

NUCLEAR ARMS REDUCTION

Between the United States and the Soviet Union, there are more than 50,000 nuclear weapons. That's four tons of TNT for every man, woman and child on the planet.

Senator Alan Cranston is running for President to stop the arms race.

He began this fight in 1945 and has become a leader in the movement to end the possibility of nuclear war. Senator Cranston was the leading advocate of SALT ratification in the U.S. Senate and co-sponsored the Nuclear Freeze Resolution. His record on arms reduction is long-standing, unwavering and unequalled.

Alan Cranston believes the single most important job of the next President is to deliver to the American people a fair, verifiable nuclear arms freeze agreement with the Soviet Union along with successful negotiations for arms reduction. That's why he advocates direct, face-to-face negotiations with the Soviet leader. He believes it is the personal responsibility of the President of the United States. Ending the arms race is not a detail to leave to staff.

We now have a President who believes America can survive a nuclear war. We don't want to prove him wrong. We want to take away the possibility. It has taken 4½ billion years to be at the point where we can destroy the world in an instant, senselessly, by design or by the increasing danger of an error by man or machine.

The North American Defense Command reported 151 computer false alarms in one 18-month period. There are more than 100,000 Americans with direct authorized access to nuclear weapons. In 1977 alone, 1,219 had to be relieved of their duty because of mental disorders. 1,365 for drug abuse. 256 for alcoholism.

No one is perfect. That is just the point.

"The aim must be the total abolition of nuclear weapons. Our nation and our world will never be safe until those weapons are banished from the face of the earth."

Senator Alan Cranston

Iowa State Democratic Convention
June 20, 1982

REAL ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS

Senator Cranston believes:

● **Jobs**—America must have a creative national strategy to end unemployment and make our economy grow so that it can provide new jobs. Ending the arms race will enable the U.S. to focus our scientific and entrepreneurial talents on modernizing American industry. The wasteful diversion of money to gold-plated, over-priced weapons systems from necessities like education and research and development is mortgaging the future of our economy.

We must revitalize our nation's infrastructure that provides the transportation, water and energy that are so vital to commerce. We must lower interest rates to permit industry and homeowners to borrow money to build new plants and homes.

● **Industrial modernization**—A system for long-term financing must be developed for those sectors of the economy which have the capacity to grow, to provide job and profit opportunities. Government must encourage industry to modernize and, if necessary, provide breathing space from unfair foreign competition while modernization is taking place. We must face reality and set in motion a process for rechanneling the capacities of those industries and those workers.

● **Education**—We cannot expect our economy to improve while we cut education funding nearly in half; while schools across the country are closing and others are reducing hours of instruction.

The new growth industries demand workers skilled in technology but our schools are not preparing students for this future. We have half the number of science and math teachers we need; half of our high school graduates have no science or math beyond the tenth grade. Two-thirds of our school districts allow graduation with no more than one science or math course.

● **Creative management**—We must encourage the development of creative methods—like profit-sharing opportunities, stock options, bonuses for productivity, and a voice in the decision-making process—to reward the working men and women who produce the bounties of life in our society.

Our attitudes about work must change. The distance between managers and workers must lessen. The President should work to forge a new partnership of business and labor, not wedge the government between them.

● **The Federal Reserve**—The Federal Reserve Board, which sets monetary policy, must be revamped to bring its policies into line with the fiscal policies set by a President.

FOREIGN POLICY

● **International Human Rights**—Senator Cranston authored the 1975 legislation which curbed U.S. aid to dictators who violate fundamental human rights. As a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Cranston led the successful effort to block Ernest Lefever's appointment to the nation's top human rights post.

He is a leader in the efforts to secure immigration rights for Soviet Jews.

● **Israel**—A deeply-committed supporter of Israel, Senator Cranston equates the security of Israel with our national interest. He believes our sacred commitments to Israel are inviolate; we have unseverable, emotional, historic, ideological and spiritual ties.

Senator Cranston led the fight in Congress against the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia and he opposed the 1978 "package sale" of arms to the Middle East.

In a true act of friendship, Senator Cranston communicated his anguish to Prime Minister Begin caused by the massacre of hundreds of men, women and children in the camps of Beirut. He believes it would be against Israel's best interest if her friends were unquestioning.

Senator Cranston is committed to the Camp David peace process.

● **Environmental Foreign Policy**—The quality of our environment is no less a matter of national security than armaments. The United States should take the lead in establishing international policies sensitive to the environment. Foreign aid should be contingent upon such considerations.

● **International Politics**—Senator Cranston's many initiatives in foreign policy include: efforts to achieve recognition of the People's Republic of China; opposing American involvement in El Salvador; and playing a leading role in securing passage of the Panama Canal Treaties which enabled us to protect our interests in Panama without resort to force.

Alan Cranston has traveled the world extensively, both as a foreign correspondent and as a Senator. He has established personal relationships with leaders throughout the world.