

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY COMMITTEE
MONTANA STATE SENATE

MARCH 8, 1983

The meeting of the Public Health, Welfare and Safety Committee was called to order by Chairman Tom Hager on Tuesday, March 8, 1983, in Room 325 of the State Capitol Building at 1:00 P.M.

ROLL CALL: All members were present. Woody Wright, Staff Attorney, was also present.

Many visitors were also in attendance. See attachments.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 8: Representative Vincent, District #78, Bozeman, presented this bill to the committee as chief sponsor. There has been a great deal of comment in the state relative to the impression that this issue is not important. That this legislature has wasted its time in even considering it. That it does not merit our time and consideration. I think that is entirely false and think that statements to that effect are, in my estimation, uncalled for. All you have to have seen is the debate in the House of Representatives to know that to the public of Montana, as well as to every member of this legislature, this ranks as the most important issue, barring none, that this legislature will face. It is the greatest question that this country faces and the greatest question on the minds of everybody in this state and country because it calls into question our very existence, our very survival. There is simply no greater question than the best way to provide for the end of the nuclear arms race. It must be ended or it will end us. There is no question about that. Montana has spoken through Initiative 91 on the nuclear freeze issue. This resolution calls for a bilateral freeze on the development, testing, production and deployment of nuclear weaponry. Initiative 91 put the people of Montana on record in 87 of 100 House Districts, voting affirmative on the question posed to any further testing, development or deployment of nuclear weapons by any nation. The language is clear in the initiative. Montanans' are opposed to further testing of nuclear weapons by any nation. That is an affirmation of HJR 8. The question we need to consider, and one which people here are more qualified to address, is if the country needs nuclear weapons to assure security. As an advocate of the freeze I feel we do not. Enough is enough. That we need no more assurance of security. That we should freeze the current levels, negotiate that freeze and provide from that point to assure substantial reductions in nuclear arms by the Soviet Union and the United States. That will provide the security we want and grant the freedom that we value living in this country.

Sherman H. Janke, resident of Bozeman, gave testimony in support of this bill. A copy of his testimony is attached as Exhibit 1.

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Alice Campbell, Missoula Women for Peace, stated we need to impress on the Administration in Washington D.C. that the bilateral nuclear freeze must be enacted soon. You can do so by reemphasizing the vote of the people of Montana in I-91. HJR 8 should be passed without amendments.

Don Clark, retired Colonel, USAF, furnished the committee members with his biography and a copy of a newspaper article by Mr. Clark. A copy of these are attached as Exhibit 2. He was stationed in the Pentagon and worked on strategic matters. Part of his assignment caused him to be involved in the determination as to how many nuclear weapons would be enough to insure American security in the future. We came up with the United States needing for security about 2,000 to 2,400 nuclear weapons. Something went wrong. As a result, today the United States has more than 7,500 of these nuclear weapons and the current administration plans to add several thousand more unless the Soviet's agree to reduce more significantly than we do. That is an unreasonable assumption. We, in fact, have more available than the Soviet Union. People all over the world are in favor of the freeze. People in Montana voted overwhelmingly for a freeze. I would not suggest a freeze if I were not thoroughly convinced that the United States is not sacrificing one ounce of security in doing so. The Soviet Union will accept mutual nuclear freeze. That will result in the suspension of nuclear weapons on both sides. He would urge support of HJR 8 as showing that the Montana Legislature supports the feeling of the people of Montana.

Christine Torgrimson, State Coordinator of Montana Citizens to End the Arms Race, gave testimony in support of this bill. She also read and furnished the committee with a copy of an article from the Billings Gazette entitled "Reserve officers want freeze". A copy of her testimony and the newspaper article are attached as Exhibit 3.

Pat Hennessy, M.D., gave testimony in support of this bill. A copy of her written testimony is attached as Exhibit 4.

Representative Kadas supports this bill. He submitted to the committee a copy of an outline of arms control agreements to which the Soviet Union and the United States of America have been participants. A copy is attached as Exhibit 5. He stated all HJR 8 asks is that the United States ask the Soviet Union to stop and if they agree then they will both stop.

Representative Keenan, District #89, Deer Lodge, rose in support of HJR 8.

The following submitted testimony in support of HJR 8 and a copy of their testimony is attached as the exhibit indicated: Chester Kinsey, Exhibit 6; Stacy A. Flaherty, Women's Lobbyist Fund, Exhibit 7; Larry Heimgartner, Exhibit 8; Gene B. Hunter, Exhibit 9; Kelly Freeman, Exhibit 10; Montana Nurses' Association, Exhibit 11; Carl J. Donovan, Exhibit 12; Dave Marsoles, Exhibit 13; Cathy Campbell, representing the Montana Association of Churches; Exhibit 14; Oleta Smith,

Exhibit 15; petition from Carl J. Donovan, Exhibit 16; list of supporters of a nuclear freeze, Exhibit 17; paper entitled "The European Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile Debate", Exhibit 18; and pamphlet entitled "Arms Control and the Reagan Administration, Exhibit 19.

Chairman Hager asked for opponents.

Representative Nordvedt, District #77, rose in opposition to this bill. He advised this bill could be amended and when he is through giving his comments he will talk of a compromise. The fundamental issues we agree on, preservation of peace and minimizing the chances of an outbreak of war. Enactment of a nuclear freeze, if adopted by the President of the United States, would enhance the break out of war and the freeze solution would undercount all possibility of a reasonable negotiation to be carried out to solve the real problems. He submitted to the committee a rough outline summarizing the strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States. There is an overabundance of these weapons in the world. Counter force type weapons is the area where the Soviet Union has dangerous superiority. To freeze is to lock ourselves into a very dangerous unstable situation which would enhance the probability of war. We have to negotiate both sides down. We must have protection of our weapons or at least negotiate so that with a meshing we will threaten the other sides weapons. Representative Nordvedt passed out to the committee an outline entitled "European Theater Nuclear Weapons". During the last five years the Soviets have deployed a new type of weapon. Nato has no counter weapon. We are trying to eliminate the Soviet threat with the possibility of the cruise or Pershing-2 missiles. The people who do not believe the negotiations are serious only have to read the papers. There are counter offerings going on in private. Nuclear freeze undercuts serious negotiations to solve the problems. There were two amendments in the House. The prevailing amendment simply added "at levels which are equal between the major powers and are substantially reduced from present levels and which meet the security needs of the nations involved." The other amendment did not prevail in the House. He believed that was a reasonable amendment and still does not understand why it was not accepted in the house. A copy of these amendments and outlines furnished by Representative Nordvedt are attached as Exhibit 20.

Vola Barrett, Helena, is opposed to HJR 8. A copy of her written testimony is attached as Exhibit 21.

Julio Morales, Helena, gave testimony in opposition to HJR 8. A copy of his written testimony is attached as Exhibit 22.

Representative Phillips, District #43, is opposed to this resolution. He would like a mutual freeze but questions how far we can trust the Soviets. He submitted testimony to the committee in relation to the United States versus the Soviet defense and strategic buildup. A copy of his testimony is attached as Exhibit 23. He stated the Russian capability has built in the last decade to where we might not be on an equal basis.

Representative Vincent closed by stating Representative Nordvedt is presumptuous in stating that everything would be all right if the Soviets fired and destroyed land based missiles. He was talking about military targets but how many people would be left. How accurate are the Soviet missiles. The history of the nuclear arms race is we speed up, they speed up and they speed up and we speed up. Look at the start process of the present negotiation. We will have an agreement if you reduce your land based missile force by 50% and allow us to add 350 more. Would you negotiate on those terms? Are those serious negotiations? Representative Nordvedt proposed an amendment to HJR 8 to comply with the start negotiation process. By doing this he is proposing to amend I-91, the voice of the people. I-91 passed unamended and it is presumptuous to ask this committee to amend I-91, by amending HJR 8.

CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 13: Representative Nordvedt, District No. 77, Bozeman, presented this resolution as sponsor. HJR 13 calls for the legislature supporting the ongoing arms reduction negotiations in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union and recognizing that these negotiations are directed toward achieving substantial, verifiable, equitable, and militarily significant reductions in the nuclear arsenals of the world's two superpowers. The essence of HJR 13, on page 2, line 25, "urges both negotiating powers to work toward the achievement of equitable and verifiable agreements that freeze strategic nuclear forces at equal and substantially reduced levels, thereby further reducing the possibility of nuclear war". The majority party in the House amended this resolution. I accepted those amendments because I wanted a document that met as many of the concerns as possible. If Montana adds support to the negotiation process going on by our government, we will in a small way make an impact on this important issue.

Representative Miller, District #42, Great Falls, supports this resolution. He is a retired Air Force Colonel and was a fighter pilot in the Air Force for 20 years. He referred back to previous wars and stated instances where the United States has proven their reluctance for fighting and obtaining superiority in the world. He feels we have proven our trust. He gave instances where the communists are still at their game of obtaining world dominance.

Michael Kecskes, Helena, is opposed to HJR 8 and strongly supports HJR 13. He stated the freeze proposal is ill timed, ill advised and is not in the best interest of the people of Montana or the people of this nation at this time.

Tony Cumming, American Legion of Montana, gave testimony in support of HJR 13. A copy of his written statement is attached as Exhibit 24.

Robert J. Russ, Veterans of Foreign Wars, gave testimony in support of HJR 13. He read Resolution No. 469, adopted by the 83rd National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and a paper entitled "Why a Nuclear Weapons Freeze Would Increase the Risk of Nuclear War". Copies are attached as Exhibit 25.

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Representative Underdal, District #12, supports HJR 13. The United States has been on the books as keeping their word. The other side has expanded. The Soviet Union cannot be trusted. You cannot negotiate with someone unless you have something to negotiate with. Without our defense, our power to resist, we have nothing to negotiate with. We don't want nuclear war and the Soviets do not want war either. If we are not careful we will be fighting for our freedom. This resolution is responsible. It tells the President of the United States as long as our safety is not impaired we will negotiate.

Representative Phillips, District #43, very strongly supports HJR 13. He feels this is a serious message we are sending out from the people of Montana.

Rose Mary Rodgers urges strong support of this resolution.

Beverly Glueckert, Helena, gave testimony in support of this resolution. A copy of her testimony is attached as Exhibit 26.

Chairman Hager asked for opponents.

Representative Vincent, District #78, is opposed to this resolution because it is primarily and principally an endorsement of the administration's negotiation procedure. The start position is to negotiate while we budget to develop, test and deploy more nuclear weapons. In our negotiation we have offered to the Soviet Union if they will reduce land based missiles and allow us to increase ours by 350, then we have got a deal. That is not a start position. Negotiate for less while we budget, test and deploy more. It was suggested that HJR 13 will bring us down together. That certainly isn't bringing us down together. There is some speculation that the proper way to proceed on this delicate issue would be to table HJR 8 and HJR 13 and proceed with SJR 10. I cannot support that effort. I am dedicated as I have never been dedicated to anything else in my life to the concept of the freeze. I am convinced it is in the best interest of Montana, the United States and all human kind. I will proceed with the freeze no matter what. I hope it passes the Senate but if it doesn't it is an initiative that will not die.

Don Clark is opposed to HJR 13. He served in the Soviet Union representing the United States military. He stated there have been a lot of mistaken statements and assumptions made about the Soviet Union. The United States and the Soviet Union have signed many treaties and the Soviet Union has not violated one. They believe it is in their interest to sign a nuclear freeze. The arms race harms the Soviet Union more than the United States. We can spend and waste more money on weapons than the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union knows they are inferior to the United States. If the Soviet Union is superior to the United States, why haven't they issued that ultimatum. The fact of the matter is they are nuclear inferior to the United States and even if they weren't they would know there is no such thing as superiority in the nuclear world today. I am firmly

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convinced that a freeze is in the best interest of the United States. A freeze will stop both sides exactly where they are now. We have more than enough nuclear weapons of all types now.

Sherman Janke gave testimony in opposition to HJR 13.

Representative Nordvedt closed by stating negotiations are negotiations and countries start with the most optimistic terms and then come to terms. He does not think anybody can doubt that real negotiations are going on. A negotiation settlement is the only hope, in my opinion, for maximizing peace in the world.

Chairman Hager asked for questions from the committee.

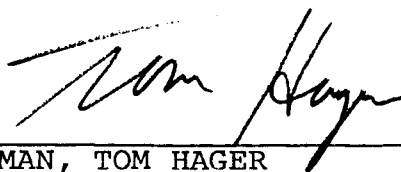
Senator Hager asked Representative Nordvedt what his reaction would be to tabling HJR 8 and HJR 13 and letting SJR 10 go through.

Representative Nordvedt said SJR 10 is a balanced statement that covers all the concerns. In the ideal case he would prefer HJR 13. He believes negotiations will succeed if the negotiators know that the people stand behind them. SJR 10 would serve the purpose also.

Senator Marbut asked Representative Nordvedt under what authority does the State of Montana have the right to ask a member of the administration to send a document to a political party of another country. Would it not be more appropriate for this body to ask our representative in Congress to ask the administration to go to the Communist Party President or the Congress of the Soviet Union.

Representative Nordvedt said this is the language used by the United States House of Representatives.

ADJOURMENT: The meeting adjourned at 3:00 P.M.



CHAIRMAN, TOM HAGER

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ROLL CALL

PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE, SAFETY COMMITTEE

48th LEGISLATIVE SESSION -- 1983

Date 3-8-83

[illegible]

DATE

March 8, 1983

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Shuly L. Schiller	VFN	2/JR13 HJR-8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Charlotte M. Shawer	Missouri Cancer Assn	HJR8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Linda Hays	Last Chance Peacemakers	HJR8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Hacy Flaherty	Women's Lobbyist Fund			
Carl J. Donovan	MEAD Salt Sh. Farm	HJR8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Robert J. Russ	U.F.W. 10010 &	HJR13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Robert J. Russ	DEPT U.F.W. 10010 &	HJR8		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kelly L. Leman	S.A.C.T. (SAVE A.C.C. LIVING THINGS)	HJR8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Christine D. Martin	NH. Citizens for End of the Arms Race	HJR8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Mary H. Trisham	self	HJR8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Robert E. H. Sand	self Miss Pipe Pipe Pond Mont Cit End Arms Race	HJR8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
JIM SENKLER	LAST CHANCE PEACEMAKERS	HJR8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Greg John	self	HJR8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Fred Swanson	self	HJR8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ellyn Murphy	Last Chance Peacemakers	HJR8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
WILL KERLING	Self	HJR8 HJR13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
John Philbin	Self	HJR8-B		
Ken Miller	Self	HJR8-13		
Linda Chapman	self	HJR8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ann Wilsnack	self	HJR-8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
John Muth	Common Cause / int	HJR-8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Raye Bourke	Self	HJR-8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phil Brooks	Self	HJR-8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Charles Campbell	Alliance for the Free Future	11JP-8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Charles H. Husey	6860 Applicant Self	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Tom Ryan	1057 Phil 11/125 Help out	HJR8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Prayer Tom	MONTSR 5/17/83	Y48	Support	
John R. Caton	Self	HJR 8	✓	
Rose Mary Rodgers	Self	HJR 5		✓
Morris Joffe	Alliance for Nuclear Free Future	HJR 8	✓	
Patricia G. Klass	Self	HJR 8	✓	
Bob Bovee	Self	HB 13	✓	
Teri England	Self	HJR 8	✓	opposed to HJR 13
Julia & Morale	Self	HJR 3		✓
Raymond Callahan	D.A.V.	HJR 8		✓
Raymond Callahan	D.A.V.	HB 13	✓	
Mike Kadas	HD 95	HJR 8	✓	
Mike Kadas	HD 95	HJR 13		✓
A. H. Rice	Self	HJR 8		✓
Li Olive B. Rice	"	HJR 8		✓
Melvin Underdal	Self HD 12 Shelby	HJR 13	✓	
Melvin Underdal	" " "	HJR 8		✓
Paul D. Hopkins	Self	HJR 8		✓
James R. Hopkins	Self	HJR 8		✓
Nancy Miller	Self	HJR 8	✓	
Nancy Miller	Self	HJR 13		✓
Nancy Keenan	HD 89	HJR 8	✓	
" "	" "	HJR 13		✓
Morris Joffe	Alliance for Nuclear Free Future	HJR 13		✓
Charles H. Callahan	Alliance for Nuclear Free Future	HJR 13		✓
Patricia G. Klass	Alliance for Nuclear Free Future	HJR 13		✓
Carl Donovon	Self BT Falls	HJR 13		✓

DATE March 8, 1983

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY COMMITTEE

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
David Rockwell	House Majority	HJR 8	✓	
Rit Bellis	self		✓	
Blake J. Wordal	self	"	✓	
Michael Menahan	Self	"	✓	
Ruth Gardner	Self	HJR 8	✓	
John Vickers	self	HJR 8		
Cathy Vickers	"	"		
Dan Judge	Sen. M. Halligan	HJR 8	✓	
Michael Copeland	Self	8	✓	
FRANK CROWLEY	SELF	"	✓	
Jay Janasaro	self - visiting	HJR 8		
Gary Nelson	Self	HJR 8		
Katherine A. King	Last Chance Peacemakers	HJR 8	✓	
Jim Seymour	SELF	HJR 8	✓	
Peggy O. Vincent	self	HJR 8	✓	
Jack Nordstedt	self	HJR 13	✓	
Vicki Harriman	self	non-committed		
William C. Bellis	Self		✓	
Elle Parker	Self	HJR 8	✓	
Polly Holmes	United Methodist Church Conference Church & Society Board	HJR 8	✓	
Jennifer J. Thompson	Self	HJR 8	✓	
Mu McLaughlin	Self	HJR 8	✓	

(Please leave prepared statement with Secretary)

Public Health

VISITORS' REGISTER

NAME	REPRESENTING	BILL #	Check One	
			Support	Oppose
Beverly Blueckert	myself	HJR 13	✓	✓
Gla Barrett	myself	HJR 8		✓
Mary Ann Jara	myself + family	HJR 13	✓	✓
Thomy Cummings	American Legion of MT.	HJR 13	✓	
" "	" "	HJR 8		✓
Dan Antonietti	American Legion of MT	HJR 13	✓	
" "	" "	HJR 8		✓
Edna Long	V.F.W. aux.	HJR 8		✓
Murray B. Long	VFW	HJR 13	✓	
" "	" "	HJR 8		✓
" "	" "	HJR 13	✓	
MIKE KECSIKES	SELF	HJR-8		✓
" "	"	HJR 13	✓	
Kay Miller	self	HJR 8	✓	
Kay Miller	self	HJR 13		✓
Larry Longfellow	VFW	HJR-13	✓	
" "	"	HJR-8		✓
Marge F. Scheller	VFW	HJR-8		✓
" "	"	HJR-13	✓	
Oliver Campbell	Missouri Women for Peace	HJR-8	✓	
Cathy Campbell	MT Assoc of Churches	HJR-8	✓	
Don Clark	Self	HJR 8	✓	
Stefan Janke	SELF	HJR 13	✓	
David Marshall	Self	HJR 8	✓	
" "	"	HJR 13		✓
Barry Heimartner	SELF & SALT GR. FALLS	HJR	✓	
" "	"	HJR 13		✓
Patricia Kennedy	PSR	8	✓	

NAME: Beverly Bluebeck

DATE: March 8, 1983

ADDRESS: 1529 Chateau St.

PHONE: 442-9824

REPRESENTING WHOM? Myself

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: H J R 13

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENTS: As President Reagan said on Nov. 11, "The first and primary responsibility of our federal govt is national security."

and again,
"Peace is a product of strength, not weakness of facing reality, not false hopes".

The U.S. stands ^{among world nations} but as helping the poor.

An individual's or a nation's right to use arms for self defense must be proportionate to the threat. Pope John Paul II in his Peace Message (11/18)

stated, "Christians, even as they strive to resist and prevent every form of warfare, have no hesitation in recalling that, in the name of an elementary requirement of justice, peoples have a right and even a duty to protect their existence and freedom by a proportionate means against an unjust aggressor."

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

There cannot be ^{means} proportionate for the United States nuclear weapons as long as nuclear weapons are aimed at us by the Russians. What does "proportionate" mean to the Polish people today? Anything they can get their hands on. This makes it important that ~~any~~ ^{any} negotiations in arms reduction by the super powers be supported

NAME: Christine Torgerson DATE: 3-8-83

ADDRESS: 1017 S. Chander

PHONE: Beeman - 586-3568

REPRESENTING WHOM? Montana Citizens to End the Arms Race

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HJR 8

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENTS: see prepared statements

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME Rose Mary Rodgers
ADDRESS 1517 Flowerree
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT Myself
SUPPORT _____ OPPOSE ✓ AMEND _____
BILL NO. HJR8 DATE Mar 8

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

I totally oppose HJR8 since it puts America in a decidedly inferior position.

To avoid war we must be well prepared to fight.

No one wants a nuclear war but we must address the High Frontier plan and be prepared.

Russians would prefer nothing more than having us in a sitting duck position. They know that they have not respected the Salt I and II plan and could not be trusted to give us a verifiable account of their position. I urge you to vote "no" on HJR8.

Thank you

Rose Mary Rodgers
1517 Flowerree
Helena, Mont 59601

NAME: Robert J Russ DATE: 03-08-83

ADDRESS: Box 397 East Helena

PHONE: 227-6268

REPRESENTING WHOM? Veterans of Foreign Wars

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: For HJR 13

DO YOU: SUPPORT? YES AMEND? _____ OPPOSE? _____

COMMENTS: ATTACHED TURNED IN

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: MICHAEL KECSKES DATE: 3/8/83

ADDRESS: 917 Elizabeth Ave. #3 Helena, MT 59601

PHONE: (406) 449-6811

REPRESENTING WHOM? SELF, CONCERNED CITIZEN

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: ON HR-8 and HJR-13.

DO YOU: SUPPORT? HJR-13 AMEND? OPPOSE? HJR-8

COMMENTS: I STRONGLY URGE THE COMMITTEE TO REJECT

HJR-8 AND APPROVE HJR-13.

THE "FREEZE" PROPOSAL IS ILL-TIMED, ILL-ADVISED

AND IS NOT IN THE INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE OF

MONTANA OR THE PEOPLE OF THIS NATION AT THIS

TIME.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Carl J. Donovan DATE: 3/8/83

ADDRESS: Box 1201 St. Falls, Mt 59403

PHONE: 453-3763

REPRESENTING WHOM? Salt (Save All Living Things)

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HJR 8

DO YOU: SUPPORT? X AMEND? _____ OPPOSE? _____

COMMENTS: No pass people of Montana passed I-91 in
November. A Build up of weapons means you may be
more likly to use them.
The end to the nuclear arms race is a being to
live!

I oppose any Amendments to HJR 8

Thank You

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME Cathy Campbell BILL NO. HR 8
ADDRESS 7011 York Rd, Helena DATE _____
WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT Montana Assn of Churches
SUPPORT X OPPOSE _____ AMEND _____

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

NAME Tom Ryan

BILL NO. HJR 8

ADDRESS _____

DATE _____

WHOM DO YOU REPRESENT MT Senior Citizens

SUPPORT ✓ OPPOSE _____ AMEND _____

PLEASE LEAVE PREPARED STATEMENT WITH SECRETARY.

Comments:

*Tom Ryan ^{Favor} HJR 8
Senior Citizens Assoc.*

*- We supported "J 91"
re-support Rep. J. B.
Vernon in his
attempt to send
this message to
Congress & others
in Wash. D.C.*

*Thank You
Pro Vernon
Proposed HJR 8*

*Tom Ryan ^{oppose} STRIP
Senior Citizens Assoc.*

*We are in favor
of continual
negotiations -*

*we do not think
this the
~~time~~ is time to
negotiate without
setting the example
of no more nuclear
weaponry. Peace
must begin somewhere.
Let peace begin with
us - Thank you*

NAME: Ellen Murphy DATE: 3-8-83

ADDRESS: 720 Broadway Helena Mt.

PHONE: 443-5957

REPRESENTING WHOM? Last Chance Peacemakers

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HJR 8

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ✓ AMEND? ✓ OPPOSE?

COMMENTS: On behalf of Last Chance Peacemakers and human evolution I ask you to support John Vincent's HJR 8 calling for an immediate, mutual verifiable nuclear weapons freeze.

The world's arsenals are bloated with weapons that no longer serve the political aims of democracy and liberty. Radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions does not respect national boundaries or political ideologies.

The defense of the U.S. lies in a healthy economy which affords technological development, in the sharing of skills in ^{environment, press, education, autos,} communications, etc. Now that life on earth is threatened by existing arsenals, the course to follow is

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

Strength Through Peace. A society prepared for conversion is a more credible proponent of disarmament measures.

I suggest one amendment to HJR 8 - I would like to have a copy sent to the Soviet Union as well as the President of U.S.

NAME: Alice Campbell DATE: 3-8-83

ADDRESS: 1618 Sherwood Missoula, Montana

PHONE: 54-35761

REPRESENTING WHOM? Missoula Women for Peace

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HJR. 8

DO YOU: SUPPORT? X AMEND? _____ OPPOSE? _____

COMMENTS: We need to impress on the Administration
in Washington D.C. that the Bilateral, Verifiable,
Nuclear Freeze must be enacted soon.

You can do so by re-emphasizing the vote
of the people of Montana in support of T-91.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Mary Ann Jursa DATE: March 8, 1973

ADDRESS: 3490 Juniper Drive Helena MT 59601

PHONE: 442-1819

REPRESENTING WHOM? self & parents & brothers

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HJR 13

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENTS: Our Country must regain and keep its military strength. Only through strength can we guarantee peace. Had this country not been strong militarily we today ~~would~~ be speaking German thanks to Hitler's efforts - or Japanese as a result of their attempt to rule this country. Russia has never lived up to any treaty unless it benefited them. Peace on their terms means for us to surrender unconditionally to them and become their slaves. Please keep this forefront in your minds as you vote.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: DON CLARK DATE: 8 MARCH 82

ADDRESS: 1916 S. TRACK, BOZEMAN MT

PHONE: 406 587-7135

REPRESENTING WHOM? SELF

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HJR-8

DO YOU: SUPPORT? X AMEND? _____ OPPOSE? _____

COMMENTS: 3 Reasons: (1) Clear will of people is shown
in polls & New last veto (2) Only method likely to
succeed in stopping current buildup by both US
& Soviets (3) Does more to enhance US security
than any other feasible alternative.
Additional freeze does not place US or
USSR at a disadvantage.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Stacy Flaherty DATE: _____

ADDRESS: Box 1099

PHONE: 449-7917

REPRESENTING WHOM? Women's Lobbyist Fund

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HJR 8

DO YOU: SUPPORT? _____ AMEND? _____ OPPOSE? _____

COMMENTS: _____

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Fred Swanson

DATE: 3/8/83

ADDRESS: 817 9th Avenue Helena

PHONE: 443-7322

REPRESENTING WHOM? self

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HJR 8

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENTS: I encourage you to consider Rep. Nordvedt's arguments carefully. I think you will find that they do not hold water, though they sound plausible. A freeze would be to our advantage.

I am deeply concerned that the Reagan administration rejected the Nitzze-Kivitsky agreement at Geneva - which would have been to the U.S.'s advantage!

I fear that the administration wants to run the Soviets into the ground by ~~and~~ building nuclear weapons faster than they do. I feel we cannot afford to - economically, politically, morally.

Please support HJR 8 and reject HJR 13.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: Nancy H. Erickson DATE: March 8, 1981

ADDRESS: 3250 Pattee Canyon Road Winlock, UT 59803

PHONE: (406) 549-4671

REPRESENTING WHOM? self

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HJR 8

DO YOU: SUPPORT? ☒ AMEND? ☐ OPPOSE? ☐

COMMENTS: I support HJR 8 as written — and I supported
the views of the majority of the people of Montana on a
nuclear freeze last November.

Our cold-war two thinking is sadly out of date —
we are, indeed, all on the fast lanes, where numbers of weapons &
warheads are no longer meaningful to anyone. A mutually
verifiable freeze must be enacted now — it is, ~~the~~ the
will of the people: we hope that our administrators
(on both sides) will follow.

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

NAME: HERMAN H. JANKE DATE: 8 MAR 83

ADDRESS: 815 N 17, BOZEMAN 59715

PHONE: 587-9782, HOME ; WORK 586-3172

REPRESENTING WHOM? SELF

APPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HJR 8, HJR 13

DO YOU: SUPPORT? HJR 8 AMEND? OPPOSE? HJR 13

COMMENTS: SEE WRITTEN TESTIMONY

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

Before the Public Health Committee of the Montana State Senate

Testimony of

Sherman H. Janke

415 North 17th Avenue, Bozeman 59715

bearing on House Joint Resolutions 8 and 13

The format of this statement consists of six assertions, all found on this page. Documentation and elaboration of the themes may be found, for the first three assertions, on pages 2 through 5 of the testimony. The last three assertions stand on their own.

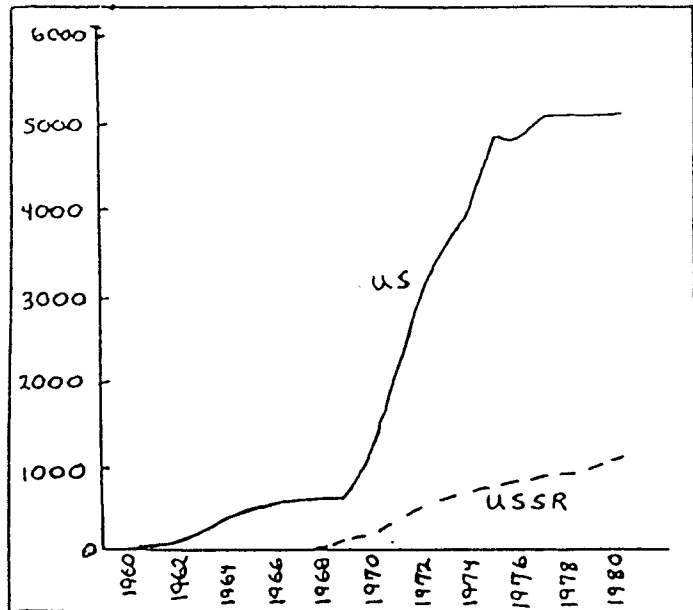
SUMMARY

- I. The Soviet Union is not superior to the United States in their respective present levels of deployment of strategic nuclear armaments.
In the measures that really matter, the United States is ahead; these are in number of warheads, and in accuracy of delivery. The USSR leads in two other areas, number of launch vehicles and total megatonnage, which are not as significant.
- II. The Soviet Union does not have first-strike capability against the United States' triad of land-based, submarine-based, and aircraft-launched nuclear devices. Even if the USSR could destroy all US land-based long range missiles in a first-strike attempt, the United States would retain on patrol, at sea, many times more than the 600 to 800 warheads necessary to obliterate all Soviet civilian targets of importance, leading to:
- III. The ultimate deterrent is the capacity to retain, even after an attempted first strike by the other side, the ability to destroy the other society, not its weaponry; this ability we would retain as outlined above. There is presently no way, nor is there much future possibility, that the Soviet Union can realistically threaten this ability, and therefore no credible ultimatum that they can issue even after an attempt at first strike.
- IV. If we take the conservative view of rough parity between the superpowers, this parity is more stable than a situation in which one side has an obvious advantage in all areas.
- V. Therefore a bilateral freeze at current levels of deployment, and on further testing, should be acceptable to both powers and would have obvious benefits in terms of reducing further research, development, and financial outlays.
- VI. Nothing in a freeze agreement would preclude further negotiations for subsequent mutual reductions of strategic or tactical nuclear armaments.

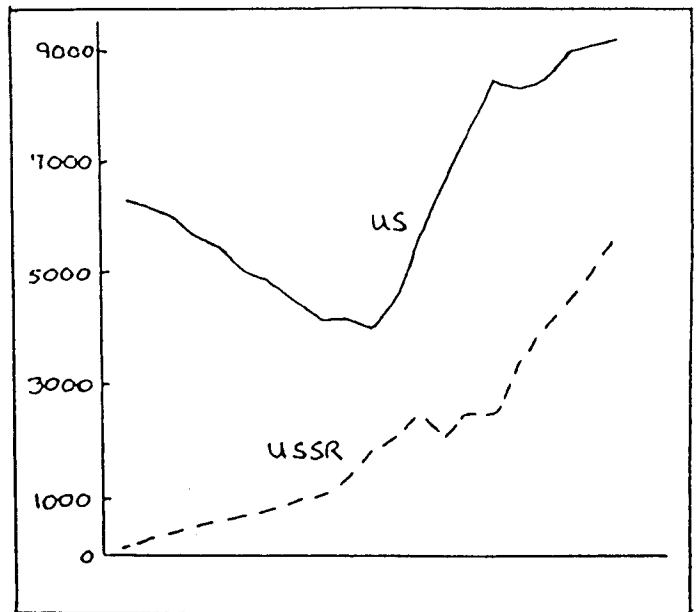
Strategic Warhead

Comparisons

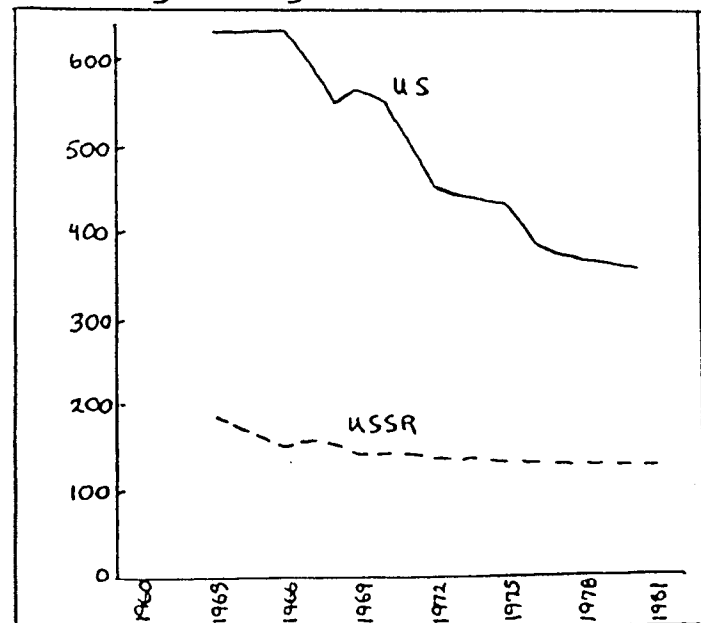
Warheads on Submarines



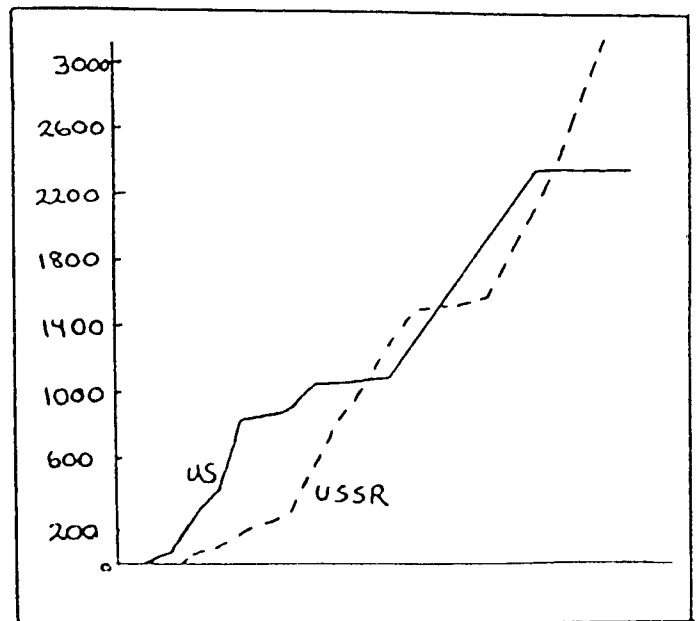
Total Warheads



Long-Range Bombers



Land Based Warheads



Before the Public Health Committee of the Montana State Senate,
testimony of Sherman H. Janke, continued, regarding HJR 8 and HJR 13

With reference to assertion I, page 1 of this testimony:

The usual comparisons of strategic nuclear armaments (those deliverable over inter-continental range) are: number of land based missiles, number of submarine-launched missiles, the number of long-range bombers, the numbers of explosive devices (bombs or warheads) carried by those vehicles, the explosive yield of these devices, and the accuracy with which they can at least in principle, be delivered.

	USA	USSR
A. Land-based missiles (ICBM's)	1052	1398
B. Submarine launched missiles (SLBM's)	520 (312*)	918 (160*)
C. Long-range bombers (* on patrol at sea)	315	150
TOTALS	1887 (1679)	2466 (1708)
D. Explosive devices:		
Aboard land-based missiles	2152	4904
Aboard submarine-launched missiles	4768 (2860*)	1494 (261*)
Aboard long-range bombers	2340	259
(* actually on patrol at any given time)		
TOTALS	9260 (7352)	6657 (5424)

The numbers in parentheses are important since they represent combat-ready launch vehicles and explosive devices. Note also the near-equality of explosive devices carried aboard the US triad of ICBM's, SLBM's at sea, and long-range bombers, and the preponderance or heavy reliance of the of the Soviet Union upon land based ICBM's.

E. Explosive yield, megatons (one megaton equals the energy released upon the detonation of one million tons of TNT)

Total of all strategic nuclear devices	3560	10200
Effective total yield	3900	8250

This last entry is important because the damage that an explosion produces is not proportional to the yield. That is, a 5 MT warhead doesn't produce 5 times the damage that a 1 MT device does. Using blast pressure as a criterion, it works out that an 8 MT warhead does twice as much damage as does a 1 MT explosion. Then when we take the ground area affected into account, it works out that the effective yield is the actual yield, in megatons, taken to the $2/3$ power. (Using 8 MT as an example, take the cube root, 2, and square it, resulting in the effective yield being 4 MT. In like fashion, the effective yield of a 27 MT device is "only" 9 MT.)

We arrive at the effective yield total for each side by adding the individual effective yields of each warhead and bomb deployed by the nation.

F. Accuracy

The accuracy with which a warhead can be delivered is more important than its yield, because the blast pressure from a ground level burst varies as the inverse cube of the distance from the point of explosion. Simply stated, if we can deliver a warhead to within 1000 ft. instead of 2000 ft. from the objective, the overpressure will be 8 times higher at the objective (say, a silo).

Before the Public Health Committee of the Montana State Senate,
testimony of Sherman H. Janke, continued, regarding HJR 8 and HJR 13

Over the years, the accuracy of US missiles has always been much better than that of Soviet launchers, but as ours approach the theoretical limits, progress has been (apparently) less dramatic, and the Russians are closing the gap. (But they also will achieve smaller increases in accuracy as the limits are approached.

The fact that the gap is closing constitutes a strong argument for a freeze which includes both testing and deployment. A freeze would further prevent the incorporation of radar scan-based terminal guidance systems (now being developed for the medium range Pershing II) into intercontinental range missiles.

CONCLUSION regarding assertion I: while the Soviet Union holds a greater number of launchers, the United States deploys more explosive devices, which is what actually matters. This is especially so if they can be delivered accurately, another area in which we are ahead (especially in the time frame required to achieve even greater accuracy). The Soviet advantage in explosive yield is not as important as our lead in accuracy. Finally, we deploy a well-balanced triad of delivery systems, contrasted with their heavy emphasis on land-based missiles.

Sources of information for this section: The International Institute for Strategic Studies, London; the Center for Defense Information, Washington; "Scientific American," various issues; The Effects of Nuclear Weapons, Glasstone and Dolan, eds., U.S. Gov't Printing Office, 1977.

Assertion II, page 1 of this testimony:

First strike capability means not only that one side will launch first, but will do so with the confidence that it can destroy the vast majority of the other side's retaliatory capacity. The implication is the targetting in an attempted first strike is limited to the other side's strategic weaponry.

Since submarine-launched vehicles, especially those of the USSR, are not sufficiently accurate to attack ICBM silos, the only hope of the Soviet Union in launching a first strike attempt would be to use at least 3,000 of its land-based warheads against our roughly 1,000 silos. This 3 to 1 ratio would be necessary to allow for misses, malfunctions, and near misses. Because submarines at sea are essentially invulnerable (their location cannot be ascertained by the other side) and because some bombers are always either airborne or on full alert, most of these weapons cannot be taken out by this first strike attempt even if the remaining 1900 Soviet warheads were allocated for that purpose. (And using their sub-launched missiles wouldn't help here either.)

However, it is unrealistic to believe that an attempt to eliminate all US silos in such a strike would succeed. Timing of the first wave of warheads must be perfect: essentially all 1052 silos must be struck simultaneously; the second wave, which allows for near misses and failures, cannot come too soon or fratricide may result. Add to this the uncertainty in accuracy resulting from the fact that while both sides test their missiles by firing into the Pacific, wartime strikes would be delivered over the north pole (for land-based missiles). This uncertainty resulting from anomalies in the earth's gravitational field is called the bias error, whose magnitude is simply unknown. Surely a goodly portion of US Minutemen would be able to launch either upon confirmation of attack, or during the blitz itself (although against what are likely to be empty Soviet silos).

Now, there are roughly 200 civilian targets in the Soviet Union "worth" the expenditure of a US warhead. Even leaving out the bombers, we can safely assume that, even if a Russian first-strike were to succeed to wiping out all Minutemen, there would be

Before the Public Health Committee of the Montana State Senate,
testimony of Sherman H. Janke, continued, regarding HJR 8 and HJR 13

survival of roughly 2800 submarine-based warheads at sea, for a redundancy ratio of 14 with respect to those Soviet civilian targets. Actually, 600 to 800 surviving warheads would suffice.

ULTIMATE DETERRENCE RESTS WITH OUR ABILITY TO MAKE GOOD ON A THREAT TO DESTROY THE SOVIET SOCIETY, NOT ITS WEAPONS, AND THIS WE COULD DO AFTER ANY CONCEIVABLE SOVIET FIRST STRIKE ATTEMPT. And of course they could do the same to us if we were to attempt a first strike, although it would be harder for them because of their inability to keep more than a small portion of their sub fleet at sea.

Assertion III, page 1:

What sort of political ultimatums could the USSR deliver even after a reasonably "successful" first strike against our land-based ICBM's? Would a threat to attack our civilian targets (about 600 in number) serve any purpose?

In my view, it is wishful thinking to assert that we would hold back with our sub-based missiles following an attempted first strike by the other side. First, the desire for revenge would be almost irresistible. Secondly, it must be pointed out that in a silo-targetted strike, ground level bursts would be employed (in contrast to airbursts used in attacking cities). Such explosions result in vast quantities of debris being introduced to the atmosphere; on this dust and gravel, the vaporized products of the fission reaction (needed to cause the fusion, or "hydrogen" reaction to occur) condense; this now-radioactive material returning to earth constitutes the fallout.

- 5) Below, I have taken the liberty of including an exhibit from "Scientific American" for November, 1976; note that the redundancy is only 2 to 1 and that the fallout results whether incoming missiles hit or miss our silos; they simply need to surface burst. Basically, with greater redundancy and with variable winds, a Soviet first strike attempt places the eastern half of the US at risk from fallout. What would be the incentive not to launch from US submarines against Russian cities? Then they would do the same and we would revert to MAD or mutually assured destruction.

Regarding the current Administration START (Strategic Arms Reduction ~~Talk~~) proposal:

The President's initial proposal in these negotiations is that both sides limit the number of warheads on land-based ICBM's to 2,500. There is no accompanying limit set forth for warheads on submarine-launched missiles, nor for a limit to weapons carried by long range aircraft. As the reader will note from the table on page 2 of this testimony, the current deployment level is 4904 Soviet warheads atop land-based missiles vs. 2152 for the United States.

Therefore if the Soviets were to accept this proposal, they would essentially cut in half their number of land based warheads, while the US would be free to increase its number by 348. This would translate into, for example, 35 MX missiles with 10 warheads each, while we dismantle two Titans (They will be phased out anyway.)

It is difficult to imagine, if we put ourselves into Soviet shoes, how this proposal could be regarded as a serious starting point for negotiations, given our already preponderant numerical advantage in submarine and bomber-launched devices.

injured and dying citizens. It should be noted that Defense Department calculations of the consequences of limited nuclear war are almost certainly serious underestimates. For example, the calculations omit any estimate of what may be one of the gravest consequences of all: the disruption of the intensely interdependent components that enable a modern society to function. The difficulties imposed on a society trying to recover with totally unprecedented levels of mortality and morbidity, with insufficient medical care and with profound dislocations in the supply of food and water are simply ignored. Moreover, the calculations omit any consideration of long-term consequences such as the millions of genetic defects and cases of cancer that would occur worldwide in the decades after the postulated nuclear attack.

A higher level of public awareness and concern and a willingness to participate in repeated civil defense exercises would be required if the U.S. intended to develop a viable system for a massive evacuation and shelter. In the absence of sustained preparation chaos and panic would surely ensue at the time of an attack. It is difficult to see how commit-

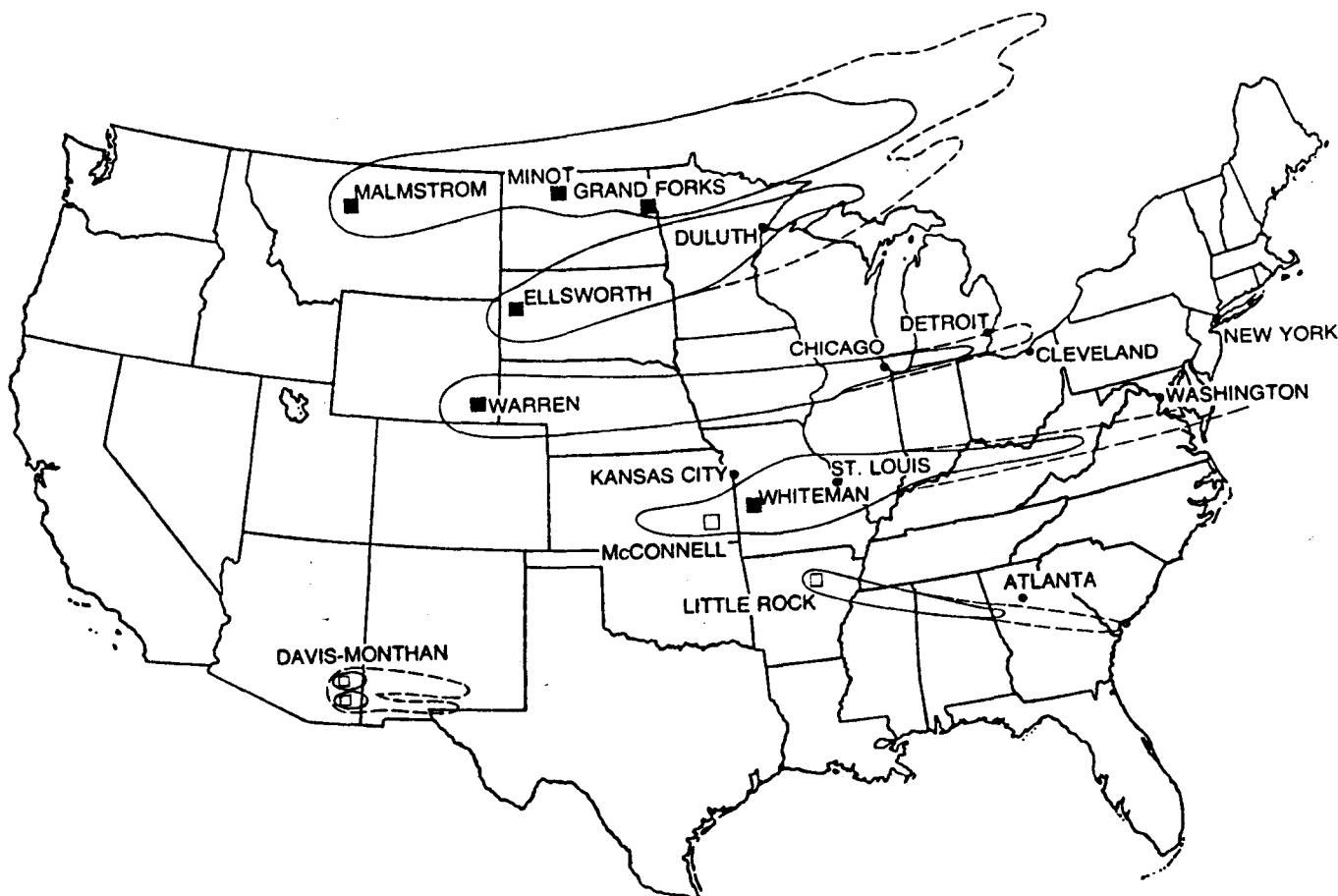
ment to such plans could be sustained without a deliberate and sustained intensification of public apprehension concerning a nuclear war. One of the lessons of the relatively ineffective civil defense program of 1961 and 1962 was that the large expenditures for civil defense and the inconveniences of a major shelter program could only be made plausible to the American public by exaggerating the probability of nuclear war.

Today we are again hearing allegations that the U.S.S.R. is developing and rehearsing civil defense plans involving the evacuation and relocation of large populations, along with the dispersal and hardening of industry. These programs are cited to indicate that the U.S. may be losing its deterrent and to spur a renewed U.S. civil defense effort. What evidence is there in support of these allegations?

The Russians have written much on the subject and have given their people more intensive exposure to civil defense than Americans have received. Apparently they have also spent much more money on plans and organizations and have involved in exercises small numbers of individuals with key skills. In view of the unprecedentedly large scale

of the anticipated disaster being considered, however, an effective civil defense program would surely have to include among its essential components full-scale rehearsals and survival-living exercises involving the population. If there had been any such rehearsals, we would have heard about them. They would be very difficult to conceal, and many people who would have participated in them or would have had knowledge of them have now left the U.S.S.R. and would have called attention to them. Yet no evidence of such exercises has been presented. The editor of the U.S. Government translation of the official Russian civil defense manual for 1974 comments that "the Soviet Union has not conducted mass shelter living experiments or even simulated ones as has been done in the U.S." Plans and manuals are very different from an effective operating system.

The Defense Department's response of July, 1975, presented new casualty figures and also estimates of the military effectiveness of the postulated attacks. According to the new calculations, a strike with two 550-kiloton warheads, one a surface burst and the other an airburst, against each of the 1,054



COUNTERFORCE ATTACK on all Titan (white squares) and Minuteman (color squares) ICBM bases, with two one-megaton surface bursts (50 percent fission yield) per silo, could produce these

patterns. Each inner contour delimits a 450-rem dose indoors (50 percent fatalities) and each outer contour a 200-rem dose indoors (50 percent hospitalized). Typical March wind speeds are assumed.

FOR

Don Clark

-- Retired Colonel, USAF.

-- Journalist writing column on International Affairs.

-- Served as Joint Staff representative and Member of US Delegations to international negotiations and National Security Council deliberations such as SALT, MBFR. Law of the Sea, Laws Of Humanitarian Warfare, US/Soviet Naval Rules of the Sea, Chemical and Biological Warfare negotiations. 71-74.

-- First USAF Fellow to the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. 70-71.

-- Head, Dept of International Negotiations, Air Command and Staff College, 68-70.

-- Asst. USAF Air Attache, USSR 66-68.

-- Lectured at all of the military professional schools on US/Soviet relations and arms control issues.

-- Selections from columns used by Voice of America to demonstrate editorial comment in America.

-- Twice winner of Air University Review "Best Article Award" for articles on Soviet Union, its military and national strategy.

U.S.-Soviet reality makes nuclear freeze practical

4-11-82

By DON CLARK
Chronicle Columnist

Who is right? Reagan, Jackson, Warner and the Senate majority or Kennedy, Hatfield and the growing millions supporting the idea of a Soviet-U.S. freeze on nuclear weapon deployments?

Reagan has publicly stated that the Soviets now have superiority and thus, he argues, a freeze would place us at a permanent disadvantage. Jackson and Warner, more ingenuously, have suggested a freeze, but only one at equal and lower numbers than each side now possesses. Strangely, that is exactly what SALT II offered, yet Jackson opposed that treaty. The Jackson-Warner resolution is a possible long-range conclusion, but would require years of negotiation. As simple as the proposed equity sounds, the differences in our nuclear hardware make across-the-board equity a very complicated outcome. During the required negotiations both sides could and, as past evidence indicates, probably would continue to spend billions raising the levels of their nuclear holdings. Thus, the losers under that approach would be all of us who share this globe. The nuclear count would climb past 50,000 warheads, and the dollars we could all save by an instant freeze would be spent only so that our leaders could argue that they have protected us.

Parity obviously exists now, since neither side is attacking nor exploiting the other to any unprecedented degree. So why not act now? Save those dollars, cease the escalation of warheads and hope that the pause will create even better chances for reductions.

Reagan says this would not be safe because the Soviets have an exploitable advantage. He says they can now ride out an attack by our side and still retaliate against us to an unacceptable degree.

But that is not new. Reagan's statement reveals a disturbing lack of sophistication on nuclear issues. What he has attributed to the U.S.S.R. is defined as a "second strike" capability. The security planners of the last 20 years have advocated that deterrence is best achieved when both the United States and the U.S.S.R. have second-strike capabilities, i.e., the ability to ride out an initial attack by the foe and still have enough nuclear power left to do enormous damage to the attacker. Almost all have agreed that both we and the Russians have had such capabilities for more than a decade.

But Reagan adds that the Soviets either have or soon will have the ability to deny the United States a second-

strike potential. He claims they will be able to do so much damage to our 1,000 land-based missiles that our second-strike ability will be seriously degraded.

But he is wrong. Non-governmental nuclear war researchers have long concluded that 200 to 300 nuclear warheads are sufficient to reduce even large modern states like the United States and the U.S.S.R. to rubble. Even

assuming that the Soviets could destroy those 1,000 U.S. land-based missiles, and that is a very debatable conclusion, the United States would still retain some 7,000 deliverable warheads via our submarines and aircraft, plus another 3,000 nuclear weapons in Europe and the nuclear arsenals of the United Kingdom and France. It seems to me that any reasonable evaluator would conclude that the possession of

30 times the necessary number of retaliatory warheads would insure an effective second strike.

So why do the president and groups like the Committee for the Present Danger insist that the United States build up now, and only after regaining some indefinable "superiority" consider negotiations and reductions? The answer is difficult to fathom unless Reagan's misperception about current Soviet superiority has revealed some of the reasons.

Reagan's claims that the Soviet's second-strike capability for the United States, i.e., the ability to first and do so much damage the Soviets could effectively retaliate.

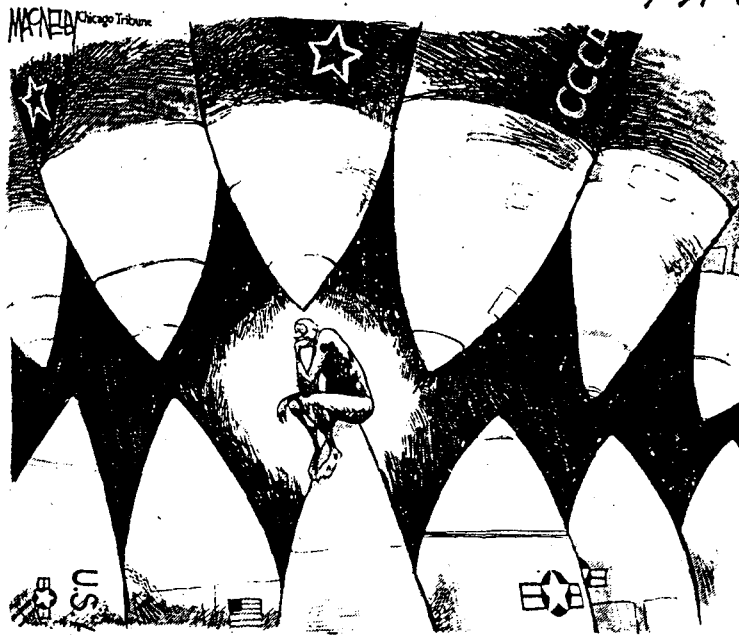
Such a conclusion would fit with the Reagan insistence on deploying the MX even if it has to go into holes to claims are vulnerable to a Soviet strike. The MX is a more accurate weapon than its predecessors and more requirements for a theoretical first strike. The missile deployment would also fit the first-strike mission seriously complicates the other side's defenses presents verification problems that can make opponents nervous about the numbers deployed.

Reagan's advisers argue that the superiority of our deployments offer would force the Russians to get serious about arms negotiations. But that argument is refuted by history. The United States had a real superiority, a "dilly" one, for the first 15-or-so years of the nuclear era during that time the Soviets refused every negotiation suggestion we offered. They were willing to negotiate after their build-up gave them a rough parity and a second-strike assurance.

The balance of the late '60s continues today with the United States holding a significant lead in nuclear weaponry. Warheads are the true measure of kill-potential and both sides now possess so many thousands of warheads that the term "superiority" is only an illusion.

This reality makes the idea of a mutual freeze practical, especially when the current economic difficulties of both sides are also considered. Recent polls reveal the majority of Americans have already bought the freeze idea. But once again, a la Vietnam, our leaders seem to sync with the will of the people. They need to be persuaded again. All right now, altogether — let's pull

Don Clark's column on international affairs appears in The Chronicle on Sunday's.



Testimony in support of HJR 8

Exhibit 3
March 8, 1983

Christine Torgrimson, state coordinator
Montana Citizens to End the Arms Race

1017 S. Church, Bozeman 586-3568

I would like to express wholehearted support for HJR 8 as the coordinator for Montana Citizens to End the Arms Race, a broad-based, statewide group of Montanans. I also was the state coordinator for the campaign for Initiative 91, which Montana voters passed by a 57% margin in November. (168,594 for, 125,092 against).

Initiative 91 stated that "the people of Montana are opposed to the placement of MX missiles in Montana and any further testing, development or deployment of nuclear weapons by any nation.

By strongly passing I-91, Montana voters clearly stated our alarm about the nuclear arms race and indicated our desire that it be halted. I believe those same voters, and by now more, also would support HJR 8, primarily because four more months have passed and we seem no closer to either a nuclear freeze or arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The bi-lateral nuclear freeze resolution soon coming up in the U.S. House of Representatives has now been supported by over 323 city councils around the nation (including Missoula and Bozeman), 446 New England town meetings, 64 county councils (including Lewis and Clark), 11 state legislatures (Massachusetts, Oregon, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Vermont, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Delaware, Iowa and New York), 9 states through initiatives or referendums (including Montana), and 109 national and international organizations. Recent polls of Americans' support for a nuclear freeze range from 65 to 80 percent.

The arms race is clearly going out of control and the American people want it halted. And the time is right for a nuclear freeze. Today the U.S. and Soviets are closer to parity in nuclear arms than any time since World War II. And if we don't freeze soon, the risk of nuclear war will increase significantly because of the scheduled deployment of new U.S. first- strike weapons, which will increase Soviet vulnerability and may cause them to develop an extremely dangerous launch-on-warning response.

For Montanans, a nuclear freeze is particularly relevant as this state is one of the top nuclear targets in the world because of our 200 Minuteman missiles and would surely be devastated in any U.S.-Soviet nuclear exchange.

Since Montanans passed Initiative 91 so strongly this November, you may wonder why the Montana Legislature should pass a nuclear freeze resolution.

First of all, it is important to continue to keep the issue in the public and government eye. Secondly, we need to build as much support as possible to exert enough pressure to actually halt and reverse the nuclear arms race. Furthermore, the more our U.S. senators and representatives hear from their Montana constituents and decisionmakers on this issue, the more clearly they can represent and reflect our wishes. And finally, your support for this resolution will put you clearly on the record on an issue that will certainly be a key factor in the 1984 elections.

In the 7 senate districts represented on this committee, Montana voters passed I-91 in all but 1. Statewide, I-91 passed in 44 of Montana's 50 senate districts--24 which elected Republicans to the Montana Senate and 20 which elected Democrats. Concern about the nuclear arms race and support for a freeze is certainly not a partisan issue.

I urge this committee to reiterate the wishes of Montana's voters, your constituents, support the nuclear freeze proposed in HJR 8 and put your important voices on the record for an end to the nuclear arms race.

Initiative 91 support in this committee's districts:

<u>Sen.</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Against</u>
Hager, R, 30	4595 (56%)	3580
Marbut, R. 49	3002 (64%)	1680
Himsl, R, 9	4485 (61%)	2927
Stephens, R, 4	2504 (59%)	1720
Christiaens, D, 19	1545 (47%)	1751
Jacobson, D, 42	3483 (55%)	2894
Norman, D, 47	3909 (69%)	1739

Billings Gazette

4-26-82

Reserve officers want freeze ^{52.}

HELENA (AP) — Provisions for nuclear parity and on-site inspections are integral elements of a resolution in which the Montana Association of Reserve Officers calls on President Reagan to halt

future production of nuclear arms, a former president of the association said Sunday.

The resolution calls for Reagan to open negotiations with the Soviets "to determine an agreed-upon level of nuclear parity and then, when achieved, jointly cease the future fabrication and distribution of nuclear weapons under an agreement that allows acceptable on-site inspections by both nations," said Owen Grinde of Whitefish.

Grinde said another important aspect of the resolution is its call for the United States to use the savings from a nuclear freeze to strengthen its conventional forces.

The resolution was adopted Saturday by the 43 delegates to the association's meeting here. They represented 460 reserve officers in the state.

The resolution will be sent to the national association for consideration at its convention in June. The national organization has 126,000 members.

The statement is probably the first of its kind by a military organization, said Col. Robert Kelleher of Billings.

"A lot of people think that everyone in a uniform wants to nuke the Russians," Kelleher said. "It's not true."

The statement says both the United States and Soviet Union have enough nuclear weapons and that more would endanger civilization. Both countries' economies are in recession and savings from a freeze could be used elsewhere, it adds.

TO: MONTANA STATE SENATE, PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

DATE: 8 March, 1983

My name is Pat Hennessy, MD. My address is St. Ignatius. I'm a family medical practitioner and a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility. Today I'm speaking on behalf of my daughter Sarah and her generation, for they are in grave danger.

Physicians for Social Responsibility is not a political organization. It is a group of physicians bound by our Hippocratic oath and thereby committed to inform and instruct the public about matters of public health. Hence, our concern with the public health perils of the nuclear arms race stems from our belief that we as a civilization are on the precipice of the "last epidemic". In that regards, may I briefly summarize the medical consequences of a nuclear war.

Targetting Strategy: Dr. Henry Kendall, a research physicist at MIT has estimated that approximately 10,000 megatons of nuclear energy would be expended by the USSR on the USA in an all out exchange. (A megaton is a unit of explosive nuclear energy equal to one million tons of TNT. A one megaton weapon is approximately 80 times more powerful than the weapon used on Hiroshima.) Targets are described as hard, i.e. military sites and missile silos; and soft targets, i.e. cities and towns. The first priority will be hard targets. Since these can be damaged only by huge blasts and overpressures, it is estimated that each missile silo will be targeted with 2 one-megaton weapons. Given an estimated 1000 missile silos and other hard targets in the United States, this leaves approximately 8000 megatons of explosive force

remaining which will be divided among soft targets. If these were divided among cities and towns of the United States in order of population, every community down to a population of 1500 could be hit with a one-megaton weapon.

One Megaton Explosion Effects: A single megaton weapon exploded 1000 feet above ground level will create the following effects on human beings and other living things:

1. At Ground Zero: A cavity one-quarter mile wide and 200 feet deep is formed. Everything in this region, buildings and human beings, is vaporized and carried into the stratosphere with the mushroom-shaped cloud.
2. At 4.4 miles radius from ground zero: Buildings are flattened by the intense overpressures, but human beings are still vaporized by the heat since our bodies are mostly water.
3. At 3 miles from ground zero: Human beings are instantly killed if unprotected from the overpressures, which can instantly rupture lungs and eardrums. Bodies can be hurled at speeds of over 100 mph and killed or mutilated by collision with other objects.
4. At 10-12 miles from ground zero: People walking out of doors will be ignited by the intense blast of heat.
5. At 20-40 miles from ground zero: People reflexly glancing at the nuclear fireball receive severe retinal burns and may be painlessly blinded.
6. For 1500-3000 square miles surrounding ground zero: All inflammables (natural gas, gasoline, forests) ignite and coalesce to form an enormous firestorm.

8 March, 1983

Lethal Radiation: This effect is variable as it depends on weather and the speed and direction of the wind. A simple example would be wind coming from a single direction at 15 mph. For 24 hours after a single, one-megaton explosion, lethal fallout would come down in a path 150 miles long and 15 miles wide downwind from ground zero. Sublethal but morbid fallout would extend the path another 150 miles.

Delayed Effects: Among the most devastating but inevitable of events following an all out nuclear exchange would be:

1. The unimaginable number of corpses, both human and other mammals, will remain unburied. Bacterial, viruses, and fungi will grow in them as they decay. Insects, which are highly resistant to radiation, will carry disease from the dead to the living and there will be epidemics of black plague, hepatitis, typhoid, polio, etc.

2. Loss of Ozone. In 1975, the National *Academy* of Scientists stated that if only 10% of the world's nuclear weapons were detonated then greater than 40% of the ozone in the atmosphere would be lost. Only a 20% loss of ozone in the atmosphere would allow ultraviolet light from the sun to penetrate the earth's atmosphere and blind all unprotected eyes, i.e. humans, other mammals, reptiles, and insects would all be blind in a matter of months.

3. Loss of algae. Phyto plankton in the world's oceans create over 80% of the world's atmospheric oxygen. These phyto plankton are exquisitely sensitive to radiation and would be eliminated after a 10,000 megaton exchange. The resulting lack of oxygen in the earth's atmosphere has obvious consequences.

Availability of Rescue. In regional calamities such as floods and hurricanes, unaffected survivors reach out and care for the afflicted by bringing in food, clothing and medical aid. In the scenario described

above over 60 % of the population of the USA will already be severely injured. There will be no unaffected survivors and no outside rescue.

Though what I have mentioned is but the briefest of summaries, you can I think conclude that all human beings will eventually die directly following an all out nuclear exchange. They will die immediately by being burned, battered, crushed or vaporized, or they will die later from epidemic disease, radiation sickness, sunburn, blindness, or starvation.

This image is ghastly--it will not be a war as we know the term from past experience, but a holocaust that will destroy not only the 8% of the world's population that reside in the USA and USSR but most likely the remaining 92% as well.

We must eliminate these weapons which are a threat to the public health of Montana and the world. We must move quickly toward a bilateral nuclear disarmament. A nuclear freeze is the first step toward that goal.

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From Rep. Kadas

Exhibit 5

March 8, 1983

The following is an outline of arms control agreements to which the Soviet Union and the United States of America have been participants. Special attention has been paid to Soviet compliance with these agreements. This report was prepared by Legislative Aide Lawrence Turk for Representative Mike Kadas.

1925 - Geneva Protocol

Provisions: This treaty forbids the first use of chemical or biological weapons.

Comments: The United States was charged with using chemical weapons in Korea and Vietnam and biological weapons in Cuba. These charges were not substantiated. The U.S. has charged the USSR with using chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. The United Nations, having studied the charges, was unable to confirm that chemical weapons had been used. It was also pointed out that the alleged chemicals could have been produced by countries other than the Soviet Union.

1959 - Antarctic Treaty

Provisions: This treaty establishes the Antarctic as a demilitarized zone and bans the introduction of nuclear weapons into the Antarctic.

Comments: The USSR has not violated this treaty.

1963 - Limited Test Ban Treaty

Provisions: The USSR and the USA, along with other countries, agreed to halt the above-ground testing of nuclear weapons.

Comments: No signatory has violated this treaty.

1967 - Military Use of Space Treaty

Provisions: This treaty bans the deployment, in orbit, of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction. It also bans military activity on the moon or other celestial bodies.

Comments: This treaty does not cover intelligence gathering

satellites, anti-satellite weapons, military uses of the Space Shuttle or the use of space by non-orbital, intercontinental ballistic missiles. The USSR has not violated this treaty.

1968 - Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

Provisions: This treaty committed non-nuclear-weapon states to refrain from acquiring such weapons and the nuclear-weapon states to halting and reversing the qualitative and quantitative growth of their nuclear arsenals.

Comments: Neither the U.S. nor the USSR has deliberately aided a country in its attempts to become a nuclear power. However, the western democracies have participated much more than the Soviet Union in the spread of nuclear technology in general. Both the U.S. and the USSR have made large quantitative and qualitative improvements in their arsenals since the signing of this treaty.

1967 - Treaty of Tlatelolco

Provisions: This treaty establishes Latin America as nuclear weapons free.

Comments: No signatory has violated this treaty.

1971 - Seabed Treaty

Provisions: This treaty prohibits the emplacement of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction on the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof.

Comments: The USSR has not violated this treaty.

1972 - Biological Weapons Convention

Provisions: This treaty outlaws the possession of biological weapons.

Comments: The U.S. has accused the USSR of violating this treaty. The Soviet Union has denied this, and no additional confirmation of the charges has occurred.

1972 - Environmental Convention

Provisions: This treaty forbids changing the environment for military purposes.

Comments: The USSR has not violated this treaty.

1972 - ABM Treaty

Provisions: This treaty limits the U.S. and the USSR to one anti-ballistic missile system each.

Comments: This treaty has not been violated although the U.S. has contemplated re-negotiating it.

1972 - SALT I

Provisions: This treaty limited in many ways the nuclear arsenals of the U.S. and the USSR.

Comments: This treaty has not been violated. Although it expired in 1977, both countries continue to abide by its terms.

1974 - Threshold Test Ban Treaty

Provisions: The U.S. and the USSR agreed not to test nuclear weapons with yields of greater than 150 kilotons.

Comments: The U.S. did not ratify this treaty. The Reagan administration has accused the USSR of conducting larger tests. Both the United Nations and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute have denied this accusation.

1975 - Final Act of Helsinki

Provisions: This treaty pledges the signatories to "regard as inviolable all . . . frontiers of all states in Europe."

Comments: The treaty portion of this act has not been violated. The well-known accords which accompanied this treaty were not, of themselves,

a treaty. These accords, which referred to civil and political rights, were not legally binding on the signatories.

1979 - SALT II

Provisions: This treaty placed further limits on the deployment of many categories of strategic nuclear weapons.

Comments: The United States has not ratified this treaty. However, both the U.S. and the USSR are currently abiding by its terms. For example, under this treaty the USSR was to dismantle a number of its Delta-class submarines by May 1980. They did. The Soviet Union has charged that the proposed basing for the MX missile would be a violation of SALT II. The U.S. denies this.

In the past, one of the major stumbling blocks in arms control negotiations has been Soviet refusal to allow on-site monitoring and inspection. During the recent negotiations for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, though, the USSR did agree in principle to such monitoring and inspection. However, the Reagan administration recently suspended these negotiations.

The Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in 1980 released a joint position paper which stated, "Soviet compliance under fourteen arms control agreements has been good."

"If we could place absolute trust in another country, there would be no need for treaties with that country."

--- Author unknown

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WOMEN'S LOBBYIST FUND

Box 1009
Helena, MT 59624
409-7917



TESTIMONY OF STACY A. FLAHERTY, WOMEN'S LOBBYIST FUND, BEFORE THE SENATE
PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE REGARDING HJR8 ON MARCH 8, 1983

Just as Jeannette Rankin was concerned with the threat of war and its impact on society, Montana women are concerned with the national and international proliferation of nuclear weaponry.

The Women's Lobbyist Fund supports proposing a bilateral nuclear freeze and allocating funds for peaceful nonnuclear uses.

March 8, 1933

Exhibit 6,

Samuel Charles Kurey
Speaking for Clayport F.O.
Local, and myself.

I urge you to pass
HJR 8 ~~with~~ with
out any amendments.

With the freeze and
negotiations ~~the~~ lies our
only hope for a future
for our children & grand
children. Civilization
will not survive a
nuclear war.

We must exert all
of our efforts toward
peace and solving our
problems in this country.

Samuel Kurey

TUESDAY 8, 1983

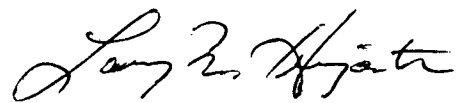
PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE, & SAFETY COMMITTEE

DEAR SENATORS,

I URGE YOU TO PASS RESOLUTION HJR 8. THE CITIZENS OF MONTANA HAVE VOICED THEIR SUPPORT OF THE NUCLEAR ARMS FREEZE THROUGH PASSAGE OF I-91. THE HOUSE HAS PASSED IT. NOW IT'S YOUR TURN! FOR ME, THE REASONS TO PASS THIS ARE TOO MANY TO STATE IN THIS LETTER, HOWEVER, I SUPPORT THIS RESOLUTION BECAUSE IT STATES THAT THE FREEZE... "IS TO BE A MUTUALLY AGREED AND VERIFIED FREEZE."

IT SEEMS TO ME TO BE AN INSANE DILEMMA WE FIND OUR COUNTRY IN TODAY BECAUSE OF THE BILLIONS & BILLIONS OF DOLLARS WE SPEND ON NUCLEAR ARMS. NOW IS THE TIME TO TAKE THE FIRST, & PERHAPS THE HARDEST, STEP IN CHANGING THIS PROBLEM.

I'LL END WITH THIS LAST THOUGHT. WILL YOU SAY ENOUGH IS ENOUGH & STAND UP & SAY TO MONTANA, THE COUNTRY, & THE WORLD THAT A NEW APPROACH IS NECESSARY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD?


LARRY HEIMGARTNER
2306 8th Ave. S.
GREAT FALLS, MT.

Mar. 7, 1983

Exhibit 9

March 8, 1983

Senator Tom Hagar
Helena, Montana

Dear Senator Hagar:

I want you to know that
I support Montana State resolution
against the use of nuclear weapons,
HJR8.

I believe that the buildup
of nuclear weapons makes the
use of them more likely + that
we do not need more to express
our readiness to defend ourselves.

Sincerely,

Gene B. Hunter

3611 - 5th Ave. N.

Great Falls, MT
59401

3/7/83

Exhibit 10
March 8, 1983

Mr. Kelly Kumar
623 Iris Drive
Great Falls, MT.
59405

Testimony In Support Of
H. J. R. 8

Due to the ever-increasing threat of nuclear war, I fully support the nuclear freeze as proposed in House Joint Resolution 8.

The arms control negotiations in Geneva are, in reality, a complete failure. In the many years these negotiations have been going on, not one agreement has been signed that required the U.S. and the Soviet Union the obligation of dismantling and/or reducing their nuclear arsenals. In fact, their nuclear arsenals have been steadily spiraling upward. What is meant by arms control? I have always thought that

arms control meant curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. But have we? Has the Geneva negotiations lived up to the definition of "arms control"? It has not, and therefore a new approach must be taken.

A nuclear freeze would enhance our national security by reducing the competition of the two superpowers, thus reducing the tension between them and improving their relation. A change is in order, and in due time, all things must change.

Failure to reduce and eventually eliminate these ghastly weapons will only serve the purposes of ignorance, greed, and deceit by fulfilling the planned destruction of human-kind.

We have been put upon the planet to learn from our experiences, yet so many of us

follow a wrong path only to be caught in the pitfalls of a materialistic society. There is much to be learned from the nuclear debate of this challenging age.

One of the lessons to be learned is the cold, hard fact that we must not place our security on a weapon capable of destroying the security and existence of so many other human beings. One must ask himself if this is the way towards God. The reliance of nuclear weapons as a means of security is the greatest hoax ever perpetrated on the American populace.

Your security is then insecurity and vice versa, your insecurity is then security when we place our security in these devilish inventions. Do you feel ~~secure~~ secure knowing another is

feeling secure because weapons of mass destruction are threatening you? It works both ways, therefore giving no one the security they think they have.

If these weapons are not reduced and eliminated soon, only you, the one capable of making a change, are at fault. Your security lies within, not without.

Signed,
Vello Freeman



Montana Nurses' Association

2001 ELEVENTH AVENUE

(406) 442-6710

P.O. BOX 5718 • HELENA, MONTANA 59604

The Montana Nurses' Association is concerned about the increased potential of a nuclear war and does not believe that there is any way for the medical community to prepare for a nuclear disaster. Therefore, we respectfully request that the Public Health Committee give favorable consideration to any legislation which might have the effect of stopping the proliferation of nuclear warheads. At the 1982 Convention of the Montana Nurses' Association, the House of Delegates adopted the following resolution:

Resolution #3
ANTI-NUCLEAR WAR
(Co-sponsored by the E&GW and NSF Commissions)

WHEREAS:	Nurses are committed to preservation and the improvement of the quality of life, and
WHEREAS:	Nurses are in a position to understand the far reaching and irreversable effects of a nuclear war, and
WHEREAS:	Nurses have a responsibility to be in the forefront in helping the public understand the aftermath of nuclear war, therefore,
BE IT RESOLVED:	That the House of Delegates oppose nuclear war as an option in international conflict,
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:	That the House of Delegates oppose the presence of MX missiles in Montana, and
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED:	That MNA will take an active role in preventing nuclear war and weapons buildup in the state.

March 8, 83

Members of the Senate Public Health & Welfare.

I'm opposed to HJR 13. It is completely
contrary to what we the people of Montana
voted for I-91.

I think we have a strong grass roots movement
and in closing want to say "We are mad as hell"
So please defeat HJR 13 & support HJR 8

Peacefully yours

Carl J. Donovan

Box 1201

St. Falls, Mt

59403

To Members of Committee

Re. HJR 8 & 13 [I FAVOR HJR 8]

I think that the current controversy regarding the replacement of Eugene Rostow with Kenneth L. Adelman, by the current administration, suggests a reasonable doubt as to the seriousness of arms negotiation at this time.

Both Rostow and Adelman are members of the Board of Directors of the Committee on the Present Danger. This organization formed ^{in 1950} by "cold war hard liners" is on record as ^{WANTING TO} ~~gaining~~ superiority over the Russians.

I think it is important for us in Montana to send a strong message to Washington demanding that arms negotiation be seriously pursued.

I think we can send this message by passing HJR 8 unamended!!
You have a mandate from the People of Montana to do so.
Dave Marsalek P.O. Box 1270 Helena Mt.
442-1639

I am opposed to HJR-13

Montana Association of Churches

MONTANA RELIGIOUS LEGISLATIVE COALITION • P.O. Box 1708 • Helena, MT 59601

March 8, 1983

WORKING TOGETHER:

American Baptist Churches
of the Northwest

American Lutheran Church
Rocky Mountain District

Christian Church
(Disciples of Christ)
in Montana

Episcopal Church
Diocese of Montana

Lutheran Church
in America
Pacific Northwest Synod

Roman Catholic Diocese
of Great Falls

Roman Catholic Diocese
of Helena

United Church
of Christ
Montana Conference

United Presbyterian Church
Glacier Presbytery

United Methodist Church
Yellowstone Conference

United Presbyterian Church
Yellowstone Presbytery

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE
AND SAFETY COMMITTEE:

I am Cathy Campbell of Helena, representing the Montana Association of Churches, an organization of nine denominations which includes both Roman Catholic Dioceses and most of the main line Protestant denominations.

The Montana Association of Churches opposes the escalating development and deployment of nuclear weapons by the United States and other nations.

The spectre of a communist threat does not, in our view justify the nuclear arms race. While we recognize the massive nuclear buildup by the Soviet Union, partly in response to our headlong arms buildup, we do not see this as sufficient justification to continue to build new nuclear weapons systems.

The continuing escalation of the arms race does not seem to make sense ethically, strategically, politically, or economically. From a strategic standpoint, there is presently no possible way for the Soviet Union to accomplish a surprise first strike without leaving enough U.S. nuclear weapons unharmed to devastate Russia. They undoubtedly know this.

We need to risk some de-escalation initiatives, some steps toward limiting our research and buildup of weapons, and to publicize those limiting steps as a way of announcing our intentions, and as a challenge to the Soviet Union to take similar steps. Such unilateral initiatives are not, in our opinion, nearly so risky as maintaining the present initiative to increase our weaponry.

Let me make it clear that we are not talking about unilateral disarmament. We are talking about genuine, well thought-out planning to limit the buildup of nuclear weapons. This would be a first step towards halting the arms race and the potential insanity of nuclear war.



WORKING TOGETHER:

American Baptist Churches
of the Northwest

American Lutheran Church
Rocky Mountain District

Christian Church
(Disciples of Christ)
in Montana

Episcopal Church
Diocese of Montana

Lutheran Church
in America
Pacific Northwest Synod

Roman Catholic Diocese
of Great Falls

Roman Catholic Diocese
of Helena

United Church
of Christ
Montana Conference

United Presbyterian Church
Glacier Presbytery

United Methodist Church
Yellowstone Conference

United Presbyterian Church
Yellowstone Presbytery

We believe that the nuclear arms race can be stopped and that people all over the world would rejoice. We affirm a commitment in faith to a different possibility for the human community; namely, a world society of order and justice, cooperation, and creative human endeavor.

We therefore ask your support of House Joint Resolution 8.

Members of The Senate Public Health Committee

HJR 8 should receive the respect and consideration, of every senator because to voters of Montana it represents what they were talking about when they voted for 1-91 last November.

all of my reasoning ability tells me that Merese of nuclear weapons is very wrong and I'm convinced that, now as in the past, if we prepare for war we will indeed have war. Force and intimidation work no better on the international level than they do in interpersonal affairs. As intelligent and spiritual beings surely we are expected to use a better approach to resolving differences?

I cannot understand those who say that the legislature has ^{more} important matters to consider than resolutions dealing with death and destruction. The peace resolution has to do with ideology and philosophy of life. Surely these are forces which direct the way we spend money and make laws. This is precisely what 1-91 was all about. We were and are asking for peace - peace by means that are humane. We are simply opposed to morally wrong and ultimately brutalizing armed conflict in pursuit of this goal. We do not want to support the arms race and the proliferation of nuclear weapons legislatively, financially or in any way. I therefore ask you senators of Montana to say yes to HJR 8.

Sincerely

Oleta Smith

St. Ignace, Montana 59865

March 8, 1983

To: Senate Public Health & Welfare,

We the undersigned are in support of the passage of H.J.R. 8. We hope this Committee will give it a do pass recommendation.

Peacefully yours,

Carl J. Donovan

Box 1201

St. Falls, mt 59403

1	1 Jan E. Light	25
2	2 Vickie A. Gibbs	26
3	3 Corder Green	27
4	4 Diane Squalley	28
5	5 Julie Howard	29
6	6 Cynthia Mills	30
7	7 Vicki Burt	31
8	8 Janice Cameron	32
9	9 Deborah A. Hill	33
10	10 Nancy Wilson	34
11	11 Linda Ann DeBark	35
12	12 Lois W. Miller	36
13	13 Karen Klepzig	37
14	14 Janet Platta	38
15	15 Mike LaRance	39
16		40
17		41
18		42

THE EUROPEAN INTERMEDIATE RANGE BALLISTIC MISSILE DEBATE

Current Deployment:

<u>Warsaw Pact</u>	<u>NATO and France</u>
222 SS-20 missiles	162 British and French land and
<u>300</u> SS-4, SS-5 missiles	_____ submarine based missiles
522 TOTAL	162 TOTAL

Deployment by 1985 without Arms Control:

<u>Warsaw Pact</u>	<u>NATO and France</u>
522 or more total	162
	108 U.S. Pershing II missiles
	<u>464</u> U.S. Cruise missiles
	734 TOTAL

U.S. Arms Control Proposal (zero-zero plan):

<u>Warsaw Pact</u>	<u>NATO and France</u>
none	162 British and French missiles

Soviet Union Arms Control Proposal:

<u>Warsaw Pact</u>	<u>NATO and France</u>
162 missiles	162 missiles

Current European Theatre Nuclear Warhead Deployment
(including short-range "tactical" weapons):

<u>Warsaw Pact</u>	<u>NATO and France</u>
4,000	7,000

SUPPORTERS OF A NUCLEAR FREEZE
-members of the American Committee on East-West Accord

William Atwood	former ambassador
George Ball	former Under-Secretary of State
Hodding Carter	former Assistant Secretary of State
Arthur Macy Cox	columnist
John Culver	former Senator
John Kenneth Galbraith	former ambassador, economist
Admiral Noel Gayler (USN-retired)	former commander in chief-U.S. forces in the Pacific. former director-National Security Agency
Armand Hammer	chairman, chief executive Occidental Petroleum
Father Hesburgh	president-Notre Dame
George Kennan	former ambassador to the USSR
Robert MacNamara	former Secretary of Defense former president-World Bank
Simon Chilewich	president-Chilewich Inc. of New York
George William McSweeney	president-Occidental International
Jerome Ottmar	president-ANTEL-AMCA Corporation
Ara Oztemel	president-SATRA Corporation
Harold B. Scott	former president-U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council
Vice Admiral John Marshall Lee (USN retired)	
Phillip Klutznich	former Secretary of Commerce
Douglas Frazier	president-UAW
John V. James	chairman, president-Dresser Industries
Robert Roosa	Brown Brothers, Harriman Company
Glenn Watts	president-Communications Workers of America

START - This Reagan proposal would force removal of one-half of the U.S.S.R.'s ICBM force while leaving ours relatively undisturbed. It would also allow the U.S. to deploy 4,000 cruise missiles, while the Russians have none. It would allow replacement of deterrent weapons systems with more advanced destabilizing systems such as the MX and Trident II missiles.

"In START we are currently calling for substantial Soviet reductions in site-busting missiles while insisting that we should be free to build a force of MX silo-busting missiles. This when America already has the upper hand in terms of the quality of its missile submarines, its intercontinental bomber force and cruise missiles, as well as the strategic forces of its allies (France and Britain) and a non-adversary (China). That's a fairly tall negotiating order! No wonder little progress has been made."

- Gerard C. Smith, head of the SALT I delegation
(Newsweek 1/31/83)

Freeze - "I don't think the freeze is a substitute for deep arms reductions, but I can't see how it does anything but help with the negotiating process toward them. I particularly reject the idea that we should or can build up our nuclear forces in order to gain an advantage over the Soviets before we can negotiate. I think that's nonsense. They can build up just as fast, and in my judgement they will."

- Admiral Noel Gayler (USN - retired), former Commander in Chief - U.S. forces in Pacific, former Director - National Security Agency (You Can Prevent Nuclear War. Common Cause, 1982.)

Could We Do this in the U.S.S.R.?

In June, 1981, the "Group to Establish Trust Between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S." was formed in Moscow. This is an independent, non-governmental peace group. Although there has been some harassment, similar organizations have sprung up in Leningrad, Odessa and Novosibirsk. Now they are nine months old.

Mikhail Ostrovsky was one of the founding members. He said, "Probably this is the first time in Soviet history that such an independent group has existed for so long." (Nuclear Times, January 1983).

ARMS CONTROL AND THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

THE TREATIES

Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty - This treaty limits the deployment of ABM's by the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. The Reagan Administration has repeatedly suggested deploying ABM's along with the MX. Doing so would require abrogation of this treaty.

Threshold Test Ban Treaty, Peaceful Nuclear Explosion Treaty- These treaties limit nuclear explosions to 150 kilotons. They were not ratified by the U.S. and Reagan has offered no support for them. Reagan has proposed renegotiating these treaties to allow for verification procedures (Independent Record 2/15/83). However, if they were ratified, on-site inspection would have gone into effect. It's a myth that the Russians have refused on-site monitoring.

The Center for Defense Information (CDI) believes this talk is a smokescreen for restarting larger tests.

Comprehensive Test Ban - This would ban all nuclear testing. Major provisions were agreed to when talks were adjourned in November 1980. In July, 1982, Reagan called off the scheduled resumption of talks, citing the need for greater verification procedures for the partial test bans. However, for a complete ban you don't need difficult checks. It's easy to tell if a nuclear test has occurred. Reagan is being deceptive.

Intermediate Range Nuclear Talks - These ongoing talks would limit European missiles. Reagan has demanded that the U.S.S.R. remove all its missiles in exchange for the U.S. not deploying new missiles. This would leave Britain and France with 162 missiles. The U.S.S.R. has proposed a limit of 162 for each side. Reagan has refused to consider compromise.

General Bernard W. Roberts, NATO's supreme commander for Europe has said that real progress on reducing Europe's nuclear arsenal will begin only at the end of this year (Missoulian 2/16/83). So they're hopeless now!

Eugene Rostow, Head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) until he was replaced for being too "flexible" - "Maybe a brilliant light will strike our officials, but I don't know anyone who knows what it is yet that we want to negotiate (in arms control) about." (At confirmation hearings in 1981).

He also said he'd encountered "battalions" of government officials who believe that "given the need for new weapons and modernization, we are going to need testing, and perhaps even testing above the 150 kiloton limit" (testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee - May 1982).

It's strange to hear negotiators talk about violating treaties. Rostow was also the author of a media strategy to combat and belittle the Spring 1981 Ground Zero Week activities. In other words, he was actively engaged in attempts to reduce public fears, rather than reducing the cause of those fears, which was his job.

Kenneth Adelman, proposed Head of ACDA - Answering a question about the desire of U.S. allies for arms control, Adelman said, "My philosophy would be to do it for political reasons, but I think it's a sham."

"I can't think of any negotiations on security or weaponry that have done any good."

"One reason not to rush into any negotiations is that in a democracy, the negotiations tend to discourage money for defense programs. The public says, 'Why increase the military when we are negotiating with the Russians?'" (New York Daily News, May 1981).

Adelman is only 36 years old and has no arms control experience. The Soviets can only think that we are not serious about arms control.

President Reagan - "As President, I will immediately open negotiations on a SALT III Treaty." (CBS Radio broadcast two weeks before election).

Actually he delayed the start of talks for one and one-half years.

"The argument, if there is any, will be over which weapons, not whether we should forsake weaponry for treaties and agreements." (speech at West Point, May 1981).

The Arms Control People

Colin Gray, a top arms control advisor to the Reagan government - "The U.S. should plan to defeat the Soviet Union and to do so at a cost that would not prohibit U.S. recovery - Washington should identify war aims that in the last resort would contemplate the destruction of Soviet political authority and the emergence of a post-war world order compatible with Western values ("Victory is Possible." Foreign Policy, summer 1980).

Richard D. DeLauer, Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering - The improved accuracy of planned weapons "will provide a counter-force capability enabling destruction of hardened Soviet targets and could even provide the capability for a pre-emptive strike" (Aviation Week and Space Technology, 10/26/81).

Richard Burt, Assistant Secretary of State, Haig's key official on arms control - "There are strong reasons for believing that arms control is unlikely to possess much utility in the coming decade."

"Regardless of whether the SALT II Treaty is ratified, the United States in any follow-on negotiations should not seek severe quantitative reductions or higher qualitative restraints." ("The Relevance of Arms Control in the 1980's." Dagbladet, Winter 1981).

Richard Perle, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy - He said that the anti-nuclear movement in Europe is a ploy by European church leaders to exploit the fear of nuclear war in order to boost flagging church membership (With Enough Shovels: Reagan, Bush and Nuclear War, Robert Sheer, 1982).

Paul Nitze, negotiator for Theatre Nuclear Force Talks in May 1981 - "There could be serious arms control negotiations, but only after we have built up our forces." When asked how long it would take to accomplish this he said, "Ten years." (With Enough Shovels).

Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Defense, testifying before the House Budget Committee in 1981 - The Reagan administration would expand U.S. capability "for deterring or prosecuting a global war with the Soviet Union."

Arms Control and the Reagan Administration
Page Five

Other Sources: Missoulian, 1/28/83
Independent Record, 2/9/83
Washington Star, 6/26/81

MK/mac

Strategic Nuclear Weapons

Exhibit 20
March 8, 1983
Submitted by
Representative Nordvedt

U S A			U S S R
520 missiles } submarine 4600 warheads } based	deterrence weapons		900 missiles } submarine 2600 warheads } based
300 B52, F111 } bomber 2500 warheads } delivered	<u>weapons</u> <u>aimed</u> <u>at</u> <u>people</u>		340 bison, bear } bomber backfire } 320 warheads } delivered
1000 missiles } land 2000 warheads } based	Counter force "first strike" - type weapons <u>weapons</u> <u>aimed at</u> <u>weapons</u>		1400 missiles } land 6100 warheads } based

European Theater

Nuclear Weapons

U.S.S.R.

350 SS20 missiles
(1050 warheads)

35 SS5

315 SS4

SS20 is mobile, cold launched
therefore reusable launchers

N.A.T.O.

Presently nothing! ; late 1983
plan to deploy 464 cruise, 108
Pershing-2 missiles

Britain & France have strategic nuclear
missiles, but are not committed to NATO
defence.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AMENDMENT

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION
MR. CHAIRMAN: I MOVE TO AMEND

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

Bill No. **xx** 8

second reading copy (yellow)
color

1. Amend title, page 1, line 13.

After: "WEAPONRY"

Insert: "AT LEVELS WHICH ARE EQUAL BETWEEN THE MAJOR POWERS
AND ARE SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED FROM PRESENT LEVELS
AND WHICH MEET THE SECURITY NEEDS OF THE NATIONS
INVOLVED"

2. Amend page 1, line 19.

Insert: "WHEREAS, the President of the United States, under
Section 2 of Article II of the U. S. Constitution
is Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed
Forces and is responsible for maintaining the security
of the people of the United States, as well as
promoting the peace; and"

3. Amend page 2, line 23.

After: "weapons"

Insert: "at levels which are equal between the major powers
and are substantially reduced from present levels
and which meet the security needs of the nations
involved"

4. Amend page 3, line 3.

After: "nuclear"

Insert: "and conventional force"

5. Amend page 3, line 3.

After: "nations"

Insert: "to levels and by procedures consistent with the
security needs of all nations involved."

DO PASS
AS AMENDED

Nordwest

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AMENDMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN: (MOVE TO AMEND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION Bill No. 8

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4. Amend page 3, line 3.
After: "nuclear"
Insert: "and conventional force"
5. Amend page 3, line 3.
After: "nations"
Insert: "to levels and by procedures consistent with the security needs of all nations involved"

STATE PUB. CO.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AMENDMENT

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STATE PUB. CO.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AMENDMENT

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 8769
MR. CHAIRMAN: I MOVE TO AMEND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION Bill No. XX 8

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DO PASS
AS AMENDED

Nirutheth

[illegible]

for the record, I am JUDGE J. ROBERTS of 2019-9th Av.
ele , entry, 5 (C).-

[illegible]

... for what it is said, he likes to do it in order to be
 expert in it and to be able to do it.

There are many known cases of us about the horrors of the Alger war. We know of the horrors of the Alger war. (A .22 Cal bullet is a very common thing to find in the Alger war.) The only evidence of persons who survived the horrors of WWII and the horrors of the Alger war. We know of the horrors caused by 27 Cal bullets with which our troops were working in the Alger war. It is that any weapon causes damage to the receiver.

Those so-called troops that wait the freeze of the IX bombs seem to be hindering the health of the enemy. They should be asking the enemy to freeze instead of asking us to do it. The IX that we have are not going to hurt us, they will hurt the enemy. It is true, take over, but it doesn't hurt us.

This is often known as the "rule of sixes." It means that if you are
in contact with someone who has COVID-19, you should wear a mask and avoid
close contact for at least six days before visiting them.

John E. Moore

NAME: John Merrill DATE: Mar 6, 1952ADDRESS: 100 Highland Helena, Mt.PHONE: 442-0752REPRESENTING WHOM? myselfAPPEARING ON WHICH PROPOSAL: HJR - 8DO YOU: SUPPORT? AMEND? OPPOSE? ✓

COMMENTS: Many of us were here then, or have studied about,
the 2nd world war, and how the American bombing of Hiro-
shima and Nagasaki brought it to a decisive end, thereby
saving countless lives from unnecessary deaths. Because nuclear
supremacy lay in the hands of scrupulous, honorable men, war
came to an end, and peace came to a war-unwary world again.
Since then, we have witnessed the terrible, inhuman,
aggressive onslaught of innocent peoples of Poland, Afghanistan,
and all over the world! It becomes increasingly apparent as
to what extent the Communists would use their power, if
they had nuclear supremacy!

Let's not fool ourselves! The Soviets have proven them-
selves time and again that they do not honor written contracts

PLEASE LEAVE ANY PREPARED STATEMENTS WITH THE COMMITTEE SECRETARY.

or treaties! I shudder to think what might be the outcome
of humankind if America were to put faith & trust in the word
of Communist dictators who have boastfully vowed to bury us!
We all know the power of nuclear power! Whose hands they
would that power be in?

Thank you.

The Big Sky Country



MONTANA STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Rep. John E. Phillips
District No. 43
Box 7031
Great Falls, MT 59406

Committees:
State Administration,
Fish & Game

UNITED STATES VERSUS SOVIET DEFENSE AND STRATEGIC BUILDUP

Soviets currently devote 12-14% of Gross National Product for defense vs 5-6% for the US defense effort. (We spent 10-11% during Eisenhower period and 8% during Kennedy years.)

In dollar terms Soviets have outspent us by more than 50% in each of the past 5 years.

In the past decade Soviet Military manpower has gone from 4.5 to 4.8 million while US manpower has gone down from 3.1 to 2 million.

Also in the past decade Soviets have added 2879 ICBM warheads while US has added 1080.

Soviets have at least four new ICBM's under development - US has the MX.

The Soviet throw weight capability of delivery systems is 11.8 million pounds vs 7.2 for the US.

Since 1970 the Soviets have deployed 758 new ICBM launchers. We haven't built any.

Three out of four Soviet warheads sit atop an ICBM while only 22% of US war heads are on ICBM's.

STATIC BALANCE (Source: Military Balance 1981-82, International Institute of Strategic Studies, London)

US warheads:	36 SSBNs carry 576 SLBMs with 4912 warheads
	1052 ICBMs carry 2152 warheads
	316 bombers carry 2528 warheads

Total:	1944 delivery systems, 9592 warheads
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Soviet warheads:	62 SSBNs carry 950 SLBMs with 1480 warheads
	1398 ICBMs carry 5540 warheads
	150 bombers carry 430 warheads

Total:	2502 delivery systems: 7470 warheads
--------	--------------------------------------

Static figures show a US lead in deliverable weapons, and a Soviet lead in delivery systems (and in total megatonnage due to their reliance on large yield ICBM warheads)

Resolution No. 469

NUCLEAR "FREEZE" OR PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH?

WHEREAS, an uncritical nuclear "freeze" mania has swept before it many sincere (and some not-so-sincere) people in some 100 non-communist nations, but not a single communist state; and

WHEREAS, while fear of nuclear war is certainly understandable, nuclear freeze proponents have no rational, realistic alternative to the policy of deterrence that has kept the nuclear peace for 37 years under eight U. S. Presidents -- four from each of our great political parties -- from President Truman through President Reagan; and

WHEREAS, some 170 U. S. Congressmen have agreed to a "freeze-now-count-later" resolution put forward by Senators Kennedy (Mass.) and Hatfield (Oregon); and

WHEREAS, the nuclear "freeze" movement can serve only to disarm the west as no comparable pressure is permitted to grow on the other side of the Iron Curtain; and

WHEREAS, the practical result of a nuclear "freeze-now-think-later" decision would be to codify the Soviet Union's unquestioned and growing non-nuclear military power giving them carte blanche on the Eurasian land mass and its contiguous waters; now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the 83rd National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that:

(a) the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States sustain our ungrudging support for President Reagan's bold call for sharp reductions of nuclear weapons to equal, balanced and verifiable levels (the START proposal);

(b) we support the 277 members of the Congress who are members of the "Coalition for Peace Through Strength;" and, finally

(c) should hard evidence be uncovered of reported communist manipulation of the nuclear freeze movement, we would call upon the Department of Justice to aggressively seek out and prosecute such cynical manipulators in our midst.

Adopted by the 83rd National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held at Los Angeles, California, August 13-20, 1982.

Resolution No. 469

In view of this Resolution, we support HJR13.

VFW Department of Montana

While the Legion has long supported such a freeze, we will only do so when undertaken in strict compliance with the following sequential steps.

First the U.S. must modernize its nuclear forces to restore the efficacy of its nuclear deterrent triad. The maintenance of a credible nuclear deterrent across the entire spectrum of capabilities is indispensable.

Second, the Soviet SS-20 missile threat to NATO Europe must be offset, preferably through arms negotiations, but through deployment of new missiles if necessary. The Administration's "zero option" would be preferable since it would eliminate a new class of theater missiles on both sides.

Third, following the restoration of a credible nuclear deterrent force and an offset of Soviet SS-20 missiles, a significant mutual, equitable, verifiable resolution in nuclear force could be negotiated with the Soviet Union. It is important to keep in mind that any discussion of verifiability include the fullest consideration of on-site inspections to ensure compliance by both sides.

The final and fourth step in this process would be the nuclear freeze which would then serve to prevent subsequent expansion of nuclear forces by either side. Following these four steps closely would provide a nuclear freeze which would be carried out from a position of equality between superpowers and would serve to minimize the likelihood of cheating by either side.

Some people seem to believe that the possession of arms and armament creates a circumstance which can lead to war. They seem to think that if our government could eliminate military forces and armaments, it would have eliminated war itself. This logic is totally at variance with the history of man. Under the terms of this logic, the nation could eliminate its police force and thereby, eliminate crime. This viewpoint also contradicts military history from well before the time of Caesar.

This statement from The American Legion of Montana is in favor of HJR #13 and in opposition with HJR #8

The SALT I and SALT II Treaties were supposed to have "capped" or "frozen" the arms race, but the Soviets have raced while the U.S. has stood still.

8. It is based on the sole idea that nuclear weapons are the problem. It ignores the Soviet threat to freedom. The real problem and the real threat of nuclear war comes from Soviet expansionism based on military force.

9. Freeze leaders oppose building any U.S. defense against a Soviet nuclear attack. Because we have no such defenses, the Soviets could kill 60% of all Americans in an all-out nuclear exchange while losing less than 10% of their own population.

This gives the Soviets enormous nuclear blackmail advantage.

#

See "Analysis of Claims for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze" for more detail

Why a Nuclear Weapons Freeze Would
Increase the Risk of Nuclear War

1. It would lock the United States into military inferiority to the Soviet Union.

The Soviets now have a nearly 2 to 1 advantage in strategic missiles and bombers; and a nearly 4 to 1 advantage in megatonnage.

Throughout history, weakness in the face of enemy expansionism has led to war or surrender. Remember: deterrence is cheaper than war.

2. It would lock the United States into strategic obsolescence. Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger, reports that 75 percent of U.S. strategic weapons are 15 years old, while 75 percent of Soviet strategic weapons are less than 5 years old.

3. Freeze leaders are also campaigning for a unilateral nuclear weapons freeze.

All their national leaders and organizations are opposing all new nuclear weapons regardless of what the Soviets do.

4. It is not verifiable except by on-site inspection (which has always been refused by the Soviets.) The Soviets have accepted only those forms of verification which they cannot stop.

U.S. intelligence satellites cannot see through roofs to see if weapons are being produced or stored. Mobile missiles (SS-16 ICBMs) can be easily hidden inside buildings.

5. The Soviets cannot be trusted. They have violated every major arms control treaty they have signed.

6. It would not be enforceable.

If the Soviets cheated and gained greater military superiority over the United States, we would be powerless to get them to comply with the freeze. There is no international court with either the power or the authority to enforce a freeze.

7. The nuclear weapons freeze concept has already been tried and failed badly.

The United States unilaterally froze the number of strategic missiles and bombers in 1967 and have even reduced the numbers of strategic nuclear weapons since then. The Soviets reacted by speeding up their arms buildup.

(OVER)

March 8, 1983

Public Health Agency - Armed Committee Member
 Against HJR 2
~~McGowan~~ ~~over~~ ~~information~~ that the ~~U.S.~~ ~~has~~ ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~media~~
 weapons ~~President~~ ~~Reagan~~ has told the American
 people that the Soviet Union has the
 military advantage on the order of 10 to 1.

The Lifesaver Corp. has published a
 government document "Soviet Military Power"
 (H. 6000, Govt. Printing Office) which is available to the public which is
 a factual and pictorial explanation of
 Soviet weaponry. It describes and lists
 the Soviet Union's strategic, nuclear
 forces and global power projections. It
 can be read and understood by any
 citizen.

The Russians have invaded Hungary,
 Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan - ~~will they~~ ^{will they} ~~the~~
 U.S. be next? Can anyone know?

When we were the only ones having
 the nuclear weapon and the ability
 to use it anywhere in the world, we chose
 not to take it use it towards imperialism
 and world domination. We've proven our trust.

Mrs. Beverly Blackwell
 1529 Chateaufort St.
 Helena, Mt. 59601
 Representative