

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672

8145 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

410

TO: House State Affairs Committee

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

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

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

JAN 29 1994

JAN 21 1994



# Alaska State Legislature

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

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

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

Signed: Mark W. Palmer  
Testifier

Self  
Representing (Optional)

HCO1 6131 AB Palmer 99645  
Address

745-5520  
Phone No.



# Alaska State Legislature

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

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

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

Signed: Mark Wufordm  
Testifier

Self  
Representing (Optional)

HCO1 6131 AB Palmer 99645  
Address

745-5520  
Phone No.

February 7, 1994

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

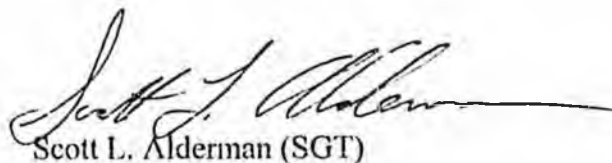
Honorable Walter J. Hickel  
Governor of Alaska  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Governor Hickel:

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

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

Sincerely,



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

Copies Furnished:

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

February 7, 1994

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

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

Dear Governor Hickel:

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

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

Sincerely,



Tracy A. Alderman  
Concerned Citizen

Copies Furnished:

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

FEB 10 1994 February 5, 1993

Dear Representative Vezev:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank You.

  
Wesley D. Jones

FEB 10 1994

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

8 February 1994

Dear Sir:

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

*Paul A. Palmieri Jr.*

PAUL A. PALMIERI JR.

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

FEB 10 1994

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

8 February 1994

Dear Sir:

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

*Christina M. Palmieri*

CHRISTINA M. PALMIERI

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

*PALMIERI*  
*4967 B DOCTAGE AVE*  
*EIELSON AFB AK*  
*99702*

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

2/8/94

GOVERNOR WALLY HICKEL  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, AK  
99801-1182

DEAR GOVERNOR HICKEL:

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

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

SINCERELY,



YVONNE STUDSTILL  
HOUSEWIFE & MOTHER

CC:

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

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

2/8/94

GOVERNOR WALLY HICKEL  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, AK  
99801-1182

DEAR GOVERNOR HICKEL:

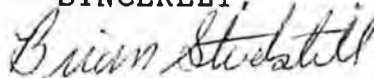
THANK YOU FOR LENDING AN OPEN EAR ON SUCH A  
CRITICAL ISSUE AS HB 351.

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

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

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

SINCERELY,



BRIAN STUDSTILL  
RADIO ANNOUNCER & FATHER

CC:

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

R.D. Klein, Jr.

3140 Flyway  
Anchorage, AK 99516  
907-345-0068

FEB 10 1994

FEB 10 1994

February 5, 1994

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

Dear Governor Hickel:

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

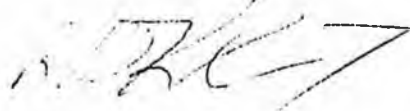
I would like to enlist your support for the two bills, HB 351 and SB 237 dealing with the right to carry a concealed weapon. In these days of unrest and civil disobedience, once again it has become necessary for law abiding citizens to arm themselves to protect their property and persons. The criminal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

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

Walter J. Hickel  
February 5, 1994  
Page 2

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

Faithfully yours;



R.D. Klein, Jr.

Voter Number 631433

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

Michael Martin  
1216 Kennicott  
FBKS, AK. 99701

FEB 10 1994

FEB 10 1994

Feb 7, 1994

Mr Hickel,

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

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

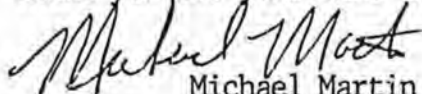
I do hope that you would support any legislation that would allow private citizens to own and carry weapons( hand guns) and even carry them concealed. I am not suggesting that just anyone be able to carry a concealed weapon. I do believe that must be a reasonable criteria to meet in able to be issued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

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

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

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

I thank you for your time in this matter



Michael Martin

A registered voter

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

Suzanne D. Klein

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

February 5, 1994

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

FEB 11 1994

Dear Governor Hickel:

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Suzanne D. Klein

Voter Number 2180277

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

FEB 11 1994

February 8, 1994

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

RE: HOUSE BILL 351


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

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

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

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

Sincerely

  
Carl V. DeGuilio

*HCK-7 B4442*  
*Sub. 601 AK 99604*

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

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1994

FEB 11 1994

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

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

MR. HICKLE: (RE: HB 351)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VERY RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

Richard Asley

C.C. DON GILMAN, MAYOR  
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH

JUDITH E. SAHO, SENATOR  
DISTRICT 09 E

MIKE NAVARRE, REPRESENTATIVE  
DISTRICT 09 E

AL VEZY, CHAIRMAN  
STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BRIAN PORTER, CHAIRMAN  
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

RON LARSON, CHAIRMAN  
FINANCE COMMITTEE

February 5, 1994

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

Dear Mr. Hickel,

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

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

Sincerely,

  
Madeline Huff

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

Huff  
2710 DeArmon Rd  
ANC AK 99516

# Municipality of Anchorage



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

*Tom Fink, Mayor*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

February 11, 1994

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

Dear Representative Sanders:

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

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

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

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

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on HB 351.

Sincerely,

Tom Fink

February 5, 1994

1215 Choctaw Rd.  
North Pole, Ak. 99705

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

Dear Governor Walter Hickel,

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

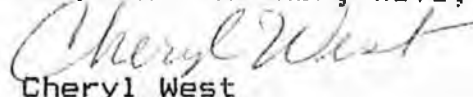
Also, I would like to see the Alaska statutes changed to allow for citizens to obtain a permit to carry a concealed weapon. This statute should be modeled after the state of South Dakota's law. Which requires that the permit holder be at least 18 years of age, never convicted of a felony or habitually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

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

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

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

Concerned Mother, Wife, Teacher,

  
Cheryl West

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

February 5, 1994

1215 Choctaw Rd.  
North Pole, Ak. 99705

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

Dear Governor Walter Hickel,

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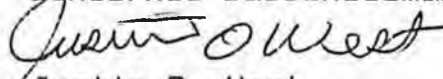
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In our great state weapons need to concealed for protection from the weather during hunting, fishing, and other outdoor activities. People in certain professions need to conceal weapons to reduce anxiety, such as a state trooper carrying a pistol in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

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

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

Concerned Bussinessman,

  
Justin O. West

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

Theresa Swenor  
21654 Apricot St  
Anchorage AK 99506

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

RE: Concealed weapons/ HB #351

Governor Hickel,

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

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

Respectfully yours,



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

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

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

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

RE: Concealed Weapons Licensing/ HB #351

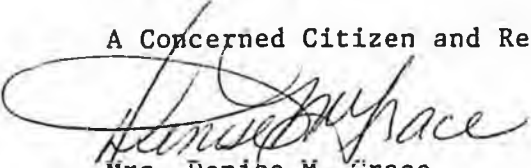
Dear Governor Hickel,

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

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

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

A Concerned Citizen and Registered Voter,



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

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

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

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

RE: Concealed weapons/ HB #351

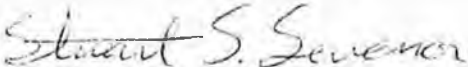
Dear Governor Hickel,

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

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

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

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

  
Mr. Stuart S. Swenor  
Dist. #14G

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

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

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

RE: Concealed Weapons Licensing/ HB #351

Dear Governor Hickel,

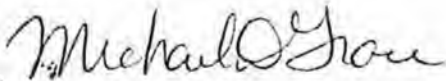
I, as a concerned citizen, would like you to take into consideration the fact that I would like to have the ability to carry a concealed weapon. It is not appropriate to carry a weapon where it is visible because it bothers people and makes them uneasy.

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

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

Thank you for your consideration.

A Concerned Citizen,



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

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

# Alaska State Legislature

REPRESENTATIVE  
**JEANNETTE JAMES**

P.O. Box 56622

North Pole, Alaska 99705

(907) 488-1546

FAX (907) 488-9006

House District 34



While in Juneau

State Capitol

Juneau, Alaska

99801-1182

(907) 465-3743

FAX (907) 465-2381

## House of Representatives

### SPONSOR STATEMENT

#### HOUSE BILL NO. 351

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Howard Ruff, The Ruff Times

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

State	Violent Crime Rate	Homicide Rate	Robbery Rate	Assault Rate
U.S. Total	757.5	9.3	263.0	441.8
<b>Favorable</b>				
Alabama	871.7	11.0	164.9	854.8
Conn.	495.3	6.1	210.9	262.6
Florida	1207.2	9.0	366.9	777.2
Georgia	733.2	11.0	249.8	427.1
Idaho	281.4	3.5	21.5	224.7
Indiana	608.3	8.0	122.2	335.7
Maine	130.9	1.7	23.3	82.0
Miss.	411.7	12.2	124.5	230.4
Montana	169.9	2.9	28.9	114.8
New Hamp.	125.7	1.6	33.0	52.8
N. Dakota	83.3	1.9	7.9	50.3
Oregon	510.2	4.7	131.4	301.1
Pa. - Phila.	1189.0	28.5	728.4	285.4
S. Dakota	184.5	0.0	16.9	125.3
Utah	290.5	3.0	66.9	188.2
Vermont	109.5	2.1	8.9	73.5
Washington	534.5	5.0	139.8	317.8
Total	710.8	8.1	216.3	482.2
<b>Restrictive</b>				
Alaska	660.6	7.5	109.0	445.3
Arizona	670.8	8.1	153.1	460.0
Arkansas	678.5	10.8	125.5	399.0
California	1119.7	12.7	424.1	841.8
Colorado	678.8	8.2	120.5	404.9
Delaware	821.2	4.8	151.2	379.5
D.C.	2832.8	75.2	1288.4	1454.7
Hawaii	258.4	3.6	99.2	117.7
Illinois	977.3	11.4	412.5	518.4
Iowa	278.0	1.6	39.8	218.0
Kansas	510.8	6.0	129.9	333.7
Kentucky	525.3	5.8	87.2	410.4
Louisiana	984.6	17.4	271.4	653.4
Maryland	1000.1	12.1	429.0	512.8
Mass.	779.0	3.8	184.4	559.0
Michigan	770.1	9.9	221.5	458.0
Minnesota	338.0	3.3	109.5	184.1
Missouri	740.4	10.5	228.9	468.6
Nebraska	348.8	4.2	60.7	258.2
Nevada	696.8	10.9	331.3	291.8
New Jersey	626.8	6.1	285.2	304.8
New Mexico	934.9	8.9	139.3	724.1
New York	1122.1	13.2	598.0	493.5
N. Carolina	681.0	10.8	186.8	447.7
Oklahoma	622.8	0.5	138.2	431.8
Ohio	625.9	8.6	189.0	268.2
Phila., Pa.	308.5	3.1	98.3	185.7
Rhode Is.	394.5	3.8	94.5	265.5
S. Carolina	944.5	10.4	170.8	708.0
Tennessee	748.2	10.4	218.2	470.3
Texas	806.3	12.7	252.5	487.7
Virginia	374.9	8.8	137.8	198.8
W. Virginia	211.5	6.3	43.5	140.0
Wisconsin	275.7	4.4	119.8	125.3
Wyoming	319.5	3.6	18.0	282.0
Total	789.1	9.6	276.2	442.6
Amt. Higher Restrictive	8.3%	18.8%	27.7%	0.8%

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

	Violent Crime	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault
1	D.C. 2453.3	D.C. 80.6	Alaska 91.8	D.C. 1215.6	D.C. 1121.4
2	Fla. 1184.3	La. 16.9	Del. 86.5	N.Y. 622.1	S.C. 731.2
3	N.Y. 1163.9	Tex. 15.3	Mich. 78.7	Ill. 456.1	Fla. 723.4
4	Calif. 1089.9	N.Y. 14.2	Wash. 70.3	Calif. 411.3	N.M. 651.6
5	Ill. 1039.2	Gu., Miss. 12.8	Nev. 66.0	Md. 407.1	Ala. 644.4
6	S.C. 972.5	Ill. above	S.C. 58.9	Fla. 399.8	Calif. 623.5
7	Md. 956.2	Calif. 12.7	Ore., Tex. 53.4	Nev. 312.5	La. 614.3
8	La. 951.8	Nev. 11.8	Ill. above	N.J. 293.1	Ill. 531.8
9	Ala. 844.2	Md. 11.7	Ohio 52.5	Tex. 286.5	Mass. 505.2
10	Tex. 840.1	Ala. 11.5	N.M. 52.4	La. 278.9	N.Y. 499.4
11	N.M. 834.8	N.C. 11.4	Fla. 51.7	Ga. 268.2	Md. 491.5
12	Mich. 803.1	Ill., S.C. 11.3	Ohio 50.9	Mo. 251.1	Tex. 484.9
13	Mo. 763.0	Ill. above	Colo. 47.0	Mich. 243.3	Mich. 470.3
14	Ga. 738.2	Ark. 11.1	Tenn. 46.4	Conn. 224.4	Mo. 467.4
15	Mass. 736.1	Tenn. 11.0	Miss. 46.3	Ohio 215.2	Tenn. 455.6
16	Tenn. 725.9	Mich. 10.8	Md. 45.9	Del. 214.7	Ariz. 454.8
17	Del. 714.3	N.M., Mo. 10.5	Utah 45.6	Tenn. 212.9	N.C. 434.4
18	Nev. 677.0	Ill. above	Kan. 44.8	Mass. 194.6	Ga. 415.0
19	Ariz. 670.7	Fla. 9.4	Ark. 44.6	Pa. 193.9	Del. 407.6
20	N.C. 658.4	Va. 9.3	Ariz., Calif. 42.4	N.C. 178.0	Ark. 401.9
21	N.J. 634.8	Ariz. 7.8	Ill. above	S.C. 171.1	Alaska 401.6
22	Alaska 613.9	Ind. 7.5	Ga. 42.3	Ariz. 165.7	Colo. 398.9
23	Ark. 593.3	Alaska 7.4	Ind. 41.3	Ala. 152.8	Okla. 395.7
24	Okla. 583.7	Ohio, Okla. 7.2	La. 40.9	Ore. 150.1	Ind. 340.5
25	Ohio 561.8	Ill. above	Ill. 40.0	Wash. 145.5	Ky. 312.7
26	Colo. 559.3	Ky. 6.8	Minn. 39.8	Kan. 138.4	Kan. 310.3
27	Conn. 539.7	Pa. 6.3	S.D. 39.7	Va. 137.6	N.J. 307.3
28	Wash. 522.6	W. Va. 6.2	D.C. 35.8	Ark. 135.6	R.I. 304.5
29	Ore. 586.3	Kan. 6.1	Ala. 35.6	Okla. 128.9	Wash. 302.5
30	Ind. 505.3	Colo. 5.9	Ky. 35.4	R.I. 122.9	Ore. 298.2
31	Kan. 499.6	Conn. 5.7	N.C. 34.6	N.M. 120.3	Ohio 287.0
32	R.I. 462.0	Del. 5.4	Mo. 34.0	Wla. 119.0	Nev. 286.7
33	Pa. 450.0	N.J. 5.2	Ha. 33.0	Miss. 116.3	Conn. 280.5
34	Ky. 438.0	Wis. 4.8	Mass. 32.1	Ind. 116.0	Wyo. 263.9
35	Miss. 389.1	Ore. 4.6	R.I. 30.9	Alaska 113.2	Neb. 249.2
36	Va. 373.2	Mass., Wash. 4.2	Vt. 30.5	Colo. 107.4	Id. 238.9
37	Neb. 334.6	Ill. above	N.H., Va. 29.9	Minn. 98.0	Iowa 235.4
38	N.M. 316.0	Ha. 4.0	Ill. above	Ha. 86.9	Pa. 221.1
39	Wyo. 310.2	R. I. 3.7	Conn. 29.2	Ky. 83.1	Miss. 213.7
40	Iowa 303.3	N.H. 3.6	N.J. 29.1	Utah 55.1	Va. 196.4
41	Id. 290.3	Neb., Wyo. 3.3	Id. 28.9	Neb. 54.0	Utah 183.1
42	Utah 286.8	Ill. above	Pa. 28.7	Iowa 45.0	Minn. 175.8
43	Wla. 277.0	Minn. 3.0	N.Y. 28.2	W. Va. 43.3	Wla. 127.7
44	Ha. 241.8	Utah 2.9	Neb. 28.1	N.H. 33.0	W. Va. 118.5
45	W. Va. 191.0	Mont. 2.6	Wyo. 25.9	Me. 22.7	Ha. 117.9
46	S.D. 182.2	Vt. 2.1	Wla. 25.4	Ida. 20.7	S.D. 122.0
47	Mont. 139.9	Iowa 2.0	W. Va. 23.0	S.D. 18.8	Mont. 98.9
48	Me. 132.1	Id. 1.8	Me. 21.9	Mont. 18.6	Me. 86.3
49	N.H. 119.3	S.D. 1.7	Iowa 20.9	Wyo. 17.2	Vt. 72.3
50	Vt. 116.8	Me. 1.2	Mont. 19.8	Vt. 11.8	N.H. 52.8
51	N.D. 65.4	N.D. 1.1	N.D. 18.3	N.D. 8.0	N.D. 38.0
US	758.1	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.3

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

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

\* National ranking among the 50 states.

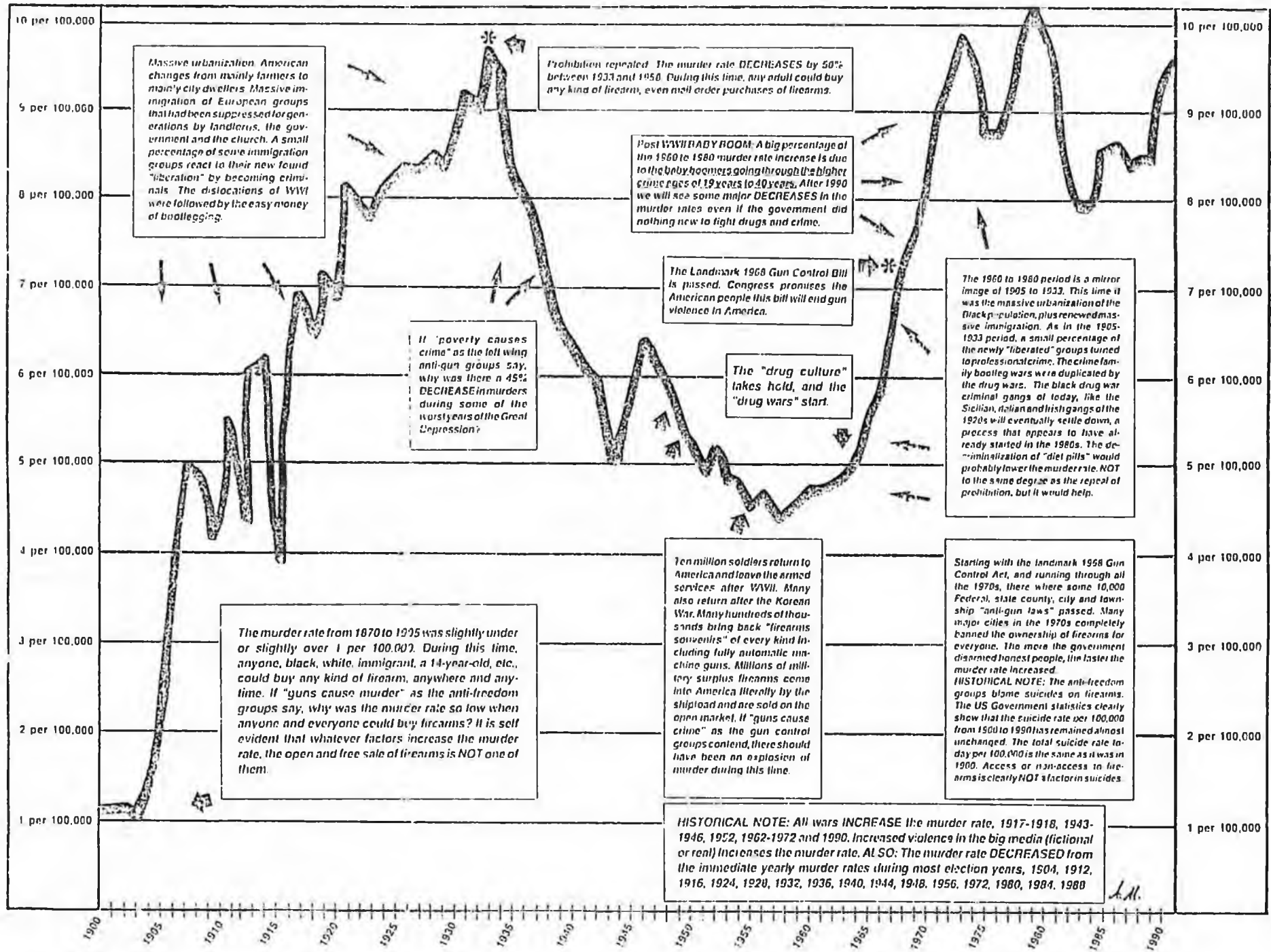
STATES WHICH HAVE LICENSES TO  
CARRY CONCEALED WEAPONS  
Compiled 1990

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

# HOMICIDE RATES per 100,000 Population 1900 to 1991

Published by the *National Association of Federally Licensed Firearms Dealers*  
2455 T. Street Blvd., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33304  
Phone: 305-461-3505 FAX: 305-461-4120

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



ASBIB

J.M.

## Are We 'a Nation of Cowards'?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 93)



EXAMINING  
THE  
ARGUMENT  
FOR AN ARMED  
CITIZENRY

(Continued from page 9-4)

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

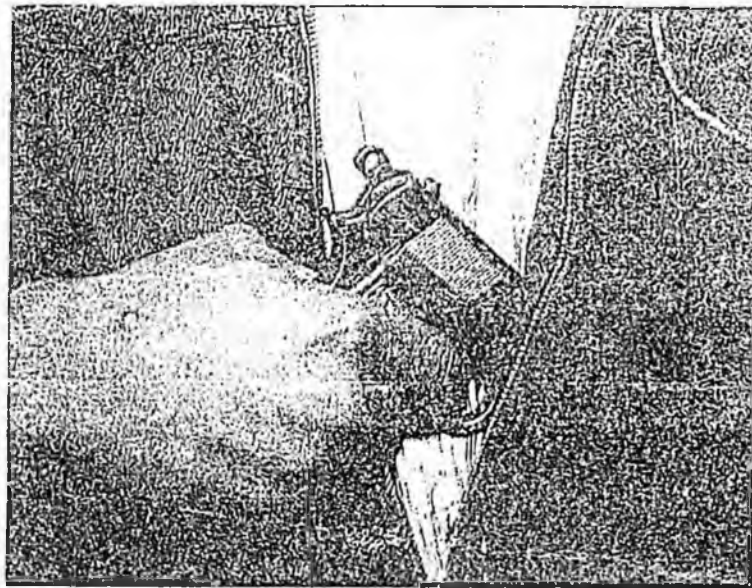
Snyder says the idea that only the police are qualified to use firearms is akin to saying that "only concert pianists may play the piano and only professional athletes may play sports." The flaw in Snyder's analogy is that if you play the piano unskillfully, you neither kill nor wound anyone. However,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

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

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

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

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



RON LEVY—GAMMA-LIAISON

Equalizer: Is this a citizen taking his responsibility seriously?

CRIME IS  
RAMPANT  
BECAUSE THE  
LAW-ABIDING  
SUBMIT TO IT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

★ THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS ★

# PRO-GUN LAWS— THEY WORK!

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

■ ■ ■

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Marion P. Hammer

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



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

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

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

hands of a criminal with a history of brutal violence.

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

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

concealed carry reform law.

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

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

Those of us who labored for seven

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

*continued on back page*

### FLORIDA CONCEALED WEAPONS LICENSING: STATISTICS TO DATE

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

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

\*\*DUIs, reckless display included.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# Know the Facts!



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

Research and Information Division  
NRA Institute for  
Legislative Action  
1600 Rhode Island Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20036

# ARMED CITIZENS & CRIME CONTROL

BY PAUL H. BLACKMAN, Ph.D.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Insofar as citizens protect themselves from criminals,



**EDITOR'S NOTE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Florida State University

file: Kleck

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Steve Humphries  
October 1991

Florida State criminologist  
shoots down gun-control myths

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

-more-

Page 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

-30-

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

# Alaska State Legislature

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## House Of Representatives

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

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

Two positions are attached here for your information:

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

## 1. Sagecraft Summarized

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

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

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

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<sup>8</sup> Bruce-Briggs, above.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>13</sup> See discussion in Current Evidence at pp. 200ff and below in this paper.

(approximately 581,000 crimes vs. about 645,000 defense uses annually).<sup>14</sup>

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

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

## 1. Police Protection vs. the Capacity to Defend Oneself

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

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

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

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

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

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

An illustrative case is *Morgan v. District of Columbia*, 468 A.2d 1306 (D.C. Ct. of Ap. 1983). Two of the victims were upstairs when they heard the other being attacked by men who had broken in downstairs. Half an hour having passed and their roommate's screams having ceased, they assumed the police must have arrived in response to their repeated phone calls. In fact, their calls had somehow been lost in the shuffle while the roommate was being beaten into silent acquiescence. When the roommates went downstairs to see to her, as the court's opinion graphically describes it, "For the next fourteen hours the women were held captive, raped, robbed, beaten, forced to commit sexual acts upon each other, and made to submit to the sexual demands" of their attackers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# Alaska State Legislature

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

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

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

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

Signed: Michael J. Doolan  
Testifier

Representing (Optional)  
44675 WOODED LN. SOLDOTNA, AK 99669  
Address  
(907) 262-7973  
Phone No.

# Municipality of Anchorage



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

*Tom Fink, Mayor*

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

February 11, 1994

FEB 11 1994

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

Dear Representative *al* Vezey:

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

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

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

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

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on HB 351.

Sincerely,

Tom Fink

FEB 11 1994

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

committee on HB 351 - S13 237, dated 2-11-94 bill/subject

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

Very insignificant.

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

OREGON'S RATE HAS ALSO DECREASED.

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

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

Signed: Kenneth Meyer

Testifier

Self and other persons NOT willing to be a passive

Representing (Optional)

1532 107th AVE

Address

452-2911

Phone No.

Victim!

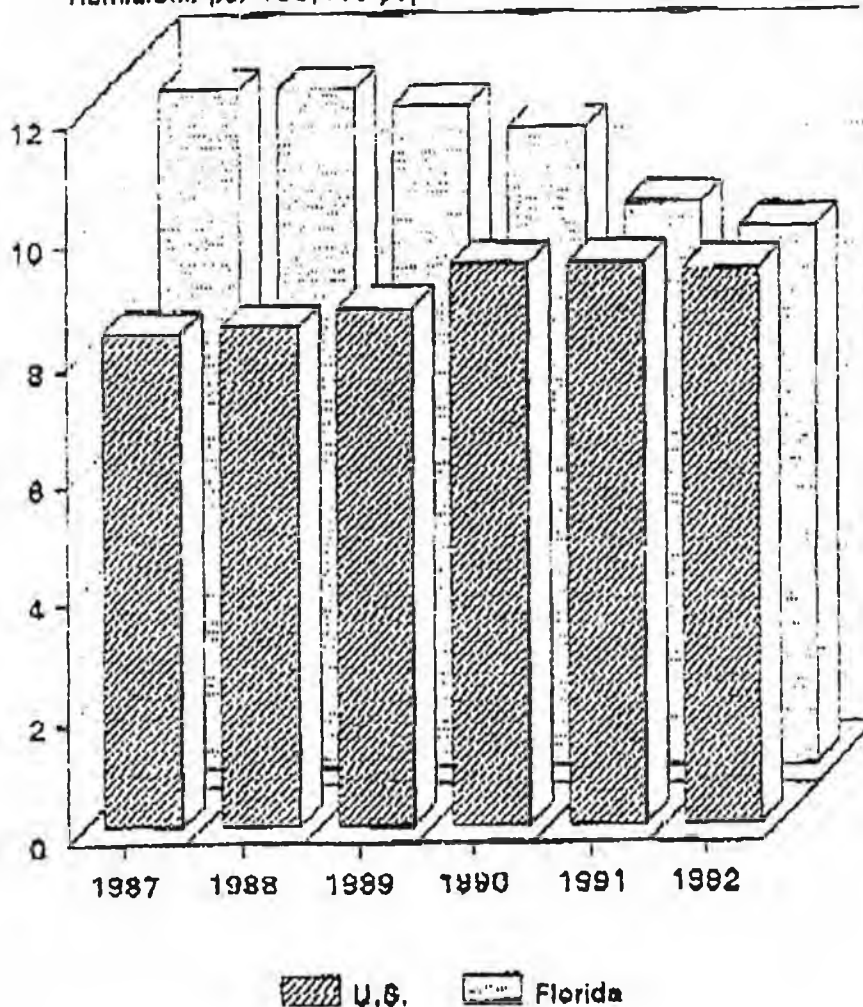
To: <i>Ken Meyer</i>	From: <i>Bryan Judy</i>
Co.	Co. <i>NRA/ILA</i>
Dept.	Phone #
Fax #	Fax #

TEL:

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

FEB 11 1994

Homicides per 100,000 pop.



Source: FBI Uniform Crime Reports



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Jim Smith  
Secretary of State

DIVISION OF LICENSING

Post Office Box 6687  
Tallahassee, Florida 32316-6687

FEB 11 1994

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

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

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

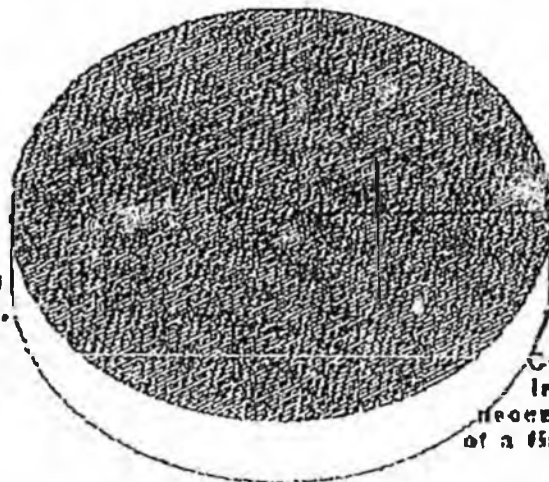
FEB 11 1994

# Gun-Related Violent Crimes In Oregon: 1991

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

## Non-CCW Gun Owners

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



## CCW Permittees

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

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

Dan Hitchcock  
PO Box 140001  
Salcha, AK 99714-0001

907-488-0811

February 7, 1994

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

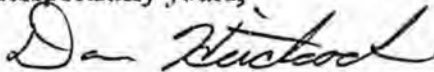
RE: Concealed Weapons

My Dear Governor,

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

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

Respectfully yours,



Dan Hitchcock

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

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

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

HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

DATE 2/12/94

TAPE NO. 94-12 & 94-13

TIME CALLED TO ORDER 8:02 am/pm

TIME ADJOURNED 10:02 am/pm

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

AGENDA

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

OTHER:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

House State Affairs Committee Tape Log

Ftks.  
Bethel  
Soldotna  
Kodiak  
Barrow

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

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



House State Affairs Committee Tape Log

Tape No. 94-  
 Date 2/12/94  
 Bill \_\_\_\_\_

TAPE SWITCH

COUNT INFORMATION

+ 524	Roy W. White Licenses psychologist Concealed vs. Open State by mail HB 351
555	AV to Delta
558	Gene Ottomavies all hand guns
562	AV ... carrying them in a pocket folder
564	AV
<del>570</del>	AV
+ 584	Bernard Snow
607	AV to Norm
+ HB351 609	John Handeland Box 295 <sup>Norm AK</sup> 443-2481 - Need to have registration - Notification of legal equipment - If U.S. 770 concerned w/ intrinsic standard, imposition * Limiting possession or location.
656	AV ... problems relating to Seward
- 660	Tom Walker OPPOSED Chief of Police in Seward
+ HB351 680	Valerie Maxwell <sup>HB 3701</sup> Seward AK 224-8689
000	AV to Homer TAPE 94-12 B
+ HB351 006	Patrick Johnson, education & personal protection instructor 235-6656 - HB351 qualifications - former mil experience
073	AV questionnal form
076	P.S. - fees to high
<del>088</del>	<del>AV to Valerie</del>
+ HB351 094	Warren Troy in Homer

+ HB351 40

House State Affairs Committee Tape Log

Tape No. 94-12B  
 Date 2/12/94  
 Bill \_\_\_\_\_

COUNT INFORMATION

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

House State Affairs Committee Tape Log

Tape No. 94-12B  
 Date 2/12/94  
 Bill \_\_\_\_\_

COUNT                      INFORMATION

490	H.O.	7% of pop	
492	L.A.	1% of natlly	1/2 - 10% paid disaster
		5,500 in AK	
497	Umen	DUI program	
507	LA.	970 have sub abuse prob.	
517	AV	to Kodiak	
+ 522	Rexine Olson	PO Box 1448	486-1001
543	Mike Milligen	HR 351 FAVOR	
		HR 40 opposed	Private Sec of Political Section of the State.
		SEN. PAT RHODI	
		unreasonable	(G. DAVIS entered 9:20)
605	AV	N.P.	
606	Casey Wheeler	veteran	
+ 351 600	Byron Nash	2200 Paw	
607	AV	to Ketch	
+ 351 40 640	Scott O'Connell (SP?)	* likes no weapons on ferries	
653	Andre Jacobson	OPPOSED	HR 351 unnecessary.
682	AV	to Bethel	
685	Roger Rothschild		(H.O. left at 9:25)
688	AV	to Seldovia / Kenai	
692	Jim James	Kenai NRA	

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

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

House State Affairs Committee Tape Log

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

COUNT INFORMATION

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





# Alaska State Legislature

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

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

*Jean Miller, Moderator*

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

*Faxed Sat 10:30*

## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ SITE: \_\_\_\_\_ TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe Problem:

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

### Action Taken:

CS Mackey  
3605 Archr Blvd #627  
Anchorage 99503

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_. Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

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

## Teleconference Trouble Report

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

Describe Problem: Not enough time for all to speak

1. We already possess the right to keep & bear arms guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. I find it disconcerting we must even address this topic as if it were being considered as some new concept

2. I'm against what I interpret as possible loopholes in the bill allowing the permit to be denied at the whimsy of the Troopers. Sec. 18.65.700(a) states that the department SHALL issue the permit if a person goes through the process and qualifies as spelled out in (1) through (7)

There should be no need for the words "or reject" (an application) in (b) because it's already been stated that the Troopers "shall issue ---"

The bill should spell out that if the applicant meets all criteria the Troopers may not deny the applicant the permit. "Shall not"

would be even better wording. (b) needs rewording

3. Renewal fees way out of line - far too high.

4. The whole bill is too wordy and complicated.

### Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

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

## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ SITE: \_\_\_\_\_ TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

*THANK YOU*

Action Taken:

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

*NO TIME PRECINCT ANCH #425*

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_. Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

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

## Teleconference Trouble Report

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

### Describe Problem:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Mark A. Girmscheid

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

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

SEPTON L. HEMINGWAY 2128 MISTY GLEN CIRCLE ANCH AK

Teleconference Trouble Report

99522

DATE: 2/12/94 SITE: ANCHORAGE TC #: \_\_\_\_\_

~~TIME OF PROBLEM:~~ \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe Problem:

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

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

THE RIGHT UNDER CONSTITUTION TO BEAR ARMS SHOULD STAND.

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

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

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

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

Did you call your local phone company? Yes  No

Did you redial? Yes  No  Problem resolved? Yes  No

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

Septon L. Hemingway

## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2/12/94 SITE: ANCHORAGE TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe Problem:

Ron Yeager  
3571 Heartwood Pl.  
Anchorage, AK 99504

Please accept my thanks for working on HB 351  
& HJR 40. I support these both.

I ask you to pass these and  
acknowledge the rights recognized by our  
forefathers.

Again thank you!

### Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_. Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

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

DARRIN Powers  
4117 LANA CT  
Anch AK 99508  
337-8527

I have been a resident of ALASKA for 5 yrs and a registered voter in ALASKA for 4 of those 5 years. I am veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces, a business owner, husband and a father of 2 ~~precious~~ precious children. I am in Favor of H.B. 351. I would like to have a way to protect my wife + children as well give my wife a chance to protect herself when I can't be with her. I am opposed to the permit fees for something that is a constitutional right, I am also opposed to ~~the~~ Item 2 of the Qualifications section on page 2 lines 27 + 28. A person should not be punished for a mistake he or she made for the rest of their lives. I understand the need for this clause but shouldn't it be for violent crimes?

Thank you very much for this opportunity and for the Fine work you are doing



## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ SITE: \_\_\_\_\_ TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe Problem:

Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_. Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

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

Michael D. Grace #402  
10219 Jamestown Dr.  
Anch. AK, 99507

## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2-12-94 SITE: Anchorage TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: HB 351 PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe Problem:

I completely support HB 351 - Thank you for your consideration on this bill.

First of all, this bill should be passed immediately. We should have the right to carry a concealed weapon. It is inappropriate for me or my wife to carry a weapon that is visible. It bothers people & it makes people uneasy.

We also need to clean this bill up. If you have a person not currently wanted for a crime, on probation, currently in a mental institution, or on parole - you should get a permit. ~~we~~ We can't have too many restrictions.

It is my belief and a fact that the crime will decrease not increase with an armed citizenry. Our police force is only there after the crime has been committed. Also, the fees are too high. And there

Action Taken: should not be more than a few days wait. You should not have to wait 90 days for a permit.

I and my family appreciate your consideration.

A concerned citizen

Michael D. Grace

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

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

## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2/12/97 SITE: ANC TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe Problem: HL 351

As elected representatives your supreme obligation is to represent your constituents in regards to their rights and freedoms provided within the constitution they live under

Your sworn duty is to uphold the constitutional rights as clearly stated by its authors. Therefore when a term such as "shall not be infringed" is used it is done so with much wisdom and consideration.

When bill 351 is written it should so stipulate that a permit must (without discretion) be issued to those who apply

### Action Taken:

Gavin Greenland

PO Box 202082

ANC AK 99520

344-6259

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

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

## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ SITE: \_\_\_\_\_ TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe Problem:

Thomas PERNA, 7140 TRAVES CEM. ANCH. AK.  
99507 (907) 344-1072

I SUPPORT HB 351. I AM A VIET NAM  
COMBAT INFANTRY VET. I SEE NO PROBLEM  
WITH RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE CARRYING A CONCEALED  
"TOOL" TO PROTECT THEMSELVES. MY FAMILY  
SUPPORTS ME ON THIS ISSUE. THANK YOU.

### Action Taken:



Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_. Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

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

## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2/12/94 SITE: Anchorage TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe Problem:

RE: HB# 351

My Name is DON BAIN, I AM A LOCAL BUSINESS OWNER AND A VOTING CITIZEN OF ALASKA - for 25 yrs, A Dad & Grandfather, I urge immediate action on this Bill. I submit to you this simple statement "An Armed Society, is a Polite Society."

DON BAIN  
205 E. Dimond #375  
Anchorage, ALASKA 99515  
# 345-6281

### Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_. Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

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

## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2 Feb 94 SITE: Anchorage TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe Problem:

Re: HB 351 I am in favor of this bill, I feel the fees for issuance of the permit is a bit high, unfair and will limit access to ones ability to obtain a permit. Please keep in mind, this is our Constitutional right. There is a responsibility that goes along with this right also. I would ask that the fees be more in ~~line~~ line with Car Registration Fees or Driver License Fee.

Thank you for your time.

### Action Taken:

*Theresa A. Nelson*  
P.O. Box 670123  
Chugiak, AK 99567  
(907) 688-7337

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

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

## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2-12-94 SITE: Anchorage TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe Problem:

My name is Derrill V Langer  
1581 Beaver Place  
Anchorage, AK 99504  
(907) 333-3129

I support HJR 40. I also support the RIGHT of the individual citizens to carry a concealed weapon. But why does the state need to SELL permits to carry them. Why not simply affirm the RIGHT to carry a concealed weapon. In regards to H.B. 351:

Also, the age limit of 21 years should be lowered to 18.

All adult citizens (read constituents) have the right to protect themselves

The proposed fees are totally excessive.

The restrictions on where a weapon may be carried are excessive.

### Action Taken:



Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_. Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

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

## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2/12/94 SITE: Anch TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe Problem:

HB# 351

As a woman & registered voter here I would like to support the above referenced bill. I would like the legal right to carry a weapon in my purse for protection. I would also like to answer the concern of the state dept of Mental Health - I would like to take the chance of a mentally ill person getting a permit, I know that they already have illegal right to carry!

Peggie Baum  
205 F Diamond # 375  
Anch AK. 99515

### Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_. Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

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

## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2/12/94 SITE: \_\_\_\_\_ TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe Problem:

DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
STUDY ↓

TO ALL COMMITTEE PERSONS:

1. A FEW NUMBERS - 93% OF THE GUNS OBTAINED BY VIOLENT CRIMINALS ARE NOT OBTAINED THROUGH LAWFUL TRANSACTIONS.
2. 87% OF VIOLENT CRIMES OCCUR OUTSIDE THE HOME.
3. FOR 1991 FOR ALL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, ONLY 28% OF CALLS TO POLICE WERE RESPONDED TO WITHIN 5 MINUTES.
4. AT THIS POINT IN TIME IT IS MORE LIKELY AN AMERICAN WILL BE INJURED IN A VIOLENT CRIME THAN THAT HE WILL BE INJURED IN AN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.
5. STATISTICS RELEASED BY THE FBI LAST YEAR SHOW THAT ONE AMERICAN WOMAN IN FOUR CAN EXPECT TO BE RAPE IN HER LIFETIME. 20% OF THOSE WILL BE MURDERED INCIDENTAL TO THE RAPE. THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE NOTES 5 OUT OF 6 AMERICANS WILL BE VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME REGARDLESS OF SEX.

### Action Taken:

David Garcia  
1941 STATE ST.  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA  
99504

I'M IN FAVOR OF BOTH  
BILLS HJR 40 & HB 351

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_. Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

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

## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2-12-94 SITE: ANCHORAGE TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe Problem: NOT ABLE TO CARRY A CONCEALED WEAPON.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S. IMPLIES A GIVEN RESPONSIBILITY THAT IS WHY IT STATES THIS RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS SHOULD NOT BE INFRINGED.

CONVICTS DID WHAT THEY DID BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT THEY COULD GET AWAY WITH BREAKING THE LAW. ASKED IF THEY WOULD TRY THE SAME ACTS IF THEY KNEW OR SUSPICIONED THE VICTIM WAS ARMED THE ANSWER IS "NO WAY"!

TAXES WERE PROMISED TO NEVER GO ABOVE 3%. HOW ARE WE DOING? DRIVER LICENSES WERE TO BE ALLOWED AS A REGISTRATION BECAUSE WE HAD A RIGHT TO ACCESS PUBLIC ROADWAYS NOW THEY ARE SAID TO BE A PRIVILEGE. HOW ARE WE DOING?

SOCIALISM IS FIRST COURSE TO TYRANNY TO DISARM THE LAW ABIDING CITIZENRY IS  
Action Taken: SOCIALISM I.E. TYRANNY!

ASK JUDGES AND OTHER HIGH PROFILE PUBLIC OFFICIALS HOW MANY OF THEM "CARRY" OFF DUTY!

GUN CONTROL SHOULD MEAN THE RESPONSIBLE CITIZEN IN CONTROL OF GUNS.

WHY ARE WE DEEMED GUILTY AS A COLLECTIVE BODY

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ NOT ABLE TO

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ DISCERN RIGHT FROM WRONG?

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

THANK YOU

G-12

Chuck Serra

© HUCK SERRA  
P.O. BOX 242992  
ANCHORAGE AK 99524

## Teleconference ~~Trouble~~ Report

DATE: Feb 17 1994 SITE: \_\_\_\_\_ TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe Problem:

*Dear Chairman*

*I am a resident of Alaska since 1968 and in favor of HR 551 and 40, for self protection and my family. The Alaskan government is doing a good and I feel confident that this issue will be given a high priority.*

### Action Taken:

*Eden Hummel  
Christy Hummel  
1711 Core Rd #319  
Anch. AK 99507  
349-2617*

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_. Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_.

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

## Teleconference Trouble Report

DATE: 2-11-94 SITE: ANLB TC #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME OF PROBLEM: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE LINE: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe Problem:

HB351 & House Joint Resolutions  
I'm in favor of the bill.  
If you aren't going according  
to the consistations why do we  
even have a consistation.

Marcell Graves  
1132 E 14th #3  
Anch, AK 99501

Action Taken:

Did you call your local phone company? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_  
Did you redial? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ Problem resolved? Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

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