

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672

5098 HSTA HJR 4

RECEIVED FEB 10 1987

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

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

Ms Ulmer and Members of the State Affairs Committee:

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

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

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

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

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

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

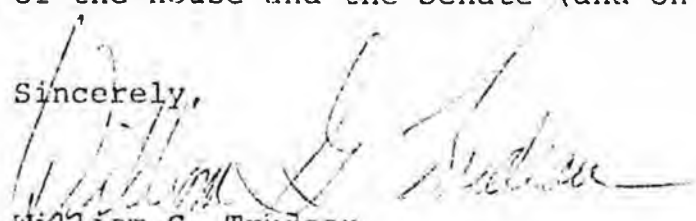
It is important to know that the Nuclear Freeze Initiative passed in Ketchikan; and it is important to know just how close the Nuclear Free Ketchikan Resolution also came to passing. The local Chamber of Commerce, while indicating that it would not have supported a NFZ in any case, indicated that it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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



William G. Trudeau

cc: Representative John Sund
Representative Robin Taylor
Senator Lloyd Jones



THE MEDIATION CENTER

Penelope Weyhrauch

&

Ray Pastorino

RECEIVED JAN 29 1987

January 28, 1987

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

Dear Fran,

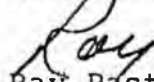
As you know the people of Alaska passed an initiative two years ago supporting a policy of nuclear freeze. I am not aware of any direct action or expression being made by the last administration or our legislature regarding this important issue. I feel that right now is a particularly significant time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

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

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

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

Sincerely,


Ray Pastorino



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

February 10, 1987

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

Dear Mr. Harrington:

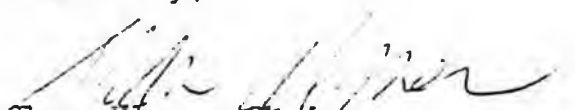
On February 4, the State Affairs Committee heard testimony on HJR 4 from 52 people over a period of one hour and forty-five minutes. That means that each person's testimony averaged less than two minutes, allowing for interchange time between teleconference centers. Most people exercised restraint and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

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

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

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

Sincerely,


Fran Ulmer, Chair
House State Affairs Committee

FU:lsg/HJR 4

Seattle
General Agency

John Hancock Mutual
Life Insurance Company



Jeremiah C. Harrington
Sales Manager

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

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

February 6, 1987

Fran Ulmer, Chairman
State Affairs Committee

Re: Joint Resolution #4 Teleconference

Dear Chairman Ulmer:

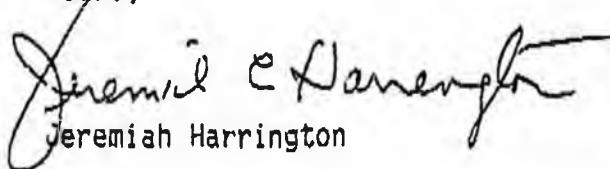
This concerns a distinct bias against a citizen's testimony in the February 4, 1987, teleconference hearings on the proposed House Joint Resolution #4.

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


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

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

Yours,


Jeremiah Harrington

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

 companies

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

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

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

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

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

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

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

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

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: LINDA MALCOLM

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 5751 FIJI ST

CITY: ANCHORAGE

ZIP: 99507

PHONE: 562-0498

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

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

PONID: 03134555

DATE: 02/05/87

TIME: 13:45:55

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

BOUCHER
DAVIDSON
DONLEY
HOFFMAN
MARTIN
MENARD

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

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

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

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

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

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: KAREN KONOPACKI

TITLE:

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 104834

CITY: ANCHORAGE

ZIP: 99510

PHONE: 263-4000

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

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

POPID: 03160335

DATE: 02/04/87

TIME: 16:03:35

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

BOUCHER
DAVIDSON
DONLEY
HOFFMAN
MARTIN
MENARD

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

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

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

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

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

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

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

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

MESSAGE: THE ICC, AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE ARCTIC, HAS ADOPTED RESOLUTIONS OPPOSING ANY NUCLEAR ACTIVITY IN OUR HOMELAND. WE STRONGLY URGE YOU TO JOIN US AND SUPPORT HJR 4, NOT SIMPLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE INUIT, BUT FOR THE SAFETY OF ALL MANKIND.

POMID: 03145639

DATE: 01/27/87

TIME: 14:56:39

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

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

Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: EDGAR SUNDEEN

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 6901 HYATT STREET

CITY: ANCHORAGE

ZIP: 99507

PHONE: 344-7461

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

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

POMID: 03164239

DATE: 01/28/87

TIME: 16:42:39

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

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

Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

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

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

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

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

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Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: BARBARA COLLINS

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 6720 TESHLAR

CITY: ANCHORAGE, AK.

ZIP: 99507

PHONE: 349-3494

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

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

POMID: 03125627

DATE: 02/03/87

TIME: 12:56:27

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE 1

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

BOUCHER
DAVIDSON
DONLEY
HOFFMAN
MARTIN
MEHARD

RECEIVED FEB 4 1987

Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

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

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

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

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

Dennis

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PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

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

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

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

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

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Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

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

BILL NO:
SUBJECT: NUCLEAR FREEZE RESOLUTION

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

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

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESANTATIVES SENATORS

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

RECEIVED FEB 4 1987

Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

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

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

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

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

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

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

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

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

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

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: BARBARA SHAW

TITLE:

RESS: BOX 202911

CITY: ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

ZIP: 99520

PHONE: 564-1781

LN: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

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

OMID: 03163410

DATE: 02/04/87

TIME: 16:34:10

NAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

PIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES

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

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

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

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

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

BOUCHER
DAVIDSON
DOHILEY
HOFFMAN
MARTIN
MENARD

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: LAURENE MADSEN

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 12035 GARA DR.

CITY: KODIAK

ZIP: 99615

PHONE: 487-2509

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

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

POHID: 09092308

DATE: 02/05/87

TIME: 09:23:08

LIONAME: KODIAK LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

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

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: JUDY BRAKEL

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 440 E. 1ST STREET

CITY: JUNEAU

ZIP: 99801

PHONE: 586-6561

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR FREE ARCTIC

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

POMID: 00134818

DATE: 02/05/87

TIME: 13:48:18

LIONAME: JUNEAU LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

BOUCHER
DAVIDSON
DONLEY
HOFFMAN
MARTIN
MENARD

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date referred: 1/19/87

FURTHER REFERRALS:

DATE: 2-6-87

The State Affairs Committee has considered HJR 4

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

RECOMMENDS:

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

ADOPTS: _____ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

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

SIGNING DO PASS:

Mr. Limer
Dave Douley
Cliff Davidson

SIGNING OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

Mr. Limer
 Chairman's signature

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: MARY PAT HELLER

TITLE:

ADDRESS: 11741 RAINBOW

CITY: ANCHORAGE

ZIP: 99516

PHONE: 345-0847

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

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

POMID: 03140402

DATE: 01/29/87

TIME: 14:04:02

LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES REPRESENTATIVES SENATORS

ADAMS

BOUCHER

BROWN

COLLINS

DAVIDSON

DONLEY

FRANK

GOLL

GRUSSENDORF

HERRMANN

HUDSON

LARSON

MENARD

NAVARRE

PETTYJOHN

POURCHOT

SHULTZ

SUND

TAYLOR

ZAWACKI

BARNES

BOYER

CATO

COTTEN

DAVIS

ELLIS

FURNACE

GRUENBERG

HANLEY

HOFFMAN

KOPONEN

MARTIN

MILLER

PEARCE

PHILLIPS

RIEGER

SPRINGER

SWACKHAMER

WALLIS

A300D

BENNETT

BINKLEY

COGHILL

DUNCAN

ELIASON

FAHRENKAMP

FAIKS

FISCHER

HALFORD

HENSLEY

JONES

JOSEPHSON

KELLY

KERTTULA

RODEY

STURGULEWSKI

SZYMANSKI

UEHLING

ZHAROFF

Dennis

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: REPRESENTATIVE ULMER

NAME: DON DEIETZ

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

ADDRESS: 6133 STAEDEM DR.

CITY: ANCHORAGE

ZIP: 99504

PHONE: 337-1258

BILL NO: HJR 4

SUBJECT: NUCLEAR-FREE SUBARCTIC, ARCTIC, & ALASKA

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

PONID: 03154930

DATE: 02/04/87

TIME: 15:49:30

LOCATION: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: REPRESENTATIVES

BOUCHER
DAVIDSON
DONLEY
HOFFMAN
MARTIN
MENARD
POURCHOT
GRUSSENDORF

TELECOPY COVER SHEET
ANCHORAGE INFORMATION OFFICE

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

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

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS: This is for the AM Committee Mtg.

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

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL: ✓ THROW AWAY

_____ HOLD FOR PICK UP

NUMBER OF PAGES: 2 (NOT COUNTING COVER SHEET)

BY: DAVID

3605 Arctic Blvd., Suite 723
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

February 5, 1987

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

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

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

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

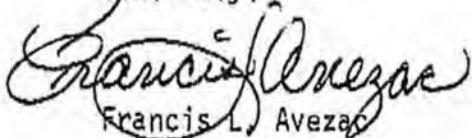
Please understand 40% of our United States Navy ships are nuclear powered at this time and Alaska is, like it or not, the most strategic State in the United States of America today.

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

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

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

Sincerely,


Francis L. Avezac

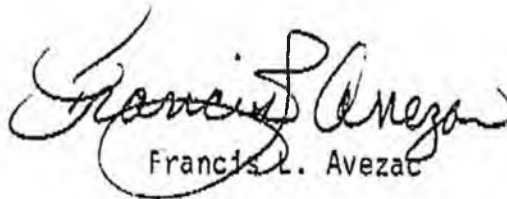
TELETYPE -- 2 Pages including this page to 277-6112

February 5, 1987

Legislative Affairs Office
Anchorage, Alaska

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

Thank you for your assistance.


Francis L. Avezac

Alaska State Legislature
Representative Niilo Koponen

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

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

POSITION PAPER
January 30, 1987

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DRAFT

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

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

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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

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

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

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

14 WHEREAS over the past four years more than 2,500 cities and counties
15 in 24 nations have adopted resolutions establishing nuclear-free zones; and

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

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

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

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

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

DRAFT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DRAFT

1 efforts to

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

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

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

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

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

17 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ted Stevens
18 and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don
19 Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.
20
21
22
23
24
25

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY KOPONEN

2 HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO.

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

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

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

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

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

14 WHEREAS over the past four years more than 3,000 cities and counties
15 in 17 nations have adopted resolutions establishing nuclear-free zones; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Governor and
27 Alaska congressional delegation are requested to promote and initiate
28 efforts to

29 (1) encourage verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REQUEST: _____

Bill Version : HJR 4

Publish Date : _____

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

Agency Affected : N/A

BRU : _____

Sponsor : Niilo Koponen

Components : _____

Requestor : _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

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

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

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

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

POSITIONS:

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

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by : Niilo Koponen Phone : 465-4992

Division : House of Representatives Date : February 2, 1987

Approved by Commissioner :  Date : _____

Agency : _____

Distribution (by preparer) :

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

February 4, 1967

Dear Alaska Representative,

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

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

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

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

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

I will not say all active nuclear terrorism can be, but it is a real threat. It is a real threat and well-organized political pressure and intimidation are being applied by "nuclear-free" promoters. Whether they are still enough to induce or encourage wrong Alaska legislators to again defeat a nuclear-free Alaska is another matter.

Nuclear deterrence has worked, and they are working. However, until we can replace it with something better — such as an HJR-type defense or security — we should not consider it. We should consider it and what would happen if it fails.

and the label is counted - not the contents

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

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

Thank you for your time and this meeting.

Respectfully,


Louis Waldman
1000 Broadway
New York, NY 10018
734-2000

HJR 4 OVERSIGHTS AND DANGERS

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

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

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

3. The most relevant to HJR is the Soviet submarine which was reported while violating Swedish territorial waters in an attempt to enter the Baltic Sea. (12NOV81 NEWSPAPER: "The spy sub...") Nuclear weapons were detected aboard it, in spite of the well-publicized Soviet propaganda campaign to have Scandinavia believe it was a nuclear-free zone. (ANFSS AIRMAIL, 261: "Peace...")

4. The claim by the resolution's promoters that a nuclear-free zone is already in place is a fundamental, simplistic fallacy typical of this kind of thinking. The Arctic is at the other end of nowhere and, as a landlocked and vast area, is. In the Arctic, on the other hand, we are vital -- especially with the Soviets who are in Arctic. It is a real arena for nuclear operations. A nuclear-free treaty could be violated passively, without notice by hot air and other means.

5. Line 30, Page 1, states: "The nuclear-free zone...". It admits that the nuclear-free zone has been broken down a long time ago, as the own testimony of veterans in spite of a nuclear-free zone which is a nuclear-free zone.

6. Lines 19-20 call for early withdrawal, verification, and... nuclear-free zone have broken up the... in the Pacific.

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

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

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

10. The author of this "nuclear-free" paper has a particular concern to do in the involvement of certain entities in planning for the 1984 election. I attended a local "Nuclear-Free" council presentation by "John" at our of the "Nuclear-Free" organization. The speaker had visited and stayed in several Alaska villages and towns he had visited and stayed in several "nuclear-free".

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

6. Another concern is the racial aspect.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. The claim by the resolution's supporters that HJR4 should be acceptable because it only directs our State and Congressional representatives to work for a nuclear-free Alaska/Arctic treaty (rather than actually declaring a zone) is specious. The "nuclear-free" concept itself is false and shouldn't be endorsed, however indirectly.

Judging by the media coverage of the State Senate's passage of a nuclear-free resolution, the media often grab for labels rather than contents. If HJR4 passes even just the House, damage to deterrence will be done.

11. If nuclear deterrence collapses, a Soviet miscalculation and a limited conventional world war is more likely. Even a strictly conventional war would be devastating, especially for Alaskans. The disruption of normal supplies and the rapacity of Soviet troops (which we have again seen in Afghanistan) would annihilate most Alaskans. However, the superior efficiency of nuclear weapons against land and space targets would compel their use by tactical commanders fighting for their own survival, in any case.

12. Just as in labor negotiations, solidarity is essential for the credibility of one's bargaining position in treaty negotiations. America's position eroded our negotiating ability at the Paris Peace Talks, contributed to the destruction of the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples and culminated in the genocide portrayed in "The Killing Fields". Since it finally had the disarmament agenda, the Reagan Administration found its efforts undercut by public and legislative agitation, such as Alaska's nuclear freeze, SFRS in 1982 and SFRS2 in 1984. Soviet negotiators are encouraged to work all the time for an ever better deal. If we had instead given Administration negotiators our solidarity, maybe they could have produced genuine disarmament and environmental treaties eliminating the threat of radioactive and other pollution from the Arctic and other over seas.

13. Agitation like HJR4 does real damage to our deterrence of another world war.

In the 1960's U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Carter Administration National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski describes how the nuclear freeze and similar agitation has damaged disarmament efforts and U.S. deterrence.

The New York Times Institution Book, MILITARY COOPERATION TO SWIFT FOREIGN POLICY, states that upon achieving strategic parity, Soviet military leaders began a dangerous drift toward the belief that world war could be fought conventionally -- that we won't use the nuclear weapons which once deterred them.

The ultimate proof, though, is World War II. As Admiral Russell (a naval aviation commander in Alaska during World War II) stated in his public television interview recently, the Japanese attacked us against all odds because they had seen the anti-defense agitation in the U.S. They believed we would quickly crumble under their massive onslaught, as France had crumbled under Nazi attack in 1940. Like today's anti-deterrence agitators, the pro-war pacifist believe the Germans were in real danger of disarmament, regardless of the odds against them. (Historians sometimes encounter the same attitude.)

It may be that the Soviets drew from their World War II experience the idea of "total war" in that we were outside the protective umbrella of nuclear deterrence. They saw that we were not a match and they were not deterred. They, too, were anti-deterrence agitators. As the anti-deterrence agitators today, we are in real danger of disarmament, regardless of the odds against them. (Historians sometimes encounter the same attitude.)

Fran,

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

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

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

JC -- 2/2/87

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

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

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

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

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

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JC -- 2/2/87

Alaska State Legislature
Representative Niilo Koponen

RECEIVED 1987

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MEMORANDUM

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motion No. 75 agreed to

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

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

Mr. Nordling: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

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

Motion No. 77

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

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

Ms. Kassi: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motion for the Production of Papers No. 2 agreed to

MOTIONS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

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

Speaker: Is there unanimous consent.

All Members: Agreed.

Motion No. 75

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

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

Mr. Webster: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We will be giving our consent to this motion.

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

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

Amendment proposed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendment to amendment proposed

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

Speaker: It has been moved by the Minister of Justice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

unreasonable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendment to amendment agreed to

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

Amendment agreed to

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

Motion No. 80

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

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

Mr. Nordling: Yes.

Speaker: It has been moved by the Member for Whitehorse Porter Creek West: THAT it is the opinion of this House that the deduction for travel by northerners, as found in Bill C-23, (*An Act to Amend the Income Tax Act*) should be available to all Yukoners; and THAT the Government of Yukon should urge the Government of Canada to introduce amendments to section 110.7 of Bill C-23 which would provide a deduction for the cost of two trips outside per year, if incurred, for each Yukon taxpayer and each member of his or her family.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motion for the Production of Papers No. 2 agreed to

MOTIONS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

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

Speaker: Is there unanimous consent.

All Members: Agreed.

Motion No. 75

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

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

Mr. Webster: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motion No. 75 agreed to

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

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

Mr. Nordling: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

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

Motion No. 77

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

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

Ms. Kassi: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motion No. 75 agreed to

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

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

Mr. Nordling: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

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

Motion No. 77

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

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

Ms. Kassi: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motion for the Production of Papers No. 2 agreed to

MOTIONS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MOTIONS

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

Speaker: Is there unanimous consent.

All Members: Agreed.

Motion No. 75

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

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

Mr. Webster: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We will be giving our consent to this motion.

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

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

Amendment proposed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendment to amendment proposed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

unreasonable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendment to amendment agreed to

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

Amendment agreed to

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

Motion No. 80

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

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

Mr. Nordling: Yes.

Speaker: It has been moved by the Member for Whitehorse Porter Creek West: THAT it is the opinion of this House that the deduction for travel by northerners, as found in Bill C-23, (*An Act to Amend the Income Tax Act*) should be available to all Yukoners; and THAT the Government of Yukon should urge the Government of Canada to introduce amendments to section 110.7 of Bill C-23 which would provide a deduction for the cost of two trips outside per year, if incurred, for each Yukon taxpayer and each member of his or her family.

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

BERRY-LIFT: Help for Sami people

Continued from Page C-1

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

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

frozen food.

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

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

SECTION
C

Sunday

Anchorage Daily News Sunday, November 23, 1986

Operation Berry-Lift: Sharing subsistence

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

By JOHN TETPON
Daily News reporter

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

The moratorium was issued because of the presence of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

food source for the animals.

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

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

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

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

The planned air-lift has the

See Page C-3, BERRY-LIFT

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

By WARREN PERLEY
United Press International

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

toba also has voted itself nuclear free.

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

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

ter how obvious it may be.

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

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

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

4-27-86 ADN D-1

BALLOT MEASURE NO. 1

Initiative No. 83-03

NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE

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

A vote "FOR" adopts the initiative.

FOR

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the initiative.

AGAINST

NEUTRAL SUMMARY—83-03

Prepared by the Legislative Affairs Agency

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

FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSITION

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

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

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

rence of nuclear war by accident or design;

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

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

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

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

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

Statement IN SUPPORT of the Nuclear Arms Freeze Proposition

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

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

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

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

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

But what will we gain?

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

(CONTINUED ON BACK SIDE)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement OPPOSING the Nuclear Arms Freeze Proposition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lou Coatney, Juneau

Seattle
General Agency

John Hancock Mutual
Life Insurance Company

*Chairperson
Rep.
Fran Ulmer*



Jeremiah C. Harrington
Sales Manager

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

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

January 29, 1987

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

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

John Hancock companies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

★ **ARTICLE VI** ★

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

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

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

★ **ARTICLE VII** ★

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

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

^aA temporary provision protecting the slave trade until 1808.

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

Navy League of the United States.

President, Navy League, Anchorage Council.

President, Regional Navy League.

Board Chairman, Armed Services YMCA.

President, Fleet Reserve Association, Branch 342, Anchorage.

President, East Anchorage Rotary Club.

President, Russian Jack Rotary Club.

President, Anchorage Life Underwriters Association.

State President, Life Underwriters Association.

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

Chairman, USS ALASKA SSBN732 Commissioning Committee.

* Alaskan of the Year committee member.

* State Committeeman, Life Underwriters Association, Anchorage.

U.S. Air Force Association.

Association U.S. Army.

V.F.W. Post 1685.

American Legion, Jack Henry Post 1.

* Active committee-person.

Hand Delivered

RECEIVED FEB 2 1987

January 30, 1987

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

Greetings,

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Russ Josephson

Bx 778 Nuiyas AK 99501



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

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

Mr. Bob Henschen
850 Jacquet
Bellaire, TX 77401

Dear Mr. Henschen:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION, MAY 1986

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

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

Encl (1)

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

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



Editorials

Run silent, run deep

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

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

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

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

try's new nuclear powered subs can operate.

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

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

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



Editorials

The Navy looks ahead

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

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

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

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

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

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

THESE ARE Nimitz-class

carriers, the largest warships built by the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motion No. 75 agreed to

**BEGIN NUCLEAR
WEAPONS FREE
ZONE DEBATE**

Mr. Nordling.
Proceed with item

Member for

Motion No. 77

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

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

Ms. Kassi: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We will be giving our consent to this motion.

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

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

Amendment proposed

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amendment to amendment proposed

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

Speaker: It has been moved by the Minister of Justice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

unreasonable.

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

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

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

"

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

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

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

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

Amendment to amendment agreed to

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

Amendment agreed to

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

END.

name of Mr.

to proceed with

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

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

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

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More cities in U.S., abroad declare themselves nuclear-free zones" Anchorage Daily News 4-27-86.

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Testimony on Yukon Legislative Assembly passage of a Nuclear Weapons Freeze Zone.

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POSITION PAPER
January 30, 1987

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nuclear arms said in Alaska

Staff and Wire Reports

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

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

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

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

NUCLEAR...

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Anchorage Daily News

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3/15/84

To keep the north free of nuclear arms

Keeping the arctic from becoming either tool or target in the world's nuclear arms race is the object of a proposed arctic nuclear free zone under consideration in the Alaska Legislature. The idea deserves your attention and comment.

A resolution calling for a nuclear free zone was introduced this year in the state Senate with some heavyweight sponsors: Senate President Jalmar Kerttula, Sen. Vic Fischer, Sen. Frank Ferguson, Sen. Joe Josephson and Sen. Pappy Moss. Sen. Fischer will convene his State Affairs Committee in Anchorage on Friday to take public testimony on the issue.

The resolution calls upon the governor and Alaska's delegation in Congress to seek a ban on nuclear weapons, radioactive waste disposal and nuclear testing in arctic and subarctic regions. The resolution calls for bilateral and multi-lateral treaties among arctic nations to establish the nuclear free zone, and specifically asks a ban on "all items capable of nuclear weapons delivery."

That is a sweeping non-nuclear agenda, with considerable political hurdles to clear along the way. Gaining international agreement on such a zone is surely some distance over the horizon.

But progress comes in small, gradual steps. The Alaska resolution would be a useful step toward arctic consensus on the issue. And the arctic still enjoys one considerable advantage: it is substantially free of nuclear deployment. If governments can be motivated to make affirmative decisions against pushing nuclear weapons into the arctic, the status quo can be preserved.

It is not at all a far-fetched idea. A nuclear free zone already exists in Antarctica by international treaty. The Inuit Circumpolar Conference — an organization of arctic Native peoples from Alaska, Canada and Greenland — has sought an arctic nuclear ban since at least 1977. The Scandinavian nations all have made serious efforts in international forums to achieve a Nordic nuclear free zone.

Residents of the arctic already know the biological risks of nuclear arms activities. Radiation from atmospheric nuclear testing in the 1950s and early 1960s has been absorbed into arctic ecosystems in extraordinary concentrations; evidence of arctic contamination provided part of the impetus behind the first international bans on atmospheric testing.

Now Alaska can join further efforts to exclude the nuclear arms race from the arctic as much as possible. The Senate State Affairs Committee will accept comments on the proposed resolution at a public

Anchorage Daily News Editor

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June, 1981

Dear friends,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

Suko Yamaguchi

Tsukiko Nakamura

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

Soviets take aim at Alaska

by David Ramsey

Times Washington Bureau

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

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

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

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

Among the examples cited:

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

- The Soviets have trans-

See Tension, page A-12

Tension increases

Continued from page A-1

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

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

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

The report includes a story on

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

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

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

BALLOT MEASURE NO. 1
Initiative No. 83-03

NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE

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

A vote "FOR" adopts the initiative

FOR

A vote "AGAINST" rejects the initiative

AGAINST

NEUTRAL SUMMARY—83-03 Prepared by the Legislative Affairs Agency

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

FULL TEXT OF THE PROPOSITION

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

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

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

rence of nuclear war by accident or design,

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

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

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

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

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

Statement IN SUPPORT of the Nuclear Arms Freeze Proposition

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

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

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

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

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

But what will we gain?

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

(CONTINUED ON BACK SHEET)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statement OPPOSING the Nuclear Arms Freeze Proposition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lou Coatney, June 11

INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 83-01

RESOLUTION STATING THE INUIT CIRCUMPOLAR CONFERENCE POSITION ON NUCLEAR ACTIVITY IN THE ARCTIC AND SUB-ARCTIC AREAS.

WHEREAS, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference developed a fundamental policy restricting the arctic and sub-arctic to those uses which are peaceful and environmentally safe;

WHEREAS, this policy is reflected in the several resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Executive Council since the formation of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference in 1977;

WHEREAS, the governments of the United States and Canada intend to cooperate with each other to test the cruise missile in our northern Canadian homeland;

WHEREAS, the government of the United States has entertained the idea of basing the massive ICB missile system in our Alaskan homeland;

WHEREAS, the Atomic Energy Canada, Limited, plans to test the environmental and economic feasibility of the mini-nuclear and the SLOWPOKE 3 (small nuclear reactors for generating electricity) in the Canadian north since they are prohibited from testing them in the Canadian south due to environmental restrictions; and

WHEREAS, the arctic and sub-arctic shall not be used for any nuclear testing or as a nuclear dump-site;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference emphatically restates its nuclear position:

1. that the arctic and sub-arctic be used for purposes that are peaceful and environmentally safe;
2. that there shall be no nuclear testing or nuclear devices in the arctic or sub-arctic;
3. that there shall be no nuclear dump-sites in the arctic or sub-arctic;
4. that exploration and exploitation of uranium, thorium, lithium or other materials related to the nuclear industry in our homeland be prohibited;

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Canadian government be notified of our opposition to the testing of the cruise missile in our Canadian homeland and that they be requested to refrain from such tests:

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Atomic Energy Canada Limited, be notified of our opposition to the testing of nuclear reactors in the Canadian arctic or sub-arctic and that they be notified to refrain from such tests:

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the United States government be notified of our opposition to the placement of the MCF missile in our Alaskan homeland and that they be requested to cease with any such plan:

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Inuit Circumpolar Conference study and research current international treaties to determine whether or not they comply with the Inuit Circumpolar Conference Arctic Policy; and

FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Executive Council of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference lobby the United Nations and various international organizations to encourage members of the United Nations to adopt a policy for a nuclear free zone in the arctic.

INTRODUCED THIS 29th DAY OF JULY, 1983.

ADOPTED THIS 29th DAY OF JULY, 1983.

UNITED NATIONS LAW CONFERENCE

THE ARCTIC REGION

ANNEX I

PEACEFUL AND SAFE USES OF THE ARCTIC REGIONAL AREA.

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

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

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

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

INTRODUCED THIS 17th DAY OF JUNE, 1977.

ADOPTED THIS 17th DAY OF JUNE, 1977.

INSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Location

Organization and Activity

ALABAMA

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

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

ALASKA

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

Adak Island	Naval Station • Patrol Wings Pacific Det Adak: Adak Air Base • 1st Reconnaissance Group: rotational deployment base for nuclear-capable P-3s from Moffett Field, CA, center of ASW operations in the northern Pacific, command facilities include ASW Operations Center • Advanced Underwater Weapons • storage of 70 nuclear depth bombs, guarded by Marine • Naval Facility: processing station for SOSUS • Naval Radio Transmitting Facility (Mt. M. Fort): HF network control station for naval communications, LF transmissions to the Pacific area • Coast Guard LORAN-C Monitor Station: serving north Pacific chain • Green Pine communications station	Flaxman Island Fort Greely, Fairbanks Fort Richardson Anchorage Fort Yukon AFS
Attu Island	Attu Research Site: nuclear test detection station • Coast Guard LORAN-C Station: serving north Pacific chain	Galena Airport Indian Mountain AFS
Barter Island	DEW line radar (BAR) and Bar Main Site	Juncos Kenai King Salmon Airport Naknek
Burnt Mountain	Burnt Mountain Research Site: AFTAC seismic detection station consisting of 5 remote detection sites, containing radio isotope thermoelectric generators, 103 miles of specialized data transmission cables	Kodiak
Campion AFS	743d Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station and CCI site reporting to Murphy Dome RCC	Kotzebue AFS
Cape Lisburne AFS, Kapaiowa	711th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station reporting to Murphy Dome RCC, AN/TPS 117 Seas Igloo radar site	Lonely
Cape Newenham AFS, Platinum	794th Aerospace Defense Squadron: surveillance station reporting to King Salmon RCC, Seas Igloo radar site	Murphy Dome AFS

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

are in Huntsville
 Command
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Narrow Cape	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station, serving north Pacific and Gulf of Alaska chains
Oliktuk	DEW line radar (POW 2)
Point Barrow	DEW line radar (POW) and POW Main Site
Point Lav	DEW line radar (LIZ 2)
Poker Flat	Poker Flat Research Range; AF Geophysical Laboratory range for study of the disturbed lower ionosphere, also used for possible nuclear detection station
Port Clarence	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station; serving north Pacific chain
St. Paul Island	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station and Monitor Station; serving north Pacific chain
Shemya AFB, Shemya Island	16th Surveillance Squadron; operates "Cobra Dane" AN/FPS-108 phased array radar, "outlet technical intelligence data" re Soviet ballistic missile (ICBM/SLBM) test launches to the Kamchatka peninsula and the Pacific Broad Ocean area. Provides tactical warning and attack assessment (TW/AA) of ICBM/SLBM attack on the continental United States and southern Canada; satellite tracking is secondary peacetime mission • Det 1, 6th Strategic Wing; 2 RC-105S "Cobra Bull" aircraft forward based from Peterson AFB for immediate launch to collect intelligence on Soviet missile testing • Det 461, AFTAC, nuclear test detection station • DSCS satellite communications terminal
Shoal Cove	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station; serving Gulf of Alaska and Canadian west coast chains
Sparrevohn AFS, Iliamna	719th Aerospace Defense Squadron; surveillance station and GCI site reporting to King Salmon RCC. Seek Iqloo radar site
Tatalina AFS, McGrath	717th Aerospace Defense Squadron; surveillance station and GCI site reporting to King Salmon RCC. Seek Iqloo radar site
Tin City AFS, Wales	710th Aerospace Defense Squadron; surveillance station reporting to Murphy Dome RCC. Seek Iqloo radar site, closest active military base to the Soviet Union (50 miles)
Tok	Coast Guard LORAN-C Station; serving Gulf of Alaska chain
Wainwright	DEW line radar (LIZ 3)

ARIZONA

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

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

Gila River
Holbrook
Luke AFB, Litchfield
Mount Lemon
Mule Mountain
Oatman Mountain
Sky Harbor IAP, Phoenix
Tucson IAP
MCAS Yuma

Yuma

Arkansas ranks 10th
1st • Barks. The sum
of 10 missiles • 21

Blackwell
*Blytheville AFB

Fayetteville
Ft. Smith MAP
Judsonia
*Little Rock AFB

Red River

California ranks first
1987. It has the largest
number of strategic
complexes around the
one of the state's top
Radar and electronic
centers, China Lake,
early warning radar

NAS Alameda, San Francisco

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