
USA-USSR

BILATERAL

VERIFIABLE

NUCLEAR

WEAPONS

FREEZE

the first step to lasting world peace

Nuclear weapons threaten the very existence of our human civilization and the survival of all life on earth. The time has come for all of us to work together to remove this danger.



HISTORY OF THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

Action and Reaction

NEW TECHNOLOGY	USA	USSR
Sustained nuclear chain reaction	1942	1946
Atomic bomb	1945	1949
Intercontinental bomber	1948	1955
Military alliance (NATO, Warsaw Pact)	1949	1955
Hydrogen bomb	1952	1953
Tactical nuclear weapons in Europe	1954	1957
Nuclear-powered submarine	1955	1959
InterContinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM)	1958	1957
Satellite launching	1958	1957
Supersonic bomber	1960	1975
Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM)	1960	1968
Solid fuel missiles	1960	1968
Accelerated ICBM build-up	1961	1966
Multiple Reentry Vehicles (MRV)s	1964	1968
Penetration aids on missiles	1964	?
Anti-Ballistic Missile system (ABM)	1972	1968
High-speed warheads	1970	1975
MIRVs (Independently targetable)	1970	1975
Computerized missile guidance	1970	1975
Neutron bomb	1981	?
Long-range cruise missiles	1982	?

CURRENT NUCLEAR ARSENALS Sept. 1983

STRATEGIC DELIVERY VEHICLES & WARHEADS

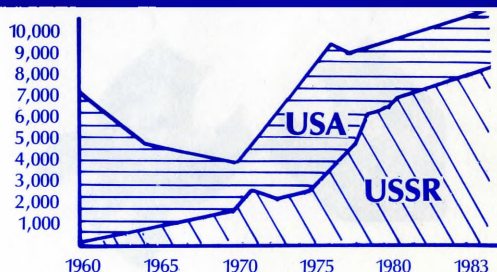
	USA	USSR
ICBM's-Warheads	1045-2145	1398-5578
SLBM's-Warheads	568-5152	944-1874
Bombers-Bombs	334-2876	245-490*
Total Strategic Warheads	10,173	7,942
Total Tactical Warheads	16,000	12,000

*includes backfire bombers.

sources: U.S. Dept. of Defense; Center for Defense Information

The Soviet Union has more land-based missiles which may be vulnerable to a first-strike attack while the U.S. has more submarine-based missiles which are invulnerable.

STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WARHEADS



source: Center for Defense Information.

"To improve national and international security, the United States and the Soviet Union should stop the nuclear arms race. Specifically, they should adopt a mutual freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and of missiles and new aircraft designed primarily to deliver nuclear weapons. This is an essential, verifiable first step toward lessening the risk of nuclear war and reducing the nuclear arsenals."

HISTORY OF THE FREEZE CAMPAIGN

1980

The statement above was proposed by Randall Forsberg in her "Call to Halt the Nuclear Arms Race." This Freeze resolution was placed on the ballot in 62 cities and towns of Massachusetts, and in November it passed in all but three; the Freeze passed in 30 where President Reagan also won.

1981

Freeze resolutions were endorsed by state legislatures in Massachusetts, Oregon, New York, Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, Vermont, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, and Maryland.

1982

A Freeze resolution introduced by Senators Edward Kennedy and Mark Hatfield in March immediately attracted 25 co-sponsors in the Senate and 125 in the House. With pressure against it from two thousand corporate lobbyists, the Freeze was narrowly defeated in the U.S. House of Representatives on August 5 by a vote of 204 to 202. However, in the fall elections Nuclear Freeze initiatives were passed by the people in California, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia, Washington D.C., and Dade County. For the first time in history as many as 18 million people voted on the issue of nuclear weapons; 60% of them voted for the Freeze, even though President Reagan opposed it.

1983

On May 4, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Freeze resolution 278 to 149.

1984

Presidential and Congressional elections will determine the fate of the earth on the nuclear weapons issue for the next four years.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND STRATEGIC FORCES

Requested by Pres. Reagan for fiscal year 1984

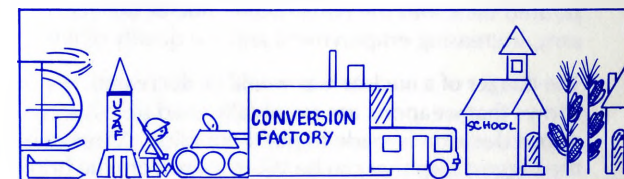
27 MX Missiles	\$6,635,700,000
Ballistic Missile Defense	709,300,000
1 Trident Submarine	2,713,800,000
52 Trident I Missiles	589,800,000
Trident II Missile	1,496,400,000
27 B-1 Bombers	6,935,400,000
B-52 Modifications	719,500,000
Stealth Bomber	486,000,000
124 Sea-Launched Cruise Missiles	529,000,000
Air-Launched Cruise Missile	152,500,000
120 Ground-Launched Cruise Missiles	825,300,000
95 Pershing II Missiles	457,400,000
Atomic Energy Warheads	6,778,000,000
Strategic Defense	2,844,000,000
Civil Defense	385,400,000
3 Nuclear Attack Submarines	2,182,000,000
Total	\$34,439,500,000

A Nuclear Weapons Freeze could allow this money to be spent on constructive activities.

*JOBS CREATED BY \$1 BILLION SPENT ON:

The Military:	75,710
Mass Transit:	92,071
Construction:	100,072
Health Care:	138,939
Education:	187,299

*U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



WHY A FREEZE IS NEEDED NOW

Neither side has a distinct advantage. The U.S. Dept. of Defense concluded in its 1982 Annual Report: "The United States and the Soviet Union are roughly equal in strategic nuclear power."

Both sides have more weapons than are needed for a deterrent. Today's nuclear arsenals are *one million* times more destructive than the Hiroshima bomb. Two of the 32 U.S. nuclear submarines could destroy every city in the Soviet Union with a population of 100,000 or more.

The arms race must be stopped before it can be reversed. The Freeze would assure that all nuclear weapons programs are halted. Then mutual reductions could be much more safely negotiated.

Current technology is verifiable. A complete freeze, which is also a comprehensive test ban, is easier to verify than partial agreements such as SALT I and II, according to Herbert Scoville, former Deputy Director of the CIA. New cruise missiles will be very difficult to verify.

New first-strike or counterforce weapons will destabilize deterrence. The MX, Trident II, Pershing II, cruise missiles, and the Soviet SS-18, SS-19, and SS-20 can be aimed at opposing missiles, making both sides afraid of a pre-emptive first-strike and leading to a hair-trigger, launch-on-warning policy. *Decisions must be made within a few minutes by computers, increasing the danger of an accidental nuclear war.*

The U.S. could regain moral leadership. America would be setting an example of ethical self-restraint and be fulfilling the promise of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (1970) "to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament." Current U.S.S.R. policy is in favor of a bilateral and verifiable nuclear weapons freeze.

Less money and human resources would be wasted on the tools of destruction. Billions of dollars could be poured back into the constructive side of the economy, increasing employment and the quality of life.

The danger of a nuclear war would be decreased. History shows that weapons are eventually used unless a conscious decision is made to put them aside. A Freeze is the biggest step that can be taken away from the brink of disaster.

WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE ARE DOING.

We are local groups of citizens who are working to stop the nuclear arms race. We are changing the future through a legislative process, and the Congress is responding. Your participation and influence is needed in this peaceful, legal and vital movement.

WHAT YOU CAN DO THAT WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

- Talk to friends and associates about the issue.
- Call or write to Congress and your other elected officials.

(Alan Cranston)

Senator _____ (Pete Wilson)

U.S. Senate

Washington, D.C. 20510

Representative _____

U.S. House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

(202) 224-3121 (only 26¢ before 8 a.m.)

- Read the local monthly newsletter for editorials, announcements and a calendar of films, meetings and activities. (Call us for a free newsletter.)
- Give time or money to the Freeze movement.
- You can contact us at:

FREEZE NOW

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THE FUTURE IS IN OUR HANDS