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Series A: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1961-1996.

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Nuclear arms freeze, 1982-1988.

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American Jewish Archives website.

Nuclear

April 25, 1983

Dr. Ira Silverman, President
Reconstructionist Rabbinical College
Church Road and Greenwood Avenue
Wyncote, Pennsylvania 19095

Dear Ira:

I'm just back from the UAHC mission to Poland and your letter of April 14 awaited me.

I will be happy to serve on the Board of The Shalom Center/A Resource Center for Jewish Perspectives on Preventing Nuclear Holocaust. However, I must tell you at the outset that the pressures on my time are very heavy. I do not know how much participation you can expect from me. I hope you will understand my situation and, of course, if I am urgently needed for a specific matter I will do my best to be of assistance. It's simply not possible for me to be at meetings with any regularity.

If this meets with your approval, please do add my name to the Board.

With all good wishes and warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler



reconstructionist rabbinical college

CHURCH ROAD and GREENWOOD AVENUE
WYNCOTE, PENNSYLVANIA 19095
(215) 576-0800

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 14, 1983

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 5th Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Dear Alex:

I phoned your office and learned that you are away for awhile, so I am now writing to invite you to join the Board of The Shalom Center/A Resource Center for Jewish Perspectives on Preventing Nuclear Holocaust. Although David Saperstein is one of the initiating members of the project, it was my lot to do the inviting, but of course he joins in this request.

The Shalom Center will gather existing materials, develop new projects, and disseminate information on how to bring Jewish tradition, experience, and concerns to bear on the prevention of a nuclear holocaust. The Center intends to stimulate the whole range of Jewish groups and institutions to develop their own materials on these issues in such ways that the Center will go out of existence two years after beginning its work.

I am enclosing a more detailed report on where we stand, to which I should add that the Center has been offered a grant of \$50,000 for its first year, jointly by the Levinson Foundation and the Emet Foundation.

I look forward to working with you on this effort. I know you agree with me that this is one of the most important tasks facing us, and I hope you will let me know as soon as you can whether you can take part.

Many thanks and regards.

Sincerely,

Ira Silverman

IS:eg
Encl.

has never been and can-
not benefit to the Chinese people."

U.S. Tells Visitor From Soviet Not to Speak With Reporters

DES MOINES, April 19 (AP) — Georgi A. Arbatov, a visiting Soviet official, has been asked by the State Department not to speak with reporters because American officials do not have equivalent access to the Soviet press.

Mr. Arbatov, who heads the Institute on the United States and Canada in Moscow, is on a 20-day trip. His scheduled news conference at Grinnell College was canceled after State Department intervention.

Robert Grey, a Grinnell College political scientist who is Mr. Arbatov's host, said the curbs made no sense because reporters attending Mr. Arbatov's lectures were free to ask questions.

The approved purposes of Mr. Arbatov's visit include two speeches at Grinnell under the Rosenfield Lectures program and an arms control conference in Denver. Mr. Arbatov will also speak to business leaders here and at the University of Iowa in Iowa City.

Times 4/20

85c Leo News

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

TEL. (617) 732-
CABLE ADDRESS: NUTHARV, BOSTON

DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION
665 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02115-9915

Nuclear
April 15, 1983

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
President
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10021

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

UAHC is to be commended for supporting the Freeze Resolution and now for its intent to take action on the "no first strike resolution."

When in Moscow I shall address the issue of Sakarov and Scharansky. I have done it a number of times before. These personal tragedies would rapidly be resolved at the first glimpse of detente. It is indeed sad that their fates are held hostage to the political climate.

I am not aware that Arbatov will be traveling to the USA. I will be seeing him in Moscow mid-May and will convey your interest for a personal meeting.

With personal regard, I am

Sincerely,

Bernard Lown
Bernard Lown, M.D.
Professor of Cardiology

/cmk

L

April 6, 1983

Dr. Bernard Lown
Professor of Cardiology
Harvard University
Department of Nutrition
665 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115-9915

Dear Dr. Lown:

I am very glad to learn that you like our Nuclear Handbook. It is intended not only to spur others to action but to spur ourselves as well. We will have a major presentation devoted to this question at our forthcoming Biennial (November, Houston, Texas) and at that time we will attempt to pass a "no first strike resolution." As I wrote you earlier, we are already on record as favoring a Mutually Verifiable Freeze.

Obviously, I am sending you the two requested copies of the Handbook for your Moscow journey. Two things in this connection:

a) We are very much concerned about the refuseniks and the dissenters and would appreciate it in any of your discussions you were to raise a voice in behalf of Sakharov and Scharansky. I'm sure you have done this before now, but the pressure must ~~be~~ ~~been~~ relaxed

b/ I am told that Arbatov will be in the U.S. If this is so, I wonder whether you might be able to arrange a brief personal meeting for me. There are one or two matters I would like to raise with him.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schöndler

DBP
DP

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

TEL. (617) 732-
CABLE ADDRESS: NUTHARV. BOSTON

DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION
665 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02115-9915

April 1, 1983

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
President
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10021

Dear Rabbi Shindler:

Congratulations and still again, congratulations for the remarkable report, "Preventing the Nuclear Holocaust." It came several days after I delivered a Shabbat sermon at Temple Emanuel to more than 600 congregants on this very subject. The questions posed related to why Jews have not been in the leadership of the antinuclear movement, as they should by virtue of tradition, ethics, and the many dictates of our Jewish experience.

Your book is an important compilation. A great virtue is that it spurs one to activity and at the same time provides an effective guideline for community involvement.

This past week I returned from Stockholm, Rome and Los Angeles, where I lectured for the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW). The brief sojourn in Stockholm culminated in a visit with King Karl Gustaf and with leaders of Parliament, but the highlight was a dinner hosted by Alva Myrdal. In Rome I had a long discourse with Cardinal Casaroli and many leading scientists and physicians. Dr. Chazov and I were permitted a dialogue on the most popular TV program, "Domenia-In," generally watched by 30 million viewers. In Los Angeles my stint was both nuclear and cardiac being the Visiting Professor at UCLA for three days. Now jet-lagged and bone tired, I am even more impressed with your prowess to function at high gear while on the move.

In May I shall be in Moscow as guest of the Academy of Sciences. They are holding a scientific meeting on nuclear war. As I will be meeting with Arbatov and a few other important personalities, I wonder how I might obtain two copies to acquaint them with activities leading Jewish groups in the United States are conducting. *sent 4/6/83*

Thanks to you for an important initiative on behalf of us all.

With kindest good wishes,

Sincerely,



Bernard Lown, M.D.
Professor of Cardiology

/cmk

Retain Pink
Send Yellow &
Blue to Shipping

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DEPARTMENT

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RABBI ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER • UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
PRESIDENT 838 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100

February 11, 1983

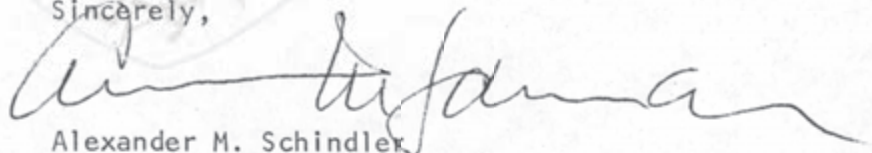
Congressman Clement J. Zablocki, Chairman
House Foreign Affairs Committee
Room 2183
Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Zablocki:

In December, 1981, the General Assembly of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations resolved support for a bilateral and verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons. Accordingly, as president, representing one and a quarter million American Reform Jews, I am writing to encourage your committee's speedy action in producing a resolution urging the negotiation of a comprehensive, bilateral, and verifiable Freeze.

Furthermore, because any continuation of the arms race will decrease the security of both sides, I wish to encourage the inclusion of the word "immediate" in the resolution.

Sincerely,



Alexander M. Schindler

February 11, 1983

Congressman Clement J. Zablocki, Chairman
House Foreign Affairs Committee
Room 2183
Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Chairman Zablocki:

In December, 1981, the General Assembly of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations resolved support for a bilateral and verifiable freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons. Accordingly, as president, representing one and a quarter million American Reform Jews, I am writing to encourage your committee's speedy action in producing a resolution urging the negotiations of a comprehensive, bilateral, and verifiable Freeze.

Furthermore, because any continuation of the arms race will decrease the security of both sides, I wish to encourage the inclusion of the word "immediate" in the resolution.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

*Nuclear
Drage*

October 25, 1982

The Rt. Rev. Paul Moore Jr.
The Bishop of New York
1047 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, New York 10025

My Dear Bishop Moore:

Please forgive the delay in responding to your letter of September 2nd. Somehow it got lost in a mountain of mail which accumulated during my travels following the High Holyday period.

I much regret that it is not possible for the UAHC to make a contribution to the debt of the Religious Task Force of the Mobilization for Survival. We live by a very strict budget and unless funds are included in that budget for a particular purpose we simply cannot over extend ourselves, no matter how worthy the cause. I do hope you understand our situation.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

The Bishop of New York

The Rt. Rev. Paul Moore Jr.

1047 Amsterdam Avenue New York N.Y. 10025 (212) 678-6953

September 2, 1982

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

I'm sure you remember the great interfaith service we had at our Cathedral the day before the disarmament rally on June 12. As you recall it was a tremendously important moment for the religious of the world--probably the largest and most representative interfaith gathering ever held in this country. It was important that the world know that the religious of the earth stand squarely and strongly behind nuclear disarmament. Also I believe it did a tremendous amount for ecumenical relations, although that wasn't our primary concern. In any case I was thrilled by it and thought it was eminently worthwhile. I feel deeply indebted, as I'm sure you do, to Paul Mayer and the Religious Task Force of the Mobilization for Survival. Paul and his colleagues accomplished an almost impossible task with great style and power.

However, after all the dust settled and expenses were paid, we found we still have a \$6000 debt to close. I'm trying to collect it from a relatively few people since we will need to go out with a major campaign at the end of this year for the budget year '83. It's not only important to pay the debt for its own sake, but to keep the Religious Task Force's modest staff together as we come down to the urgent business of blocking the cruise missiles' placement in Europe.

I do hope you might be able to come up with \$2000 or whatever amount short of that you are able to, so that we can quickly close off this debt.

I might say that I have already helped in this regard myself, as have some of the other Christian denominations. Enclosed are some information sheets about the Religious Task Force; of course I will also be glad to answer any questions you might have.

Sincerely,



Bishop of New York

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Religious Task Force

mobilization FOR SURVIVAL

85 SO. OXFORD ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11217 (212) 858-6882

August 18, 1982

The impressive year long international religious campaign for the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament II which culminated in the Religious Convocation at the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine has also left the Religious Task Force with a debt of \$6,000.00. The Task Force also needs to maintain its four person staff along with other operating expenses-totalling \$5,100.00 a month - as it builds on the important events of the recent months and lays ambitious plans for the critical period. ahead.

A comprehensive funding proposal is just being completed which includes:

- *activities during the election period
- *a 3 day national Religious Disarmament Consultation in December which will bring together key representatives of religious denominations, peace groups, international disarmament movements, and black and Hispanic churches to share and strategize for the future of the religious peace and social justice movement.
- *Organize Spring religious events in coordination with the Europeans who are preparing a strong last ditch campaign against the Pershing and Cruise missiles to be deployed beginning in the Fall of 1983.
- *Coordinate major outreach to minority religious communities in order to plan joint activities linking human needs and military spending.
- *A "Children of War" national tour which will bring children and young adults from the disarmament and poverty communities, Northern Ireland, Lebanon and Israel, Southeast Asia and El Salvador to speak to schools, churches, and community groups in 50 cities.

It is imperative that the Religious Task Force coalition receive immediate generous emergency funding during this period so that it can develop these critical plans for the survival of God's earth.

Zero Nuclear Weapons

Ban Nuclear Power

Stop the Arms Race

Fund Human Needs

"Therefore choose life so that you and your children will live . . ." Deut. XXX. 19



Religious Task Force

mobilization FOR SURVIVAL


85 SO. OXFORD ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11217 (212) 858-6882

B A C K G R O U N D S H E E T

The Religious Task Force

The Religious Task Force, as part of the Mobilization for Survival, an organization of 140 peace, religious, environmental, social justice, feminist and community organizations, promotes the goals of the Mobilization (Zero Nuclear Weapons, Ban Nuclear Power, Stop the Arms Race, Fund Human Needs) from the perspective of religious consciousness and a religious worldview. Begun in 1977, the Religious Task Force was primarily responsible for organizing the religious activities during the First U.N. Special Session on Disarmament in 1978. The success of these events won the commitment of many religious people who were new to the issues of disarmament. Since that time, the Religious Task Force has been growing continually and during the planning for the Second Special Session on Disarmament (SSDII), the Task Force has successfully served as a rallying point for interdenominational efforts to educate the public about SSDII-related issues. It has also helped to bring disparate organizations together for purposes of planning visible religious responses to SSDII. Chief among these are the International Choose Life Weekend/Peace Sabbath (May 28-30), Witness for Survival (June 6), and the International Religious Convocation (June 11th). The World Appeal, sponsored by the Task Force has been endorsed by 40 World Religious leaders and calls for a "freeze and reverse to the arms race", "general and complete disarmament" and the "abolition of all nuclear weapons", a platform which has found increasing favor throughout U.S. religious congregations.

Members or cooperating organizations of the Religious Task Force include:



American Friends Service Committee * Benedictines for Peace * Bronx Center for Urban Ministries * Catholic Peace Fellowship * Catholic Worker (NY) * Christian Peace Conference * ChurchWomen United * Clergy and Laity Concerned * Coalition for Nuclear Disarmament * Conference of Major Superiors of Men of the United States * Episcopal Diocese of New York * Ethical Culture Society * Fellowship of Reconciliation * Friends Peace Committee * Holy Cross Fathers, Bridgeport, CT * Integral Yoga Institute * Intercommunity Center for Justice and Peace * Interfaith Center to Reverse the Arms Race * Interfaith Peace Fellowship

Zero Nuclear Weapons

Ban Nuclear Power

Stop the Arms Race

Fund Human Needs

"Therefore choose life so that you and your children will live . . ." Deut. XXX. 19

Jewish Peace Fellowship * Jonah House * Kirkridge * Leadership Conference of Women Religious * Lutheran Peace Fellowship * Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers * Mennonite Central Committee * National Assembly of Women Religious * National Conference of Black Churchmen * National Council of Churches of Christ, USA * New Jewish Agenda * New York Friends Meeting House * Nipponzan Myohoji * Northern California Ecumenical Institute * Nuclear Freeze Campaign * Office of International Concerns Christian Church (Disciples) * Pax Christi * Peace Center, Oblate Fathers * Raja Yoga Center * Reformed Church in America * Religion and Socialism Committee, Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee * Riverside Church Disarmament Program * Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, Social Action Office * Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Newark, Peace and Justice Committee * Roman Catholic Diocese of Paterson, Dept. of Social Action * Sisters of Mercy of the Union * Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace * Social Justice Committee, Eastern Province, Dominican Men * Sojourners Peace Ministry * Union of American Hebrew Congregations * Unitarian Universalist Association * United Church of Christ * United States Catholic Conference * United Ministries in Education * Vieques Support Network * Weston Priory * World Peace March

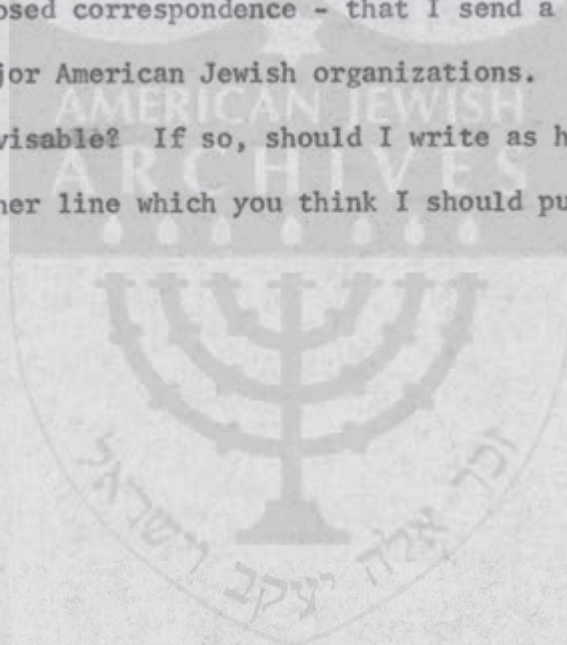


Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler

October 5, 1982

Albert Vorspan

Joe Glaser is very much perturbed that other Jewish organizations aren't active in the nuclear arms issue and he suggests - as you can see by the enclosed correspondence - that I send a letter to the president of major American Jewish organizations. Do you deem this advisable? If so, should I write as he suggests? Or do you have another line which you think I should pursue.



D'shun
al

אגוד הרבנים המתקדמים
CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

21 EAST 40th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 684-4990

Office of the Executive Vice President

October 4, 1982

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Dear Alex:

This is also in reference to the letter I discussed with you Thursday which I thought it would be a good idea for you to send to the presidents of all major American Jewish organizations. I told you I would draft up a letter but I think that what I've written to Chernin is to be considered the promised draft. All you need to do is make a few stylistic changes and you have it, unless you want to make some substantive changes.

You can either send it out as a letter from you to your fellow presidents or, it could go to all presidents and executive directors, in which case I will be happy to co-sign it with you. Let me know.

Warm good wishes for a joyous Chag.

Shalom,


Joseph B. Glaser

JBG/s

cc: Rabbi Randall M. Falk
Rabbi David Saperstein
Mr. Albert Vorspan

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Cincinnati, OH

אגוד הרבנים המתקדמים

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

21 EAST 40th STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016 • (212) 684-4990

Office of the Executive Vice President

October 4, 1982

Mr. Albert Chernin
NJCRAC
443 Park Avenue South - 11th floor
New York, NY 10016

Dear Al:

Although the Reform Movement is represented at the NJCRAC through the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, I am writing to you on behalf of the Justice and Peace Committee of the CCAR, which Rabbi Randall Falk of Nashville, Tennessee, is chairman requesting that the NJCRAC take up the matter of the reversal of the nuclear arms race, and possibly disarmament in general. I don't know if there is time to get it on the agenda of your forthcoming annual meeting, but have to leave that to you. I am sending a copy of this to Earl Raab because I know he is involved now in the development of the national program, and hope that he will give it consideration for next year's issue.

I think we are very much involved in this, as a Jewish community, not only because of our long standing tradition of valuing peace, but also because of the interlocking of all of our stipulated interests with this issue. I am referring of course to "bullets or butter" and the defusing of super-power tensions with what I would hope would be the inevitable consequence of a more pacific climate in the Middle East which would lead more easily to a resolution of the Israel-Arab conflict. And above all, if the world is destroyed, which is by no means a remote possibility, all of our other hopes and dreams are destroyed with it.

I do hope consideration can be given to this and even at this late hour, at the forthcoming meeting. In any event, I would greatly appreciate a response.

My warm good wishes to you personally, and for a most productive and successful conference. Have a joyous Festival.

Shalom,


Rabbi Joseph B. Glaser

JBG/s

P.S. I almost forgot another key consideration, probably because my mind just

OFFICERS:

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New York, NY
Sidney L. Regner, Executive Vice President Emeritus
New York, NY
Jacob R. Marcus, Honorary President
Cincinnati, OH

October 4, 1982

Mr. Albert Chernin
Page two

doesn't seem to work that way. We have heard that Christian groups have expressed their concern that this has not been on the agenda of very many Jewish organizations. Not only in the interest of working with them on the Middle East (for what that's worth) but also in terms of joining forces for the greater power produced with respect to all other issues, we should seek as common and broad a base with them as possible. This would certainly help.

JBG

/s

cc: Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
Mr. Albert Vorspan
Rabbi David Saperstein
Mr. Earl Raab



*Nuclear
Threat*

August 30, 1982

Bishop James Armstrong
National Council of the
Churches of Christ
475 Riverside Drive, Room 880
New York, NY 10115

Dear Jim:

Of course I'll be glad to join you and Bishop Roach for that
press conference. Try to give me enough lead time.

Al Vorspan -- who is no rabbi, though he should be -- will
be with you on September 9.

Be well.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

cc: Albert Vorspan



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U.S.A.



475 Riverside Drive, New York, NY 10115

Room 880

James Armstrong, President

Claire Randall, General Secretary

August 27, 1982

Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10021

Dear Friend:

Thanks for your note of August 20. Of course it will be good to have Rabbi Vorspan with us on September 9. Joanna will be in touch to provide the details. In accordance with our most recent conversation, we are scaling back our Fall intentions radically but will work through some strategies for the Spring bash.

I had a good conversation with Archbishop Roach a couple of days ago and am working on the possibility of the three of us having a press conference on the nuclear threat and peace with justice three or four weeks before the November elections. He will not know if he is free to do it until September 17. Would you be interested and available?

It's always good to hear from you.

Sincerely,

James Armstrong

Dictated By Bishop Armstrong
Signed In His Absence

JA:kas

cc: Joanna Caplan
Duane Epps

August 20, 1982

Bishop James Armstrong
President
National Council of Churches
United Methodist Office
1100 W. 42nd Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208

Dear Jim:

It was nice being with you. I appreciate the openness of your approach and I response to it with a great deal of warmth.

I'm afraid I'm running into difficulty with the September 9th meeting. A sudden emergency will compel me to be in Los Angeles that week. I really regret this because I don't want my absence to be interpreted as any lack of interest on my part. This manifestly is not so. I deem the problem of nuclear disarmament to be the overriding moral problem of our time.

Would you mind if I asked my good friend, the Vice President of the Union, Albert Vorspan to attend the meeting in my stead. I hope you will say yes, it will be a means to keep me current. Moreover, if the truth be told, he is much more imaginative than I am and he will undoubtedly have a valuable contribution to make to the meeting.

With warm good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

Dictated but not signed.
AMS:lb

cc: Albert Vorspan
Rabbi David Saperstein

Nuclear

June 28, 1982

Reverend Paul Mayer,
National Co-Faciliator
Mobilization for Survival
853 Broadway, Room 2109
New York, NY 10003

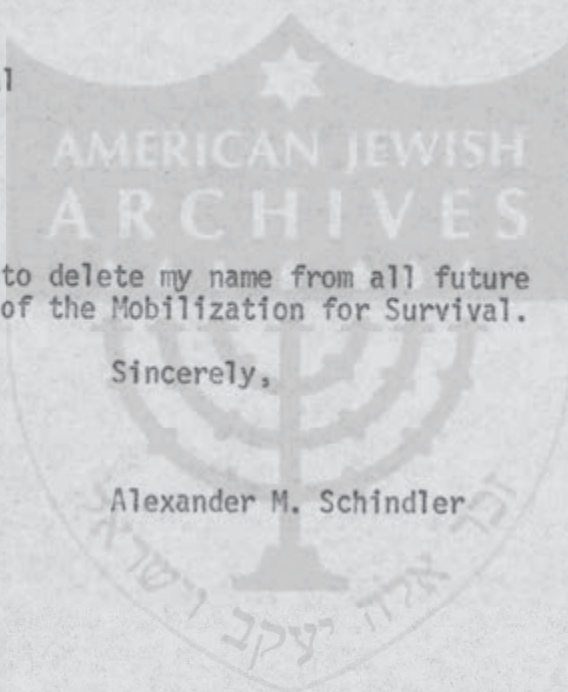
Dear Reverend Mayer:

This is to instruct you to delete my name from all future
statements and mailings of the Mobilization for Survival.

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

Ben Av



NORA LUMLEY
LESLIE CAGAN
REV. PAUL MAYER
National Co-Facilitators
Committee for National
Mobilization for Survival

EDWARD ASNER

Actor

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

Former Congressman

HON. IRMA BADILLO

Special Asst. to Gov. Carey, N.Y.

NORMA BECKER

Chairwoman, War Resisters League

LEONARD BERNSTEIN

Composer, Conductor

HON. JULIAN BOND

State Legislator, Georgia

EDGAR BOTTOME

Professor, Goddard College

HELEN CALDICOTT, M.D.

Physicians for Social Responsibility

NOAM CHOMSKY

Professor, M.I.T.

LEON DAVIS

President, Dist. 1199, Hospital and Health Care Union, RWDSU, AFL-CIO

RUBY DEE

Actress

DAVE DELLINGER

Author

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

Congressman, Berkeley, Calif.

DANIEL ELLSBERG

Author

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY

Congressman, D.C.

JULES FEIFFER

Author

HON. DIANE FEINSTEIN

Mayor of San Francisco

KIM FELLNER

Union Information Director

MR. HENRY FONDA

Actress

BETTY FRIEDAN

Author

BUCKMINSTER FULLER

Architect, Author

THE MOST REV. RAYMOND G.

HUNTHAUSEN

Archbishop of Seattle

HON. MAYNARD JACKSON

Former Mayor, Atlanta, Georgia

DR. MICHIO KAKU

Physics Dept., City College of New York

MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING

Martin Luther King Center

ARTHUR KINOY

Attorney

SIDNEY LENS

Contributing Editor,

Progressive Magazine

THE MOST REV. LEROY T.

MATTHIESEN

Bishop of Amarillo

HON. RUTH MESSINGER

City Councilwoman, New York City

JACK NEWFIELD

Senior Editor, Village Voice

GRACY PALEY

Author

DR. LINUS PAULING

Nobel Laureate, Linus Pauling Inst.

SIDNEY PECK

Professor, Clark University

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

Congressman, New York City

SISTER MELINDA ROPER

President, Maryknoll Sisters

RABBI ALEXANDER SCHINDLER

President, Union of American Hebrew Congregations

DR. KELLY MILLER SMITH

President, National Council of Black Churchmen

ERNEST STERNGLASS

Professor, University of Pittsburgh

THE MOST REV. WALTER F.

SULLIVAN

Bishop of Richmond

GEORGE WALD

Nobel Laureate, Harvard University

HON. TED WEISS

Congressman, New York City

WILLIAM WINPISINGER

President, Machinists and Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO

JOANNE WOODWARD

Actress

HON. ANDREW YOUNG

Mayor of Atlanta

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mobilization FOR SURVIVAL

MOBILIZATION FOR SURVIVAL is a project of Survival Education Fund, Inc.

853 Broadway, Room 2109, New York, NY 10003 212-533-0008

June 17, 1982

Dear Friend/Supporter of MFS:

A MAJOR VICTORY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR A NUCLEAR-FREE WORLD!

... that's what the massive June 12th demonstration in New York at the UN achieved. It was the centerpiece of many activities around the UN Special Session on Disarmament—most notably the huge civil disobedience at the embassies of the five major nuclear nations on June 14. For several days the people of America demanded an end to all nuclear weapons and a shift in our national priorities.

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A Coalition of Peace, Environmental, Religious, Women's, Labor and Community Groups Working for the Goals:

Zero Nuclear Weapons • Ban Nuclear Power • Reverse the Arms Race • Meet Human Needs



Co-Director: ALBERT VORSPAN
Co-Director & Counsel:
RABBI DAVID SAPERSTEIN

pld
June 25, 1982
Please write

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
UAHC
838 5th Avenue
New York, NY 10021

Dear Alex;

As you know, the appearance of your name on the Mobilization for Survival Ad was due to your having signed a permission slip which had gone directly to your office. I assume that you sent a letter following the appearance of the ad rescinding the permission to use your name for any future ads or materials dealing with Mobilization. If you haven't done so, please do so immediately since they are taking an extremely outspoken position against Israel in the Lebanon situation.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Rabbi David Saperstein

P.S. Today there arrived in the mail the following Mobilization mailing. I assume that nothing has been done. We really ought to move as quickly as possible on this.

Enclosure

RDS/jtj

To Mobilization etc
This is to instruct you
to delete my name from all
future statements & mailings
of Mobilization for Survival jmj

NORA LUMLEY
LESLIE CAGAN
REV. PAUL MAYER

**National Co-Facilitators*
Committee for National
Mobilization for Survival:
EDWARD ASNER
Actor

HON. HERMAN BADILLO
Former Congressman

HON. IRMA BADILLO
Special Asst. to Gov. Coney, N.Y.

NORMA BECKER
Chairwoman, Women's League

LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Composer, Conductor

HON. JULIAN BOND
State Legislator, Georgia

EDGAR BOTTOME
Professor, Goddard College

HELEN CALDICOTT, M.D.
Physicians for Social Responsibility

NOAM CHOMSKY
Professor, M.I.T.

LEON DAVIS
President, Dist. 1199, Hospital and
Health Care Union, RWDSU, AFL-CIO

RUBY DEE
Actress

DAVE DELLINGER
Author

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS
Congressman, Berkeley, Calif.

DANIEL ELLSBERG
Author

HON. WALTER E. FAUNTROY
Congressman, D.C.

JULES FEIFFER
Author

HON. DIANE FEINSTEIN
Mayor of San Francisco

KIM FELLNER
Union Information Director

MR. HENRY FONDA
JANE FONDA

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BETTY FRIEDAN
Author

BUCKMINSTER FULLER
Architect, Author

THE MOST REV. RAYMOND G.
HUNTHAUSEN

Archbishop of Seattle

HON. MAYNARD JACKSON
Former Mayor, Atlanta, Georgia

DR. MICHIO KAKU
Physics Dept., City College of New York

MRS. MARTIN LUTHER KING
Martin Luther King Center

ARTHUR KINOH
Attorney

SIDNEY LENS
Contributing Editor,
Progressive Magazine

THE MOST REV. LEROY T.
MATTHIESEN

Bishop of Amoris

HON. RUTH MESSINGER
City Councilwoman, New York City

JACK NEWFIELD
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GRACY PALEY
Author

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Nobel Laureate, Linus Pauling Inst.

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HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL
Congressman, New York City

SISTER MELINDA ROPER
President, Maryknoll Sisters

RABBI ALEXANDER SCHINDLER
President, Union of American Hebrew
Congregations

DR. KELLY MILLER SMITH
President, National Council of Black
Churchmen

ERNEST STERNGLASS
Professor, University of Pittsburgh

THE MOST REV. WALTER F.
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GEORGE WALD
Nobel Laureate, Harvard University

HON. TED WEISS
Congressman, New York City

WILLIAM WINPISINGER
President, Machine and Aerospace
Workers, AFL-CIO

JOANNE WOODWARD
Actress

HON. ANDREW YOUNG
Mayor of Atlanta

** Organizations for
identification purposes
only.*

mobilization FOR SURVIVAL

MOBILIZATION FOR SURVIVAL is a project of Survival Education Fund, Inc.

853 Broadway, Room 2109, New York, NY 10003 212-533-0008

June 17, 1982

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LESLIE CAGAN
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National Co-Facilitators
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Actor

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Here at Mobilization for Survival, we are stepping up our efforts to give you and community activists the help you need in mobilizing your communities. Our strength is in our network of local activists who raise these concerns in their town meetings, schools, religious centers, labor unions and community organizations. We help people find the ways most comfortable for them to express their concerns on these pressing issues. There are dozens of ways you can take effective action locally, and we stand ready to help in any way we can.

We have enclosed a list of "Coming Events" on a nationwide scale and a list of some actions taken by local activists, indicating some of the ways you can get your community involved in the movement for peace and social justice. Contact our national office for ideas and resources that can help your local work. Let us know what sorts of activities are going on in your community.

Most importantly, make our work possible with your continued financial support. The sad truth is that without money, there is little we can do. Your help in this area is essential. Send as generous a contribution as you can afford—it will be put to good use!

We feel sure that as a long time supporter of the MFS, you will want to help as much as you can. And we look forward to your report on your activities.

Peace,

Nora Lumley

Nora Lumley
National Facilitator

Paul Mayer

Paul Mayer
National Facilitator

Leslie Cagan

Leslie Cagan
National Facilitator

AFFILIATES

NATIONAL GROUPS: All African Peoples Revolutionary Party; American Friends Service Committee; Association for World Education; Catholic Peace Fellowship; Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors; Clergy and Laity Concerned; Communist Party; The Disarm Education Fund; Episcopal Peace Fellowship; Fellowship of Reconciliation; Gray Panthers; International Seminar for Training for Nonviolent Action; Laos Interaction Center; National Assembly of Women Religious; National Committee to Support the Marion Brothers; National Council for World Peace Tax Fund; National Women's Health Network; New American Movement; People's Alliance; Promoting Enduring Peace; Reproductive Rights National Network; SANE; Socialist Party, U.S.A.; Union of American & Japanese Professionals Against Nuclear Omnicide; Unitarian Universalist Association; U.S. Peace Council; War Resisters League; WIN magazine; Women for Racial & Economic Equality; Women's International League for Peace & Freedom; Women Strike for Peace; World Citizens Assembly; World Citizens Registry.

LOCAL AND REGIONAL GROUPS (By State): **AL:** Safe Energy Alliance; Southern Organizing Committee for Economic and Social Justice. **AZ:** Arizona MIS; Nuclear Free States; The Side We're On. **CA:** Dogwood Alliance; People's Action for Safe Energy; Southern California C.A.L.C.; Southern California W.S.P.; Women Care; Women for Peace; Womancare; Abalone Alliance; Alliance for Survival; Hollywood Alliance for Survival; Van Nuys; Mt. Diablo Peace Center; No Radioactivity Committee; Sacramento Peace Center; San Jose Peace Center; Union of American and Japanese Professionals Against Nuclear Omnicide. **CO:** Rocky Flats Coalition; Colorado Springs Anti-nuclear Alliance; Peace Taskforce; Foothills Alliance. **CT:** New Haven Peace Center; Bristol Peace Coalition; Promoting Enduring Peace; Fairfield Univ. MIS. **DE:** Delaware Safe Energy Coalition. **DC:** Students for Peace; Potomac Alliance; Washington Peace Center. **FL:** Sunshine Action Group, St. Petersburg; Sunshine Action Group, Tampa. **GA:** Feminist Women's Health Center. **HI:** Opihi Alliance. **IL:** Appletree Alliance; Chicago MIS; Prairie Alliance; Sinnissippi Alliance. **IA:** Christians for a Just Society; Dubuque MIS; Iowa City MIS; Iowa Socialist Party. **KS:** Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia. **KY:** Louisville MIS. **MD:** Howard County Peace Action Committee. **MA:** Amherst; Northampton MIS; Boston MIS; Cape Ann MIS; Socialist Party of MA. **MI:** Arbor Alliance; Detroit CALC; Detroit MIS; East Lansing Peace Education Center; Peace & National Priorities Center of Oakland County. **MN:** The Peace Center; Oblate; Twin Cities Northern Sun Alliance. **MO:** Missouri Survival Network; St. Louis CARD; St. Louis MIS. **NE:** Nebraska MIS; Nebraskans for Peace. **NJ:** Safe Energy Alternatives (SEA) Alliance; Princeton MIS. **NY:** Albany Peace and Energy Council; Conscience and Military Tax Campaign; Feminist Resources Energy and Ecology; Genesee Valley Citizens for Peace; Nyack Peace Center; Ministry of Concern for Public Health; New York MIS; Nyack Peace Center; Office for Human Development; Peace Smith House; Rockland MIS; Westchester People's Action Coalition (WESPAC); Western NY Peace Center. **NC:** Carolinians for Safe Energy; Greenville Peace Committee. **OH:** Citizens Against a Radioactive Environment; Cleveland MIS. **OR:** Oregon FOR. **PA:** Brandywine Peace-Community; Friends Peace Committee; Christian Association; Lehigh Pocono Community of Concern (LOPOCO); March 28th Coalition; Pax Center; People's Energy Theater; Philadelphia Anti-Nuclear Coalition; Philadelphia War Tax Resistance; Susquehanna Alliance; Susquehanna Valley Alliance; Three Mile Island Alert. **RI:** Rhode Island MIS. **SD:** Citizens for a Non-Nuclear Future. **TN:** Volunteer Alliance. **TX:** Alternatives to War; Comanche Peak Life Force; South Plains Alternative Resources Coalition; Texas MIS. **VA:** Northern Virginia WSP; Plover Peace Education Center; Shenandoah Peace Coalition. **WA:** Crabshell Alliance; Greenpeace; Jackrabbit Alliance/Yakima N.S.G.; Live Without Trident; Olympia FOR. **WI:** Marquette Students MIS; Milwaukee FOR; Milwaukee MIS; Stop Sanguine/ELF Committee; U.W.M. Student MIS; UWM Parkside MIS. **WY:** No Nukes of Wyoming.

CANADA: United Nations Association of Canada.

mobilization FOR SURVIVAL

COMING EVENTS!

These are some of the events scheduled for the months ahead in which MFS affiliated network groups will be taking action. More complete details will follow.

- Protests at Federal court houses following the first indictments of non-registrants for the draft.
- A campaign for a "no" vote in Congress (July 27) on the certification of El Salvador's policies on human rights.
- Commemoration of the anniversaries of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima (August 6) and Nagasaki (August 9).
- Reclaim America Rallies in September, coordinated by National People's Action, to reclaim control of our government and to meet human needs.
- Jobs with Peace Education Week in the fall as part of the Jobs with Peace Campaign, a national effort to significantly reduce military spending and provide funding for desperately needed jobs and social programs.

Meanwhile, local affiliated groups continue to work on the freeze and reduction of nuclear weapons. Some grassroots actions now taking place, which continue those begun prior to June 12:

... medical displays of the deadly effects of radiation, including the harm from low level radiation from nuclear power plants. (Local physicians, hospitals, health clinics are most helpful with such displays.)

... school meetings, run by PTA's, Women's Groups, Peace Groups, and High School Anti-Nuclear Committees. Many have received authorization of school authorities to hold meetings in school auditoriums, with adequate advance publicity, posters, etc.

... town meetings, city councils, village and county boards have passed resolutions against the arms race. Your citizens' peace group can introduce such a resolution by contacting local elected officials.

... work goes on with local employment services to publicize the growth of unemployment in your local area. Get the facts, and make them known. Get elected officials to demand a shift of funding from the military to job training and employment as well as to social programs.

... churches and synagogues are heavily involved in peace education. Discussion programs, public forums, and sermons have all been held prior to June 12. Continuing educational programs on the nuclear buildup, the draft, and the shift of funds from human needs to military "wants" are held on a regular basis.

These are just a few examples of local activities initiated by local grassroots organizers and assisted by MFS. We'll continue to share them with you as they come in.

Most of all—keep your local peace groups together and keep working against nuclear proliferation and for human needs!

Nuclear

June 18, 1982

Mr. Arthur I. Waskow
Rainbow Sign
1747 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Bear Arthur:

I am limiting the number of requests to which I will respond affirmatively when asked to sign public statements. It is simply not possible for me to undertake participation in every project which is called to my attention.

However, you should know that the Union of American Hebrew Congregations is on record as being in favor of nuclear disarmament, we spoke out some time ago, we have been in the forefront in this realm. I, too, have been outspoken and I assure you that I will continue to speak out for a nuclear freeze.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

Dear Rabbi Schandler
I know your most
intense energy is going into
the Lebanon crisis at this
moment, but the
bomb doesn't
go away either

RAINBOW SIGN

A Jewish Project to Prevent Nuclear Holocaust
Menorah/Public Resource Center
1747 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

Tell Washon
I leave you
& will
continue to
speak out
on nuclear
freeze

Dear Supporters and Signers of Rainbow Sign:

Your work has borne good fruit in the last month. The Shalom Aleichem statement has been widely circulated, many new signers have joined, and the Rainbow Sign teach-ins and services around the country were strong. We helped plan the Emet Foundation's national conference on Jewish responses to the perils of the nuclear arms race, and the conference was an extremely important step forward in convincing the Jewish community that the H-bomb is a Jewish issue. And the extraordinary gathering of about 700,000 people in New York, including several (explicitly) Jewish contingents totaling over 1,000 people, was a crucial step for all of us.

As a result of all this, we see three major immediate steps to take:

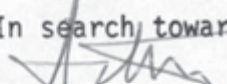
1. Circulating to the Jewish public a statement urging major Jewish organizations to support the bilateral nuclear freeze. This will be especially, but not solely, addressed to the General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Fund, which meets in Los Angeles November 10-14.
2. Urging rabbis to focus their sermons for Rosh Hashanah--the "birth-day" of the world--on the danger of the world's dying in a nuclear holocaust and on support for the bilateral nuclear freeze.
3. Training a group of knowledgeable and effective community organizers to work in the Jewish community on this issue.

We are at work on all three of these. In regard to the second, we will do a special mailing of Menorah with sermon materials to all the rabbis in the country. In regard to the third, we are putting together an intensive training institute for 30 community organizers from 15 Jewish communities, to be held in August.

((In regard to the first, we need your help. We want to get the statement out, with initial signatures, through several Jewish magazines and organizations. We want to do this in time for Rosh Hashanah--and the time is short. The statement is enclosed. Please send back your signature. Please send it right away.))

Please note that this statement is one step forward from the earlier one in which we joined, because it explicitly calls for a bilateral nuclear freeze. Many signers have urged this, saying that several months of studying the issues have convinced them that the freeze is now the best approach to preventing nuclear holocaust.

Because this new statement is one step forward, all of us need to make a specific decision in order to sign it. Please do. If you can also help pay for publishing it, that would be wonderful. To reach the broad Jewish community takes money. Please help.

In search toward shalom,

Arthur I. Waskow

To: The General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations
and Welfare Funds
The Synagogue Council of America
And all other national Jewish organizations

Shalom Aleichem!

With great urgency we ask you to adopt a resolution (1) calling on the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union to adopt a mutual freeze on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons, and (2) calling on all Jewish institutions to give high priority to study and action focused on not only freezing but reversing the nuclear arms race and preventing a nuclear holocaust.

As Samuel Pizar, who was a child in Auschwitz when the Nazi Holocaust was halted, said to the World Gathering of Holocaust Survivors in Jerusalem: "From where, if not from us, will come the warning that a new combination of technology and brutality can transform the planet into a crematorium?"

We ask you to speak forth that warning to all the nations.

To: Rainbow Sign
1747 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20009

_____ I want to be one of the Charter Signers of the second Shalom Aleichem statement, urging the Jewish community to support the bilateral nuclear freeze.

_____ I am enclosing a check to "Rainbow Sign" for
☐ \$18, ☐ \$36, ☐ \$72, ☐ \$144,
☐ Other _____, in order to help spread the word.

Signature _____
Print Name _____
Address _____
City/State/Zip _____
Phone(s) _____
Institution (for identification only) _____

*Nuclear
Freeze*

September 28, 1982

Dr. Bernard Lown
1560 Beacon Street
Boston, MA

Dear Dr. Lown:

It was wonderful to learn that you will be awarded the prestigious Cardinal Madeiros Peace Medallion by the Archdiocese of Boston. I am truly delighted that your manifold contribution to the search for world peace is being recognized and that you will receive such a richly-merited tribute. You have reason to be pleased and proud.

Alas, my travel schedule precludes my being present for the award ceremony on October 10. Please know that I will be with you in heart and thought and spirit. From afar I express a warm and hearty mazal tov.

I also want to express my own deep appreciation for all of your work and devotion to the cause of peace and the prevention of nuclear war. You have been in the forefront of the movement and have helped to make us all aware of the dangers which face the world community if we do not continue and strengthen our efforts to seek peace. We owe you a debt of gratitude.

With all good wishes and warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

THE CARDINAL MEDEIROS PEACE MEDALLION

IS AWARDED TO A PERSON WHO HAD MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE EFFORTS. THIS AWARD RECOGNIZES AND CELEBRATES THE COURAGE OF INDIVIDUALS WHO OFTEN STAND ALONE IN THEIR COMMITMENT TO BUILD A PEACEFUL WORLD.



Whereas he has worked increasingly to eliminate the possibility of nuclear war;

Whereas he has become an internationally recognized and respected advocate of social responsibility;

Whereas personal respect for his principles overcomes any disagreement with his positions;

Whereas he is known as the singular moving force behind Physicians for Social Responsibility and International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War;

Whereas in his personal and public life he has strived to bring healing and peace;

The Archdiocese of Boston respectfully awards the

CARDINAL MEDEIROS PEACE MEDALLION

to

Bernard Lown, M.D.

Annum 1982



9
0251

The specially commissioned medallion is biblical in intent signifying the ongoing relationship between the human person and his or her ability to build a peaceful world. It highlights the biblical themes that peace shall be heralded by the willingness of nations to "beat their swords into plowshares" and that even the smallest seed, the mustard seed, has the ability to grow and prosper if there is fertile ground.

The medallion itself is the ancient cross encircled by a nimbus symbolizing our world. The four quadrants of the circle created by the nimbus echo the biblical themes of darkness and infertility on the left and light and fertility on the right.

The top left hand quadrant depicts darkness covering the earth and the sword yet to be totally transformed into a plowshare on a barren field of vegetation. The bottom left shows the mustard seed which has fallen on barren ground and will not grow.

The top right hand quadrant shows the warmth and nurturing life of the sun and the full field of vegetation. The bottom right depicts those mustard seeds which have fallen on good ground and will grow.

The Presentation of the Cardinal
Medeiros Peace Medallion and
reception honoring Dr. Lown will
be held on Sunday, October 10, 1982
at Pope John XXIII National Seminary
558 South Avenue, Weston, MA
at 4 P.M.

617-
RSVP 227-2200

Regrets

Melcar

April 15, 1982

The Honorable Albert Gore, Jr.
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
1131 Longworth Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Gore:

It was thoughtful of you to share with me your proposal on the issue of nuclear arms control. I am grateful and also want to thank you for the superb record you have in Congress. It is heartening to have one of your standards and abilities in the House.

For your interest, I enclose herewith a resolution on nuclear arms control which was adopted by the General Assembly of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Some 3000 delegates, representing our 750 Reform congregations voted on this and many other issues of vital concern.

With all good wishes and kindest greetings, I am

Cordially,

Alexander M. Schindler

Encl.

ALBERT GORE, JR.
FOURTH DISTRICT
TENNESSEE

1131 LONGWORTH OFFICE BUILDING
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-4231



COMMITTEES:
INTERSTATE AND
FOREIGN COMMERCE

SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

April 1, 1982

to Al V.

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
Union of American Hebrew
Congregations
838 5th Avenue
New York, New York 10021

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

On Monday, March 22nd, I outlined the attached proposal on the issue of nuclear arms control. Because of your interest and the importance of this issue I wanted you to have a chance to review it.

This document is the result of a year's effort to establish a credible strategic arms control initiative. After careful research, I have concluded that the key to an agreeable arms treaty with the Soviet Union lies with a controlled reduction in the number of land-based, MIRVed ICBMs. I have outlined such a reduction in great detail within the pages of this initiative.

I hope we can talk about this proposal soon. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Albert Gore, Jr.
Member of Congress

AG/pk

*Will write & send
him our resolution
& thank him
congrat him
good guy
AH*



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of America

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House of Representatives

BEYOND THE FREEZE: A NEW APPROACH TO MEANINGFUL ARMS CONTROL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORE) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, for many years, arms control has been the province of a handful of specialists in government and in the academic world. By and large this small group has decided what was to be considered feasible in arms control from a theoretical point of view, and it comprised judge and jury for the finished products; that is, arms control agreements worked out with the Soviet Union and brought forward to the Senate for advise and consent.

The failure of the SALT process has often been attributed to extraneous events. For example, many now say the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan made it impossible for the Carter administration to submit the treaty to the Senate.

But in a larger sense, the SALT process may be said to have failed even without help from the outside. It was clear that the treaty, whatever its merits or demerits, had no broad constituency in our country. True, it had a number of lukewarm supporters, who were prepared to argue that it was better than nothing, but it had very few who were really willing to go to the mat for it. Certainly the people who have always distrusted arms control and who want to try to buy and deploy our way to safety did not like it, and even the arms controllers themselves were unenthusiastic.

The treaty we and the Soviets had devised certainly would have limited strategic arms, but only at enormously higher numbers of weapons. By the time we and the Soviets would have reached levels of deployed strategic warheads, as permitted by the treaty, the United States would have gone from about 8,946 in 1980, to approximately 13,438 in 1989, and the Soviets from about 7,273 in 1980, to approximately 15,560 in 1989.

Now we have a new administration which wishes to greatly accelerate the rate at which the United States deploys new strategic weapons, which is manifestly doubtful about the value of arms control for national security, and which appears to want to dangle prospects of arms control mainly for purposes of linkage and leverage against the Soviets.

As a result, people all across this country are becoming alarmed. They see on the one hand rhetoric about arms control, and on the other hand, massive real resources going into programs for new weapons. They are concerned that the direction in which we are headed is only too clear: an unlimited, ungovernable competition with the Soviet Union to build new strategic weapons; vast sums expended for what would in fact turn out to be diminished safety in the world.

This foreboding is the stuff of which grassroots movements are made. From the vantage point of the Congress, we can already see that arms control is in fact moving fast into the political arena. The conventions and

concerns of "academic" or "professional" arms controllers—their appreciation for the niceties and nuances—are not likely to make much of an impression on the kind of debate we seem to be heading into.

There are calls for dramatic and allegedly simple solutions—total freezes, drastic reductions on fixed timetables, and the like—which have become the program of an emerging political coalition in this country. To an extent, this is a positive development: The people are telling their Government to get moving with meaningful arms control discussions. But there is also a danger that reasoned consideration of this country's real security needs will be impatiently overlooked and that important factors about how the real world operates will be blithely ignored.

Recently, numerous Members of the House and Senate sponsored a rather carefully worded resolution, which calls for a lot of changes in our approach to arms control. That resolution apparently means quite different things to different people: to Members who supported it, and to the public at large.

We have an obligation and a political need to go further than giving nominal support to resolutions such as these. We owe the people an effort on our part to think carefully and deeply about the implications of such proposals, to advance suggestions as to how, in detail and in practice, we might actually shape a new program for strategic arms control.

For the past 14 months, since being assigned to the Intelligence Committee, I have worked hard to develop an understanding of our dilemma and our options. In a long series of briefings with arms control experts and in a series of breakfast seminars on this issue which I have sponsored with the Library of Congress, I have developed the conviction that this problem is not a Gordian knot. It can be solved with patience and understanding and commitment. And of course, it must be solved.

What I am submitting today has been developed with the assistance of individuals at the Congressional Research Service and other experts in and out of government. I wanted to know whether it was possible to get at the single most important strategic problem we have—the vulnerability of land-based ICBM's—by means of a vigorous and innovative arms control concept. I wondered if we could somehow focus our efforts on this problem, and I stipulated the conditions to be respected in the detailed analysis:

The objective would not be reductions per se, although this was an important consideration—but reductions of those systems which contribute the most to strategic instability, and to the risk of nuclear war by reflex, rather than on purpose. This meant doing something drastic about one particular system: land-based, MIRV'd ICBM's. My suggestion was to explore what would happen if both sides agreed to get rid of such ICBM's, replacing them with new single warhead ICBM's on both sides. If this could be done, without at the same time disturbing the strategic balance at some

other point, we might emerge with more stable and secure arrangements—but not at the cost of deploying enormously costly mobile systems, or an ABM system to defend them.

I am now convinced that we could indeed accomplish these objectives, and that we could do so with a modified "moratorium" in selected areas and actual reductions in other areas. Here is the outline of the proposal:

First, a moratorium for 4 to 5 years, during which each side would agree to do nothing that would add to the number of deployed, MIRV'd ICBM's, or to increase their accuracy. During this time, however, both sides would be able to continue research and development of certain new kinds of weapons: A step which we have to take as a hedge against the collapse of efforts to negotiate the vital second phase of reduction with the Soviets.

Second, an agreement which would begin a prolonged readjustment of strategic forces on both sides. At the end of this period; first, neither side would have MIRV'd ICBM's, though they would have deployed new single RV ICBM's in equal numbers; second, no other system—such as the SLBM—would have been deployed with hard target characteristics; third, overall numbers of deployed launchers and weapons would have declined substantially; fourth, the process of adjustment for both sides would be prolonged so as to be realistically in tune with replacement cycles for existing weapons—allowing each side time to amortize their expenses in deploying those weapons, and to make the necessary changes in the shape of their overall strategic deterrents.

As a direct consequence of this approach, the window of vulnerability would have been closed through arms control, and strategic stability enhanced. As an enormously important byproduct of this approach, the total destructiveness of weapons in the hands of either side would also have been cut to a fraction of the numbers that SALT II would have allowed.

Arms control goes beyond the technical questions of who shall reduce what. When we and the Soviets sit down to talk about strategic arms control, we are affirming a basic—even a transcendent—fact: That nuclear weapons are indeed "different." We and the Soviets must make clear to ourselves and to each other that we recognize what nuclear weapons really mean; that they could bring to an end both the values and the people that both sides are seeking to promote and protect.

The grassroots movement we are experiencing in this country is based on the fear that neither side truly appreciates the odds, that specialists and ideologists on both sides are thinking that a nuclear war would somehow be winnable. The people are demanding that their political leaders show that they understand what the specialists may not, and that these leaders will reach out and grasp their responsibilities.

We can do so, Mr. Speaker, and we must.

PROPOSED GUIDELINES FOR A COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTION TALKS (START)
BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES

While engaging in START and through December 31, 1986, the Soviet Union and the United States will agree to a moratorium under the following terms:

Additional ICBM launchers to those currently existing will not be deployed.

ICBM launchers with single or multiple reentry vehicles will not be converted to launchers for MIRVs.

The number of MIRVs on currently deployed ICBM types will not be increased.

Further testing of currently deployed ICBM and SLBM types is not allowed.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States are allowed to develop, test (no more than 25 times), and deploy one new single-warhead ICBM type, provided this new ICBM does not have a "bus" to dispense MIRVs, replaces an existing ICBM, and has a throw-weight not greater than that of the Soviet Union's SS-19 ICBM.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States are allowed to develop and test, but not produce or deploy, a new MIRVed ICBM and a new MIRVed SLBM, as hedges against failure to achieve a strategic offensive arms reduction agreement.

Starting January 1, 1987, the Soviet Union and the United States will proceed to reduce the aggregate number of their strategic offensive weapons launchers (launchers for ICBMs and SLBMs, and heavy bombers) to an aggregated ceiling no larger than the lowest ceiling agreed to in the SALT II Treaty. By the end of 1987, neither nation may have more than 2,250 strategic offensive weapons launchers, of which no more than 1,080 may be ICBM launchers and 120 heavy bombers equipped with an aggregate total of not more than 2400 long-range (more than 600 kilometers range) air-launched cruise missiles (ALCMs).

To reduce the possibility and incentive of the Soviet and U.S. ICBM forces from engaging in a counterforce attack, starting January 1, 1987 the Soviet Union will begin to retire launchers for its MIRVed SS-18, SS-19, and SS-17 ICBMs (in that order), followed in the same order by launchers for the single-warhead versions of these ICBMs. Concurrent to Soviet retirement of these ICBM launchers, the United States will retire some launchers for the Poseidon SLBM and launchers for the Minuteman III ICBM (in that order). Each nation will retire at least 80 launchers per annum until all the launchers for the SS-18, SS-19, SS-17, and Minuteman III ICBMs have been retired. However, the retirement of launchers for the Minuteman III will take place after the Soviet Union retires 250 launchers for the MIRVed version of the SS-18.

VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH
PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE PROPOSAL

Currently, the numbers and types of SLBMs being deployed is routinely verified by observing the SSBN in which the SLBM is being introduced. Overhead photography and other means of detection are used.

The accuracy improvements of ICBMs and SLBMs is verified from intercepted test telemetry, and by tracking the missiles during operational tests.

The performance and characteristics of new types of ICBMs and SLBMs is primarily determinable from data intercepted when the missiles are tested.

Verification that ICBM or SLBM launchers are being dismantled is made from overhead photography.

The deployment of silo-based ICBMs is verified from overhead photography.

Silos containing MIRVed ICBMs have characteristics (signatures) that are distinct

from silos containing single-warhead ICBMs.

Bomber aircraft equipped with ALCMs have observable differences from bombers not equipped to carry these weapons.

The numbers and types of heavy bombers deployed is verified by photographic surveillance of the aircraft production facilities and bomber operational bases.

There is no indisputable method to verify that the number of reentry vehicles (RVs) is not being increased in a currently deployed MIRVed ICBM which has been tested to carry a higher number of RVs. The U.S. may not be able to detect the conversion of 8-MIRV SS-18 ICBMs to the 10-MIRV configuration. However, if the conversion continues, approximately 350 additional RVs would be added to the Soviet ICBM force. The gain to the Soviets in continuing the conversion of the MIRVed SS-18s would be of short duration, because under the terms of the proposed START the MIRVed SS-18s will be the first ICBMs to be retired.

Significant violations in the number of ICBM and SLBM launchers and bombers deployed would be readily detected. Also, the Soviets would not be able to attain a comfortable degree of confidence in the performance of additional accuracy improvements to their ICBMs and SLBMs without thorough testing of the whole missile system.

U.S. STRATEGIC PROGRAMS UNDER THIS
PROPOSAL

Reductions

No hard-site ABM defense needed.

No procurement and deployment of the M-X ICBM, and no construction for basing the M-X.

No procurement, production, and deployment of the Trident II SLBM, but continue its development.

No implementation of ballistic missile accuracy improvements (such as stellar-inertial system for Trident I SLBMs).

No deployment of larger or more lethal reentry vehicle warheads.

Retirement of the Titan II and Minuteman III ICBM force.

Phased retirement of the B-52D, B-52H, and B-52G bombers.

Reduction in the number of B-52 aircraft that would be modified to carry ALCMs. Without START, more than 120 B-52 bombers would be converted to ALCM carriers.

Curtailment in the total number of tanker aircraft needed to support the strategic bomber force.

Phased retirement of the Lafayette-class (Poseidon and Trident I) SSBNs from the strategic forces, and their conversion to attack submarines.

Curtailment in the total number of Ohio-class (Trident) SSBNs that would probably be deployed without START.

Curtailment in the total number of ALCMs that would be deployed. Without START, more than 120 B-52 bombers would be converted to ALCM carriers.

Curtailment in the total number of SRAMs or other short-range attack missiles that would be deployed. Without START, more than 100 penetrating bombers, armed with SRAMs or other short-range missiles, would probably be deployed.

New deployments

630 single-warhead (without a "bus") ICBMs (denoted in tables as MX-2), with 28 new additional ICBM silos (to provide a total of 1,080 launchers), would need to be constructed.

100 B-1B bomber aircraft (initially tasked to be penetrating bombers, and later phased to ALCM carriers, replacing B-52G CMCs, as the more advanced STEALTH aircraft assume penetrating role), or alternatively 100 new CMCs.

100 STEALTH penetrating bombers or 100 advanced CMCs.

PROBABLE SOVIET STRATEGIC PROGRAMS UNDER
THIS PROPOSAL

Reductions

No expansion of current ABM capabilities.

No deployment of a mobile ICBM with a hard-target capability.

No construction for basing of a mobile ICBM.

No deployment of larger or more lethal reentry vehicle warheads.

No deployment of a SLBM with hard-target capability.

No implementation of accuracy improvements to existing ICBMs and SLBMs.

Retirement of the SS-11 ICBM force.

Retirement of the SS-17, SS-18, and SS-19 ICBMs a few years earlier than anticipated.

Retirement of Yankee I SSBNs from the strategic forces, and their conversion to attack submarines.

Retirement of SS-N-6 SLBMs on Yankee I SSBNs.

Retirement of Golf III SSB and all Hotel II SSBNs.

Retirement of SS-N-5 SLBM on Hotel II SSBNs.

Retirement of the TU-95 Bear and Mya-4 Bison bombers.

Retirement of the Kangaroo air-launched missile.

New deployments

1,020 new single-warhead ICBMs (denoted in tables as SS-X), with throw-weight not to exceed that of the Soviet SS-19 ICBM.

120 new heavy bombers (denoted in tables as TU-X SWL).

Replacement of Yankee I SSBNs with a new 16-launcher SSBN (denoted in tables as SSBN-X).

Continued deployment of Typhoon SSBNs.

Continued deployment of SS-N-20 SLBMs on Typhoon SSBNs.

Deployment of SS-N-17 SLBMs (or other existing type) on new SSBN (denoted in tables as SSBN-X) replacing the Yankee I SSBNs.

WARHEAD LOADINGS USED IN PROJECTIONS

Unless otherwise specified in the tables, all other ballistic missiles except the following are estimated or projected to carry a single independently-targetable reentry vehicle:

Soviet: SS-N-20, 10 MIRVs; SS-N-18, 7 MIRVs.

United States: Minuteman III, 3 MIRVs; Poseidon, 9 MIRVs (average); Trident I, 8 MIRVs (average).

Bombers weapon loadings are estimated and projected to be as follows:

Soviet: TU-95 Bear, 1 AS-3 Kangaroo missile or four bombs; Mya-4 Bison, 2 bombs; TU-X SWL, 12 ALCMs (average) + 4 bombs.

United States: B-52D, 2 SRAMs + 4 bombs; B-52G/H, 4 SRAMs + 4 bombs; B-52G CMC, 12 ALCMs + 4 SRAMs + 4 bombs through 1985. Thereafter, a total of 348 ALCMs added per year (replacing SRAMs and bombs) until all B-52G CMCs are equipped with 20 ALCMs; B-1B, 8 SRAMs + 4 bombs; B-1B CMC, 24 ALCMs; STEALTH, 8 SRAMs + 4 bombs.

PROJECTED SOVIET ICBM LAUNCHER INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

ICBM designation	By end of calendar year—																
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
SS-18 (10 MIRV's)	75	75	75	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SS-18 (8 MIRV's)	175	175	175	175	175	170	90	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SS-19 (6 MIRV's)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	230	150	70	0	0	0	0	0	
SS-17 (4 MIRV's)	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	110	30	0	0	0	
SS-18 (single)	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	8	0	0	
SS-19 (single)	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	0	0	
SS-17 (single)	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	20	0	
SS-13	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
SS-11	518	518	468	418	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SS-X	0	0	50	100	150	280	360	440	520	600	680	760	840	920	1,000	1,020	
Total	1,398	1,398	1,398	1,398	1,398	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	

PROJECTED U.S. ICBM LAUNCHER INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

ICBM designation	By end of calendar year—																
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
Minuteman III (MX-12A)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	220	140	60	0	0	0	0	0	
Minuteman III (MX-12)	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	150	70	0	0	
Minuteman II	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	
Titan II	52	52	52	52	52	45	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MX-2	0	0	0	0	0	7	34	80	160	240	320	400	480	560	630	630	
Total	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	

ESTIMATED TYPE AND NUMBER OF SOVIET AND U.S. SLBM LAUNCHERS IN SSBs AND SSBNS

Soviet SSBs and SSBNs are believed to have the following type and number of SLBM launchers: Typhoon, 20 SS-N-20;

Delta III, 16 SS-N-18; Delta II, 16 SS-N-8; Delta I, 12 SS-N-8; Yankee II, 12 SS-N-17; Yankee I, 16 SS-N-6; SSBN-X (projected), 16 SS-N-17 (or other existing SLBM); Hotel

III, 6 SS-N-8; Hotel II, 3 SS-N-5; Golf III, 6 SS-N-8.

U.S. SSBNs have the following type and number of SLBM launchers: Lafayette-class, 16 Poseidon or 16 Trident I; Ohio-class, 24 Trident I.

PROJECTED SOVIET SSB/SSBN INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

SSB/SSBN CLASS (SLBM type)	By end of calendar year—																
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
Typhoon (SS-N-20)	1	3	5	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Delta III (SS-N-18)	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Delta II (SS-N-8)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Delta I (SS-N-8)	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	
Yankee II (SS-N-17)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
SSBN-X (SS-N-17)	1	3	5	7	7	11	13	15	17	19	21	22	22	22	22	22	
Yankee I (SS-N-6)	22	20	18	16	13	11	9	7	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Hotel III (SS-N-8)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hotel II (SS-N-5)	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Golf III (SS-N-8)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Golf IV (SS-N-6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	70	70	70	69	68	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	

PROJECTED U.S. SSBN INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

SSNB class (SLBM type)	By end of calendar year—																
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
Lafayette	31	31	31	31	30	25	20	15	13	12	11	9	7	5	3	1	
Poseidon	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(18)	(13)	(8)	(3)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
Trident I	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(9)	(7)	(5)	(3)	(1)	
Ohio	2	3	5	6	7	9	11	13	15	16	18	18	19	20	21	22	
Trident I	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)	(11)	(13)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
Trident II	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
Total	33	34	36	37	37	34	31	28	28	28	28	27	26	25	24	23	

PROJECTED SOVIET SLBM LAUNCHER INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

SLBM designation (SSB/SSBN class)	By end of calendar year—																
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
SS-N-20 (Typhoon)	20	60	100	140	140	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	
SS-N-18 (Delta III)	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	
SS-N-17	28	60	92	124	156	188	220	252	284	316	348	364	364	364	364	364	
Yankee II	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	
SSBN-X	(16)	(48)	(80)	(112)	(144)	(176)	(208)	(240)	(272)	(304)	(336)	(352)	(352)	(352)	(352)	(352)	
SS-N-6	292	292	292	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	
Delta II	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	(64)	
Delta I	(216)	(216)	(216)	(216)	(216)	(216)	(216)	(216)	(216)	(216)	(216)	(216)	(216)	(216)	(216)	(216)	
Hotel III	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	
Golf III	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	
SS-N-5	352	320	288	256	208	176	144	112	80	48	16	0	0	0	0	0	
(Yankee I)	(352)	(320)	(288)	(256)	(208)	(176)	(144)	(112)	(80)	(48)	(16)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
(Golf IV)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
SS-N-5 (Hotel II)	18	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	950	984	1,018	1,046	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	

PROJECTED U.S. SLBM LAUNCHER INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

SLBM designation (SSBN class)	By end of calendar year—																*
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
Trident I	240	264	312	336	360	408	456	504	552	576	584	576	568	560	552	544	
Ohio	(48)	(72)	(120)	(144)	(168)	(216)	(264)	(312)	(360)	(384)	(408)	(432)	(456)	(480)	(504)	(528)	
(Lafayette)	(192)	(192)	(192)	(192)	(192)	(192)	(192)	(192)	(192)	(192)	(176)	(144)	(112)	(80)	(48)	(16)	
Poseidon	304	304	304	304	288	208	128	48	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Lafayette	(304)	(304)	(304)	(304)	(288)	(208)	(128)	(48)	(16)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	
Total	544	568	616	640	648	616	584	552	568	576	584	576	568	560	552	544	

PROJECTED SOVIET REENTRY VEHICLE INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

ICBM/SLBM designation	By end of calendar year—																
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
ICBM's:																	
SS-18 (10 RV)	750	750	750	750	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SS-18 (8 RV)	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,360	720	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SS-19 (6 RV)	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,380	900	420	0	0	0	0	0	
SS-17 (4 RV)	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	440	120	0	0	0	
SS-18 (1 RV)	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	8	0	0	
SS-19 (1 RV)	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	0	0	
SS-17 (1 RV)	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	20	0	
SS-13	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	
SS-11	518	518	468	418	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SS-X	0	0	50	100	150	280	360	440	520	600	680	760	840	920	1,000	1,020	
Subtotal	5,158	5,158	5,158	5,158	5,158	4,130	3,570	3,010	2,590	2,190	1,790	1,410	1,170	1,080	1,080	1,080	
SLBM's:																	
SS-N-20	200	600	1,000	1,400	1,400	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	
SS-N-18	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	
SS-N-17	20	60	92	124	156	188	220	252	284	316	348	380	412	444	476	508	
SS-N-8	292	292	292	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	
SS-N-6	352	320	288	256	208	176	144	112	80	48	16	0	0	0	0	0	
SS-N-5	18	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal	2,562	2,964	3,358	3,746	3,730	3,930	3,930	3,930	3,930	3,930	3,930	3,930	3,930	3,930	3,930	3,930	
Grand Total	7,720	8,122	8,516	8,904	8,888	8,060	7,500	6,940	6,520	6,120	5,720	5,340	5,100	5,010	5,010	5,010	

PROJECTED U.S. DEPLOYED REENTRY VEHICLE INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

ICBM/SLBM designation	By end of calendar year—																
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
ICBM's																	
Minuteman III (MX-12A)	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	660	420	180	0	0	0	0	0	
Minuteman III (MX-12)	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	690	450	210	0	0	
Minuteman II	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	
Titan II	52	52	52	52	52	45	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MX-2	0	0	0	0	0	7	34	80	160	240	320	400	480	560	630	630	
Subtotal	2,152	2,152	2,152	2,152	2,152	2,152	2,152	2,180	2,020	1,860	1,700	1,540	1,380	1,220	1,080	1,080	
SLBM's																	
Trident I	1,920	2,112	2,496	2,688	2,880	3,264	3,648	4,032	4,424	4,608	4,672	4,608	4,544	4,480	4,416	4,352	
Poseidon	2,736	2,736	2,736	2,736	2,592	1,872	1,152	432	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal	4,656	4,848	5,232	5,424	5,472	5,136	4,800	4,464	4,568	4,608	4,672	4,608	4,544	4,480	4,416	4,352	
Grand total	6,808	7,000	7,384	7,576	7,624	7,288	6,952	6,644	6,588	6,468	6,372	6,148	5,924	5,700	5,496	5,432	

PROJECTED SOVIET AGGREGATE STRATEGIC LAUNCHER INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

Launcher type	By end of calendar year—															
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
ICBM's	1,398	1,398	1,398	1,398	1,398	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080
SLBM's	960	984	1,018	1,046	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
Bombers	156	156	148	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Total	2,504	2,538	2,564	2,564	2,568	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Of which the following are counted as MIRV'd ballistic missiles and cruise missile-launching bombers:																
ICBM's	820	820	820	820	820	740	650	580	500	420	340	260	180	100	20	0
SLBM's	280	300	340	380	380	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Bombers	0	0	5	30	60	90	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Subtotal	1,080	1,120	1,165	1,230	1,260	1,230	1,180	1,100	1,020	940	860	780	700	620	540	520

PROJECTED U.S. AGGREGATE STRATEGIC LAUNCHER INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

Launcher type	By end of calendar year—															
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
ICBM's	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080
SLBM's	544	568	616	640	648	616	584	552	568	576	584	576	568	560	552	544
Bombers	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	219	200
Total	1,941	1,965	2,013	2,037	2,045	2,013	1,981	1,977	1,973	1,971	1,969	1,951	1,938	1,895	1,851	1,824
Of which the following are counted as MIRV'd ballistic missiles and cruise missile-launching bombers:																
ICBM's	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	470	390	310	230	150	70	0	0
SLBM's	544	568	616	640	648	616	584	552	568	576	584	576	568	560	552	544
Bombers	16	51	86	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	115	109	103	100
Subtotal	1,110	1,169	1,252	1,310	1,318	1,286	1,254	1,222	1,158	1,085	1,014	926	833	739	655	644

PROJECTED SOVIET AND UNITED STATES COUNTERFORCE—CAPABLE RV INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START (CLOSING THE "WINDOW OF ICBM VULNERABILITY")

	By end of calendar year—																
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
Soviet: ¹																	
SS-18 (10 RV's)	750	750	750	750	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SS-18 (8 RV's)	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,360	720	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SS-19 (6 RV's)	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,380	900	420	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,160	2,520	1,880	1,380	900	420	0	0	0	0	0	
United States:																	
Minuteman III (MX-12A)	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	660	420	180	0	0	0	0	0	
Minuteman III (MX-12)	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	690	450	210	0	0	
Total	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,410	1,170	930	690	450	210	0	0	
Strike Ratio ² (RV's/ICBM's):																	
Soviet	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	2.99	2.40	1.74	1.28	0.83	0.39	0	0	0	0	0	
United States	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.31	1.08	0.91	0.64	0.42	0.19	0	0	

^a The RV's carried by the MIRV'd version of the SS-17 are not included. Currently, the MIRV'd SS-17 does not have sufficient accuracy to destroy U.S. ICBM silos with a high degree of probability.

^b Assuming 100-percent availability and reliability of the missiles and warheads (an optimistic assumption), a strike ratio equal to or larger than 2 denotes a theoretical capability to target at least 2 reentry vehicles against each silo. Thus, if each of the reentry vehicles has a high single-shot-kill probability (SSKP) of destroying a silo, a strike ratio equal to or larger than 2 signifies a theoretical capability to destroy the opposing ICBM force at their silos.

PROJECTED SOVIET STRATEGIC BOMBER INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

Bomber designation	By end of calendar year—																
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
TU-95 Bear	113	113	100	90	60	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mya-4 Bison	43	43	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TU-X SWL	0	0	5	30	60	90	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	
Total	156	156	148	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	

PROJECTED U.S. STRATEGIC BOMBER INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

Bomber designation	By end of calendar year—																
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
B-52D	76	76	76	76	76	46	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B-52G	157	122	87	53	53	53	53	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B-52H	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	66	36	6	0	0	0	0	
B-52G CMC	76	51	86	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	90	54	18	0	
B-1B	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	90	100	100	100	100	76	46	16	0	
B-1B CMC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	55	85	100	
Stealth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	29	49	69	89	100	100	100	
Total	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	345	325	315	305	295	290	255	219	200	

PROJECTED SOVIET DEPLOYED BOMBER WEAPON INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

Bomber and weapon designation	By end of calendar year—																
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
TU-95 Bear:																	
Kangaroo Bombs	75	75	75	75	60	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mya-4 Bison Bombs	152	152	100	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TU-X SWL:	86	86	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ALCM's	0	0	60	360	720	1,080	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	
Bomb's	0	0	20	120	240	360	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	
Totals	313	313	341	615	1,020	1,470	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	

PROJECTED U.S. DEPLOYED BOMBER WEAPON INVENTORY UNDER PROPOSED START

Bomber and weapon designation	By end of calendar year—																
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
B-52D:																	
SRAM's	152	152	152	152	152	92	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bombs	304	304	304	304	304	184	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B-52G:																	
SRAM's	628	488	348	212	212	212	212	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bombs	628	488	348	212	212	212	212	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
B-52H:																	
SRAM's	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	264	144	24	0	0	0	0	
Bombs	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	384	264	144	24	0	0	0	0	
B-52G CMC:																	
SRAM's	64	204	344	480	306	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bombs	64	204	344	480	306	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ALCM's	192	612	1,032	1,440	1,788	2,136	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	1,800	1,080	360	0	
B-1B:																	
SRAM's	0	0	0	0	0	240	480	720	800	800	800	800	608	368	128	0	
Bombs	0	0	0	0	0	120	240	360	400	400	400	400	304	184	64	0	
B-1B CMC:																	
ALCM's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	1,320	2,040	2,400	
Stealth:																	
SRAM's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	232	392	552	712	800	800	800	
Bomb's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	116	196	276	356	400	400	400	
Total	2,800	3,210	3,640	4,048	4,048	4,228	4,408	4,560	4,776	4,476	4,476	4,476	4,380	4,152	3,792	3,600	

PROJECTED AGGREGATE OF DEPLOYED SOVIET STRATEGIC WARHEADS UNDER PROPOSED START

Delivery system	AMERICAN LEADERSHIP										By end of calendar year—						
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
ICBM's/SLBM's	7,720	8,122	8,516	8,904	8,888	8,060	7,580	6,940	6,520	6,120	5,720	5,340	5,100	5,010	5,010	5,010	
Bombers	313	313	341	615	1,020	1,470	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,920	
Totals	8,033	8,435	8,857	9,519	9,908	9,530	9,420	8,860	8,440	8,040	7,640	7,260	7,020	6,930	6,930	6,930	

PROJECTED AGGREGATE OF DEPLOYED U.S. STRATEGIC WARHEADS UNDER PROPOSED START

Delivery system	By end of calendar year—																
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
ICBM's/SLBM's	6,808	7,000	7,384	7,576	7,624	7,288	6,952	6,644	6,588	6,468	6,372	6,148	5,924	5,700	5,496	5,432	
Bombers	2,800	3,210	3,640	4,048	4,048	4,228	4,408	4,560	4,776	4,476	4,476	4,476	4,380	4,152	3,792	3,600	
Totals	9,608	10,210	11,024	11,624	11,672	11,516	11,360	11,204	11,364	10,944	10,848	10,624	10,304	9,852	9,288	9,032	

PROJECTED SOVIET STRATEGIC LAUNCHER RETIREMENT UNDER PROPOSED START

Launcher	During calendar year—																	Totals
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997		
ICBM's:																		
SS-11	0	0	50	50	50	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	518	
SS-18 MIRV'd	0	0	0	0	0	80	80	80	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	
SS-19 MIRV'd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	80	80	70	0	0	0	0	300	
SS-17 MIRV'd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	80	30	0	0	120	
SS-18 single	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	8	0	58	
SS-19 single	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	
SS-17 single	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	20	32	
Subtotal	0	0	50	50	50	448	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	20	1,338	
SLBM's:																		
SS-N-8 (Golf III)	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
SS-N-6 (Yankee I)	48	32	32	32	48	32	32	32	32	32	32	16	0	0	0	0	400	
SS-N-5 (Hotel II)	0	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	
Subtotal	48	38	38	44	48	32	32	32	32	32	32	16	0	0	0	0	424	
Bombers:																		
TU-95 Bear	0	0	13	10	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	
MYA-4 Bison	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	
Subtotal	0	0	13	53	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	
Grand total	48	38	101	147	128	510	142	112	112	112	112	96	80	80	80	20	1,918	

PROJECTED SOVIET STRATEGIC LAUNCHER NEW DEPLOYMENT UNDER PROPOSED START

Launcher	During calendar year—																Totals
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
ICBM's: SS-X subtotal	0	0	50	50	130	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	20	1,020
SLBM's:																	
SS-N-20 (Typhoon)	20	40	40	40	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
SS-N-18 (Delta III)	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
SS-N-17 (SSBN-X)	16	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	16	0	0	0	352
Subtotal	52	72	72	72	32	32	52	32	32	32	32	32	16	0	0	0	528
Bombers: TU-X SWL (subtotal)	0	0	5	25	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
Grand total	52	72	127	147	112	192	162	112	112	112	112	96	80	80	80	20	1,668

PROJECTED U.S. STRATEGIC LAUNCHER RETIREMENT UNDER PROPOSED START

Launcher	During calendar year—																Totals
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
ICBM's:																	
Minuteman III (MX-12A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	80	80	60	0	0	0	0	300
Minuteman III (MX-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	80	80	70	0	250
Titan II	0	0	0	0	0	7	27	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	7	27	18	80	80	80	80	80	80	70	0	602
SLBM's:																	
Poseidon (Lafayette)	0	0	0	0	16	80	80	80	32	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	304
Trident I (Lafayette)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	32	32	32	32	32	176
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	16	80	80	80	32	16	16	32	32	32	32	32	480
Bombers:																	
B-52D	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
B-52G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	33	0	0	0	30	36	36	18	173
B-52H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	6	0	0	0	96
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	36	33	30	30	30	36	36	36	18	345
Grand total	0	0	0	0	16	117	137	134	145	126	126	142	148	148	138	50	1,427

PROJECTED U.S. STRATEGIC LAUNCHER NEW DEPLOYMENT UNDER PROPOSED START

Launcher	During calendar year—																Totals
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
ICBM's: MX-2 (subtotal)	0	0	0	0	0	7	27	46	80	80	80	80	80	80	70	0	630
SLBM's: Trident I (Ohio class) (subtotal)	24	24	48	24	24	48	48	48	48	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	504
Bombers:																	
B-1B	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Stealth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	20	20	20	20	11	0	0	100
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	19	20	20	20	20	11	0	0	200
Grand total	24	24	48	24	24	85	105	124	147	124	124	124	124	115	94	24	1,334





EMILY R. AND KIVIE KAPLAN BUILDING
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(Code 202) 387-2800

Co-Director: ALBERT VORSPAN
Co-Director and Counsel: RABBI DAVID SAPERSTEIN

Religious Action Center

Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism

צדק צדק תרדף

Justice, Justice Shalt Thou Pursue

March 23, 1982

Reverend Paul Mayer
85 S. Oxford Street
Brooklyn, NY 11217

Dear Paul;

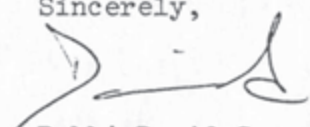
I feel terrible about the confusion over the Jewish participation on the disarmament statement. I have worked for many years with you. You have always been someone of the highest integrity. I know that you must be deeply chagrined at the mix-up.

There are several points which need to be made:

- 1.) It is my understanding that Rabbis Schindler and Wurzberger intended to sign only the statement. Outside of the amorphous allusion in the statement to the events, they signed specifically on the understanding that they would not be endorsing the Shabbat activities or any particular group including Mobilization for Survival. Apparently from our conversations today, it was not the intent of Mobilization to imply that the signers of the statement were endorsing either the activities in the box (i.e., including the Shabbat activities) or Mobilization. But to all of us, that is the clear meaning of the material.
- 2.) While Rabbi Schindler and I understood convocation to mean a service, I do understand how there was a misreading of that by the Synagogue Council.
- 3.) I suggest the following: a. While the initial mailings cannot be stopped, if there is to be future mailings and/or mass production of existing materials, please remove the fundraising plug for Mobilization and remove the implicit endorsement of the Shabbat activities or put an asterisk indicating that because the activities fall on Shabbat, the Jewish signators can neither endorse or participate in it. If that is not possible, then I suggest that you remove the names of Rabbi Schindler and Rabbi Wurzberger. In other words, let's go back to the original arrangement. The rabbis wished to endorse the statement but not any organizations or specific activities. While I do not speak for them, I feel confident that this arrangement would be fair, just and realistic.

I am sorry that this has happened. Please keep in touch.

Sincerely,


Rabbi David Saperstein

February 3, 1982

Mr. Paul Mayer
Religious Task Force
Mobilization for Survival
85 So. Oxford Street
Brooklyn, NY 11217

AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

Dear Mr. Mayer:

Thank you for your letter of January 20 in regard to an international appeal in support of the aims of the II United Nations Special Session on Disarmament (SSD) scheduled for June, 1982. I thank you for sharing the various materials on the proposed World Appeal.

By means of this letter I am writing to authorize my signature on the letter which is to be distributed in connection with this Appeal.

At the moment I do not know if my schedule will permit me to participate in the International Religious Convocation to take place on Friday, June 11. It is quite possible that I will have to be out of the country. If not, be assured that I will make every effort to be in attendance.

With every good wish and kindest greetings, I am

Sincerely,

Alexander M. Schindler

cc: Rabbi David Saperstein

MEMORANDUM

From Annette Daum

Date Feb. 2, 1982

To Rabbi Alexander Schindler

Copies Albert Vorspan; Alex Ross; Rabbi David Saperstein

Subject PARTICIPATION IN WORLD APPEAL FOR DISARMAMENT BY RELIGIOUS LEADERS

The appeal, attached, is designed to call attention to the need for nuclear disarmament. This will be the first step in a series of events designed to call attention to the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament in June.

You are one of three world Jewish leaders who has been asked to sign the appeal, which is based on the passage from Deuteronomy urging all people to CHOOSE LIFE. The other two are Dr. Immanuel Jakobovitz, Chief Rabbi of England, and Rabbi Walter Wurzbarger, president of the Synagogue Council. Your signature on the appeal would call public attention to our commitment to prevent nuclear warfare.

The appeal also refers to a CHOOSE LIFE WEEKEND, to take place on Memorial Day weekend, coinciding with Shavuoth, Pentecost and immediately preceding the Special Session on Disarmament. Our congregations should be encouraged to participate, wherever possible on an interreligious basis.

Your participation in the service on June 11 (it will take place around noon), immediately preceding the demonstration, would also be important.

David and I both protested the selection of our Sabbath for the demonstration. At the meeting I attended there was some very vocal support for changing the date to accommodate us, but plans had already gone too far. The minutes of a previous meeting indicated an attempt by a few people to add support for "self-determination for indigenous people" (the usual ploy), which was defeated.

There are many reasons for our participation -- both principled and pragmatic.

LS



Union of American Hebrew Congregations

838 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021 (212) 249-0100

CHOOSE LIFE SO THAT YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN WILL LIVE.

World Religions and Disarmament:
An Appeal to Religious People Everywhere,
January, 1982

Sisters and Brothers:

Although we speak with the many voices of the world's diverse religious traditions, we are one in our belief in the sacredness of life and the holiness of the earth. It is from this common faith that we wish to speak out in the name of present and future generations.

Today as never before the survival of humanity is threatened by the possibility of nuclear extermination. Even if these fearsome weapons are not actually used they attack the poor through an unchecked arms race that consumes the very resources—\$500 billion annually—which should feed, clothe, house, and heal the world's people.

In 1978 the first United Nations Special Session on Disarmament declared in its Final Document:

"Removing the threat of a world war—a nuclear war—is the most acute and urgent task of the present day. (Humanity) is confronted with a choice, we must halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament or face annihilation." (paragraph 18)

Unfortunately, this solemn warning has been largely ignored and even during these last three short years the world has been pushed closer to the possibility of a nuclear holocaust.

In the face of this grave danger to humanity we still wish to announce 1982 as a Year of Hope. Our hope comes from the fact that the representatives of the nations of the world will once again gather together in New York City in June, 1982 for a United Nations Special Session on Disarmament. The grave responsibility which the First Special Session on Disarmament laid upon this Second Special Session on Disarmament is nothing less than the development of a Comprehensive Program for Disarmament with specific time frames leading to the abolition of nuclear weapons, and general and complete disarmament. This must be done.

We urge the governments represented at the United Nations, especially the nuclear powers, to seriously participate in this process and to address this task, to freeze and reverse the arms race as a first and crucial step towards disarmament. These efforts should include specific treaties and lead to a strengthening of the United Nations' peacekeeping role. The billions of dollars saved should be placed at the service of developing a better life for all, especially for the world's poor.

At the same time we call on all people of good will to support the Special Session on Disarmament and to raise their collective voices in the name of the earth's children, insisting that war, especially nuclear war, be abolished as a means of resolving international conflicts. To this end we urge all believers to recognize the Special Session on Disarmament as a sacred responsibility as well as a unique opportunity to make themselves heard. During the coming months let them focus their spiritual energies on a broad range of religious,

educational, and political activities in the name of disarmament and peace.

On the weekend before the Special Session on Disarmament (Friday, Saturday, Sunday, May 28,29,30) to be known as Choose Life Weekend, we invite religious people all over the world to participate in intensive prayer, fasting, vigils, and other actions in their respective churches, mosques, pagodas, synagogues, temples, and holy places in the name of this sacred cause. We also encourage these communities to send delegates to represent them at the religious events to be held in connection with the Special Session on Disarmament in New York City.

This appeal goes out to the followers of the Buddhist, Christian, Confucian, Hindu, Jain, Jewish, Moslem, Shinto, Sikh, Taoist, Zoroastrian, and indigenous religious traditions, as well as to all believers everywhere.

In the name of the Spirit of Life may the work of those within the United Nations and outside of it during the Special Session on Disarmament be blessed with the vision and courage to turn the nuclear tide while there is still time. Together let us choose life so that we and our children will live.



Annette went to
meeting, will give you
memo.

Also ~~providing information~~
I don't

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can go along
on banning

nuclear power,
civil disobedience,
passive and

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3rd world
orientation

Al

Religious Task Force

mobilization FOR SURVIVAL

85 SO. OXFORD ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11217 (212) 858-6882

January 20, 1982

Rabbi Alexander Schindler, President
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 5th Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10021

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of Rabbi David Saperstein to invite you to join a group of world religious leaders in issuing an international appeal in support of the aims of the II United Nations Special Session on Disarmament (SSD) scheduled for June, 1982. This Appeal will initiate an international campaign in support of this sacred cause as described in the enclosed materials.

Enclosed you will also find a copy of the proposed World Appeal along with a letter from Archbishop Penney of Canada reporting on his efforts to enlist the support of Pope John Paul II. We are also approaching the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Patriarch of Moscow, the General Secretary of the World Council of Churches as well as Buddhist, Hindu, Moslem and other world leaders. Archbishop John Roach, the President of the U.S. Catholic Conference, and two presidents of the World Council of Churches have already agreed to sign.

Please give us your response at your earliest convenience, since we hope to release the World Appeal as soon as possible. We list list organizational affiliation "for identification purposes only".

We would also be greatly honored if you would consider personally participating in the International Religious Convocation to take place in New York City during the SSD on Friday, June 11, 1982.

Any other support for the SSD Campaign would be greatly appreciated, including the publicizing of this effort on behalf of human survival. Many thanks for considering this request and we hope to hear from you soon. May our common prayers and efforts create a peaceful world for future generations.

Yours in Peace,

Paul Mayer
Paul Mayer

Enclosures

Zero Nuclear Weapons

Ban Nuclear Power

Stop the Arms Race

Fund Human Needs

"Therefore choose life so that you and your children will live . . ." Deut. XXX, 19

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FOR SURVIVAL mobilization

85 SO. OXFORD ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11217 (212) 858-8882

Religious Task Force



"Therefore choose life so that you and your children will live . . ." Deut. XXX. 19
Zero Nuclear Weapons Ban Nuclear Power Stop the Arms Race Fund Human Needs

CHOOSE LIFE SO THAT YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN WILL LIVE.

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Today as never before the survival of humanity is threatened by the possibility of nuclear extermination. Even if these fearsome weapons are not actually used they attack the poor through an unchecked arms race that consumes the very resources—\$500 billion annually—which should feed, clothe, house, and heal the world's people.

In 1978 the first United Nations Special Session on Disarmament declared in its Final Document:

"Removing the threat of a world war—a nuclear war—is the most acute and urgent task of the present day. (Humanity) is confronted with a choice, we must halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament or face annihilation." (paragraph 18)

Unfortunately, this solemn warning has been largely ignored and even during these last three short years the world has been pushed closer to the possibility of a nuclear holocaust.

In the face of this grave danger to humanity we still wish to announce 1982 as a Year of Hope. Our hope comes from the fact that the representatives of the nations of the world will once again gather together in New York City in June, 1982 for a United Nations Special Session on Disarmament. The grave responsibility which the First Special Session on Disarmament laid upon this Second Special Session on Disarmament is nothing less than the development of a Comprehensive Program for Disarmament with specific time frames leading to the abolition of nuclear weapons, and general and complete disarmament. This must be done.

We urge the governments represented at the United Nations, especially the nuclear powers, to seriously participate in this process and to address this task, to freeze and reverse the arms race as a first and crucial step towards disarmament. These efforts should include specific treaties and lead to a strengthening of the United Nations' peacekeeping role. The billions of dollars saved should be placed at the service of developing a better life for all, especially for the world's poor.

At the same time we call on all people of good will to support the Special Session on Disarmament and to raise their collective voices in the name of the earth's children, insisting that war, especially nuclear war, be abolished as a means of resolving international conflicts. To this end we urge all believers to recognize the Special Session on Disarmament as a sacred responsibility as well as a unique opportunity to make themselves heard. During the coming months let them focus their spiritual energies on a broad range of religious,

educational, and political activities in the name of disarmament and peace.

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This appeal goes out to the followers of the Buddhist, Christian, Confucian, Hindu, Jain, Jewish, Moslem, Shinto, Sikh, Taoist, Zoroastrian, and indigenous religious traditions, as well as to all believers everywhere.

In the name of the Spirit of Life may the work of those within the United Nations and outside of it during the Special Session on Disarmament be blessed with the vision and courage to turn the nuclear tide while there is still time. Together let us choose life so that we and our children will live.



Religious Task Force

mobilization FOR SURVIVAL

85 SO. OXFORD ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11217 (212) 858-6882

The International Religious Campaign for Human Survival:
A Project for the United Nations Special Session on
Disarmament II

Background:

At this moment in history the human family faces an unprecedented threat to its survival. The United States and the USSR between them possess approximately 50,000 nuclear warheads and the capacity to destroy each other's civilian population dozens of times. Today the U.S. is in the process of creating a new generation of even more dangerous first-strike nuclear weapons and a strategy based on the possibility of engaging in limited nuclear wars. The Soviet Union and other nuclear powers will undoubtedly follow suit quickly making the possibility of nuclear war either by intent or by accident greater than ever before.

At the same time the growing international sale of nuclear energy technology will shortly enable new countries such as Brazil, Argentina, South Africa, Pakistan, and Libya to join the nuclear club. In addition to the escalation on the nuclear front, the even more costly conventional arms race squanders the earth's riches which the developing countries of the Third World desperately need to overcome the daily threats of poverty, hunger, diseases, and despair. Nor are the peoples of the industrialized societies, especially the poor, immune to this theft of their daily bread and of the possibility of a dignified life by the global military buildup.

The United Nations Special Session on Disarmament II (U.N. SSD II) planned for the spring of 1982 is seen by people all over the world as one great last chance to stay the hand of the nuclear executioner. It is significant that it is being called primarily by the non-aligned and Third World countries, who see themselves held in a kind of nuclear blackmail by the superpowers, while the arms race consumes the resources upon which they depend for social and economic development. It is especially the peoples of these non-aligned nations joined by some courageous voices from other countries who are calling for massive action by independent citizens movements all over the world in support of the aims of the SSD. Here in the U.S. the Mobilization for Survival (MFS) and its Religious Task Force (RTF) is already taking the initiative in exploring plans for the Spring of 1982.

Zero Nuclear Weapons

Ban Nuclear Power

Stop the Arms Race

Fund Human Needs

"Therefore choose life so that you and your children will live . . ." Deut. XXX, 19



In April 1981 the World Assembly for Religious Workers for Nuclear and General Disarmament in Tokyo brought almost 600 religious leaders and others from 58 countries to Tokyo. There the representatives of all the great world religions began to lay plans for internationally coordinated religious activities during the SSD in 1982. The RTF helped to organize the U.S. delegation which included the President of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious, representatives from the National Council of Churches, Reformed Judaism, the Black Church, and various religious peace groups. The World Assembly's plan to have the global religious community focus its spiritual energies on the SSD has given additional impetus and inspiration to activities that were already being planned and discussed in the U.S. by the RTF and other groups. (The RTF hopes that its experience in coordinating the successful religious activities during the SSD I in 1978 will enable it to be of help in facilitating the kind of religious campaign which corresponds to the even greater crisis existing two years later.)

Project:

The International Religious Campaign for Human Survival will be an effort to arouse and activate religious persons, local religious congregations and groups, national denominations, and world traditions both in the U.S. and worldwide to recognize the SSD both as a unique opportunity and as a sacred responsibility. The ideal of the Campaign would be to create a new level of religious consciousness concerning the imminent threat to human survival, and the need to make the work before and during the SSD a major priority for religious believers the world over. The work of the Campaign for Human Survival would include:

1. An appeal (or separate appeals) would be issued in early 1982 by world religious leaders such as Pope John Paul II, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mother Theresa, Venoba Bhavi, Venerable Fujii, Billy Graham, Philip Potter of the WCC, along with other leaders of Judaism, Islam, and all of the world religions to signal the opening of the SSD. The appeal would call on believers to engage in a Choose Life broad variety of activities focussed on the SSD including a ☒ Weekend of intense prayer, fasting, celebrations and vigils in synagogues, churches, mosques, pagodas, and temples all over the world at the beginning of the SSD. It would also urge communities to send delegations to the religious gathering in New York City during the SSD.
2. Coordinate other activities in local congregations in the U.S.: educational material, worship and sermon resources, speakers, discussion group resources. Begin process of organizing delegations to N.Y.C. for SSD.
3. Communicate with religious bodies and leaders in other countries (especially those from the Third World/Non-aligned nations) concerning coordinated international activities and those in New York during the SSD.
4. Establish and/or strengthen links and cooperative efforts with Black, Hispanic, and other minority religious communities before and during the SSD linking social injustice and military spending as a kind of domestic implementation of the development vs. the arms race focus of Third World countries at SSD.

5. Organize the Choose Life Weekend in N.Y.C. in coordination with national and international efforts.
6. Coordinate the International Religious Convocation for Human Survival during the early period of the SSD in New York City (to be coordinated with other events of the national MFS and other groups such as a mass rally, international conference of peace representatives etc.) The Convocation would include:
 - a. Witness for Survival- opening religious events in the South Bronx or Harlem linking the arms race and domestic poverty and organized by the indigineous leadership with our cooperation, which would be attended by international religious representatives.
 - b. Interreligious Worship Service- a major celebration involving religious leaders from all countries and traditions.
 - c. Planning conference to discuss ongoing coordinated religious activity for survival in the U.S. and abroad.
7. Explore the possiblitiy of a religious expression of non-violent civil disobedience during the SSD inspired by recent activities such as the actions of the Plowshares 8; the call of Archbishop Hunthausen of Seattle to tax resistance and the statement of the World Religious Assembly in Tokyo:

"Individuals should respond to the calls of their spiritual leaders and give spiritual laws priority over human-made laws. Actions could include non-violent responsible direct action."

The full details concerning time-line, budget, adequate staffing, involved groups and funding sources are still in the process of being negotiated. Activities during this period would include:

1. Establish basic communication with world religious leaders either directly or through the network of the Tokyo World Assembly to prepare for the release of the World Appeal in early 1982.
2. Communicate with the broadest possible network of religious denominations and organizations to secure their commitment (financial, staff time, material production, etc.) to cooperate with coordinated planning for the Campaign. This would require a major meeting/planning conference in the early fall 1981.
3. Secure funding or in kind commitment from a broad range of foundations, individuals, denominations, and other religious organizations.
4. Set up meetings in early fall 1981 here and possibly abroad to begin working on preparatory local activities, on the specifics of the Choose Life Weekend May 1982, and on the events during the International Religious Convocation

for Human Survival in New York City during the SSD.

We believe that this Campaign could have a significant impact on world public opinion concerning the SSD, on the U.N. delegates to the SSD and on the religious consciousness of believers all over the world. With God's help millions of people could be affected and perhaps some change in the world's political climate could be created. It needs to be noted that the significant mass activities now being planned outside of religious circles would also be a major part of these efforts on behalf of human survival.

Religious Task Force:

The RTF of the MFS is organized to mobilize the religious community within the United States in support of four goals: 1). Zero Nuclear Weapons 2). Ban Nuclear Power 3). Stop the Arms Race 4). Meet Human Needs. The RTF is one of seven task forces within the MFS which is a national coalition of over 100 peace, environmental, religious, anti-nuclear energy, community, and labor organizations.

The RTF is a coalition of religious groups which includes Clergy and Laity Concerned, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Jewish Peace Fellowship, Friends Peace Committee, Intercommunity Center for Justice and Peace, the Unitarian Universalist Association, Catholic Peace Fellowship, New York Friends Meeting House. Other groups which work with the RTF on a regular or occasional basis include Leadership Conference of Women Religious, Riverside Church Disarmament Program, National Council of Churches, National Association of Women Religious, Pax Christi, National Conference of Black Churchmen, the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn, Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Episcopal Diocese of New York, the Integral Yoga Institute, the Women's Division of the Methodist Church, the YWCA, the YMCA, various Native American spiritual groups and many individual religious bodies.



OFFICE OF THE ARCHBISHOP

P.O. BOX 37
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
A1C 5H5

September 24, 1981

Mr. Paul Mayer,
Religious Task Force,
Mobilization for Survival,
85 So. Oxford Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y., 11217,
U. S. A.

Dear Paul,

I wish to acknowledge your letter of July 2, 1981, and the circular letter of July 30, 1981, which I received August 24, 1981; the delay was due to our National postal strike.

At the recent meeting of the Board of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops I raised the request of the World Assembly of Religious Workers for General and Nuclear Disarmament seeking a public statement of support for the special U. N. Session on Disarmament from world religious leaders. I also informed them of your letter exploring the possibility of the C.C.C.B. using its good offices of including the support of our Holy Father Pope John Paul II through the medium of a public message.

The Board has directed that a letter be sent immediately to the Cardinal Secretary of State, informing him of this request and the importance which the Conference gives it. The Board has also approved that this item be included in the topics for discussion by the President and Vice-President with the Cardinal Secretary of State during their imminent visit to Rome.

I was very pleased with the wholehearted positive response which the Board gave to this request.


On a local basis our Archdiocesan Social Action Commission is considering ways and means to promote support for the second Special Session and also raising the consciousness of people to the terrible dangers inherent to nuclear armament, as well as the consequences of nuclear war.

With kind regards and every good wish,

Sincerely in the Lord, .

Alphonse L. Perre

Archbishop of St. John's



**Choose Life
So That You
and Your
Children
Will Live**

**Come & Witness
at the
Second
United Nations
Special Session
on
Disarmament in
New York City
June, 1982**

Religious Task Force
Mobilization for Survival
85 South Oxford Street
Brooklyn, New York 11217
(212) 858-6882

Second UN Special Session on Disarmament

At this moment in history the human family faces an unprecedented threat to its survival. The United States and the USSR between them possess approximately 50,000 nuclear warheads and the capacity to destroy each other's civilian population dozens of times. Today the U.S. is in the process of creating a new generation of even more dangerous first-strike nuclear weapons such as the MX Missile and a strategy based on the possibility of engaging in limited nuclear wars. The Soviet Union and the other nuclear powers will undoubtedly quickly follow suit, thus fueling a new arms race that leads straight to World War III.

In addition to the escalation on the nuclear front, the even more costly conventional arms race squanders the earth's riches which the developing countries of the Third World as well as many Americans desperately need to overcome the daily threats of poverty, hunger, disease, and despair.

In spite of the war clouds hanging over us, people all over the world including many in the religious community are finding hope and determination in planning for the U.N. Special Session on disarmament (SSD) scheduled for the Spring of 1982 in New York City. The SSD has been called by the non-aligned and Third World countries to protest their being held hostage by the nuclear blackmail of the superpowers and to demand that the world's resources be used for the social and economic development of their peoples instead of for armaments.

Intensive planning is already underway for an international campaign to involve believers of all traditions in making the SSD a time of serious spiritual and political activity in the name of disarmament and development. It will be coordinated with cultural events, conferences, non-

violent civil disobedience, a World Peace March led by Japanese Buddhist monks and a massive demonstration in New York city.

Campaign activities

● **World Appeal** (January 1982) to be issued by world religious leaders announcing 1982 as a Year of Hope and calling on people of faith to make a deep commitment to the SSD campaign.

● **Events In Local Congregations**—education, worship services, forums, speakers, study groups, local actions, events with minority churches linking the arms race and budget cuts.

● **Choose Life Weekend** (May 28-29-30) To coincide with Peace Sabbath in the U.S. Three days of fasting, prayer, vigils and actions in mosques, synagogues, churches and pagodas around the world immediately before the SSD. Local congregations will delegate their representatives to the SSD activities in New York City.

● **Interreligious Convocation in New York City**—June 1982

Witness for Survival—opening religious event in a New York City poverty community (e.g. South Bronx, Harlem) led by indigenous religious leaders with international delegates to link military spending and human needs.

Major Religious Celebration—will bring Buddhist, Jewish, Christian, Hindu, Moslem, Native American and other spiritual leaders from around the world to pray with one voice for future generations.

International Religious Conference—Religious leaders, congregational members and religious activists will come together to share, worship, be empowered and to strategize towards building a massive international religious movement.

Organizations involved in planning (in formation)

Ethical Culture Society ● United Ministries in Education ● World Conference on Religion & Peace ● Church Women United ● So-journers Peace Ministry ● Friends World Committee ● Interfaith Peace Fellowship ● Leadership Conference of Women Religious ● Friends Peace Committee ● National Black Pastors Conference ● Pax Christi ● United Church of Christ, Office of Church & Society ● Mennonite Central Committee ● National Assembly of Women Religious ● Women International League for Peace & Freedom ● Coalition for Nuclear Disarmament ● Raja Yoga Center ● Diocese of Paterson, Dept. of Social Action ● Vieques Support Network ● Jonah House ● Nuclear Freeze Campaign ● Benedictines for Peace ● Catholic Peace Fellowship ● Fellowship of Reconciliation ● American Friends Service Committee ● Intercommunity Center for Justice and Peace ● Integral Yoga Institute ● Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace ● Jewish Peace Fellowship ● Clergy & Laity Concerned ● Riverside Church Disarmament Program ● National Council of Churches ● Unitarian Universalist Association

Religious Task Force, Mobilization for Survival
85 South Oxford Street
Brooklyn, New York 11217
(212) 858-6882

Here is my donation of \$ _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

ORGANIZATION (if any) _____

☐ Please send me more information

☐ Please add my name to your mailing list

☐ I would like to be active in working group on:

Interreligious Convocation ☐ Conference ☐

Witness for Survival ☐ Local Activities ☐

Mass Demonstration ☐

Nuclear Freeze



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

EDWARD J. MARKEY
7TH DISTRICT
MASSACHUSETTS

March 18, 1982

Rabbi Alexander Schindler
President
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 5th Avenue
New York, NY 10115

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

Just a quick note to express my personal appreciation for the eloquent statement you made last week at American University. Your leadership on the issue of nuclear war and how to prevent it is crucial to any progress in the Congress. We currently have 150 co-sponsors in the House on the nuclear weapons freeze and reduction resolution introduced by Rep. Silvio Conte (R-MA) and myself last week. I expect a successful vote on the resolution later this year.

Please stay in touch with me on this crucial national debate. I hope you will contact my office if I can be of any assistance to you.

Sincerely,

EJ

Edward J. Markey

Y David S.

March 4, 1982

Dr. Bernard Lown
President, IPPNW
2nd Congress
Cambridge, England

Dear Dr. Lown:

The forthcoming International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War 2nd Congress is an auspicious and important gathering. It is most fitting that men and women whose lives are committed to the saving of human life, through daily and individual contact with patients or through dedication to medical research, are so deeply committed to the prevention of nuclear holocaust. I want to take this opportunity to wish you well; may your discussions be fruitful in making an impact on the wider human community.

I will be interested in learning of any resolutions which come out of the 2nd Congress. Representing, as I do, one of the major American religious communities, I know that Reform Jews will be vitally interested in knowing more about your deliberations. It is urgent that thinking men and women, from every corner of the world and from every walk of life, join together in coalitions committed to bringing the arms race to a halt, to seek to prevent nuclear war and the havoc and destruction it would wreak upon this precious earth and all its inhabitants.

The prophetic words of Isaiah -- VECHITETU CHARBOTAM LE-ITIM VECHANITOTEHEN LEMAZMEROT- And they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore. -- echo through the centuries. They have had meaning for every generation. Today, for this generation and the generations we pray will come after us, their meaning is ever more precious and ever more urgent. The totality of humankind is at stake. We will prevent nuclear war or we will perish.

Every community in every time is faced with a multitude of problems. To my mind, we who inhabit the earth and the fullness thereof here and now, are faced with an enormous, almost incomprehensible threat. But we also have the opportunity to join our voices and cry out together to seek to put to an end the proliferation of nuclear arms, to make our voices heard across the universe so that our earth will remain verdant and green for the many generations we pray will follow.

Dr. Bernard L~~W~~on
March 4, 1982
Page -2-

With best wishes for a meaningful Congress and with warmest regards,
I am



Please draft
letter for me -
Al can help
you.

But show it to
me on Tuesday
thanks.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

TEL. (617) 732-1307
CABLE ADDRESS: NUTHARV, BOSTON

DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION
665 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02115

February 22, 1982

Rabbi A. Schindler
6 River Way
Westport, CT 06880

Dear Rabbi Schindler:

It was a pleasure to meet you and your wife. I appreciated the Presidential Address and especially the section entitled "An Obsession with Force." It minced no words, it was direct, incisive and well said.

As I have indicated, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) will be holding its Second Congress at Cambridge University, April 2-7, 1982. Our first gathering, held last year, had a profound impact on the medical community as well as the public at large (see enclosed Summary of Proceedings). We shall be receiving letters from religious, political, and cultural leaders world wide. I would like to invite a statement from you. This can be sent to the above address and directed to:

Dr. Bernard Lown
President, IPPNW
2nd Congress
Cambridge, England

I know how overcommitted you are and regret the need to impose on you, but over the long span of civilization no hazard to health and life has loomed as large as that posed by the massive stockpiling of thermonuclear weapons. Even if war is prevented, the arms race is imposing debilitating economic, psychologic and moral costs.

I look forward to seeing you in the autumn.

Sincerely yours,



Bernard Lown, M.D.
Professor of Cardiology

/cmk
enclosure

Summary Proceedings of the First Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

Airlie, Virginia
March 20-25, 1981

AMERICAN JEWISH
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This document drafted during the last day of the congress, represents the combined efforts and conclusions of seventy three physicians from the following twelve countries:

Canada
France
Israel
Japan
the Netherlands
Norway
Sierra Leone
Sweden
the United Kingdom
the United States
the Soviet Union
West Germany

International Physicians for the
Prevention of Nuclear War, Inc.

635 Huntington Avenue, 2nd floor
Boston, Massachusetts 02115
Telephone (617) 738-9404

Dear Colleagues:

The multiplying stockpiles of nuclear weapons of ever increasing destructiveness threaten humankind with an unimaginable catastrophe. The peoples of North America, the Soviet Union and Europe are held hostage by the accelerating arms race. A war without winners endangers not only human survival but the fragile ecology of our planet.

Physicians charged with responsibility for the lives of their patients and the health of the community must begin to explore a new province of preventive medicine, the prevention of nuclear war.

We gathered here because we do not accept the inevitability of nuclear conflict. We met here because we reject the utilization of technology for nuclear weapons rather than for improving the quality of life. We met here because we do not believe that differences between political systems can be resolved by the use of nuclear weapons. We met here because of our abiding faith in the concept that what humanity creates, humanity can control.

Our aim is to alert physicians world-wide of the mortal peril to the public health. Our hope is that physicians will help educate their communities, for only an aroused and informed citizenry can change the course of events.

Bernard Lown, M.D.
President
International Physicians for the
Prevention of Nuclear War

Airlie, Virginia
March, 1981



Preamble

Nuclear war would be the ultimate human and environmental disaster.

The immediate and long-term destruction of human life and health would be on an unprecedented scale, threatening the very survival of civilization.

The threat of its occurrence is at a dangerous level and is steadily increasing.

Even in the absence of nuclear war, invaluable and limited resources are being diverted unproductively to the nuclear arms race, leaving essential human, social, medical, and economic needs unmet.

For these reasons, physicians in all countries must work toward the prevention of nuclear war and for the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

Physicians can play a particularly effective role because they

1. are dedicated to the prevention of illness, care of the sick and protection of human life;
2. have special knowledge of the problems of medical response in nuclear war;
3. can work together with their colleagues without regard to national boundaries;
4. are educators who have the opportunity to inform themselves, their colleagues in the health professions, and the general public.

The following statements were developed by working groups at the First Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, meeting at Airlie, Virginia, March 20-24, 1981.

Predictable and Unpredictable Effects of Nuclear War

The consequences of the nuclear attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were disastrous. Yet even they do not serve as adequate precedents for the amount of death and destruction that would follow nuclear warfare today. Given any scenario of a massive nuclear strike in present conditions, the fate of the inhabitants of those two cities would be shared by tens to hundreds of millions of people. Even a single one-megaton nuclear bomb explosion (80 times more powerful than that dropped on Hiroshima) over an urban area would cause death and injury to people on a scale unprecedented in the history of mankind and would present any remaining medical services with insoluble problems. In the event of a major nuclear war there would be thousands of such explosions.

We must distinguish between the immediate and the delayed effects of nuclear war. Among the immediate effects are mass deaths in the first hours, days, and weeks after an explosion. These are caused by the simultaneous effects of blast, heat and large doses of penetrating radiation. The number of such deaths would be magnified catastrophically by the destruction of buildings, by secondary fires, by disruption of all life-support systems including electric power, communication and transportation, and by the destruction and contamination of the water supply and of foodstocks.

It is difficult for us, even as physicians, to describe adequately the human suffering that would ensue. Hundreds of thousands would suffer third-degree burns, multiple crushing injuries and fractures, hemorrhage, secondary infection, and combinations of all of these. When we contemplate disasters, we often assume that abundant medical resources and personnel will be available. But contemporary nuclear war would inevitably destroy hospitals and other medical facilities, kill and disable most medical personnel, and prevent surviving physicians from coming to the aid of the injured because of widespread radiation dangers. The hundreds of thousands of burned and otherwise wounded people would not have any medical care as we now conceive of it: no morphine for pain, no intravenous fluids, no emergency surgery, no antibiotics, no dressings, no skilled nursing, and little or no food or water. The survivors would envy the dead.

It is known from the Japanese experience that in the immediate aftermath of an explosion, and for many months thereafter, the survivors suffer not only from their physical injuries—radiation sickness, burns, and other trauma—but also from profound psychological shock caused by their exposure to such overwhelming destruction and mass death.

The problem is social as well as individual. The social fabric upon which human existence depends would be irreparably damaged.

Those who did not perish during the initial attack would face serious—even lifelong—dangers. Many exposed persons would be at increased risk, throughout the remainder of their lives, of leukemia and a variety of malignant tumors. The risk is emotional as well as physical. Tens of thousands would live with the fear of developing cancer or of transmitting genetic defects, for they would understand that nuclear weapons, unlike conventional weapons, have memories—long, radioactive memories. Children are known to be particularly susceptible to most of these effects. Exposure of fetuses would result in the birth of children with small head size, mental retardation, and impaired growth and development. Many exposed persons would develop radiation cataracts and chromosomal aberrations.

Delayed radioactive fallout from multiple nuclear detonations would render large areas of land uninhabitable for prolonged periods of time, making it impossible to produce the food upon which the survival of whole populations would depend. Aside from the severe effects in the areas most immediately affected by explosion or local fallout, there would occur effects from both ground and air bursts throughout the world. Fallout would increase the incidence of cancers and of genetic defects in nations and populations far from the targeted areas. These and other effects are difficult to quantify, but it is known that they would occur.

The use of nuclear weapons with an aggregate yield greatly exceeding that of all the explosions (including atomic explosions) in human history poses dangers to the entire planet, and to all of mankind. Among these are profound disruptions of the ecological balance—disturbances to all living organisms, crops, and the atmosphere, with consequences of a nature and magnitude we can only guess at. For example, the release into the atmosphere of large quantities of nitrogen, formed during multiple nuclear explosions, could disturb the ozone layer of the atmosphere, which protects the surface of the earth from the penetrating component of ultraviolet radiation; this would probably cause the death of vegetation and animals and injury to people. In the magnitude, duration, and variety of the dangers it poses to biological and social survival, nuclear war has no precedent in the experience of mankind. The survival of civilized life is at stake.

In one likely and specific scenario that we have considered—an all-out nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union in the mid-1980's—it is likely that

1. The population would be devastated.
Over 200,000,000 men, women, and children would be killed immediately.
Over 60,000,000 would be injured.
Among the injured,
 - 30,000,000 would experience radiation sickness,
 - 20,000,000 would experience trauma and burns,
 - 10,000,000 would experience trauma, burns, and radiation sickness.
2. Medical resources would be incapable of coping with those injured by blast, thermal energy, and radiation.
 - 80% of physicians would die.
 - 80% of hospital beds would be destroyed.
 - Stores of blood plasma, antibiotics and drugs would be destroyed or severely compromised.
 - Food and water would be extensively contaminated.
 - Transportation and communication facilities would be destroyed.
3. Civil defense would be unable to alter the death and devastation described above to any appreciable extent.
4. The disaster would have continuing consequences.
 - Food production would be profoundly altered.
 - Fallout would constitute a continuing problem.
 - Survivors with altered immunity, malnutrition, an unsanitary environment, and severe exposure problems would be subject to lethal enteric infections.
5. A striking increase in leukemia and other malignancies would be observed among long-term survivors. It would be most severe in those who were children at the time of exposure.
6. Profound changes would occur in weather caused by particulates and reduction of atmospheric ozone with attendant alterations in man, animal, and plant species.
7. The effect on adjacent countries is incalculable.

The Role of Physicians in the Post-Attack Period

Considering the known thermal, blast and radiation effects of a one megaton thermonuclear explosion over an industrial city of about four million persons, we know that from 200,000 to nearly 500,000 immediate deaths would result, with an additional 400,000 to over 600,000 injured, depending on the nature of the attack.

Instantaneous death would occur as a result of temperatures greater than in the sun itself and from immense blast effects. Physical structures would be converted into unrecognizable rubble and social organization would disintegrate. Many injured would die as a consequence of huge fires and intense radioactive fallout. Neither doctors nor the hospitals in which they work would be spared.

In addition to the dead, there would be the injured—some walking with clothes in shreds and skin peeling in sheets from burns, some trapped in buildings and basements. Many of these would die. Many who were rescued would not survive the crush injuries, multiple fractures or hemorrhages. Others would die in days or in weeks from burns, traumatic wounds or radiation exposure.

Many of those injured by a nuclear blast would have combinations of burns, extensive lacerations and sublethal doses of neutron and gamma radiation. Grave psychological trauma affecting both physician and patient would further aggravate the already severe problems of diagnosis and treatment. These many factors complicate the outcome of therapy and would critically affect medical decisions about who should receive care and who could only be allowed to die with such minimal supportive measures as might be available. Burn and radiation injuries, regardless of other complications, would place the greatest strain on medical personnel and facilities. From the British experience in wartime London, it is estimated that the acute treatment of only 34,000 serious burn cases would require 170,000 health professionals and 8,000 tons of supplies.

A city struck by a single one megaton bomb would find its electrical, water and food supplies totally disrupted. The techniques of modern medical care would be seriously compromised if not entirely halted. Much of the essential supply of blood, antibiotics and other materials would be destroyed. A target nation, however, might cope partially with the consequences of having one city struck by a single nuclear bomb. The surviving doctors and other health professionals could respond, supported by help from outside the stricken city, but with severe limitations. The response would fall much below acceptable medical standards.

In peacetime the medical care system can cope successfully with a very small number of the kind of casualties which can be expected in huge numbers from the explosion of a single nuclear bomb. Successful treatments of extensive burns, of crushing injuries, of fractures and lacerations, of perforating wounds of abdomen and thorax, and of sublethal to near-lethal doses of radiation all require the full availability of modern medical technology and the finely developed skills of medical and other support personnel. The medical capacity of any nation would be severely strained, if not for a period overwhelmed, by dealing with the victims of even a single nuclear bomb.

Nuclear war, however, is very likely to involve more than the appalling destruction from a single nuclear bomb, or even a few bombs. With more than 50,000 nuclear weapons in existing stockpiles we must face the prospect of the explosion of hundreds and perhaps thousands of bombs, many possessing hundreds of times the explosive power of those that destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. As tens or hundreds of cities are simultaneously attacked, death and casualties escalate geometrically. The fabric of society would disintegrate and the medical care system, deprived of the facilities developed over the years, would revert to the level of earlier centuries. The surviving walking wounded, physician and layman alike, could only provide what mutual comfort the remnants of their individual humanity would permit. The earth would be seared; the skies would be heavy with lethal concentrations of radioactive particles; and no response to medical needs could be expected from medicine.

The Social, Economic, and Psychological Costs of the Nuclear Arms Race as Related to Health Needs

Preface

The health of mankind is inseparably connected with social, economic, and psychological strengths. The greatest risk of the arms race to health is that it increases the likelihood of nuclear war. Even without such a war, precious human, social, medical, and economic resources are presently diverted unproductively to the nuclear arms race, and this diversion adversely affects health.

Social Costs

Any social undertaking of the magnitude of the arms buildup is bound to affect social structure and social values, regardless of the basis on which that society is built. In particular, activities develop which generate further pressure for more arms and thus establish a dangerous cycle. Moreover, as the scale of arms escalation increases relative to the size of the social institutions and to the strengths of social values, the latter become subverted to, and begin to reflect, the same unproductive and impoverishing priorities and values inherent in the buildup of arms.

Economic Costs

Consideration of economic issues ranges beyond the special expertise of physicians. However, we believe that these issues cannot be completely ignored. The diversion of a major portion of the world's economic resources to armaments increases the likelihood of a nuclear war that would result in death and disability for much of the world's population. This is the ultimate health cost of the arms race and would devastate economic and social organization. The arms buildup weakens the application of existing knowledge, technology, and resources to the prevention and treatment of health problems that currently affect large numbers of the world's population. The arms race increasingly burdens much of the world's population who live in less developed countries. These countries can least afford to use their scarce resources for arms and will suffer grave health and social consequences in doing so. Of greatest importance is that the use of economic resources for armaments diminishes development of knowledge, technology, and manpower that could address global ecological and overpopulation problems. The strains these problems place on the world's limited resources will result, if not resolved, in dire health consequences and, in themselves, increase the likelihood of a nuclear war.

Psychological Costs and Effects

As physicians we can speak about human psychological responses with confidence based on our professional knowledge and experience. Nuclear arms have created a new reality for humanity with profound and widespread psychological effects. The consequences of the use of nuclear weapons defy human comprehension because of the enormity of their destructiveness. This danger grows steadily more acute as nuclear weapons production continues. Studies indicate among other effects, that living in this threatening context is undermining individual confidence in the possibility of a meaningful personal future. Further studies are needed of the psychological impact of the nuclear arms race upon various groups both in societies which possess nuclear weapons as well as in those that do not.

Living with the possibility of imminent annihilation in a massive nuclear exchange creates an unprecedented threat to individual human beings. Not only does one have to deal with the possibility of one's own agony or sudden death, but one must also confront the potential destruction of all that one loves—humanity itself—forever.

We have identified several psychological mechanisms which can have short adaptive value for the individual in protecting himself from such disturbing emotions as terror and guilt. At the same time these defense mechanisms increase the likelihood that nuclear war will actually occur because they impair the realistic perspectives of those who possess nuclear arms. This prevents the development and use of measures that could take control of the arms race.

1. *Avoidance.* The problem is regarded as too big to handle, too overwhelming, too technical. We leave it to others, to the leaders and the experts, to solve. We become numbed and turn away.

2. *Drawing upon old ways of thinking.* In the face of the terror evoked by an adversary we seek security, as humanity has traditionally done, through developing ever more dangerous weapons in increasing numbers, and from spurious notions of strength dominated by false concepts of winning and losing. Such thought patterns have become outmoded by the realities of nuclear weapons.

3. *Fear and impulsivity.* The climate of terror created by the superpower confrontation engenders a vicious cycle of fear and mistrust. Fear destroys the capacity for rational thinking and adaptive discrimination and promotes panic-driven, impulsive actions. Such actions provoke fear and similar panic responses in adversaries that further escalate the danger of conflict.

4. *Perceptual distortion.* As a response to threat, regression to archaic thinking patterns occurs, dividing the world into percepts of total goodness and total evil. An adversary comes to be perceived as an enemy that is completely evil, a process which impedes the discovery of areas of common purpose and reduces the ability to deal realistically with actual threat or danger from this or other sources.

5. *Dehumanization.* In order to further justify our hostility toward the adversary we deny to its leaders and people any human value or worthy motives. The distorted perception of human beings as inanimate objects tends to remove inhibitions against destroying them. The impersonality of graphs and pins on targets, or charts of megatonnage and throw weights (in fact the whole obscene jargon of the nuclear weapons race), destroys not only the appreciation of the humanity of an adversary, but one's own humanity as well.

Concluding Remarks

War is not an inevitable consequence of human nature. War is a result of interacting social, economic and political factors; it has been a social institution widely used over time to manage conflicts.

To argue that wars have always existed and that this social phenomenon cannot be eliminated ignores history, which has demonstrated a human capacity to change institutions and practices that are no longer useful or are socially destructive. Slavery, cannibalism, dueling, and human sacrifice are among the practices which the human race has recognized to be improper and has abandoned.

The genocidal nature of nuclear weapons has rendered nuclear war obsolete as a viable means for resolving conflict. Because inter-group tensions and conflicts are innate and thus inevitable, effective means for conducting and resolving conflict are indispensable. Human beings have developed and widely used such methods as avoidance/withdrawal, assertive non-violent behavior, unilateral initiative inviting reciprocity, competitive coexistence, negotiation, arbitration, and cooperation.

Rationality and foresight are unique human characteristics which have enabled individuals and groups to override primitive responses, to anticipate future consequences of behavior and to choose courses of action which offer maximal ultimate benefit.

Wars begin in the mind, but the mind is also capable of preventing war.

What Physicians Can Do To Prevent Nuclear War

Review available information on the medical implications of nuclear weapons, nuclear war and related subjects.

Provide information by lectures, publications and other means to the medical and related professions and to the public on the subject of nuclear war.

Bring to the attention of all concerned with public policy the medical implications of nuclear weapons.

Encourage studies of the psychological obstacles created by the unprecedented destructive power of nuclear weapons and the ways in which these obstacles prevent realistic appraisal of the dangers of nuclear weapons.

Develop a resource center for education on the dangers of nuclear weapons and nuclear war.

Initiate discussion to develop an international law banning the use of nuclear weapons similar to the laws which outlaw the use of chemical and biological weapons.

Seek the cooperation of the medical and related professions in all countries for these aims.

Encourage the formation in all countries of groups of physicians and committees within established medical societies to pursue the aims of education and information on the medical effects of nuclear weapons.

Establish an international organization to coordinate the activities of the various national medical groups working for the prevention of nuclear war.

An Appeal To the Heads of All Governments and To the United Nations

Advances in technology in the 20th century have benefitted humankind but have also created deadly instruments of mass destruction. The enormous accumulation of these nuclear weapons has made the world less secure. A nuclear conflict would ravage life on earth.

We speak as physicians in the interests of the people whose health we have vowed to protect. The scientific data concerning the medical consequences of the use of such instruments of mass destruction convince us that effective medical care of casualties would be impossible. We therefore urge that elimination of this threat be given the highest priority. No objective is more vital than to preserve the conditions that make possible the continuation of civilized life on earth.

As physicians, we know that the eradication of smallpox, coordinated by the World Health Organization, required intense international communication, cooperation, and dedication. Nuclear war is a far greater threat to humanity. Continuing discussion among the nuclear powers and other countries will be needed to achieve an early cessation of the race to produce these instruments of mass destruction, to prevent their spread, and ultimately to eliminate them.

Respectfully yours,

Participants in the First Congress
of International Physicians for the
Prevention of Nuclear War

Airlie, Virginia
March 23, 1981

An Appeal to the President of the United States of America, Ronald Reagan, and To the Chairman of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev

We, physicians from eleven nations, guided by our concern for human life and health, are well aware of the great responsibility you carry and of the enormous contribution you can make to the prevention of nuclear war.

As physicians and scientists, we have for the past several days reviewed the data on the nature and magnitude of the effects that the use of nuclear weapons would bring. We have considered independently prepared medical and scientific analyses from many sources. Our unanimous conclusions are

1. Nuclear war would be a catastrophe with medical consequences of enormous magnitude and duration for both involved and uninvolved nations.
2. The holocaust would in its very beginning kill tens to hundreds of millions of people. Most of the immediate survivors, suffering from wounds and burns, affected by nuclear radiation, deprived of effective medical care or even water and food, would face the prospect of a slow and excruciating death.
3. The consequences of nuclear war would continue to affect succeeding generations and their environment for an indefinite period of time.

Science and technology have placed the most deadly weapons of mass destruction in the hands of the two nations you lead. This huge accumulation imperils us all. The interests of the present and all future generations require that nuclear war be avoided.

The medical consequences persuade us that the use of nuclear weapons in any form or on any scale must be prevented. To achieve this, we offer you our sincere support.

As physicians, we remember that the eradication of smallpox required intense international communication, cooperation, and dedication. Nuclear war is a far greater threat to humankind. It will require even more intense collaboration among the nuclear powers to achieve an early cessation of the race to produce these instruments of mass destruction.

Respectfully yours,

Participants in the First Congress
of International Physicians for the
Prevention of Nuclear War

Airlie, Virginia
March 23, 1981

An Appeal To the Physicians of the World

Dear Colleagues:

We address this message to you who share our commitment to the preservation of health. Our professional responsibility has brought us together to consider the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons.

We have participated in full and open discussion of the available data concerning the medical effects of nuclear war and its effects on our planet. Our conclusion was inescapable—a nuclear exchange would have intolerable consequences.

Enormous numbers would perish in the first hours and days of a nuclear war. The wounded survivors, burned and affected by nuclear radiation, would face unbearably difficult conditions, without effective medical aid, water or food. The consequences of a nuclear war would also be disastrous to succeeding generations. A major nuclear exchange would inevitably bring extensive long-term consequences even to countries not directly involved.

No one should be indifferent to the nuclear threat. It hangs over hundreds of millions of people. As physicians who realize what is at stake, we must practice the ultimate in preventive medicine—avoidance of the greatest hazard the world will ever know. Your help is needed in this great endeavor. We urge you

1. to inform yourselves, your colleagues, and the general public about the medical effects of nuclear war;
2. to discuss the medical consequences of nuclear war at meetings of members of medical societies, special symposia, and conferences;
3. to prepare and publish in the medical press and specialized journals articles about medical consequences of the use of nuclear weapons;
4. to speak about medical consequences of nuclear war to medical students and to your community;
5. to use your influence and knowledge to help strengthen the movement of physicians for the prevention of nuclear war.

Respectfully yours,

Participants of the First Congress
of the International Physicians for the
Prevention of Nuclear War

Airlie, Virginia
March 23, 1981

**Delegates To the First Congress of
International Physicians for the
Prevention of Nuclear War**

Airlie, Virginia
March 20-25, 1981

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Regina Armbruster-Heyer, M.D.
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Coordinator of Physicians Against Nuclear
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Dean of Medicine, Brown University
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Professor Medical Science, Brown
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A. Clifford Barger, M.D. USA
Robert Henry Pfeiffer Professor of
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Donald Bates, M.D. Canada
Chairman, Department of Humanities &
Social Studies in Medicine, McGill
University
Thomas Cotton Professor of History of
Medicine, McGill University

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Professor of Physiology and Medicine,
Yale University School of Medicine

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Psychiatric Association

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University of London
Past President, British Institute of
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Past President, International Association
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**Helen M. Caldicott, M.B.A.S., FRACP
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Formerly Instructor in Pediatrics, Harvard
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President, Physicians for Social
Responsibility

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Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences
Member of the Presidium, USSR Academy
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Director General, National Cardiological
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Physicians of Canada

Jack Fielding, M.D. United Kingdom
St. Mary's Hospital, Department of
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Chief, Department of Medicine, Cooper
Medical Center

Former Director of Research, Radiation
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Jonathan Fine, M.D. USA
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Health Center

Alfred P. Fishman, M.D. USA
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Donald S. Gann, M.D. USA

Professor & Chairman, Section of Surgery, Brown University

Surgeon-in-Chief, Department of Surgery, Rhode Island Hospital

Chairman, Committee on Emergency Medical Services, National Research Council

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Former Dean, University of Pennsylvania Medical School

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Dieter Koch-Weser, M.D. USA

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Howard Kornfeld, M.D. USA

Board of Directors, Physicians for Social Responsibility

Einar Kringle, M.D. Norway

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Vice-President, National Surgical Society

Member of the Scientific Committee, International Surgical Society

Director, Vishnevsky Institute of Surgery of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences

Michitu Ichimaru, M.D. Japan

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Mikhail A. Ilyin, M.D. USSR

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John Karefa-Smart, M.D. Sierra Leone

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Supervisor, Medical Programs, Howard University Medical School

Former Assistant Director General, World Health Organization

Alexander Leaf, M.D. USA

Jackson Professor of Clinical Medicine

Chairman & Ridley Watts Professor, Department of Preventative Medicine & Clinical Epidemiology, Harvard Medical School

Chief of Medical Services, Massachusetts General Hospital

Etienne LeBel, M.D. Canada

Professor and Chairman, Department of Nuclear Medicine and Radiobiology, Sherbrooke Medical School

Robert Jay Lifton, M.D. USA

Foundations' Fund Research Professor of Psychiatry, Yale University

Patricia Lindop, M.D., D.Sc., FRCP

United Kingdom

Professor of Radiobiology, Department of Radiobiology, Medical College of St. Bartholomew's Hospital

Irving Myer London, M.D., Sc.D. USA

Former Chief of Medicine, Albert Einstein College of Medicine

Director, Whitaker College of Health Sciences & Technology & Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School & Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Bernard Lown, M.D. USA

Professor of Cardiology, Harvard School of Public Health

John Mack, M.D. USA

Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School at the Cambridge Hospital

Chairman, Department of Psychiatry, Cambridge Hospital

Pulitzer Prize Winner

H. Marcovich, M.D., Ph.D. France

Professor, Pasteur Institute, Director of Research, National Center for Scientific Research

Jules H. Masserman, M.D. USA

Honorary Life President, World Association for Social Psychiatry

Professor Emeritus, Former Chairman of Psychiatry & Neurology, Northwestern Medical School, Chicago

Past-President, American Psychiatric Association

Roy Menninger, M.D. USA

President, The Menninger Foundation

Henri Mollret, M.D. France

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Assistant Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School

Associate in Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital

Paul F. Muller, M.D. USA

Assistant Dean, Indiana University Medical Center

Medical Director, St. Vincent's Hospital

Henry Neufeld, M.D. Israel

Professor of Cardiology, Tel Aviv University

Takeshi Ohkita, M.D. Japan

Professor & Director, Research Institute of Nuclear Medicine & Biology, Hiroshima University

David L. Pearle, M.D. USA
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