRALS: FINANCE

DATE: 1/27/86

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee has considered HJR 54

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alaska establishing a state officers compensation commission.

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation *CS HJR 54 (SA)*
- replace with *Committee on HJR 54*
 - same title
 - new title

and recommends do pass

further referral to the _____ Committee

- and attaches:
- letter of intent
 - first fiscal note
 - new fiscal note
 - zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Katie Hurley

Mike Spavan

R/C. "Red" Barber

Butte City

Mr. Mike Olson - NO REC

Roger Jenkins Do Not Pass

Katie Hurley
Chairman

Introduced: 1/13/86
Referred: State Affairs,
Judiciary and Finance

BY LARSON BY REQUEST OF
THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON LEGISLATIVE SALARIES

1 IN THE HOUSE

2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 54

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5

Proposing an amendment to the Constitu-
tion of the State of Alaska establishing
a state officers compensation commis-
sion.

6

7

8

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

10 * Section 1. Article XII, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is
11 amended by adding a new section to read:

12 SECTION 14. STATE OFFICERS COMPENSATION COMMISSION. The state
13 officers compensation commission shall consist of seven members ap-
14 pointed by the governor and subject to confirmation by a majority of
15 the members of the legislature in joint session. A person who is an
16 elected municipal official, an employee of the legislative, judicial,
17 or executive branches of state government including the University of
18 Alaska, or a member of another state board, commission, or authority
19 may not serve as a member of the compensation commission. Members of
20 the commission shall be appointed for four-year terms except that the
21 initial members of the commission shall be appointed to terms so that
22 no more than two vacancies occur in a single year. A vacancy shall be
23 filled for the unexpired term. The commission shall act by
24 concurrence of four or more members and according to rules that it
25 adopts. The commission may revise the salaries, benefits, and expense
26 allowances of members of the legislature, the governor, lieutenant
27 governor, justices and judges of the court system, and the head of
28 each principal department. The salaries, benefits, and expense
29 allowances established by the commission take effect on the first day

1 of the next regular legislative session. However, the legislature may
2 reject the salaries, benefits, or expense allowances by a concurrent
3 resolution adopted by two-thirds of the members in each house of the
4 legislature. The legislature shall implement this section by law.

5 * Sec. 2. The amendment proposed by this resolution shall be placed
6 before the voters of the state at the next general election in conformity
7 with art. XIII, sec. 1, Constitution of the State of Alaska, and the elec-
8 tion laws of the state.

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill Resolution No. : HJR 54
 Title : Amend. to Constitution:
Establishing State Officers
Compensation Commission
 Sponsor : Larson/Rgst of Joint Sp.
 Requestor : Comm. Legislative Salaries
 Date of Request : 1/24/85

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : Office of Governor
BRU: Elections

 Components : II

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING						
CAPITAL						
REVENUE		3.3*				

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		3.3*				
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

* Costs included cover 2 to 3 additional pages in each Official Election Pamphlet, for printing and typesetting, and costs estimated to cover computer programming requirements for vote
cont.

Prepared by : Linda Edgeworth Phone : 465-4611
 Division : Elections Date : 1.24.86

Approved by Commissioner : *Linda J. Stout* Date : 1-24-86
 Agency : Office of the Governor/Division of Elections

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

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

CONTINUATION of FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

For Bill/Resolution No. HJR 54

counting purposes. However, these costs are based on the assumption that all candidates and issues will fit on three ballot cards, which is the norm. It should be noted, however that should the inclusion of this issue require a 4th ballot to be printed, the cost increase would have to be calculated at 16¢ per ballot x approximately 320,000 voters. The total cost of printing the additional ballot card would be \$51.2.

Under these circumstances the fiscal note would be:

54.5

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the State Affairs Committee

By Larson and Sund

TO: HJR 54

Page 2, after line 4, insert new resolution section to read:

"* Sec. 2. Article XV, Constitution of the State of Alaska, is amended by adding a new section to read:

SECTION 29. STATE OFFICERS COMPENSATION COMMISSION. If the 1986 amendment creating the state officers compensation commission (art. XII, sec. 14) is adopted, the members of the state officers compensation commission appointed under AS 39.23.200 shall become the members of the state officers compensation commission under art. XII, sec. 14, and any action taken by the commission under AS 39.23.200 shall be considered an action taken by the commission under art. XII, sec. 14."

Renumber remaining section accordingly.

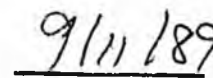


RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.


Signature of Camera Operator


Date

HJR

60

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Bill Number HJR 60 Title Internat'l Year of Peace Date Rec'd 1/17/86

Fiscal Note	Position Paper	Date requested	From	Amount	Date Rec'd	
					Note	Paper

1/28 & 1/29

CONTACTS

BACKUP LIST

Mike McKennett	3570	Eve Reckley
Don Anderson	364-3273	586-5279
Eugene Kenig	586-2687	Raynolds, Doc
Bishop Kenney	586-2227	
Joann Zander	789-0248	
Druce batelho	2302	
Nancy Korn	789-0808	
Pastor Hunt		

1/28 BOB SPEED/^{Rep.} Miller

HEARING INFORMATION

NOTES:

Sponsor: M.M. Miller et al

FINAL ACTION

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : HJR 60
 Title : Relating to the International Year of Peace

 Sponsor : M.M. Miller
 Requestor : _____
 Date of Request : _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : _____
 BRU : _____

 Components : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TRAVEL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CONTRACTUAL		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
SUPPLIES		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
EQUIPMENT		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS :

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

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

HJR 60 Relating to the International Year of Peace does not require an expenditure on the part of the State of Alaska.

Katie Hurley

Prepared by : Rep. Katie Hurley, Chair
 Division : House State Affairs Committee

Phone : 465-4963
 Date : 2/4/86

Approved by Commissioner : _____
 Agency : _____

Date : _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

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

THE
PROMISE
OF
WORLD PEACE

A Statement by
The Universal House of Justice

BAHÁ'Í WORLD CENTRE
HAIFA

ISBN 085398-216-3

Printed in the United States of America

October 1985

To the Peoples of the World:

The Great Peace towards which people of good will throughout the centuries have inclined their hearts, of which seers and poets for countless generations have expressed their vision, and for which from age to age the sacred scriptures of mankind have constantly held the promise, is now at long last within the reach of the nations. For the first time in history it is possible for everyone to view the entire planet, with all its myriad diversified peoples, in one perspective. World peace is not only possible but inevitable. It is the next stage in the evolution of this planet—in the words of one great thinker, “the planetization of mankind”.

Whether peace is to be reached only after unimaginable horrors precipitated by humanity's stubborn clinging to old patterns of behaviour, or is to be embraced now by an act of consultative will, is the choice before all who inhabit the earth. At this critical juncture when the intractable problems confronting nations have been fused into one common concern for the whole world, failure to stem the tide of conflict and disorder would be unconscionably irresponsible.

Among the favourable signs are the steadily growing strength of the steps towards world order taken initially near the beginning of this century in the creation of the League of Nations, succeeded by the more broadly based United Nations Organization; the achievement since the Second World War of independence by the majority of all the nations on earth, indicating the completion of the process of nation building, and the involvement of these fledgling nations with older ones in matters of mutual concern; the consequent vast increase in co-operation among hitherto isolated and antagonistic peoples

and groups in international undertakings in the scientific, educational, legal, economic and cultural fields; the rise in recent decades of an unprecedented number of international humanitarian organizations; the spread of women's and youth movements calling for an end to war; and the spontaneous spawning of widening networks of ordinary people seeking understanding through personal communication.

The scientific and technological advances occurring in this unusually blessed century portend a great surge forward in the social evolution of the planet, and indicate the means by which the practical problems of humanity may be solved. They provide, indeed, the very means for the administration of the complex life of a united world. Yet barriers persist. Doubts, misconceptions, prejudices, suspicions and narrow self-interest beset nations and peoples in their relations one to another.

It is out of a deep sense of spiritual and moral duty that we are impelled at this opportune moment to invite your attention to the penetrating insights first communicated to the rulers of mankind more than a century ago by Bahá'u'lláh, Founder of the Bahá'í Faith, of which we are the Trustees.

"The winds of despair", Bahá'u'lláh wrote, "are, alas, blowing from every direction, and the strife that divides and afflicts the human race is daily increasing. The signs of impending convulsions and chaos can now be discerned, inasmuch as the prevailing order appears to be lamentably defective." This prophetic judgement has been amply confirmed by the common experience of humanity. Flaws in the prevailing order are conspicuous in the inability of sovereign states organized as United Nations to exorcize the spectre of war, the threatened collapse of the international economic order, the spread of anarchy and terrorism, and the intense suffering which these and other afflictions are causing to increasing millions. Indeed, so much have aggression and conflict come to characterize our social, economic and religious systems, that many have succumbed to the view that such behaviour is intrinsic to human nature and therefore ineradicable.

With the entrenchment of this view, a paralyzing contradiction has developed in human affairs. On the one hand, people of all nations proclaim not only their readiness but their longing for peace and harmony, for an end to the harrowing apprehensions tormenting their daily lives. On the other, uncritical assent is given to the proposition that human beings are incorrigibly selfish and aggressive and thus incapable of erecting a social system at once progressive and peaceful, dynamic and harmonious, a system giving free play to individual creativity and initiative but based on co-operation and reciprocity.

As the need for peace becomes more urgent, this fundamental contradiction, which hinders its realization, demands a reassessment of the assumptions upon which the commonly held view of mankind's historical predicament is based. Dispassionately examined, the evidence reveals that such conduct, far from expressing man's true self, represents a distortion of the human spirit. Satisfaction on this point will enable all people to set in motion constructive social forces which, because they are consistent with human nature, will encourage harmony and co-operation instead of war and conflict.

To choose such a course is not to deny humanity's past but to understand it. The Bahá'í Faith regards the current world confusion and calamitous condition in human affairs as a natural phase in an organic process leading ultimately and irresistibly to the unification of the human race in a single social order whose boundaries are those of the planet. The human race, as a distinct, organic unit, has passed through evolutionary stages analogous to the stages of infancy and childhood in the lives of its individual members, and is now in the culminating period of its turbulent adolescence approaching its long-awaited coming of age.

A candid acknowledgement that prejudice, war and exploitation have been the expression of immature stages in a vast historical process and that the human race is today experiencing the unavoidable tumult which marks its collective coming

of age is not a reason for despair but a prerequisite to undertaking the stupendous enterprise of building a peaceful world. That such an enterprise is possible, that the necessary constructive forces do exist, that unifying social structures can be erected, is the theme we urge you to examine.

Whatever suffering and turmoil the years immediately ahead may hold, however dark the immediate circumstances, the Bahá'í community believes that humanity can confront this supreme trial with confidence in its ultimate outcome. Far from signaling the end of civilization, the convulsive changes towards which humanity is being ever more rapidly impelled will serve to release the "potentialities inherent in the station of man" and reveal "the full measure of his destiny on earth, the innate excellence of his reality".

I

The endowments which distinguish the human race from all other forms of life are summed up in what is known as the human spirit; the mind is its essential quality. These endowments have enabled humanity to build civilizations and to prosper materially. But such accomplishments alone have never satisfied the human spirit, whose mysterious nature inclines it towards transcendence, a reaching towards an invisible realm, towards the ultimate reality, that unknowable essence of essences called God. The religions brought to mankind by a succession of spiritual luminaries have been the primary link between humanity and that ultimate reality, and have galvanized and refined mankind's capacity to achieve spiritual success together with social progress.

No serious attempt to set human affairs aright, to achieve world peace, can ignore religion. Man's perception and practice of it are largely the stuff of history. An eminent historian described religion as a "faculty of human nature". That the perversion of this faculty has contributed to much of the confusion in society and the conflicts in and between individuals can hardly be denied. But neither can any fair-minded

observer discount the preponderating influence exerted by religion on the vital expressions of civilization. Furthermore, its indispensability to social order has repeatedly been demonstrated by its direct effect on laws and morality.

Writing of religion as a social force, Bahá'u'lláh said: "Religion is the greatest of all means for the establishment of order in the world and for the peaceful contentment of all that dwell therein." Referring to the eclipse or corruption of religion, he wrote: "Should the lamp of religion be obscured, chaos and confusion will ensue, and the lights of fairness, of justice, of tranquillity and peace cease to shine." In an enumeration of such consequences the Bahá'í writings point out that the "perversion of human nature, the degradation of human conduct, the corruption and dissolution of human institutions, reveal themselves, under such circumstances, in their worst and most revolting aspects. Human character is debased, confidence is shaken, the nerves of discipline are relaxed, the voice of human conscience is stilled, the sense of decency and shame is obscured, conceptions of duty, of solidarity, of reciprocity and loyalty are distorted, and the very feeling of peacefulness, of joy and of hope is gradually extinguished."

If, therefore, humanity has come to a point of paralyzing conflict it must look to itself, to its own negligence, to the siren voices to which it has listened, for the source of the misunderstandings and confusion perpetrated in the name of religion. Those who have held blindly and selfishly to their particular orthodoxies, who have imposed on their votaries erroneous and conflicting interpretations of the pronouncements of the Prophets of God, bear heavy responsibility for this confusion—a confusion compounded by the artificial barriers erected between faith and reason, science and religion. For from a fair-minded examination of the actual utterances of the Founders of the great religions, and of the social milieus in which they were obliged to carry out their missions, there is nothing to support the contentions and prejudices deranging the religious communities of mankind and therefore all human affairs.

The teaching that we should treat others as we ourselves would wish to be treated, an ethic variously repeated in all the great religions, lends force to this latter observation in two particular respects: it sums up the moral attitude, the peace-inducing aspect, extending through these religions irrespective of their place or time of origin; it also signifies an aspect of unity which is their essential virtue, a virtue mankind in its disjointed view of history has failed to appreciate.

Had humanity seen the Educators of its collective childhood in their true character, as agents of one civilizing process, it would no doubt have reaped incalculably greater benefits from the cumulative effects of their successive missions. This, alas, it failed to do.

The resurgence of fanatical religious fervour occurring in many lands cannot be regarded as more than a dying convulsion. The very nature of the violent and disruptive phenomena associated with it testifies to the spiritual bankruptcy it represents. Indeed, one of the strangest and saddest features of the current outbreak of religious fanaticism is the extent to which, in each case, it is undermining not only the spiritual values which are conducive to the unity of mankind but also those unique moral victories won by the particular religion it purports to serve.

However vital a force religion has been in the history of mankind, and however dramatic the current resurgence of militant religious fanaticism, religion and religious institutions have, for many decades, been viewed by increasing numbers of people as irrelevant to the major concerns of the modern world. In its place they have turned either to the hedonistic pursuit of material satisfactions or to the following of man-made ideologies designed to rescue society from the evident evils under which it groans. All too many of these ideologies, alas, instead of embracing the concept of the oneness of mankind and promoting the increase of concord among different peoples, have tended to deify the state, to subordinate the rest of mankind to one nation, race or class, to attempt to suppress all discussion and interchange of ideas, or to callous-

ly abandon starving millions to the operations of a market system that all too clearly is aggravating the plight of the majority of mankind, while enabling small sections to live in a condition of affluence scarcely dreamed of by our forebears.

How tragic is the record of the substitute faiths that the worldly-wise of our age have created. In the massive disillusionment of entire populations who have been taught to worship at their altars can be read history's irreversible verdict on their value. The fruits these doctrines have produced, after decades of an increasingly unrestrained exercise of power by those who owe their ascendancy in human affairs to them, are the social and economic ills that blight every region of our world in the closing years of the twentieth century. Underlying all these outward afflictions is the spiritual damage reflected in the apathy that has gripped the mass of the peoples of all nations and by the extinction of hope in the hearts of deprived and anguished millions.

The time has come when those who preach the dogmas of materialism, whether of the east or the west, whether of capitalism or socialism, must give account of the moral stewardship they have presumed to exercise. Where is the "new world" promised by these ideologies? Where is the international peace to whose ideals they proclaim their devotion? Where are the breakthroughs into new realms of cultural achievement produced by the aggrandizement of this race, of that nation or of a particular class? Why is the vast majority of the world's peoples sinking ever deeper into hunger and wretchedness when wealth on a scale undreamed of by the Pharaohs, the Caesars, or even the imperialist powers of the nineteenth century is at the disposal of the present arbiters of human affairs?

Most particularly, it is in the glorification of material pursuits, at once the progenitor and common feature of all such ideologies, that we find the roots which nourish the falsehood that human beings are incorrigibly selfish and aggressive. It is here that the ground must be cleared for the building of a new world fit for our descendants.

That materialistic ideals have, in the light of experience, failed to satisfy the needs of mankind calls for an honest acknowledgement that a fresh effort must now be made to find the solutions to the agonizing problems of the planet. The intolerable conditions pervading society bespeak a common failure of all, a circumstance which tends to incite rather than relieve the entrenchment on every side. Clearly, a common remedial effort is urgently required. It is primarily a matter of attitude. Will humanity continue in its waywardness, holding to outworn concepts and unworkable assumptions? Or will its leaders, regardless of ideology, step forth and, with a resolute will, consult together in a united search for appropriate solutions?

Those who care for the future of the human race may well ponder this advice. "If long-cherished ideals and time-honoured institutions, if certain social assumptions and religious formulae have ceased to promote the welfare of the generality of mankind, if they no longer minister to the needs of a continually evolving humanity, let them be swept away and relegated to the limbo of obsolescent and forgotten doctrines. Why should these, in a world subject to the immutable law of change and decay, be exempt from the deterioration that must needs overtake every human institution? For legal standards, political and economic theories are solely designed to safeguard the interests of humanity as a whole, and not humanity to be crucified for the preservation of the integrity of any particular law or doctrine."

II

Banning nuclear weapons, prohibiting the use of poison gases, or outlawing germ warfare will not remove the root causes of war. However important such practical measures obviously are as elements of the peace process, they are in themselves too superficial to exert enduring influence. Peoples are ingenious enough to invent yet other forms of warfare, and to use food, raw materials, finance, industrial power, ideology, and terrorism to subvert one another in an endless

quest for supremacy and dominion. Nor can the present massive dislocation in the affairs of humanity be resolved through the settlement of specific conflicts or disagreements among nations. A genuine universal framework must be adopted.

Certainly, there is no lack of recognition by national leaders of the world-wide character of the problem, which is self-evident in the mounting issues that confront them daily. And there are the accumulating studies and solutions proposed by many concerned and enlightened groups as well as by agencies of the United Nations, to remove any possibility of ignorance as to the challenging requirements to be met. There is, however, a paralysis of will; and it is this that must be carefully examined and resolutely dealt with. This paralysis is rooted, as we have stated, in a deep-seated conviction of the inevitable quarrelsomeness of mankind, which has led to the reluctance to entertain the possibility of subordinating national self-interest to the requirements of world order, and in an unwillingness to face courageously the far-reaching implications of establishing a united world authority. It is also traceable to the incapacity of largely ignorant and subjugated masses to articulate their desire for a new order in which they can live in peace, harmony and prosperity with all humanity.

The tentative steps towards world order, especially since World War II, give hopeful signs. The increasing tendency of groups of nations to formalize relationships which enable them to co-operate in matters of mutual interest suggests that eventually all nations could overcome this paralysis. The Association of South East Asian Nations, the Caribbean Community and Common Market, the Central American Common Market, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the European Communities, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, the South Pacific Forum—all the joint endeavours represented by such organizations prepare the path to world order.

The increasing attention being focused on some of the most deep-rooted problems of the planet is yet another hope-

ful sign. Despite the obvious shortcomings of the United Nations, the more than two score declarations and conventions adopted by that organization, even where governments have not been enthusiastic in their commitment, have given ordinary people a sense of a new lease on life. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and the similar measures concerned with eliminating all forms of discrimination based on race, sex or religious belief; upholding the rights of the child; protecting all persons against being subjected to torture; eradicating hunger and malnutrition; using scientific and technological progress in the interest of peace and the benefit of mankind—all such measures, if courageously enforced and expanded, will advance the day when the spectre of war will have lost its power to dominate international relations. There is no need to stress the significance of the issues addressed by these declarations and conventions. However, a few such issues, because of their immediate relevance to establishing world peace, deserve additional comment.

Racism, one of the most baneful and persistent evils, is a major barrier to peace. Its practice perpetrates too outrageous a violation of the dignity of human beings to be countenanced under any pretext. Racism retards the unfoldment of the boundless potentialities of its victims, corrupts its perpetrators, and blights human progress. Recognition of the oneness of mankind, implemented by appropriate legal measures, must be universally upheld if this problem is to be overcome.

The inordinate disparity between rich and poor, a source of acute suffering, keeps the world in a state of instability, virtually on the brink of war. Few societies have dealt effectively with this situation. The solution calls for the combined application of spiritual, moral and practical approaches. A fresh look at the problem is required, entailing consultation with experts from a wide spectrum of disciplines, devoid of economic and ideological polemics, and involving the people

quest for supremacy and dominion. Nor can the present massive dislocation in the affairs of humanity be resolved through the settlement of specific conflicts or disagreements among nations. A genuine universal framework must be adopted.

Certainly, there is no lack of recognition by national leaders of the world-wide character of the problem, which is self-evident in the mounting issues that confront them daily. And there are the accumulating studies and solutions proposed by many concerned and enlightened groups as well as by agencies of the United Nations, to remove any possibility of ignorance as to the challenging requirements to be met. There is, however, a paralysis of will; and it is this that must be carefully examined and resolutely dealt with. This paralysis is rooted, as we have stated, in a deep-seated conviction of the inevitable quarrelsomeness of mankind, which has led to the reluctance to entertain the possibility of subordinating national self-interest to the requirements of world order, and in an unwillingness to face courageously the far-reaching implications of establishing a united world authority. It is also traceable to the incapacity of largely ignorant and subjugated masses to articulate their desire for a new order in which they can live in peace, harmony and prosperity with all humanity.

The tentative steps towards world order, especially since World War II, give hopeful signs. The increasing tendency of groups of nations to formalize relationships which enable them to co-operate in matters of mutual interest suggests that eventually all nations could overcome this paralysis. The Association of South East Asian Nations, the Caribbean Community and Common Market, the Central American Common Market, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the European Communities, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, the South Pacific Forum—all the joint endeavours represented by such organizations prepare the path to world order.

The increasing attention being focused on some of the most deep-rooted problems of the planet is yet another hope-

directly affected in the decisions that must urgently be made. It is an issue that is bound up not only with the necessity for eliminating extremes of wealth and poverty but also with those spiritual verities the understanding of which can produce a new universal attitude. Fostering such an attitude is itself a major part of the solution.

Unbridled nationalism, as distinguished from a sane and legitimate patriotism, must give way to a wider loyalty, to the love of humanity as a whole. Bahá'u'lláh's statement is: "The earth is but one country, and mankind its citizens." The concept of world citizenship is a direct result of the contraction of the world into a single neighbourhood through scientific advances and of the indisputable interdependence of nations. Love of all the world's peoples does not exclude love of one's country. The advantage of the part in a world society is best served by promoting the advantage of the whole. Current international activities in various fields which nurture mutual affection and a sense of solidarity among peoples need greatly to be increased.

Religious strife, throughout history, has been the cause of innumerable wars and conflicts, a major blight to progress, and is increasingly abhorrent to the people of all faiths and no faith. Followers of all religions must be willing to face the basic questions which this strife raises, and to arrive at clear answers. How are the differences between them to be resolved, both in theory and in practice? The challenge facing the religious leaders of mankind is to contemplate, with hearts filled with the spirit of compassion and a desire for truth, the plight of humanity, and to ask themselves whether they cannot, in humility before their Almighty Creator, submerge their theological differences in a great spirit of mutual forbearance that will enable them to work together for the advancement of human understanding and peace.

The emancipation of women, the achievement of full equality between the sexes, is one of the most important, though less acknowledged prerequisites of peace. The denial of such

equality perpetrates an injustice against one half of the world's population and promotes in men harmful attitudes and habits that are carried from the family to the workplace, to political life, and ultimately to international relations. There are no grounds, moral, practical, or biological, upon which such denial can be justified. Only as women are welcomed into full partnership in all fields of human endeavour will the moral and psychological climate be created in which international peace can emerge.

The cause of universal education, which has already enlisted in its service an army of dedicated people from every faith and nation, deserves the utmost support that the governments of the world can lend it. For ignorance is indisputably the principal reason for the decline and fall of peoples and the perpetuation of prejudice. No nation can achieve success unless education is accorded all its citizens. Lack of resources limits the ability of many nations to fulfil this necessity, imposing a certain ordering of priorities. The decision-making agencies involved would do well to consider giving first priority to the education of women and girls, since it is through educated mothers that the benefits of knowledge can be most effectively and rapidly diffused throughout society. In keeping with the requirements of the times, consideration should also be given to teaching the concept of world citizenship as part of the standard education of every child.

A fundamental lack of communication between peoples seriously undermines efforts towards world peace. Adopting an international auxiliary language would go far to resolving this problem and necessitates the most urgent attention.

Two points bear emphasizing in all these issues. One is that the abolition of war is not simply a matter of signing treaties and protocols; it is a complex task requiring a new level of commitment to resolving issues not customarily associated with the pursuit of peace. Based on political agreements alone, the idea of collective security is a chimera. The other point is that the primary challenge in dealing with issues of

peace is to raise the context to the level of principle, as distinct from pure pragmatism. For, in essence, peace stems from an inner state supported by a spiritual or moral attitude, and it is chiefly in evoking this attitude that the possibility of enduring solutions can be found.

There are spiritual principles, or what some call human values, by which solutions can be found for every social problem. Any well-intentioned group can in a general sense devise practical solutions to its problems, but good intentions and practical knowledge are usually not enough. The essential merit of spiritual principle is that it not only presents a perspective which harmonizes with that which is immanent in human nature, it also induces an attitude, a dynamic, a will, an aspiration, which facilitate the discovery and implementation of practical measures. Leaders of governments and all in authority would be well served in their efforts to solve problems if they would first seek to identify the principles involved and then be guided by them.

III

The primary question to be resolved is how the present world, with its entrenched pattern of conflict, can change to a world in which harmony and co-operation will prevail.

World order can be founded only on an unshakeable consciousness of the oneness of mankind, a spiritual truth which all the human sciences confirm. Anthropology, physiology, psychology, recognize only one human species, albeit infinitely varied in the secondary aspects of life. Recognition of this truth requires abandonment of prejudice—prejudice of every kind—race, class, colour, creed, nation, sex, degree of material civilization, everything which enables people to consider themselves superior to others.

Acceptance of the oneness of mankind is the first fundamental prerequisite for reorganization and administration of

the world as one country, the home of humankind. Universal acceptance of this spiritual principle is essential to any successful attempt to establish world peace. It should therefore be universally proclaimed, taught in schools, and constantly asserted in every nation as preparation for the organic change in the structure of society which it implies.

In the Bahá'í view, recognition of the oneness of mankind "calls for no less than the reconstruction and the demilitarization of the whole civilized world—a world organically unified in all the essential aspects of its life, its political machinery, its spiritual aspiration, its trade and finance, its script and language, and yet infinite in the diversity of the national characteristics of its federated units."

Elaborating the implications of this pivotal principle, Shoghi Effendi, the Guardian of the Bahá'í Faith, commented in 1931 that: "Far from aiming at the subversion of the existing foundations of society, it seeks to broaden its basis, to remold its institutions in a manner consonant with the needs of an ever-changing world. It can conflict with no legitimate allegiances, nor can it undermine essential loyalties. Its purpose is neither to stifle the flame of a sane and intelligent patriotism in men's hearts, nor to abolish the system of national autonomy so essential if the evils of excessive centralization are to be avoided. It does not ignore, nor does it attempt to suppress, the diversity of ethnical origins, of climate, of history, of language and tradition, of thought and habit, that differentiate the peoples and nations of the world. It calls for a wider loyalty, for a larger aspiration than any that has animated the human race. It insists upon the subordination of national impulses and interests to the imperative claims of a unified world. It repudiates excessive centralization on one hand, and disclaims all attempts at uniformity on the other. Its watchword is unity in diversity . . ."

The achievement of such ends requires several stages in the adjustment of national political attitudes, which now verge on anarchy in the absence of clearly defined laws or universally

accepted and enforceable principles regulating the relationships between nations. The League of Nations, the United Nations, and the many organizations and agreements produced by them have unquestionably been helpful in attenuating some of the negative effects of international conflicts, but they have shown themselves incapable of preventing war. Indeed, there have been scores of wars since the end of the Second World War; many are yet raging.

The predominant aspects of this problem had already emerged in the nineteenth century when Bahá'u'lláh first advanced his proposals for the establishment of world peace. The principle of collective security was propounded by him in statements addressed to the rulers of the world. Shoghi Effendi commented on his meaning: "What else could these weighty words signify", he wrote, "if they did not point to the inevitable curtailment of unfettered national sovereignty as an indispensable preliminary to the formation of the future Commonwealth of all the nations of the world? Some form of a world super-state must needs be evolved, in whose favour all the nations of the world will have willingly ceded every claim to make war, certain rights to impose taxation and all rights to maintain armaments, except for purposes of maintaining internal order within their respective dominions. Such a state will have to include within its orbit an International Executive adequate to enforce supreme and unchallengeable authority on every recalcitrant member of the commonwealth; a World Parliament whose members shall be elected by the people in their respective countries and whose election shall be confirmed by their respective governments; and a Supreme Tribunal whose judgement will have a binding effect even in such cases where the parties concerned did not voluntarily agree to submit their case to its consideration.

"A world community in which all economic barriers will have been permanently demolished and the interdependence of capital and labour definitely recognized; in which the clamour of religious fanaticism and strife will have been forever stilled; in which the flame of racial animosity will have been

finally extinguished; in which a single code of international law—the product of the considered judgement of the world's federated representatives—shall have as its sanction the instant and coercive intervention of the combined forces of the federated units; and finally a world community in which the fury of a capricious and militant nationalism will have been transmuted into an abiding consciousness of world citizenship—such indeed, appears, in its broadest outline, the Order anticipated by Bahá'u'lláh, an Order that shall come to be regarded as the fairest fruit of a slowly maturing age."

The implementation of these far-reaching measures was indicated by Bahá'u'lláh: "The time must come when the imperative necessity for the holding of a vast, an all-embracing assemblage of men will be universally realized. The rulers and kings of the earth must needs attend it, and, participating in its deliberations, must consider such ways and means as will lay the foundations of the world's Great Peace amongst men."

The courage, the resolution, the pure motive, the selfless love of one people for another—all the spiritual and moral qualities required for effecting this momentous step towards peace are focused on the will to act. And it is towards arousing the necessary volition that earnest consideration must be given to the reality of man, namely, his thought. To understand the relevance of this potent reality is also to appreciate the social necessity of actualizing its unique value through candid, dispassionate and cordial consultation, and of acting upon the results of this process. Bahá'u'lláh insistently drew attention to the virtues and indispensability of consultation for ordering human affairs. He said: "Consultation bestows greater awareness and transmutes conjecture into certitude. It is a shining light which, in a dark world, leads the way and guides. For everything there is and will continue to be a station of perfection and maturity. The maturity of the gift of understanding is made manifest through consultation." The very attempt to achieve peace through the consultative action he proposed can release such a salutary spirit among the peoples of the earth that no power could resist the final, triumphal outcome.

Concerning the proceedings for this world gathering, 'Abdu'l-Bahá, the son of Bahá'u'lláh and authorized interpreter of his teachings, offered these insights: "They must make the Cause of Peace the object of general consultation, and seek by every means in their power to establish a Union of the nations of the world. They must conclude a binding treaty and establish a covenant, the provisions of which shall be sound, inviolable and definite. They must proclaim it to all the world and obtain for it the sanction of all the human race. This supreme and noble undertaking—the real source of the peace and well-being of all the world—should be regarded as sacred by all that dwell on earth. All the forces of humanity must be mobilized to ensure the stability and permanence of this Most Great Covenant. In this all-embracing Pact the limits and frontiers of each and every nation should be clearly fixed, the principles underlying the relations of governments towards one another definitely laid down, and all international agreements and obligations ascertained. In like manner, the size of the armaments of every government should be strictly limited, for if the preparations for war and the military forces of any nation should be allowed to increase, they will arouse the suspicion of others. The fundamental principle underlying this solemn Pact should be so fixed that if any government later violate any one of its provisions, all the governments on earth should arise to reduce it to utter submission, nay the human race as a whole should resolve, with every power at its disposal, to destroy that government. Should this greatest of all remedies be applied to the sick body of the world, it will assuredly recover from its ills and will remain eternally safe and secure."

The holding of this mighty convocation is long overdue.

With all the ardour of our hearts, we appeal to the leaders of all nations to seize this opportune moment and take irreversible steps to convoke this world meeting. All the forces of history impel the human race towards this act which will mark for all time the dawn of its long-awaited maturity.

Will not the United Nations, with the full support of its membership, rise to the high purposes of such a crowning event?

Let men and women, youth and children everywhere recognize the eternal merit of this imperative action for all peoples and lift up their voices in willing assent. Indeed, let it be this generation that inaugurates this glorious stage in the evolution of social life on the planet.

IV

The source of the optimism we feel is a vision transcending the cessation of war and the creation of agencies of international co-operation. Permanent peace among nations is an essential stage, but not, Bahá'u'lláh asserts, the ultimate goal of the social development of humanity. Beyond the initial armistice forced upon the world by the fear of nuclear holocaust, beyond the political peace reluctantly entered into by suspicious rival nations, beyond pragmatic arrangements for security and coexistence, beyond even the many experiments in co-operation which these steps will make possible lies the crowning goal: the unification of all the peoples of the world in one universal family.

Disunity is a danger that the nations and peoples of the earth can no longer endure; the consequences are too terrible to contemplate, too obvious to require any demonstration. "The well-being of mankind," Bahá'u'lláh wrote more than a century ago, "its peace and security, are unattainable unless and until its unity is firmly established." In observing that "mankind is groaning, is dying to be led to unity, and to terminate its age-long martyrdom", Shoghi Effendi further commented that: "Unification of the whole of mankind is the hall-mark of the stage which human society is now approaching. Unity of family, of tribe, of city-state, and nation have been successively attempted and fully established. World unity is the goal towards which a harassed humanity is striving. Nation-building has come to an end. The anarchy

inherent in state sovereignty is moving towards a climax. A world, growing to maturity, must abandon this fetish, recognize the oneness and wholeness of human relationships, and establish once for all the machinery that can best incarnate this fundamental principle of its life."

All contemporary forces of change validate this view. The proofs can be discerned in the many examples already cited of the favourable signs towards world peace in current international movements and developments. The army of men and women, drawn from virtually every culture, race and nation on earth, who serve the multifarious agencies of the United Nations, represent a planetary "civil service" whose impressive accomplishments are indicative of the degree of co-operation that can be attained even under discouraging conditions. An urge towards unity, like a spiritual spring-time, struggles to express itself through countless international congresses that bring together people from a vast array of disciplines. It motivates appeals for international projects involving children and youth. Indeed, it is the real source of the remarkable movement towards ecumenism by which members of historically antagonistic religions and sects seem irresistibly drawn towards one another. Together with the opposing tendency to warfare and self-aggrandizement against which it ceaselessly struggles, the drive towards world unity is one of the dominant, pervasive features of life on the planet during the closing years of the twentieth century.

The experience of the Bahá'í community may be seen as an example of this enlarging unity. It is a community of some three to four million people drawn from many nations, cultures, classes and creeds, engaged in a wide range of activities serving the spiritual, social and economic needs of the peoples of many lands. It is a single social organism, representative of the diversity of the human family, conducting its affairs through a system of commonly accepted consultative principles, and cherishing equally all the great outpourings of divine guidance in human history. Its existence is yet another convincing proof of the practicality of its Founder's vision of

a united world, another evidence that humanity can live as one global society, equal to whatever challenges its coming of age may entail. If the Bahá'í experience can contribute in whatever measure to reinforcing hope in the unity of the human race, we are happy to offer it as a model for study.

In contemplating the supreme importance of the task now challenging the entire world, we bow our heads in humility before the awesome majesty of the divine Creator, Who out of His infinite love has created all humanity from the same stock; exalted the gem-like reality of man; honoured it with intellect and wisdom, nobility and immortality; and conferred upon man the "unique distinction and capacity to know Him and to love Him", a capacity that "must needs be regarded as the generating impulse and the primary purpose underlying the whole of creation."

We hold firmly the conviction that all human beings have been created "to carry forward an ever-advancing civilization"; that "to act like the beasts of the field is unworthy of man"; that the virtues that befit human dignity are trustworthiness, forbearance, mercy, compassion and loving-kindness towards all peoples. We reaffirm the belief that the "potentialities inherent in the station of man, the full measure of his destiny on earth, the innate excellence of his reality, must all be manifested in this promised Day of God." These are the motivations for our unshakeable faith that unity and peace are the attainable goal towards which humanity is striving.

At this writing, the expectant voices of Bahá'ís can be heard despite the persecution they still endure in the land in which their Faith was born. By their example of steadfast hope, they bear witness to the belief that the imminent realization of this age-old dream of peace is now, by virtue of the transforming effects of Bahá'u'lláh's revelation, invested with the force of divine authority. Thus we convey to you not only a vision in words: we summon the power of deeds of faith and sacrifice; we convey the anxious plea of our co-religionists everywhere for peace and unity. We join with all

who are the victims of aggression, all who yearn for an end to conflict and contention, all whose devotion to principles of peace and world order promotes the ennobling purposes for which humanity was called into being by an all-loving Creator.

In the earnestness of our desire to impart to you the fervour of our hope and the depth of our confidence, we cite the emphatic promise of Bahá'u'lláh: "These fruitless strifes, these ruinous wars shall pass away, and the 'Most Great Peace' shall come."

THE UNIVERSAL HOUSE OF JUSTICE

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT HAS
NOT BEEN FILMED BUT IS
AVAILABLE IN THE ORIGINAL
FILE

**THE
PROMISE
OF
WORLD PEACE**



generally recognized, in which the clamour of religious fanaticism and strife will have been forever stilled; in which the flame of racial animosity will have been finally extinguished; in which a single code of international law — the product of the considered judgment of the world's federated representatives — shall have as its sanction the instant and coercive intervention of the combined forces of the federated units; and finally a world community in which the fury of a capricious and militant nationalism will have been transmuted into an abiding consciousness of world citizenship — such indeed, appears, in its broadest outline, the Order anticipated by Baha'u'llah, an Order that shall come to be regarded as the fairest fruit of a slowly maturing age."

The implementation of these far-reaching measures was indicated by Baha'u'llah: "The time must come when the imperative necessity for the holding of a vast, an all-embracing assemblage of men will be universally realized. The rulers and kings of the earth must needs attend it, and, participating in its deliberations, must consider such ways and means as will lay the foundations of the world's Great Peace amongst men."

The courage, the resolution, the pure motive, the selfless love of one people for another — all the spiritual and moral qualities required for effecting this momentous step towards peace are focused on the will to act. And it is towards arousing the necessary volition that earnest consideration must be given to the reality of man, namely, his thought. To understand the relevance of this potent reality is also to appreciate the social necessity of actualizing its unique value through candid, dispassionate and cordial consultation, and of acting upon the results of this process. Baha'u'llah insistently drew attention to the virtues and indispensability of consultation for ordering human affairs. He said:

of each and every nation should be clearly fixed, the principles underlying the relations of governments towards one another definitely laid down, and all international agreements and obligations ascertained. In like manner, the size of the armaments of every government should be strictly limited, for if the preparations for war and the military forces of any nation should be allowed to increase, they will arouse the suspicion of others. The fundamental principle underlying this solemn Pact should be so fixed that if any government later violate anyone of its provision, all the governments on earth should arise to reduce it to utter submission, nay the human race as a whole should resolve, with every power at its disposal, to destroy that government. Should this greatest of all remedies be applied to the sick body of the world, it will assuredly recover from its ills and will remain eternally safe and secure."

The holding of this mighty convocation is long overdue.

With all the ardour of our hearts, we appeal to the leaders of all nations to seize this opportune moment and take irreversible steps to convoke this world meeting. All the forces of history impel the human race towards this act which will mark for all time the dawn of its long-awaited maturity.

Will not the United Nations, with the full support of its membership, rise to the high purposes of such a crowning event?

Let men and women, youth and children everywhere recognize the eternal merit of this imperative action for all peoples and lift up their voices in willing assent. Indeed, let it be this generation that inaugurates this glorious stage in the evolution of social life on the planet.

IV

The source of the optimism we feel is

towards which a harrassed humanity is striving. Nation-building has come to an end. The anarchy inherent in state sovereignty is moving towards a climax. A world, growing to maturity, must abandon this fetish, recognize the oneness and wholeness of human relationships, and establish once for all the machinery that can best incarnate this fundamental principle of its life."

All contemporary forces of change validate this view. The proofs can be discerned in the many examples already cited and of the favourable signs towards world peace in current international movements and developments. The army of men and women, drawn from virtually every culture, race and nation on earth, who serve the multifarious agencies of the United Nations, represent a planetary "civil service" whose impressive accomplishments are indicative of the degree of co-operation that can be attained even under discouraging conditions. An urge towards unity, like a spiritual springtime, struggles to express itself through countless international congresses that bring together people from a vast array of disciplines. It motivates appeal for international projects involving children and youth. Indeed, it is the real source of the remarkable movement towards ecumenism by which members of historically antagonistic religions and sects seem irresistibly drawn towards one another. Together with the opposing tendency to warfare and self-aggrandizement against which it ceaselessly struggles, the drive towards world unity is one of the dominant, pervasive features of life on the planet during the closing years of the twentieth century.

The experience of the Baha'i community may be seen as an example of this enlarging unity. It is a community of some three to four million people drawn from many nations, cultures, classes and creeds, engaged in a wide range of activities serving the spiritual,

human beings have been created "to carry forward an ever-advancing civilization;" that "to act like the beasts of the field is unworthy of man;" that the virtues that befit human dignity are trustworthiness, forbearance, mercy, compassion and loving kindness towards all peoples. We reaffirm the belief that the "potentialities inherent in the station of man, the full measure of his destiny on earth, the innate excellence of his reality, must all be manifested in this promised Day of God." These are the motivations for our unshakable faith that unity and peace are the attainable goal towards which humanity is striving.

At this writing, the expectant voices of Baha'is can be heard despite the persecution they still endure in the land in which their Faith was born. By their example of steadfast hope, they bear witness to the belief that the imminent realization of this age-old dream of peace is now, by virtue of the transforming effects of Baha'u'llah's revelation, invested with the force of divine authority. Thus we convey to you not only a vision in words: we summon the power of deeds of faith and sacrifice; we convey the anxious plea of our co-religionists everywhere for peace and unity. We join with all who are the victims of aggression, all who yearn for an end to conflict and contention, all whose devotion to principles of peace and world order promotes the ennobling purposes for which humanity was called into being by an all-loving Creator.

In the earnestness of our desire to impart to you the fervour of our hope and the depth of our confidence, we cite the emphatic promise of Baha'u'llah: "These fruitless strifes, these ruinous wars shall pass away, and the 'Most Great Peace' shall come."

A statement by
The Universal House of Justice
Baha'i World Center
Haifa, Israel

"The Promise of World Peace" is a message being presented to world, national and community leaders. Its release is timely — the United Nations has declared 1936

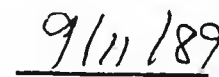
the International Year of Peace. If you would like more information please feel free to contact the Baha'is of Sitka, 747-5501, 747-5248 or join us at our forthcoming public meeting.



RECORDS CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.


Signature of Camera Operator


Date

HJR

6

7

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Bill Number HJR67 Title All Weather Satellites Date Rec'd _____

Fiscal Position Date requested From Amount Date Rec'd
Note Paper Note Paper

Fiscal Note	Position Paper	Date requested	From	Amount	Date Rec'd Note	Date Rec'd Paper
<u>F.F. Gane</u>				<u>-0-</u>	<u>3/7/86</u>	

CONTACTS

BACKUP LIST

Retard Shanks 4100 - notified of mtg

f. note
amendments
Memo - Crussendorf
Hawaii resolution
graph

HEARING INFORMATION

3/17/86

NOTES:

FINAL ACTION

3/17/86 out C-HJR67(SA)
DO PASS

**HOUSE
COMMITTEE REPORT**

(7)

Date referred: 2/17/86

FURTHER REFERRALS: RESOURCES

DATE: 3/17/86

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee has considered HJR 67

Requesting the United States Congress to establish advanced all-weather satellite coverage of North Pacific waters.

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation
- replace with CSHJR 67 (SA) same title
- new title

and recommends do pass

further referral to the _____ Committee

- and attaches:
- letter of intent
 - first fiscal note
 - new fiscal note
 - zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

Katie Hurley
Mike Harris
Pat Brubaker
W. W. Hall

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Katie Hurley
Chairman

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

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

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

May, 1988

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

Mary Van Nimwegen

*Joint Meeting
HSA & HHESS
3-17-86 3pm*

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the HOUSE

By Grussendo

TO: HJR 67

Page 2, line 12, after "conditions;" insert "and"

Page 2, after line 12, insert:

"WHEREAS the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has abandoned the Gilmore Creek Satellite Receiving Station and this station can be used by the National Weather Service to receive satellite data in Alaska;"

Page 2, lines 19 and 20, delete:

"and appropriate Alaska receiving stations"

Page 2, after line 20, insert:

"FURTHER RESOLVED that the legislature respectfully requests that Congress transfer NASA's Gilmore Creek Satellite Receiving Station to the National Weather Service and provide funding for its use; and be it"

Page 2, line 29, after ";" insert:

"Richard E. Hallgren, Assistant Administrator for Weather Services (National Weather Service), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;"

REPRESENTATIVE
BEN GRUSSENDORF

P. O. Box 928
SITKA, ALASKA 99835
(907) 747-8458

RULES COMMITTEE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

DISTRICT 3
ELFIN COVE
PELICAN
PORT ALEXANDER
SITKA
TENAKEE

Alaska State Legislature



House of Representatives
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

WHILE IN JUNEAU
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3824
(907) 465-3720

M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

To: Rep. Hurley, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

Fr: Rep. ^{Ben} Grussendorf
Speaker of the House

Dt: 12 March 1986

Re: HJR 67: Requesting the United States Congress
to establish advanced all-weather satellite
coverage of North Pacific waters

Thank you for scheduling House Joint Resolution 67 before your committee. Attached please find a fiscal note and bill analysis prepared by the department of Fish and Game. Other backup material is also included.

Analysis

The resolution requests congress to establish and fund two elements of a weather satellite system:

- 1) The Gilmore Creek receiving station. This station, located 25 miles northeast of Fairbanks, was abandoned by NASA in October of 1984. Transfer of this facility to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) would greatly enhance the National Weather Service's ability to gather weather data.
- 2) The placement of a color scanner and other all-weather equipment on the next available satellite with a view of the north Pacific Ocean.

The receiving station and satellite equipment will provide a powerful system of interpreting oceanographic data to track salmon patterns in the northern Pacific Ocean. This information is vital to determine the location of salmon, and thus, the location of foreign vessels who may be in violation of international fishing treaties. It will also target the location of salmon for use by Alaskan fishermen.

The Gilmore Creek receiving station can be easily modified by the Weather Service, with little capital outlay. The data link from Gilmore Creek to the weather computer in Anchorage is already in place.

The Hawaii legislature has passed a similar resolution, which is attached. Other back-up information has been provided to your staff.

Amendments to HJR 67 By Grussendorf

- * Insert Between Lines 12 and 13 page 2:

Whereas the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has abandoned the Gilmore Creek Satellite Receiving Station and this station can be used by the National Weather Service to receive satellite data in Alaska; and

- * At lines 19 and 20 on page 2 delete:

"and appropriate Alaska receiving stations"

- * Insert between lines 20 and 21 page 2:

FURTHER RESOLVED that the legislature respectfully requests that congress^R transfer NASA's Gilmore Creek Receiving station to the National Weather Service and provide funding for its use; and be it

- * add The administrator for the National Oceananic and Atmospheric Administration - National Weather Service to the list of people to receive a copy of the resolution.



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Commercial Fisheries	BILL NUMBER HJR 67	SPONSOR Grussendorf
DEPARTMENT POSITION Support			
PREPARED BY Robert C. Clasby	DATE 3/5/86	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE 	DATE 3/7/86

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL DEC, DNR, DOT/PF, DPS	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL Marine Resource Users
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL Unknown	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL Unknown

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

Most likely the intent of the Legislature is to increase knowledge of oceanographic and weather conditions.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

If the satellite system will indeed provide the information outlined in the resolution, then the system would be very helpful to the department for fisheries and marine mammals' research and management.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST
 Bill/Resolution No. : HJR 67
 Title : Requesting the US Congress to
establish advanced all-weather
satellite coverage of the North Pacific
 Sponsor : Grussendorf
 Requestor : _____
 Date of Request : _____

FISCAL DETAIL
 Agency Affected : Fish and Game
 BRU : _____
Fisheries Resource Conservation
 Components : Commercial Fisheries

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS :

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

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared by : Robert C. Clashy Phone : 465-4210
 Division : Commercial Fisheries Date : 3/5/86

Approved by Commissioner : [Signature] Date : 3/7/86
 Agency : _____

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

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

(To be made one and seven copies)

THE SENATE
THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE, 19 86
STATE OF HAWAII

S. R. NO.

SENATE RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH SATELLITE
REMOTE SENSING RECEIVING STATIONS IN HAWAII, GUAM AND
MIDWAY.

WHEREAS, remote sensing of the ocean is playing an increasingly important role in fishery research and fish harvesting along the Pacific Coast of the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, satellite sensors give a unique view of the ocean surface and provide extensive and detailed images of sea surface temperature and color; and

WHEREAS, the oceanic measurements taken by the satellite are used in determining variations in ocean conditions which play key roles in causing fluctuations in stocks of fishes and in their vulnerability to harvesting; and

WHEREAS, this information on the changing ocean, rather than on average ocean conditions, is necessary to understand and eventually predict the effects of the marine environment on fish populations; and

WHEREAS, the use of satellite sensors combined with conventional data collection techniques provide a powerful tool toward ensuring the wise use of living marine resources; and

WHEREAS, the Japan Radio Company Limited has developed an oceanographic color display designed to receive signals from the satellite and to display in color an absolute surface temperature distribution for a large water area; and

WHEREAS, in order to provide this information to fishermen, receiving stations need to be established in Hawaii, Guam and Midway to monitor the entire Pacific region; now, therefore,

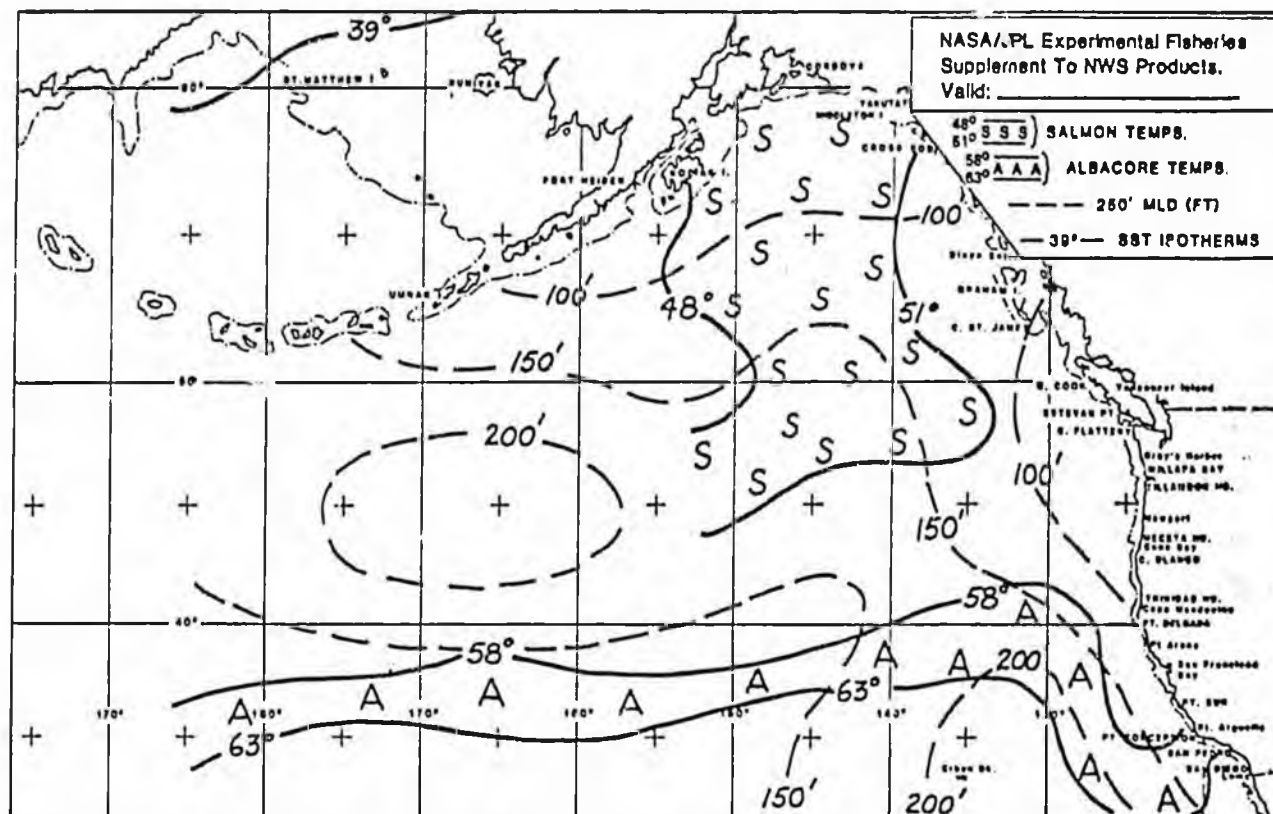
6-SR
SMCR01

BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Thirteenth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1986, that the Legislature requests that the United States Congress establish satellite remote sensing receiving stations in Hawaii, Guam and Midway to assist the fisheries industry in locating stocks of fish for harvesting; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature also requests that funds are allocated for the purchase of oceanographic color displays for the receiving stations and for the distribution of ocean temperature information to fishermen; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, to each member of Hawaii's congressional delegation, to Guam's congressional delegate, and to the Secretary of the Navy.

OFFERED BY: _____



SAMPLE 3. PACIFIC BASIN (AREA 5) FISHERIES-AID CHART.

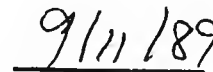


RECORDS CERTIFICATION



I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.


Signature of Camera Operator


Date

HJR

72

HOUSE
COMMITTEE REPORT

4/21

(7)

Date referred: 4/8/86

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Rules

DATE: _____

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee has considered HJR 72

Relating to a joint legislative conference of the Yukon Legislative Assembly, the Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly, and the Alaska State Legislature.

and recommends:

- do pass
- do not pass
- do pass with attached amendment(s)
- no recommendation
- replace with _____ same title
- replace with _____ new title

and recommends _____

further referral to the _____ Committee

- and attaches:
- letter of intent
 - first fiscal note
 - new fiscal note
 - zero fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS: First

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Katie Hurley
Mike Howard
Walter Anderson
James McCallis
Bruce Cato
John L. Smith
Roger Jenkins

Katie Hurley
 Chairman

STATE OF ALASKA 1986 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
FISCAL NOTE

Revision Date : _____

REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. : HJR 72
 Title : Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories/Joint Legislative Conference
 Sponsor : HOUSE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL
 Requestor : AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
 Date of Request : _____

FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected : _____
 BRU : _____
 Components : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES : (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING : (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS :

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : Attach a separate page if necessary

Prepared by : _____ Phone : 4963
 Division : _____ Date : _____

Approved by Commissioner / Representative Hurley Date : 4/17/86
 Agency : Chair, House State Affairs Committee

Distribution (by Agency preparing fiscal note) :

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impact Agency(ies)

BY MILO H. FRITZ

WHITEHORSE CONFERENCE

MARCH 28 - 31, 1983

ON MONDAY EVENING MARCH 20, 1983, SENATOR DON GILMAN AND REPRESENTATIVES RANDY PHILLIPS, MITCH ABOOD, DICK SHULTZ, NIILLO KOPONEN, JACK MCBRIDE, BOB BETTISWORTH, BETTE CATO, AND THE AUTHOR FLEW IN A CHARTERED CESSNA TITAN FROM JUNEAU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT TO WHITEHORSE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. THE WEATHER WAS CLEAR, THE TRIP TRAVERSED SNOW-COVERED PEAKS AND TOOK JUST ABOUT AN HOUR. WHILE THE GROUND IN JUNEAU WAS ALMOST CLEAR OF SNOW, THE GROUND WAS COVERED WITH IT IN THE WHITEHORSE AREA EXCEPT FOR THE BLUE STRIP THAT REPRESENTED THE YUKON RIVER, ON THE SHORES OF WHICH ONE LONE STERN-WHEEL RIVER BOAT WAS ALL THAT REMAINED OF THE NUMEROUS VESSELS OF THIS KIND THAT PLIED THE RIVER DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF THE CENTURY.

WE WERE MET BY A CONTINGENT OF MEMBERS OF THE YUKON TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY IN THEIR PRIVATE CARS AND WERE TAKEN TO THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE IN DOWNTOWN WHITEHORSE, WHICH LIES THREE MILES FROM THE AIRPORT THAT IS ON TOP OF A LONG, FLAT HILL AT 2,300 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

REFRESHMENTS WERE SERVED, AND THERE, WE MET THE ENTIRE YUKON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CONSISTING OF THE HONORABLE DON TAYLOR, SPEAKER CHRIS PEARSON, DAN LANG, HOWARD TRACEY, BEA FIRTH, CLARKE ASHLEY, ANDY PHILIPSEN, AL FALLE, BILL BREWSTER, KATHIE NUKON, TONY PENIKETT, MAURICE J. BYBLOW, ROGER KIMMERLY, PIERS MCDONALD,

DAVID PORTER, AND MARGARET JOE. THE MEMBERS WERE ALL WHITE EXCEPT THE TWO LADIES WHO WERE OF NATIVE BLOOD.

AFTER THE REFRESHMENTS, WE REPAIRED TO A FORMAL DINNER IN THE DINING ROOM WHERE SIX ROUND TABLES MADE THE AFFAIR FRIENDLY AND INFORMAL. THE MEMBERS AND THE AMERICAN DELEGATION GOT THE OPPORTUNITY OF KNOWING ONE ANOTHER BETTER.

EACH OF US HAD A SUMPTUOUS PRIVATE ROOM IN THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE, WHICH, OF COURSE, BELONGS TO OUR PRESENT GOVERNOR, BILL SHEFFIELD. ON TUESDAY PROMPTLY AT 7:45, THE AMERICAN DELEGATION HAD BREAKFAST AT THE SHEFFIELD HOUSE AND WALKED ABOUT SIX BLOCKS TO THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING, WHICH IS OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE, WOOD CONSTRUCTION, AND VERY IMPRESSIVE. WE WERE GIVEN A TOUR OF THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING, WHICH INCLUDED AN ILLUMINATED FRIESE OR A BAND OF MURALS DEPICTING THE HISTORY OF THE YUKON TERRITORY DONE IN WHAT LOOKED LIKE STAINED GLASS, BUT WHICH WAS ACTUALLY ACRYLIC. IT DEPICTED PREHISTORIC TIMES UP TO MODERN DAYS IN A SERIES OF VERY BEAUTIFUL EPISODES.

LATER, THERE WAS A DISCUSSION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM AND PROCEDURES. THE CHAMBER ITSELF WAS EXTREMELY FORMAL AND VERY BEAUTIFUL. IT CONSISTED OF LOWER FRONT BENCHES AND BACK BENCHES, AND IN THE CENTER OF THE HALL IS A LARGE TABLE AT WHICH THE CLERK OF THE COURT, PAT MICHAEL, AND HIS ASSISTANT, MISSY FOLWELL, SAT

ALONG WITH THE NECESSARY STATUTES AND OTHER BACKUP MATERIAL NEEDED DURING THE COURSE OF THE SESSION.

AROUND THE CHAMBER WERE HUNG 12 BANNERS DEPICTING, MORE OR LESS, THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE YUKON TERRITORY. AS A BACKDROP TO THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR WAS A WOVEN TAPESTRY OF MODERN DESIGN SUGGESTIVE OF THE FOREST AND THE SEA AND VERY BEAUTIFUL. THE CHAIRS WERE NAUGHAHYDE AND VERY COMFORTABLE AND, INTERESTINGLY ENOUGH, THERE WAS AN EARPHONE AT EACH SPEAKERS' PLACE FOR THOSE WHO ARE HAPD OF HEARING OR DID NOT WISH TO MISS ANYTHING THAT WHOEVER WAS SPEAKING HAD TO SAY.

DURING THE SESSIONS, A MACE OF GILT WAS LAID ACROSS THE FOOT OF THE CENTRAL TABLE AND REPRESENTED THE CROWN. NONE OF THE MEMBERS ENTERED OR LEFT THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER WITHOUT BOWING TOWARD THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR AND THE MACE IN HONOR OF THE RULER OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LATER IN THE MORNING, WE MET WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LATER STILL, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

ONE SHOULD NOTE HERE THAT THE ELECTED MEMBERS ARE APPOINTED AS HEADS OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALAGOUS TO OUR DEPARTMENT HEADS. EACH OF THESE DEPARTMENT HEADS HAS WHAT HERE WOULD BE THE HEAD OF A DIVISION WHO WAS A BUREAUCRAT--NOT A PEJORATIVE TERM IN CANADA-- AND ANOTHER OFFICIAL OF EQUAL RANK WHO WAS APPOINTED BY THE ELECTED MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY AND WHO WAS DEPARTMENT HEAD AS IN

FOR INSTANCE, THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION OR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

WE HAD TIME TO MAKE IT BACK TO THE HOTEL FOR LUNCH AND REASSEMBLE PROMPTLY AT 1:30 TO ATTEND THE FIRST SITTING OF THE ASSEMBLY THAT WE WITNESSED.

THE ASSEMBLY IS UNICAMERAL AND IS DIVIDED INTO TWO SECTIONS. ON THE LEFT SIDE FACING THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR WAS THE GOVERNMENT CONSISTING OF NINE MEMBERS AND ON THE RIGHT SIDE, THE LOYAL OPPOSITION CONSISTING OF SEVEN MEMBERS. DEBATE CONSISTED OF THE OPPOSITION ASKING THE GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS, THE SOURCE OF WHICH WAS ANYTHING FROM WHAT WAS WRITTEN IN ONE OF THE NEWSPAPERS TO ANYTHING THAT HAPPENED TO BE UPPERMOST IN THE MEMBERS' MINDS.

YUKON TERRITORY CONSISTS OF AN AREA ABOUT THE SIZE OF OHIO REACHING ON THE NORTH, FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN TO BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE SOUTH, ALASKA ON THE WEST, AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ON THE EAST. OF THE 25,000 POPULATION, ABOUT 12 TO 14 THOUSAND LIVED IN WHITEHORSE. THE REST ARE SCATTERED AROUND IN SMALLER SETTLEMENTS, THE LARGEST OF WHICH OF COURSE IS DAWSON ON THE YUKON. THERE ARE ABOUT 5,000 INDIANS DIVIDED INTO 12 "BANDS."

IN THE AFTERNOON, ADDRESSES WERE GIVEN FROM THE WITNESS'S TABLE ON THE FLOOR OF THE CHAMBER BY MITCH ABOOD, RANDY PHILLIPS, JACK MCBRIDE, AND DON GILMAN. THESE SPEECHES WERE WELL-RECEIVED, AND THOSE WHO DID NOT SPEAK SAT UP IN THE VISITORS' GALLERY.

THERE WAS ONE TELEVISION CAMERA UP IN THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE VISITORS' GALLERY AND, DOWN ON THE FIRST ROW BUT OUTSIDE THE FLOOR ITSELF, WAS A SERIES OF ELECTRONIC DEVICES FOR CATCHING DEBATE AND OTHER REMARKS THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN MADE ON THE FLOOR. THE SPEECHES MADE BY THE AMERICANS HAD TO DO WITH THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALASKA AND THE YUKON, AND WERE GENERALLY FRIENDLY AND, OF COURSE, CONCILIATORY IN NATURE.

IN THE AFTERNOON, AFTER THESE CEREMONIES HAD BEEN COMPLETED, THERE WAS A DISCUSSION WITH MR. TOM KING, PRESIDENT OF THE WHITEPASS AND YUKON RAILROAD DOWN AT THE 80-YEAR-OLD DEPOT WHICH HAD BEEN RECENTLY REFURBISHED. AT THE END OF THE TALK BY THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS, WE WERE SERVED WINE AND HORS D'OEUVRES AND THEN PROCEEDED BACK TO OUR HOTEL ON FOOT.

WHILE THE WEATHER DURING OUR STAY IN WHITEHORSE WAS GRAND, CLEAR, AND SUNNY, UNDERFOOT, IT WAS NOTHING BUT MUD ON OUR SHOES AND THE LOWER PORTIONS OF OUR TROUSERS WERE SOON CAKED WITH THE STUFF. TAXIS WERE AVAILABLE, BUT DOING SO MUCH SITTING AND SO MUCH CONFERRING, IT WAS ESSENTIAL FOR ALL OF US TO GET A LITTLE BIT OF EXERCISE, AND THAT WAS THE PRICE WE HAD TO PAY FOR IT.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, WE HAD DINNER AT A RESTAURANT CALLED THE GREEK CORNER, AND WE ENJOYED THE MOST DELICIOUS GREEK COOKING THAT ANY OF US HAD EVER EXPERIENCED OUTSIDE SAN FRANCISCO. AGAIN, WE BROKE UP INTO GROUPS AND ENJOYED CONVERSATION ON ORDINARY TOPICS DEVOID OF ANY SPEECHES BY EITHER THE CANADIANS OR THE AMERICANS.

NEXT MORNING IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM, WE MET WITH HOWARD TRACEY, THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES, AND LEARNED, OF COURSE, THAT MEDICINE IS ALMOST COMPLETELY SOCIALIZED, NOT ONLY IN THE YUKON TERRITORY, BUT ALL OF CANADA. THE DOCTORS MUST ABIDE BY A FEE SCHEDULE AND CANNOT CHARGE MORE THAN THAT IF THEIR FEES SHOULD HAPPEN TO BE MORE. THIS ACCOUNTS FOR THE TREMENDOUS "BRAIN DRAIN" FROM WHICH THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SUFFERS IN CANADA. NATURALLY, BECAUSE THEY CAN EARN MORE AND HAVE MORE PERKS, MANY AMBITIOUS AND WELL-TRAINED PHYSICIANS COME TO THE UNITED STATES WHERE THEY CAN EARN WHATEVER THEIR ABILITIES PROVIDE FOR THEM AND WHERE THEY ARE NOT HELD DOWN BY A RIGID BUREAUCRACY.

FOLLOWING THIS TALK, WE HAD A NEWS CONFERENCE WITH THE ONE TELEVISION STATION AND TWO NEWSPAPERS. THEY ASKED GENERALLY POLITZ QUESTIONS OF ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL IMPORT, BUT THERE WAS NOTHING DEMANDING OR INSISTENT ABOUT THE QUESTIONS OF THESE FOUR YOUNG PEOPLE WHO REPRESENTED THE PRESS.

IN THE AFTERNOON, AFTER DOING A LITTLE BIT OF SHOPPING, MOST OF US REPAIRED TO THE VISITORS' GALLERY AND WATCHED THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY GO THROUGH ITS PACES.

LATER IN THE AFTERNOON, FOUR OF US WENT BY CAB TO MEET JIM BEEBEE TO DISCUSS THE NATIVE LAND CLAIM QUESTION. THEY ARE NOW JUST ABOUT WHERE WE WERE TEN YEARS AGO. THE INDIANS THEMSELVES EITHER WOULD NOT DISCUSS IT, OR HAD VERY LITTLE CONCRETE PLANS ON HOW THEY WISH TO ADVANCE THEIR SITUATION HAVING BEEN COMPLETELY

SOCIALIZED AS OUR NATIVE PEOPLE WERE FOR ALMOST 100 YEARS.

LUNCHTIME WAS HOSTED BY THE YUKON TERRITORY ASSEMBLY. THE MAJORITY, OR THE GOVERNMENT SIDE, INVITED US OF THE AMERICAN MAJORITY TO JOIN IN THEIR CAUCUS WHICH WAS JUST AS FOWDY AND INFORMAL AS OUR OWN, AND JACK MCBRIDE AND NILO KOPONEN WENT WITH THE MINORITY TO THEIR CAUCUS ROOM AND HAD LUNCH WITH THEM.

IN THE EVENING, THE GROUP WAS DIVIDED IN THE SAME FASHION, THE MINORITY DINING AT THE HOME OF MRS. JOE AND THE MAJORITY GOING TO A HOT SPRINGS RESORT ABOUT 17 MILES OUTSIDE OF WHITEHORSE. I WAS IN THE MAJORITY PARTY, AND WE ENJOYED WIENERSCHNITZEL, VINE, AND BEER, AND HILARIOUS CONVERSATION. MANY OF US WENT FOR A SWIM IN THE HOT SPRINGS WHERE OTHER VISITORS, OF COURSE, DISPORTED THEMSELVES.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, WE DISCUSSED THE NATIVE LAND CLAIM SITUATION AND FOUND THAT IT WAS IN A STATE OF FLUY MUCH AS OUR OWN WAS A DECADE AGO.

FOLLOWING THIS, A DISCUSSION ON TOURISM WAS PRESIDED OVER BY BEA FIRTH, WHO, OF COURSE, IS MINISTER OF TOURISM AND HEALTH, AND AFTER THAT, THERE WAS A DISCUSSION OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES WITH HOWARD TRACEY, MINISTER OF THAT IMPORTANT DEPARTMENT.

AFTER LUNCH, WE WERE SUPPOSED TO HAVE A FREE AFTERNOON, BUT RANDY PHILLIPS PREVAILED UPON THE CHIEF OF THE ROAD DIVISION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TO DISCUSS A TYPE OF ROAD THAT IS

VERY CHEAP TO BUILD AND STANDS UP VERY WELL WHICH HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN THE YUKON TERRITORY. IT IS CALLED "EST" STANDING FOR BITUMINOUS SURFACE TREATMENT WHICH IS NOT SUBJECT TO THE HEAVES AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES THAT B"SET THE BLACKTOPPED ROADS IN THAT PORTION OF ALASKA BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND THE ALASKA BORDER AND SOUTH TO MCKINLEY PARK AND VALDEZ.

AFTER THIS CONFERENCE, WE WENT BACK TO THE HOTEL AND PACKED OUR GEAR. THE MEMBERS TOOK US BACK TO THE AIRPORT AND WE CAME BACK ON A SCHEDULED RUN IN A CESSNA TITAN, OUR BAGGAGE COMING LATER IN A DC3.

INCIDENTALLY, THEY HAVE A DC3 MOUNTED ON A LARGE PIPE, AND IT IS VERY DISCONCERTING TO OBSERVE FOR A SECOND WHAT LOOKS LIKE A DC3 COMING IN FOR A LANDING BETWEEN GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS WHEREAS, IN FACT, IT IS ONLY MOUNTED THERE AS A WIND SOCK.

AN HOUR IN THE CLOUDS FOUND US BACK IN JUEAU IN THE WORKADAY WORLD OF THE JUNEAU LEGISLATURE.

FOUR IMPORTANT CONCEPTS WERE DEVELOPED DURING THIS MEETING BETWEEN THE YUKON ASSEMBLY AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ALASKA LEGISLATURE. MOST IMPORTANT IN EVERYBODY'S MIND WAS THE SHUTDOWN OF THE YUKON-WHITEPASS RAILROAD. THIS WAS OCCASIONED BY THE SHUTDOWN OF THE CYPRUS-ANVIL LEAD AND ZINC MINE WHICH HAD BEEN IN CONTINUOUS OPERATON SINCE 1898. WITHOUT THE FREIGHT GENERATED BY THIS MINE, THE RAILROAD COULD NOT CONTINUE PROFITABLE OPERATION

EVEN WITH THE INCREASED TOURISM THAT IT HAS ENJOYED IN THE PAST FEW YEARS. BESIDES THE SHUTTING DOWN OF THIS MINE, A COPPER MINE HAD COMPLETELY RUN OUT OF ORE AND A NEARBY SILVER MINE DID NOT DEVELOP ENOUGH AGGREGATE TO ACCOUNT FOR ANYTHING MORE THAN A VERY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE FREIGHT TO BE HANDLED.

THE RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY AND ITS ROLLING STOCK WERE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AND IF WORLD PRICES FOR ZINC AND LEAD IMPROVE, THE CYPRUS-ANVIL MINE WILL REOPEN AND THAT, PLUS OUR TOURISTS, WILL MAKE THE OPERATION PROFITABLE. ONE OTHER THING THAT STANDS IN THE WAY OF THE PROFITABLE OPERATION OF THE MINE IS THAT THE DOME CORPORATION BOUGHT THE MINE AT INFLATED PRICES, AND THEREFORE, PROFITS WILL NOT BE GENERATED UNTIL THERE IS MORE THAN A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF LEAD ZINC CONCENTRATE. LEGISLATION REDUCING TRAIN CREWS FROM 5 TO 2 IS ALSO ESSENTIAL FOR PROFITABLE RAILROAD OPERATION.

IT BECAME APPARENT AND WAS DEVELOPED LARGELY BY JACK MCBRIDE THAT THE NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD RIDE BETWEEN SKAGWAY AND WHITEHORSE WAS ONE OF THE MAJOR ATTRACTIONS OF THE TOURIST INDUSTRY OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AND THAT WITHOUT IT, ANYTHING THAT SITKA, WRANGELL, PETERSBURG, KETCHIKAN, OR JUNEAU HAD TO OFFER WOULD NOT ATTRACT A LARGE AND INCREASING NUMBER OF TOUR BOATS THAT VISIT SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA EVERY SUMMER. IF THE RAILROAD IS NOT BROUGHT BACK INTO SOME VIABLE FORM IN THE NEXT YEAR OR SO, IT WILL BE FOREVER LOST. TOURISM ALONE WILL NOT SUPPORT THE RAILROAD EVEN THOUGH EVERY EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE TO DO SO. SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA TOURISM WILL

HAVE BEEN DEALT A MORTAL BLOW IF THE RAILROAD IS NOT BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE. AS YOU CAN SEE THE PROBLEMS OF TOURISM AND TRANSPORTATION ARE INEXTRICABLY INTERTWINED, AND I HAVE DEALT WITH BOTH OF THESE IMPORTANT MATTERS IN ONE PARAGRAPH. THE ROAD SITUATION IS ONE IN WHICH YUKON IS SUPERIOR TO ALASKA. MANY PEOPLE PRESENT REMARKED ABOUT WHAT GOOD SHAPE THE ALASKA HIGHWAY IS IN AND WHAT A DRAMATIC CHANGE EXISTS BETWEEN THE QUALITY OF ROADS IN THE YUKON AND THE AXLE-BREAKING AND GAS-TANK-PUNCTURING SITUATION THAT EXISTS FROM THE ALASKA BORDER TO FAIRBANKS AND SOUTH AS FAR AS GLENNALLEN.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION WAS FISHING IN THE YUKON RIVER. THE SPAWNING BEDS OF THE SALMON ARE IN THE MYRIAD LAKES THAT EXIST ALL OVER THE YUKON TERRITORY AND AS FAR SOUTH AS BRITISH COLUMBIA. THE ESCAPEMENT OF FISH TO SPAWN IS SO SMALL THAT LAST YEAR THERE WERE ONLY ABOUT 467 FISH THAT EVER GOT OVER THE FISH LADDER THAT CIRCUMVENTS THE DAM JUST ABOVE WHITEHORSE. YES, 467 IS THE CORRECT NUMBER, NOT 467,000, WHICH ONE, NOT KNOWING THE SITUATION, MIGHT WELL HAVE CONCLUDED WOULD BE SOMETHING APPROACHING THE TRUTH. SOME METHOD MUST BE DEvised TO CLOSE THE LOWER REACHES OF THE YUKON RIVER SUFFICIENTLY SO THAT MORE ESCAPEMENT OCCURS AND MANY MORE SALMON CAN REACH THE SPAWNING BEDS IN THE AREAS MENTIONED.

ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT AND FINAL PIECE OF INFORMATION CAME WITH THE BITUMINOUS SURFACE TREATMENT OF ROADS. THE CANADIANS EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS, IN FACT EAGERNESS, TO COOPERATE WITH OUR

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IN HAVING MEMBERS OF THEIR ROAD SYSTEM COME OVER TO VISIT WITH MEMBERS OF OURS AND VICE VERSA TO COMPARE NOTES ON WHAT THEY HAD DISCOVERED AND HOW THEY MANAGED TO MAINTAIN ONE ANOTHER'S ROADS. THE CANADIANS SEEM TO HAVE A PARTICULARLY SUPERIOR WAY OF DOING THIS, AND NOT ONLY IS IT SUPERIOR, BUT IT IS ALSO A GREAT DEAL CHEAPER.

THUS, AS YOU CAN SEE, TOURISM, THE WHITEPASS-YUKON RAILROAD, THE FISHING SITUATION IN THE YUKON RIVER, AND ROAD SURFACING WERE THE MOST IMPORTANT TOPICS THAT WE HAD TO DISCUSS.

HOWEVER, IN CLOSING, IT MUST BE MENTIONED THAT THE CANADIANS ARE EXTREMELY ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT A FERRY BEING PLACED ON THE YUKON TO PLY BETWEEN CIRCLE CITY IN ALASKA AND DAWSON. THEY FEEL THAT IT IS A FEASIBLE UNDERTAKING AND THAT WITH COOPERATION BETWEEN YUKON AND ALASKA SHARING THE COSTS AND OPERATION THAT IT MIGHT BE A PAYING PROPOSITION FOR BOTH PARTIES. I WAS ABLE TO LEAVE WITH THEM THE 1973 STUDY ON THE FERRY SYSTEM IN THE YUKON RIVER AND ALSO THE MORE RECENT ONE PUBLISHED IN 1980.

IF THESE MATTERS THAT HAVE BEEN DISCUSSED ARE INDEED PURSUED TO THEIR LOGICAL CONCLUSION, I CANNOT HELP BUT FEEL THAT THE CONFERENCE WHICH WAS SO LAVISHLY HOSTED BY THE CANADIANS WILL BRING BENEFITS NOT ONLY TO THE YUKON TERRITORY, BUT ALSO TO ALASKA.

THIS REPORT DOES NOT TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE KINDNESS AND THE HOSPITALITY SHOWN BY OUR HOSTS AND THE MANY SMALL GIFTS AND COURTESIES THAT THEY SHOWERED UPON US. IN MY OPINION, IT WOULD BE A WONDERFUL THING IF NEXT YEAR, WE ARRANGED FOR A DELEGATION FROM THE YUKON TERRITORY TO COME AND BE OUR GUESTS. HOWEVER IT WOULD BE NECESSARY FOR THOSE OF US WHO WERE CHOSEN AS THEIR HOSTS TO BE FREED OF COMMITTEE AND OTHER WORK EXCEPT ACTUAL FLOOR WORK TO SEE THAT THEY WERE PROPERLY ENTERTAINED AND SHOWN WHAT THEY WISH TO SEE WITH THE SAME FREEDOM THAT THEY MADE US SO WELCOME THERE.

Alaska State Legislature

IN SESSION:
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907) 465-4949



BOX 142
EAGLE RIVER, ALASKA
99577

Representative Randy Phillips

HOUSE DISTRICT 15

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Katie Hurley
Chair, House State Affairs

FROM: Representative Randy Phillips R.E.P.

DATE: April 17, 1986

RE: HJR 72
Yukon/Northwest/Alaska Legislatures

I have attached some information on the various legislative exchanges that have taken place in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and Juneau, Alaska, since 1982.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. I do plan on attending your committee's hearing this afternoon and I plan to testify regarding this resolution.

Attachments

Attachments to 4/17/86 memorandum regarding HJR 72:

1982 Exchange - Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories Legislative Assemblies met with Alaska Legislature in Juneau

Agenda for meetings

March 10, 1982 article from The Anchorage Times

March 16, 1982 memorandum to Fourth District Republicans

March 24, 1982 letter from Tony Penikett, M.L.A., Yukon

March 29, 1982 letter from Dan Lang, M.L.A., Yukon

1983 Exchange - Alaska Legislature met with Yukon Legislative Assembly in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada

March 25, 1983 article from All-Alaska Weekly

Agenda for meetings

March 18, 1983 news release from Yukon Legislative Assembly

March 29, 1983 Hansard for Yukon Legislative Assembly (includes remarks from Alaskan legislators)

April 6, 1983 report to Alaska Legislature

Report by Rep. Fritz

1984 Exchange - Yukon Legislative Assembly met with Alaska Legislature in Juneau, Alaska

February 6, 1984 memorandum to Commissioner Sundberg

Agenda for meetings

February 20, 1984 article from Juneau Empire

February 21, 1984 article from Juneau Empire

February 22, 1984 article from The Anchorage Times

February 29, 1984 letter from Chris Pearson, M.L.A., Yukon

1985 - no meetings held due to Yukon elections

1986 Exchange - Alaska Legislature met with Yukon Legislature in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada

Agenda for meetings

April 5, 1986 article from Chugiak-Eagle River Star

THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
WILL HOLD AN HONORARY DINNER FOR THE
YUKON TERRITORY AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL
LEGISLATIVE BODIES

Tuesday, March 9, 1982
6:30 to 9:30 p.m.
Baranof Hotel, Gold Room

<u>TIME</u>	<u>AGENDA</u>
6:30 - 7:00 p.m.	Cocktails
7:00 - 7:05 p.m.	Guests are called to dinner (Rep. Phillips) Yukon and Northwest Territorial Legislative Delegations are welcomed and asked to address audience.
7:05 - 7:15 p.m.	Yukon Territorial legislative body will take a moment to discuss the day's business and to mention points for discussion after dinner, etc.
7:15 - 7:25 p.m.	Northwest Territories legislative body will also discuss the day's business and point out topics for discussion after dinner.
7:25 - 7:30 p.m.	Alaska Legislature (Senate President and House Speaker) will take a moment to give a brief synopsis of the day's meetings and outline issues for discussion after dinner.
7:30 - 8:00 p.m.	Dinner
8:00 - 8:30 p.m.	Questions from Yukon Territory and Northwest Territorial legislative bodies addressed to the Alaska Legislature.
8:30 - 9:00 p.m.	Questions from Alaska Legislature addressed to the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories legislative bodies.
9:00 p.m.	Discussion concluded (Rep. Phillips)
9:00 ..	Cocktails and entertainment.

Canadian lawmakers visit Juneau

Associated Press

Juneau — Canadians are very aware of how different they are from their United States neighbors, a Yukon legislator told a joint session of the Alaska Legislature today.

Tony Penikett, leader of the Yukon's New Democratic Party, said "like the residents of a cabin setting next to a mansion" Canada is keenly aware of the differences from Alaska.

As part of a legislative delegation from the Yukon and Northwest territories, Penikett said he hoped to learn from Alaska's experiences.

Alaska already has built a pipeline, made a major aboriginal lands claim settlement and matured from a territory to state, Penikett said, adding that those changes lie in his territory's future.

The eight Canadians traveled to Juneau to discuss topics of mutual concern with Alaska leaders, said

Rep. Randy Phillips, R-Eagle River, coordinator of the visit.

Topics slated for discussion are the proposed extension of the Alaska Railroad, construction of a natural gas pipeline and management of wildlife resources.

Penikett said the reason for the visit to Alaska is "not because of our differences, but because of our similarities . . . We are here to solicit your neighborly advice."

However, he pointed out a few

noteworthy discrepancies between the Alaska Legislature and the Yukon Assembly.

The Yukon has a parliament and a three-party system that results in many minority governments and many elections, which requires "party discipline which we understand is almost unknown here," the socialist leader said.

Both houses of the Alaska Legislature are run by coalitions.

Dan Lang, the Yukon's majority

leader and a Progressive Conservative, stressed that Alaska and Yukon must cooperate in northern wildlife resources — particularly caribou and salmon.

Additionally, he warned that loggers cannot continue to pollute the Pacific salmon in their rivers, they are guaranteed a larger share of the fish harvest.

He also made a pitch for construction of the Alaska natural gas pipeline.

Wednesday, March 10, 1962, The Anchorage Times

Alaska State Legislature



IN SESSION:
FOUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 463-4849

BOX 142
EAGLE RIVER, ALASKA
99577

Representative Randy Phillips

HOUSE DISTRICT 8

MEMORANDUM

TO: FRANK & BOBBIE PERMENTER
FOURTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS

FROM: REPRESENTATIVE RANDY PHILLIPS R.E.P.

RE: SPEECH ON MARCH 16, 1982

You have asked for some information regarding the Canadian delegations' visit which I discussed in my speech before the Fourth District Republicans' luncheon today.

The main impetus for the visit came from a visit I made to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, approximately two years ago. While visiting the Government Building in Whitehorse, I mentioned that I was an Alaskan legislator and was immediately introduced to some members of their Legislative Assembly. I spoke with the House Leadership last year about inviting the Yukoners over for a visit, but the Yukoners could not visit due to some work taking place on the Canadian Constitution.

This year a letter was sent to Speaker Joe Hayes and the Speaker assigned me to coordinate the visit. After discussions with the Yukon Legislative Assembly and the Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly, a time frame was arranged and other necessary arrangements were made.

Members from the Canadian Assemblies arrived in Juneau on Monday, March 8. Members of the Yukon Territory Legislative Assembly who visited Juneau were: Tony Penikett, Member of Legislative Assembly (M.L.A.), Leader of the Opposition; the Honorable Dan Lang, M.L.A., Minister of Tourism, Economic Development, and Renewable

Frank and Bobbie Permenter
March 16, 1982
Page Two

Resources; Bob Flemming, M.L.A.; Alice McGuire, M.L.A.; and Pat Michael, Clerk of Yukon Legislative Assembly. Visiting from the Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly were: Peter Fraser, Deputy Speaker; Bruce McLaughlin, Caucus Chairman; and the Honorable Kane Tologanak, Minister of Government Services.

While in Juneau, members of the delegations observed House and Senate sessions; addressed a joint session of the Legislature; attended a luncheon at the Governor's Mansion to meet with Governor Hammond, and House and Senate Leadership; met with Commissioners from the Departments of Fish and Game, Community and Regional Affairs, Transportation and Public Facilities, Education, and Natural Resources; testified before the House Transportation Committee on the Alaska Railroad, Alaska and Haines Highways, Yukon River (including proposed Yukon Ferry and development of transportation systems in the North); testified before the House Resources Committee regarding migrating fish and game, mineral development, and hydro power; and met with members of the Alaska Statehood Commission to discuss matters such as native land claims and constitutional development. Members of the delegations also took time to explain their respective legislative systems.

A dinner was held in honor of the visiting delegations on Wednesday night, March 9, at the Baranof Hotel, complete with bagpipe music provided by the Stroler White Performing Bagpipe Group of Juneau. On Thursday, the Division of Tourism conducted a tour of Juneau and most of the visitors left on Thursday to either return to Canada or to attend the Arctic Winter Games in Fairbanks.

The Members of the Legislative Assemblies indicated that they appreciated the warm welcome they had received in Alaska and the opportunity to exchange information and hoped that they would be able to return the hospitality in the near future.



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OFFICE
BOX 2703
WHITEHORSE, YUKON
Y1A 2C6

TELEPHONE:
403-667-5422

YUKON BRANCH

March 24, 1982

Representative Randy Phillips
House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Phillips: *Randy*

Although I have sent thank you notes to President Kerttula and Speaker Hayes I feel that we owe you a special gratitude for the success of our recent visit to Juneau. All members of the Yukon delegation are deeply appreciative of the initiative you took in getting the whole project off the ground and in the work you put in to provide us with such a worthwhile and enjoyable experience.

It is my aim to have a delegation from the Alaska State Legislature invited to visit with us during March or April of 1983. I trust that we both will have survived our respective tests at the polls and that you will be able to allow myself and my colleagues the opportunity to repay your kind hospitality.

Yours sincerely,

Tony Penikett, M.L.A.
Vice-President of the
Yukon Branch, Commonwealth
Parliamentary Association



Office of the Minister
Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6
(403) 667-5811 Telex 036-8-260

Our File:
Your File:

March 29, 1982.

Representative Randy Phillips,
House of Representatives,
Alaska State Legislature,
Pouch V,
JUNEAU, Alaska,
99811.

Dear Randy:

Please accept my personal thanks for your hospitality during our recent visit to Juneau. I believe we owe you a special vote of appreciation since the invitation for the visit and the arrangement of the itinerary were largely left in your hands. I felt that the arrangements were superb and, due to your efforts, all of our meetings were most productive and enjoyable.

It is my sincere hope that we will have an opportunity to repay your kindness in the near future when we invite a delegation from Alaska to visit our jurisdiction.

Yours sincerely,

Dan Lang, M.L.A.,
Minister of Tourism
and Economic Development

Seven members of the State House and one senator will travel to Whitehorse, capital of the Yukon Territory next week to visit with their Canadian counterparts there, the members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly.

During their visit, they will meet with government leader Chris Peirson and opposition leader Tony Penikett; sit in on assembly sessions; tour the Government Building; meet with Danny Lang, minister of tourism; attend economic development, education and transportation workshops; meet with Tim King, president of the White Pass and Yukon Railway and hold a press conference with the CBC and other media.

Those making the trip are: House Speaker Joe Hayes, Reps. Randy Phillips, Bob Bettisworth, Bette Cato, Dick Shultz, Niilo Koponen, Tony Vaska, and Senator Don Gilman.

The group will be there March 28 through 31.

Hayes, Gilman, Vaska and Phillips are all scheduled to address the Territorial Assembly briefly on Tuesday, March 29.

All-Alaska Weekly
"Nuggeteer" Column
March 25, 1983

Alaska Visit Itinerary

March 28 - 31/83

Monday, March 28, 1983

- 6:00 p.m. - Delegation of 9 arrives by Charter
(approx.) Whitehorse International Airport
- to be met by Hon. Don Taylor, Hon. Dan Lang, Tony Penikett and Pat Michael
- 6:15 p.m. - Transfer to Sheffield House
- 7:00 p.m. - Supper at Sheffield House
- hosted by Alaska State Legislature
 - attended by Alaska legislators and Yukon M.L.A.s
- 8:30 p.m. - Retire to Sheffield Lounge
(approx.)

Tuesday, March 29, 1983

- 8:30 a.m. - Tour of Government Building
- 8:45 a.m. - Tour of Chamber (Pat Michael)
- 9:00 a.m. - Discussion of Parliamentary system and procedure
(in the Chamber)
- Hon. Dan Lang, Tony Penikett and Pat Michael in attendance
- 10:00 a.m. - Discussion - Economic Development (Committee Room)
- John Ferbey, Deputy Minister - Department of Economic Development
- 11:00 a.m. - Discussion - Transportation (Committee Room)
- Hon. Dan Lang - Minister of Highways and Transportation
 - Larry Blackman - Deputy Minister
- 12:00 noon - Open lunch
- 1:30 p.m. - Sitting of the Legislative Assembly
- Alaska delegation in the Members' Gallery where they are introduced by the Speaker

- 2:15 p.m. - Representatives of the Alaska delegation address the Members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly (House in state of recess) ~~Andy~~ *Mitch, Gillman, McLeod, Ph. (11)*
- 2:45 p.m. (approx.) - House in Committee of the Whole considering motion on relations between Alaska and Yukon legislatures
- some members of the Alaska delegation to sit at the Witness Table
- 4:15 p.m. - Discussion - White Pass Railway (White Pass Depot)
- Tom King, President of White Pass and Yukon Corp.
- 7:00 p.m. - Dinner at The Greek Corner
- hosted by Hon. Don Taylor, Speaker of Assembly
- attended by Alaska legislators and Yukon M.L.A.s

Wednesday, March 30, 1983

- 8:30 a.m. - Discussion - Health and Medical Services (Committee Room)
- Hon. Howard Tracey, Minister
- Bill Klassen, Deputy Minister
- 9:30 a.m. - News Conference (Committee Room)
- Hon. Dan Lang and Tony Penikett to introduce Alaska legislators
- Randy Phillips to co-ordinate responses to questions
- 10:15 a.m. - Coffee break (Committee Room)
- media will be welcome to remain for coffee
- 10:45 a.m. - Discussion - Education (Committee Room)
- Hon. Bea Firth, Minister
- Jim Davie, Deputy Minister
- 12:00 noon - Caucus meetings
Alaska representatives invited to attend lunch provided by caucuses
- 1:30 p.m. - Meeting of the Legislative Assembly
- Alaska legislators to watch Question Period (optional)
- 3:00 p.m. - Discussion - Native Land Claims, CYI position (22 Nisutlin Drive)
- meet in Room 217; Jim Beebe is contact person
- 4:30 p.m. *House Whole. → Alaska / Yukon*

~~7:00 p.m.~~
~~6:30 p.m.~~ - Dinner hosted by Yukon M.L.A.s
- Alaska legislators to be divided between
Government and Opposition caucuses; each
caucus is then to determine how dinners are
to be hosted

Thursday, March 31, 1983

8:30 a.m. - Discussion - Native Land Claims, YTG position
(Committee Room)
- George Privett is contact person

9:30 a.m. - Discussion - Tourism (Committee Room)
- Hon. Bea Firth, Minister
- Terry Weninger, Deputy Minister

10:30 a.m. - Discussion - Renewable Resources (Committee Room)
- Hon. Howard Tracey, Minister
- Grant Livingston, Deputy Minister

12:00 noon - Open lunch

1:30 p.m. - Free afternoon

4:15 p.m. - Transfer to Airport

5:15 p.m. - Depart for Juneau



Handwritten signature or initials

Yukon Legislative Assembly

March 18, 1983

NEWS RELEASE

The Hon. Don Taylor, Speaker of the Yukon Legislative Assembly, announced today that arrangements have been made for a visit from several members of the Alaska State Legislature during the dates of March 28 to March 31, 1983.

The delegation from Alaska will consist of seven members from the House of Representatives and one Senator (see attached for names) who, as well, will be accompanied by Lieutenant Governor Stephen McAlpine. Mr. Taylor explained that this visit is in return for one which was made to Juneau, Alaska in March of 1982 by a delegation from the Yukon Legislative Assembly. "We are pleased to have the opportunity to return the hospitality we received at that time and to continue the exchange of views and information on the many subjects which are of common interest to our two jurisdictions," said Mr. Taylor.

A number of meetings are planned between Yukon M.L.A.s and the group from Alaska including attendance at Government and Opposition caucus meetings. Discussions will also be held with Cabinet Ministers and senior civil servants on topics such as economic development, transportation interties, health and medical services, education, tourism and renewable resources.