

PEACE SUNDAY JUNE 6

WE HAVE A DREAM . . .



**United  Nations
General Assembly**

**Second Special Session On
DISARMAMENT**

**Call:
(714) 499-3190
(213) 591-7488**

JUNE 7 — JULY 9, 1982

NUCLEAR WAR IS INEVITABLE . . . UNLESS WE STOP THE ARMS RACE!

What YOU can do to create Nuclear Disarmament:



WORLDWIDE: SEVEN DAYS IN JUNE

The concern of all humanity will be focussed on stopping the Nuclear Death Race in the week between June 6 and June 12.

June 6 — Peace Sunday, All Over The World

In L.A., a planned Celebration of Life at the Rose Bowl. In N.Y.C., a performance of Beethoven's 9th at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Proposed simultaneous singing of "All Humanity Is One" in the Rose Bowl — New York — Jerusalem — Tokyo and other major cities through Giant Screen Reproduction.

June 7 — World Truce Day. Opening of the United Nations Second Special Session on Disarmament (SSDII)

The United Nations Second Special Session on Disarmament will meet June 7 - July 9. The only subject discussed will be disarmament. The Session will not accomplish what is necessary unless there is a show of *unmistakeable support* — here and abroad — for a verifiable comprehensive ban on the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons.

June 10 — West German Peace Movement is planning its largest anti-nuclear weapons demonstration when President Reagan visits Bonn.

June 11 — Religious Convocation in front of the *United Nations Building in New York City*.

June 12 — Giant Demonstration in Central Park. One Million People in Central Park to express their demand for a halt to the Nuclear Arms Race.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SPEAKS OUT!



Peace Sunday June 6 is being planned by the *largest coalition of peace and religious groups in Southern California* and will be a non-partisan, uplifting, hope filled event. It will take place the day before the opening of the UN SSDII. Peace Sunday — 100,000 people *singing their hearts out for peace, for the survival of humanity*.

You can help make Peace Sunday (and nuclear disarmament) happen. Call the Disarmament Taskforce at (213) 591-7488 or (714) 499-3190.

MY INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT TO PEACE SUNDAY CELEBRATION

I want to help EDUCATE about the UN Special Session and work to make Peace Sunday a Success _____. I would be willing to bring together people from my organization and/or others in my community _____ for a promotional type meeting, (geographic area)

I would be willing to be the organizational contact person for _____ name of group

_____ name of group I am willing to be a PROMOTIONAL SPEAKER to large _____ or small _____ groups.

I will help with mailings _____, do phoning _____, involve and educate others in the _____ org. church, union, constituency

I will be a contact person to my local public or parochial school _____ name of school

I will promote the BLUE RIBBON CAMPAIGN _____.

I will help my group sponsor an information meeting on the EFFECTS of Nuclear War showing the film "THE LAST EPIDEMIC" _____. Detailed format will be sent. I will arrange for a showing of the 16 Panel Display THE EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR _____. I would like to be a Peace Facilitator _____.

I would like to be chosen as an Official Observer at the 2nd United Nations Special Sess _____.

I am willing to donate 3 _____, 6 _____, 9 _____ 12 _____, more _____ hours a week to work for event _____.

I am willing to do volunteer office work _____. Typist _____ Clerk _____ Telephoning _____ Other _____.

I am willing to prepare news releases, phone and monitoring news, local newsletters _____.

I would like to go to the UN Special Session SUPPORT EVENTS in New York on June 11 and 12 by plane _____. I would like information on the special flights _____.

I am interested in the car caravan going to the UN Special Session _____.

I will be a volunteer AT the Rose Bowl Event. I would be willing to be a monitor _____, usher _____, salesperson _____, distributor _____, other _____.

specify

I can suggest possible doners of \$250 or more (to be listed in program) _____. Contact me _____.

I will buy _____ tickets # of _____ sell _____ tickets # of _____ pass out _____ leaflets # of _____ posters. # of

I am willing to take responsibility for distributing free tickets to low income groups _____.

Name _____ Home Ph () _____ Call _____ am

Busi. Ph () _____ pm

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Others in my area who would like to be involved are:

name	ph#	name	ph#
Return today or mail to:	Year of Shalom Committee	Alliance for Survival	
	Presbyterian Synod	Att: Paul Tepper	
	1501 Wilshire Blvd.	1503 N. Hobart	
	Los Angeles, CA 90017	Los Angeles, CA 90027	
Or phone:	Dr. Lester Kim	Paul Tepper	
	Executive Director, Year of Shalom	Alliance Coordinator	
	(213) 483-3840 (a.m. preferable)	(213) 462-6243	

PEACE SUNDAY OFFICE



Shalom

THE YEAR OF SHALOM INTERFAITH COMMITTEE

NUCLEAR WAR IS INEVITABLE . . . UNLESS WE STOP THE ARMS RACE!

What YOU can do to create Nuclear Disarmament:

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SPEAKS OUT!

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This celebration of life is to support the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament. It will be held in the ROSE BOWL in Pasadena, June 6, starting at 2:00 p.m. The theme of this celebration and prayer for peace is: "PEACE SUNDAY--WE HAVE A DREAM".

Churches throughout Southern California are encouraged to send family delegations to attend a unique Musical - Cultural - Spiritual event. Tickets will be available through Ticketron. Speakers of national and international reknown together with internationally recognized musical personalities will join in an atmosphere of hope for peace. Immediate inquiries regarding participating in MASS CHOIR of 1500 voices are welcomed.

You are requested to wear a BLUE RIBBON. Wearing it means that, "You are watching what your government leaders and media people do and do not do to make world nuclear disarmament happen." Wear it over your HEART - EVERY DAY. It reminds you and others about THE DANGER and THE HOPE.

"Peace Sunday - We Have a Dream" will offer an opportunity for the people of Southern California to express through their presence, their concerns about the international spread of nuclear weapons and the economic effects of the world's arms race.

Peace With Justice

1501 Wilshire Boulevard / Los Angeles, California 90017 / 213/483-3840



BULLETIN OF
JAPAN COUNCIL
AGAINST A & H BOMBS

no more hiroshimas!

Vol. 26, No. 1

February 1982

SPECIAL ISSUE FOR SSD II

Only four months remain to the opening of the UN Special Session on Disarmament, to meet in New York from June 7 to July 9. This issue of No More Hiroshimas is devoted to SSD II, to inform friends overseas of the actions now going on in Japan for the successful mobilization of the people for support of SSD II, as well as of events planned for New York during the Special Session on Disarmament.

* * * * *
IN JAPAN * * * * *

A Liaison Conference to Promote the National Campaign for Nuclear and General Disarmament in preparation for SSD II (Liaison Conference for SSD II) was set up last November, in response to the call of ten prominent persons and the participation of wide-ranging peace and citizen organizations. The following groups are members of the co-ordinating committee.

Japan Council against A & H Bombs (Gensuikyō)
Japan Congress against A & H Bombs (Gensuikin)
General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyō)
Federation of Independent Unions (Churitsu Roren)
National Federation of Industrial Organizations (Shin Sanbetsu)
National Federation of Regional Women's Organizations (Chifuren)
The League of Women Voters of Japan (Fujin Yukensha Domei)
Women's International League for Peace & Freedom, Japan Section (WILPF)
Japanese Consumers Cooperative Union (Seikyoren)
Japan Seinendan (Youth) Council (Nisseikyō)
Liaison Conference of Japanese Religious NGOs for Nuclear Disarmament
(Religious NGO)
Japan Buddha Sangha (Nipponzan Myohoji)
Japan Peace Committee
Japan Confederation of A & H Bomb Victims Organizations (Hidankyō)
National Union for the Defense of the Constitution (Goken Rengo)

Signature Collection Campaign for SSD II Begins: Target 30 Million!

The Liaison Conference for SSD II agreed on the four-point petition to be submitted to SSD II. The target for signatures to the petition, it was agreed, should be 30 million. For the first UN Special Session on Disarmament in 1978, the united Japanese movement took to the UN a petition bearing 20 million signatures, carried by the hands of 500 NGO representatives. The first joint street campaign for the new petition was held on Saturday, January 23. Over 300 people, including musicians and puppet players, went out on the busiest streets of Shibuya and Ikebukuro in Tokyo to appeal to the people.

National Petition to SSD II for Complete Elimination of Nuclear Weapons and for Disarmament

Every minute, the amount of one million dollar is wasted on arms.

The threat of nuclear war hangs over us all.

There must be no more Hibakusha (nuclear victims).

We can wait no longer.

We, the undersigned, ask the SSD II to take concrete steps within a limited time-frame to outlaw nuclear weapons and achieve disarmament.

To this end, we request the following:

- 1) to make known to the people of the world the terrible effects and suffering caused by the atomic bombing of Hiroshima-Nagasaki and nuclear tests.
- 2) Immediately to adopt an international convention outlawing the use of nuclear weapons as a crime against humanity.
- 3) To expand nuclear-free-zones in many parts of the world where production, possession, introduction or attack with nuclear weapons will be totally prohibited.
- 4) To draft a treaty for disarmament to be strictly implemented within a limited time-frame, in which measures for nuclear disarmament shall be given top priority.

1,000-strong Delegation to SSD II from Japan

The Liaison Conference also decided to send a powerful delegation to the UN, representing people of all walks of life in Japan. The delegation is now being formed, and it is expected that the total number of delegates will be around 1,000. The delegation plans to be in New York between June 6 and 13, and then in smaller groups visit various cities in the United States. On the way back to Japan, the delegation will assemble in Hawaii on June 16.

The possibility of nuclear war confronts us all with the most profound spiritual and ethical question of our age—the question of human survival. That is why the **Second United Nations Session on Disarmament** will be meeting in New York City in June 1982. In the following appeal, a group of world religious leaders summon us to use the Special Session on Disarmament as a time for serious reflection, prayer and action to halt the nuclear arms race—the race nobody wins.

Dear 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 nations of the world will once again gather 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 of May 28, 29 and 30th, the Special Session on Disarmament, 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 in June.

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.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

- Distribute this World Appeal
- Invite your religious leaders to sign it or a similar statement
- Write President Reagan and other world leaders urging them to come personally to the SSD with concrete disarmament proposals.
- Urge your religious community or denomination to get involved in the following:
Events in local congregations—education, worship services, forums, speakers, study groups, local actions, events with minority churches linking the arms race and budget cuts. (Packet available).
- May 28-31: Choose Life Weekend/Peace Sabbath in U.S. (Peace Sabbath Packet available).

NEW YORK CITY EVENTS

June 7 World Peace March Arrives

June 11

International Religious Convocation. Major religious celebration will bring spiritual leaders from around the world to pray with one voice for future generations followed by a dramatic procession through the streets of New York to the U.N.

Witness for Survival—religious event in a New York inner city community linking human needs and military spending.

June 12 Mass Rally and Cultural Events

BERNARD CARDINAL ALERIK
Archbishop of Utrecht,
The Netherlands, (Christian)

BISHOP JAMES ARMSTRONG
President, National Council of
Churches of Christ in the USA

PAULO EVARISTO CARDINAL ARNS
Archbishop of Sao Paulo, Brazil,
(Christian)

HIS HOLINESS
The Dalai Lama of Tibet, India,
(Buddhist)

DAVID MONONGYF
Hopi Traditional Spiritual Leader,
(Native American)

**SHRI RANGANATH
RAMACHANDRA**
Dwarkan, Chairman, Ghandi Peace
Foundation, India, (Hindu)

DR ADOLFO PEREZ ESQUIVEL
Servicio Paz y Justicia, Latin America,
Nobel Peace laureate, 1980, (Christian)

VENERABLE NIJIDATSU FUJII
Patriarch, Nipponzan Myohoji, Japan,
(Buddhist)

**BANDIDO KHAMBO LAMA
GOMBOEV**
President, Buddhist Association of
the USSR

DR YAP KIM HAO
General Secretary, Christian
Conference of Asia, Korea

ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS
Archbishop of North and South
America, (Christian)

MS. ANNIE JIAGGE
President, World Council of Churches,
Ghana, (Christian)

DR INAMULLAH KHAN
Secretary General, World Muslim
Congress, Pakistan

BISHOP JOSHUA KIBIRA
President, Lutheran World Federation,
Tanzania, (Christian)

DASTUR DR FIROZ KOIWAJ
High Priest, India, (Zoroastrian)

ACHARYA SUSHIL KUMARJI
Maharaj, USA, (Jain)

ARCHBISHOP HENRI LEGARÉ,
O.M.I., President, Canadian Conference
of Catholic Bishops, (Christian)

BISHOP MARJORIE MATTHEWS
Wisconsin United Methodist Church,
USA, (Christian)

RICHARD G. MEREDITH
General Secretary, Friends World
Committee for Consultation,
Great Britain, (Christian)

DR LUBOMIR MIREJOVSKY
Sec Gen Christian Peace Conference,
Czechoslovakia

REVEREND TOSHIO MIYAKE
Senior Minister Konko-Ky, Church of
Izuo, Japan, (Shinto)

SISTER BETTE MOSLANDER
CSJ, President, Leadership Conference
of Women Religious, USA, (Christian)

REVEREND NIKKYO NIWANO
President, Rissho Kosei-kai, Japan,
(Buddhist)

HIS HOLINESS PATRIARCH
Pimen of Moscow USSR, (Christian)

ARCHBISHOP JOHN R. ROACH
President, U.S. Catholic Conference,
(Christian)

BISHOP KURT SCHARF
Chairperson, Action Reconciliation
Service for Peace, Berlin West,
(Christian)

RABBI ALEXANDER SCHINDLER
President, Union of American Hebrew
Congregations, USA, (Jewish)

JAIME L. CARDINAL SIN
Archbishop of Manila, Philippines,
(Christian)

MR MERHAVAN SINGH
Secretary General, Asian Conference on
Religion and Peace, Republic of
Singapore, (Sikh)

JEAN SKUSE
Secretary General, Australian
Council of Churches, (Christian)

DR. KELLY MILLER SMITH
President, National Conference of
Black Churchmen, USA, (Christian)

BISHOP DESMOND TUTU
General Secretary, South African
Council of Churches, (Christian)

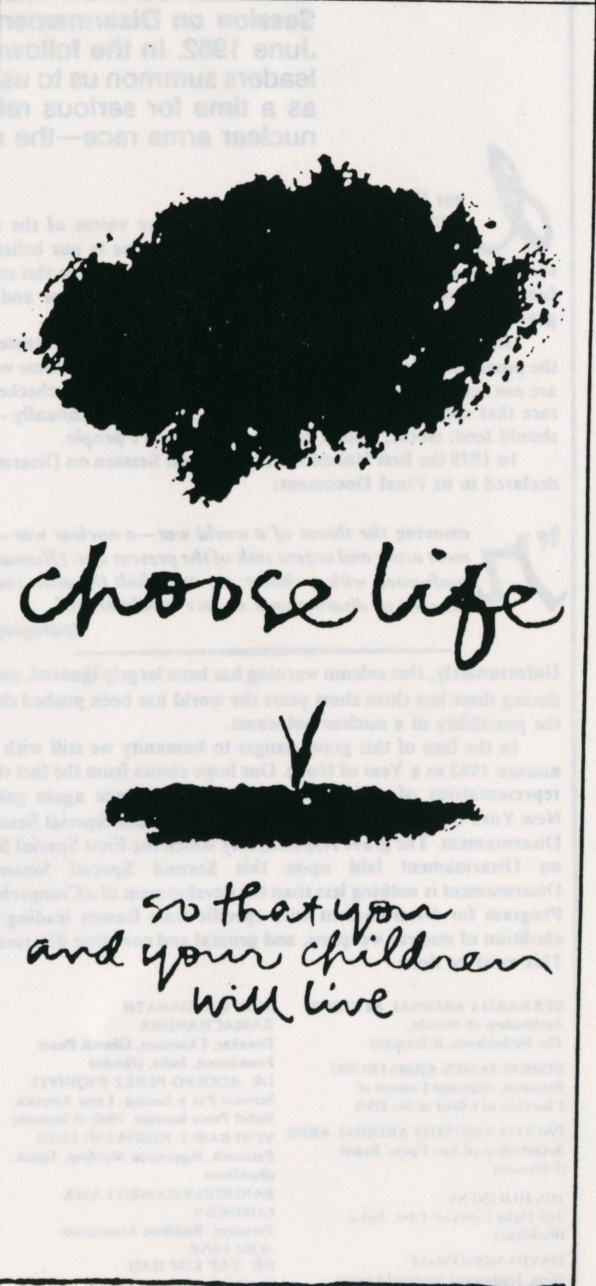
DR CYNTHIA WEDEI
President, World Council of
Churches, (Christian)

RABBI WALTER S. WURZBURGER
President, Synagogue Council of
America, (Jewish)

choose life

A Letter On Nuclear Disarmament

FROM WORLD RELIGIOUS LEADERS TO YOU



choose life

so that you
and your children
will live

As a time for serious reflection, prayer and action to halt the nuclear arms race—the race nobody wins—

We urge the governments represented at the United Nations to actively participate in the process and to address this task, to forestall and reverse the arms race as a first and crucial step towards disarmament. Their efforts should include specific measures 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.

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- Linking the arms race and budget cuts. (Packet available)
- May 28-31: Choose Life Weekends/Paces Sabbath in U.S. (Pace Sabbath Packet available)

RELIGIOUS TASK FORCE Mobilization for Survival

85 South Oxford St., Bklyn., N.Y. 11217 212-858-6882

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Organization _____

Please send me:

- ___ Local Activities Packet(s) \$3.00
- ___ Corita Kent Poster \$1.00/50¢ for 10 or more
- ___ Peace Sabbath Packet(s) \$3.00
- ___ Copies of World Appeal 15¢/10¢ for 100 or more

Here is my donation of \$_____ for your work!
* Add 20% for postage

UN REPORT



The United Nations and Disarmament

Once again the world will look anxiously, with mounting hope, as the representatives of most nations gather in New York for the Second Special Session on Disarmament of the United Nations General Assembly (SSOD-II). Scheduled for June 1982, preparations, study and planning have long been underway as called for by the First Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD-I) in 1978.

SSOD-I in Retrospect

SSOD-I was called to cope with (1) the growing risks inherent in the arms race and (2) the detrimental impact on development and basic human needs resulting from the expenditure of almost \$1,000,000 a minute (\$500,000,000,000 annually) on military matters, and the diversion of almost 40 percent of all the world's "research and development" on weapons and their delivery systems.

The Final Document of SSOD-I stated what the world has long known but been unwilling to accept: *Enduring international peace and security cannot be built on the accumulation of weaponry by military alliances nor be sustained by a precarious balance of deterrence or doctrines of strategic superiority.* It declared: *Removing the threat of a world war—a nuclear war—is the most acute and urgent task of the present day. [Humankind] is confronted with a choice: we must halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament or face annihilation.*

In retrospect it almost sounds as if they had been reading Deuteronomy: *I have set before you life and death, blessing and curse. Therefore, choose life, that you and your descendants may live (30:19).*

The goals of disarmament were made clear: to ensure the survival of humanity, to eliminate the danger of

war, to ensure that war is no longer an instrument for settlement of international disputes, and to eliminate the use or threat of force from international life.

The principles to guide negotiation and behavior were obvious enough: refraining from threats against other states or peoples, nonintervention in internal affairs, the inviolability of frontiers, and peaceful settlement of disputes.

The priorities were also in order: elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and reduction of conventional weapons and of armed forces.

The Intervening Years

While disarmament was and is a world concern, special responsibility rests with the major powers—particularly the five nuclear states. Since 1978, matters have not improved and constructive leadership from the superpowers has been virtually nonexistent. Bilateral negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union ground to a halt, partly because the Carter administration could not achieve Senate ratification of the SALT II Treaty, using the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as its final excuse. The current U.S. administration, while calling for more dramatic action—actual reduction of stockpiles (whereas SALT II basically dealt with ceilings)—has been more aggressive in pursuing arms buildups than in seeking to renew negotiations with the Soviet Union. The introduction of the MX missile (100 requested), the B-1 bomber (100 requested), the cruise missile, (3,000 asked for) and a new Trident submarine each year—all because of the desire to negotiate from strength—will simply ensure that the next round of discussions with the USSR will begin at higher levels of armaments as the Soviets will have responded with their own counterforces.

In these years the United States has also obtained agreement with her NATO allies to introduce a new generation of European theatre nuclear weapons, the Pershing II nuclear ballistic missile, and the ground-launched cruise missile, to counter, so it is claimed, the impact of a new Soviet bomber and newly deployed medium range missiles.

In addition, the arms trade has escalated. The current administration has adopted an aggressive policy of sales, and the Soviet Union has learned

that arms sales can be used for more than just influencing other governments—they can also be a means of earning foreign exchange. The arms trade now tops \$15,000,000,000 annually. The United States supplies around 36 percent and the Soviet Union 30 percent. Often this occurs at the expense of development needs of poorer countries.

The Need for a New Vision

Obviously, a new vision is needed—a new commitment demanded—if the next U.N. Special Session on Disarmament is not to join the long history of events where rhetoric is not matched by responsible action.

Preliminary expectations of SSOD-II are obvious. If nothing else, there is need to increase the world's awareness of the crisis of our time and the will of people and nations to achieve disarmament. Specific considerations include the banning of underground nuclear weapons tests, quantitative and qualitative limitations on nuclear arms, pledges on no-first-use by nuclear power states and non-use against non-nuclear power states, establishment of nuclear weapons free zones (in addition to Latin America), prohibition of the development and stockpiling of chemical and radiological weapons, prevention of environmental modification, and tightening measures against the military use of the seabed or outer space.

Is it too much to ask that our country might catch a vision, learn that the risks of continuing the arms race are greater than the risks of détente, reconciliation and cooperation, and have courage to exercise constructive leadership toward the goals it once accepted with the U.N. Charter?

Is it too much to ask that our church might truly nurture and equip God's people as peacemakers and bear witness to Christ by nourishing the moral life of the nation for the sake of peace in our world?

We can make a difference! Study the issues. Encourage your local media to cover the United Nations SSOD-II. Write/visit/phone your congresspersons; above all, tell the president. We must have the will to change course—"to choose life."

—Robert F. Smylie

Mr. Smylie is Associate for Peace and International Affairs, Room 1244K, 475 Riverside Dr., New York, NY 10115. Phone: 212/870-2137.

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CONCERN

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January 1982 Volume 24 Number 1
One Dollar

Study Says Nuclear War Can't Be Controlled

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By DREW MIDDLETON
A report published by the
tional Institute for
London

Thousands at U.S. Colleges Open an Antinuclear Drive

Nuclear horror story: You're better off dead

THE U.S. is the victim of
uclear attack. "the sur
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A Swedish Institute Says Chances Rise For a Nuclear War

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BY BEN A. FRANKLIN
Special to The New York Times

Pope Entreats Leaders To Lift Specter of War

Nov. 29 (UPI) — Pope John
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CONCERN INCREASING ON A-BOMB'S SPREAD

Six More Nations Could Build One
Within 5 Years, Officially

By RICHARD
Special to
LISHING
Ad

Scientists' Meeting With Reagan Reflects Worry Over Nuclear Per 2 Major Protestant Churches Call for an End to Arms Race

"It took
bury the
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...since two years ago to study
...of a nuclear at-
...of the

...knowledge what we said."
...Consequences Described
...concentrated

FOX BUTTERFIELD
The New York Times
When Vict
physicist

Better Active Today, Than Radioactive Tomorrow
HELP BUILD A WORLDWIDE CAMPAIGN TO SAVE HUMANITY FROM
NUCLEAR EXTINCTION.

Join with millions of Americans.
Demand the abolition of all nuclear weapons.
Massive demonstration at the

U.N. SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT. SATURDAY, JUNE 12th

To volunteer your time and energy, to make donations, or for further information:
CAMPAIGN FOR THE 2nd U.N. SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT
c/o Mobilization for Survival

48 St. Marks Place, New York, NY 10003
(212) 673-1808

U.N. SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT.

THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT II, June 7-July 9 must hear an unmistakeable expression by the people of the world in support of the decision: to choose life. Lets use this existing international machinery to complete a program for global disarmament. The World's Leadership must get our message loud and clear.

WHAT CAN YOU DO

Write letters to PRESIDENT REAGAN and PREMIER BREZHNEV. Ask them to attend the UN Special Session. Tell them that their presence will tell the world that they mean it when they say they want a safe disarmament. Ask them to pledge that their country will not be the first to use nuclear weapons....ask them to set the example and to:

- . get the US and USSR and other nuclear nations to agree to a moritorium on producing nuclear weapons for a year
- . get a comprehensive and verifiable test-ban treaty
- . push for tangible progress in strategic nuclear arms reductions.

WRITE: President Ronald Reagan
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Premier Leonid Brezhnev
c/o Soviet Embassy
1706 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Sample Letter

Dear _____,

I urge you to lead your nation's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, June 7-July 9. In addition, I urge you to offer new proposals to inspire confidence among nations, increase international security, and reduce the level of armaments.

The Special Session offers an opportunity to set an agenda for serious disarmament negotiations in the years ahead. For the sake of humanity, please use this opportunity in a constructive and creative manner.

PEACE SUNDAY AT THE ROSE BOWL, JUNE 6, THE SUPERBOWL OF YOUR LIFE

PEACE SUNDAY, a non-partisan, spiritually uplifting, hope filled event. It will take place the day before the opening of the UN Special Session. We must have 100,000 people there. It will feature internationally known artists and speakers and will be a celebration of life. One of its purposes is to get the people of the US as interested in the outcome of the Special Session as they are in the Superbowl. People must understand that the race for disarmament is THE SUPERBOWL OF YOUR LIVES. PEACE SUNDAY, 100,000 people SINGING THEIR HEARTS OUT FOR PEACE.. FOR THE SURVIVAL OF HUMANITY.

TO HELP WITH THIS EVENT: As monitors, poster distributors, to be responsible for selling 10-1,000 tickets or in some other way. Tell us what you are good at.

WRITE Year of Shalom Committee
Presbyterian Synod
1501 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90017(213)483-3840

Alliance for Survival
Att: Paul Tepper
1503 N. Hobart
Los Angeles, CA 90027 (213) 462-6243

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO CREATE NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

We are an endangered species. The threat of nuclear war is clear and immediate - unless we, as individuals decide to act.

DID YOU KNOW THAT:

- . We have a 50/50 chance of getting of getting to the year 1985 without nuclear war.....The Joint Chiefs of Staff
- . Three officers on any one of our 31 Poseidon submarines can start a nuclear war on their own.....Howard Morland, Investigative Journalist
- . There is a nuclear weapons accident by US Forces on the average of one every 2 1/2 months...Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
- . In one millionth of a second, one large strategic warhead can release more energy to kill than that produced by all conventional weapons in all wars in human history. There are now 50,000 nuclear warheads in the world. A nuclear freeze would save as much as \$100 billion a year in U.S. and Soviet spending... raise employment...reduce our taxes...but most important it could save our lives, save our world.....Dr. Owen Chamberlain, nuclear physicist
- . At a minimum 140 million people in the U.S. and 113 million in the USSR would be killed in a major nuclear war.....US Government
- . To be ready for war.....also means taking the risk that sometime, somewhere, somehow, someone can set in motion the terrible mechanism of general destruction. I wish to appeal to the whole world on behalf of life...Pope John Paul 11

YES, BUT....WHAT ABOUT THE RUSSIANS?

- . Ask for and read:Questions and Answers on the Soviet Threat and National Security. Call the American Friends Service Committee in your area.
"If cheating did take place (in a nuclear freeze, the first step to nuclear disarmament) in any phase of arms limitations (by either side) on a scale large enough to alter the strategic balance it would be discovered (by very sophisticated mechanisms) in time to make appropriate response. The real risk is in continuing the arms race." AFSC pamphlet

WHAT YOU CAN DO...JOIN THE BLUE RIBBON WATCH CAMPAIGN.....WEAR A BLUE RIBBON

- . The objective of the campaign is for over 50% of the citizens in countries with nuclear weapons to be WEARING A BLUE RIBBON EVERY DAY until WORLD NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT takes place. When you wear the ribbon it means that you are WATCHING what your government leaders are doing to BRING ABOUT WORLD NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT.
- . Wearing the RIBBON is courageous because it reminds you and others of THE DANGER AND THE HOPE. Wear your ribbon in an upside down V, with a safety pin at the top, over your heart area. When you take off your WATCH, take off your ribbon and PUT IT WITH YOUR WATCH....in that way you will REMEMBER TO PUT IT ON EVERY DAY/EVENING. Peace looks great on any outfit.
The ribbon can be 3/8" X 4 1/2". The safety pin can be 5/8". Xerox copies of this and hand out the ribbon, pin and information. Wholesale (through a clothing manufacturer friend), the ribbon and pin cost slightly over 3c. Get organizations to use it as a fund raiser. To purchase Blue Ribbon Packets (160 per packet) BLUE RIBBON WATCH, Diane August, P.O. Box 10884, Marina del Rey, CA 90291, (213)822-6808.

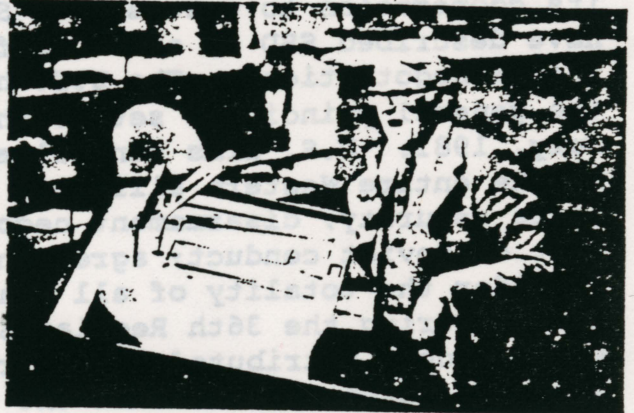
For more copies of this leaflet and information about the UN Special Session on Disarmament and PEACE SUNDAY call the DISARMAMENT TASKFORCE OF THE ALLIANCE FOR SURVIVAL (213) 591-7488 or 255-2016 or in Orange County (714) 499-3190 or Disarmament Taskforce, c/o Judy Tomlinson, P.O. Box EJ, Garden Grove, CA 92642.

WHAT CAN WE EXPECT FROM SSD II ?

The second Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament (SSD II) will permit governments to express their views on disarmament, review progress since the 1978 Special Session, discuss the operation of the U.N.'s disarmament machinery, and set an agenda for future disarmament negotiations and activities. SSD II will not negotiate disarmament agreements. These negotiations are conducted either within the U.N.'s 40-nation Committee on Disarmament or in other bilateral or multilateral forums.

It is unrealistic to expect that new disarmament treaties or conventions will emerge from SSD II. Rather, we must work to make sure that SSD II contributes to creating the political will to proceed with disarmament negotiations in the future.

SSD II follows SSD I, May/June 1978, which was originally proposed by non-nuclear and non-aligned nations. The Final Document of SSD I, adopted by consensus, established a Programme of Action and revamped the U.N.'s disarmament machinery. Several nations introduced important proposals, including Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau's call for a four-point policy of suffocation to end the arms race. 26 leaders of non-governmental organizations spoke at the session; the Rev. Paul N. Carnes, President of the UUA, addressed the session on behalf of the International Association for Religious Freedom. The SSD I authorized several important studies, which have added greatly to our knowledge of the arms race and disarmament.



UUA President Paul N. Carnes
at SSD I

Despite these accomplishments, SSD I disappointed many observers. U.S. President Jimmy Carter did not attend, and press coverage was negligible. Since SSD I annual world-wide arms expenditures have grown from \$350 billion to nearly \$600 billion. The lesson of 1978 seems to be that greater public awareness and participation is essential for a Special Session to be a success.

A 78-nation Preparatory Committee for SSD II has set a provisional agenda for the 1982 session. The centerpiece of SSD II will be consideration and adoption of a Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament (CPD). The CPD, first proposed by non-aligned nations, is still under negotiation. Generally, it envisions a four-stage process for disarmament under international supervision.

SSD II will also consider methods for mobilizing world opinion. Foremost among these is the proposal for a World Disarmament Campaign to be financed by sympathetic governments through a voluntary United Nations fund. The 36th Regular Session of the U.N. General Assembly referred this matter to the SSD II, and it is hoped that the campaign can be launched during the session.

Governments have displayed varying degrees of commitment to SSD II. Among those making the most useful contributions to the work of the Preparatory Committee are Mexico, Sweden, Nigeria, Yugoslavia, and India.

Canada has proposed that discussions before and during SSD II should be "as concrete as possible." Certain principles should be respected: consideration of arms limitation and disarmament within the wide political context; the inseparability of arms limitation and international security; the importance of specific and verifiable agreements; openness to facilitate verification and to inspire confidence; the special responsibilities of nuclear-weapons states; and the responsibility of all nations to reduce levels of conventional weapons. Canada hopes that SSD II will promote the continuation of the SALT process, conclusion of a comprehensive ban on the testing of nuclear weapons, and effective regime for controlling the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and concrete measures to limit and reduce conventional forces.

The United States has affirmed its "strong support" for SSD II and pledged its cooperation to ensure that SSD II is a success. U.S. spokespeople have described SSD II as a "useful forum" that could set the stage for future negotiations. The U.S. has not specified its goals for SSD II beyond the general principles set forth by Secretary of State Alexander Haig in July, 1981: U.S. arms control efforts should be part of a coherent effort by the entire Western alliance; arms limitation agreements must truly enhance security; disarmament negotiations cannot be divorced from the context of Soviet conduct; agreements must be balanced, verifiable, and must consider the totality of all weapons systems, not just those under negotiation. During the 36th Regular Session of the U.N. General Assembly U.S. spokespeople attributed the spiralling arms race to Soviet military expansion and adventurism around the world. The U.S. resists the setting of time frames for the CPD and dismisses the World Disarmament Campaign as an inappropriate activity for the U.N.

The U.S.S.R. claims that it rejects the "mood of hopelessness" surrounding the disarmament issue. Soviet representatives introduced a resolution in the 36th General Assembly making the use of nuclear weapons a crime, and, in general, they favor broad disarmament proposals rather than the "balanced and verifiable" formula advanced by the United States. The Soviet Union rejects as a "myth" the U.S. charge that the arms race is propelled by an unprecedented Soviet military build-up.

Neither of the nuclear superpowers has stated explicitly what it hopes to achieve at SSD II. Citizen action is, therefore, all the more important.

IF INTERNATIONAL CONSCIENCE AND WORLD OPINION WERE TO INFLUENCE THE POLITICAL WILL OF GOVERNMENTS TO DEAL WITH THE MOST PRESSING ISSUES OF OUR TIME, NAMELY THE PREVENTION OF WAR AND THE HALTING AND REVERSING OF THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE, WE MAY EXPECT THE SECOND SPECIAL SESSION TO INITIATE A PROCESS THAT HAS BEEN DELAYED TOO LONG. IT IS AN OPPORTUNITY THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED, FOR IT MAY NOT COME AGAIN.

--Rikhi Jaipal

Secretary, Committee on Disarmament

Former NATO Generals Warn: Nuclear War Threatens Mankind's Existence

Six retired Generals and one Admiral of NATO have made a plea for reversing the trend of confrontation between the NATO Alliance and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation.

In a memorandum to the meeting of the Foreign and Defence Ministers of the NATO Alliance, NATO Commanders and Staff Officers held in Brussels in November 1981, the retired officers of NATO said: "Military superiority as an effective means for the implementation of political interests is illusory for both sides... A third world war as ultima ratio cannot possibly be won or contained in a certain region. The vast extermination capability of modern weapon systems is a threat to the existence of all mankind. A conflict fought out with such means would see no winner but only losers."

The retired officers of NATO have made a plea for the denuclearisation of Europe.

The memorandum was signed by the following: General Gert Bastian (FRG), General Johan Christie (Norway), General Francisco da Costa Gomes, former President of Portugal (Portugal), General Georgios Koumanakos (Greece), General H.M. von Meyenfeldt (Netherlands), General Nino Pasti, Senator (Italy) and Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti (France).

We publish below extracts from the memorandum:

"...We, as officers who devoted most of their lives to the task of guaranteeing peace and security for the states of the Alliance, appeal to the governments of our countries, to the Ministers of Defence, parliamentarians as well as to our fellows in active service to:

- concentrate their efforts on the maintenance of a secure peace in Europe;

- do everything possible in order to reduce political tensions and military confrontation; and

- reject strongly any attempts which aim at gaining military superiority and solving political conflicts by military means.

We call for a realistic review of those political and military conceptions which bear the inherent danger of making the NATO Alliance an instrument for hazardous confrontation policies.

"The arsenals of NATO and the Soviet Union are overpacked with nuclear

weapons. The detonation equivalent of these nuclear weapons is sufficient to exterminate life on earth not only once, but several times. In case of an attack, each side has the capability to launch an annihilating second strike against the potential enemy. Until now, this capability had put a limit to the political and military possibilities of both sides and subjected them to the rationality of survival. This situation was to be preserved by agreements on the limitation of strategic arms with the prospect of achieving a lower level of the nuclear-strategic confrontation in the future. In this case, the degree of military confrontation in Central Europe could have been reduced to meet the security needs of the people in Western and Eastern Europe...

Instead of stabilising treaties and agreements the U.S. favoured - in which it is even supported by some Western European politicians - the introduction of new nuclear weapon systems in the strategic as well as in the theat. and tactical nuclear fields.

Competent bodies in the U.S. consider that the deployment of the MX and Trident II missile systems aims at a first strike capability...

Pershing II missiles are able to destroy Soviet political and military command centres and their lines of communication

within five' or six minutes. Thus, any Soviet response could be suppressed at least for those crucial thirty minutes which are needed by approaching U.S. ICBM warheads. In this way, Pershing II missiles make a "limited nuclear war" possible.

They have nothing to do with a response to Soviet SS-20 missiles. As regards Cruise Missiles, their small size and the flexibility of their launchers make it nearly impossible to check any future agreement on their limitation.

There is already the idea to deploy Pershing II and Cruise Missiles similar to those envisaged for Western Europe also in Japan, South Korea and on mobile bases. The Soviet Union cannot and will not accept such an encirclement with nuclear delivery systems indeed of a theatre range but with clearly strategic functions; just as the U.S. and President Kennedy were not ready, either, to put up with the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles on Cuban territory...

One should not overlook the dangers of intentional or unintentional misuse of nuclear weapons, tragic accidents or grave computer failures. The worst of it is the increasing madness of nuclear armament which must inevitably end in a disaster...

There is nobody in western Europe who seriously believes that in the present situation nuclear armament could guarantee more safety. Instead, we realise with deep concern that we are beginning to destroy our safety by armament.

The armament logic of former decades which said that a more extensive war potential implied an increase in national security is not valid any more however. Nowadays, more security can only be obtained through less armament. This reversal is not an easy process, but a feasible one.

A decision like this demands as much political wisdom and statesmanship, courage and cultivated leadership qualities as did formerly the doctrine of the use of military force in order to maintain national independence, sovereignty, and freedom.

New circumstances require new solutions. We repeat:

Our NATO bodies face two options: either to direct towards arms limitation with all its consequences in order to guarantee security for our people, or to maintain their present armament conception which inadmissibly... increases the possibilities of conflict as well as dangers of war.

We recommend to choose the first option which we consider acceptable from a military point of view and politically reasonable.

In the interest of the survival of our peoples, we see only one strategic approach to reasonable thinking: to secure an active, success-orientated policy of negotiations with the Warsaw Pact countries by means of a military strategy which guarantees the existence of our countries and the survival of their citizens...

Mistrust and confrontation have to be substituted by dialogue and cooperation.



Worldwide Demonstrations Demand: Negotiations not Confrontation!

The unprecedented several millions-strong demonstrations and marches that have swept the world during the last twelve months have been a strong manifestation of the deep desire for peace and disarmament that is propelling people to act.

With the escalating nuclear arms build-up, the introduction of new medium range missiles in Europe and the production of new weapons of mass destruction, people everywhere are feeling the danger closer to home and the necessity to stop the increasing slide towards confrontation.

The millions who have demonstrated and continue to demonstrate in all major cities of the world are underlining through their actions that the escalating nuclear arms build-up which can only lead to confrontation, is the surest way to human suicide en masse, and that the only alternative which can ensure the continued survival of humanity is negotiations.

Disarmament Forum, presents below a brief review of some of those actions:

BELGIUM

Two hundred thousand demonstrated in Brussels during Disarmament Week, October 26, in the largest mass action since World War II. The demonstration was organised by the CNAPD (National Action Committee and Consultation Centre for Peace) with the cooperation of over 60 organisations including trade unionists, Catholic church leaders, the Flemish Socialist Party and the Communist Party.

The Flemish Socialist Party holds more than one in every five seats in Parliament and five out of 25 Cabinet posts.

The main slogans of the demonstration were: "Give Peace a Chance" and "We Want to Live", and against medium range missiles in Europe.

Public opinion polls show that 65.9 per cent of the people oppose the NATO decision and only 18.5 favor it. This overwhelming sentiment has forced the postponement of a decision by Belgium concerning the deployment on Belgian soil of Cruise missiles.

In early December, a Joint Action demonstration was held by these same forces at the time of the NATO council meeting.

CANADA

The Canadian Peace Congress continues to campaign for signatures to its petition for peace and disarmament and the calling of a European Conference on Military Detente and Disarmament - "since it is the world's most heavily armed area". On October 31, (concluding the UN Disarmament Week) anti-war demonstrations, considerable by Canadian standards, did take place in most Canadian cities.

Meanwhile peace forces were being mobilised also around a call from the Project Ploughshares Group to have Canada declare itself a nuclear-weapon-free zone. This call was supported by the Canadian Peace Congress.

The Ottawa Peace Council wrote to the Canadian government warning that the danger of nuclear war is growing and urging it to take practical steps "to stop these suicidal preparations".

The Canadian government was urged "to press the United States to ratify SALT II; ... to return without further delay all American nuclear weapons now stored on Canadian territory; ... to declare Canada a nuclear-weapon-free zone"; and to make bilateral treaties with both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. acknowledging Canada's status as a nuclear-weapon-free zone and pledging not to allow Canada's territory to be used for passage of interceptive nuclear weapons.

CYPRUS

A committee made up of five political parties, representative of the church, youth groups and trade unions was established to act against the N-Bomb and to oppose the existence of foreign military bases on Cypriot soil.

Important activities were organized by this coalition, including a postcard campaign to Reagan and a large demonstration in September against the Neutron Bomb.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

On 10 October Bonn was the site of the largest ever demonstration of 300,000 people - larger than the population of that city - under the main slogan, "Act Jointly Against the Nuclear Threat - For Disarmament and Detente in Europe."

The unprecedented 1,000 organisations support to the demonstration indicates the all-encompassing nature of the protest. In public opinion polls 70 percent of the people said they are ready to demonstrate.

The people of the FRG are alarmed at the NATO plan to deploy new U.S. missiles on their soil, which already is overburdened with the largest concentration of nuclear weapons in the world.

The Bonn demonstration embraced leading members of the ruling Social Democrats, and Free Democrats, as well as other parties. Sixty-five Social Democratic deputies and 15 Free Democratic deputies took part in the demonstration.

Prominently involved in the mass march was Erhard Eppler, Presidium member of the Social Democratic Party, and William Borm Honorary

President of the Free Democratic Party.

International guest speakers included Coretta Scott King (USA), Mary Kaldor (Britain), Nino Pasti (Italy, former Deputy Commander of NATO), Randy Forsberg (USA), Harry Belafonte (USA), and Greetje Wittenburg of the Durch Inter-church Council.

As with all the demonstrations in Europe, there was strong participation of youth who are fighting for their future.

Regional conventions of both the SDP and Free Democratic parties in December registered resolutions rejecting NATO's deployment plans, as did the young Democrats allied to the Free Democratic Party.

Since the Bonn Demonstration, further protests have taken place, including the 85,000 strong action when the U.S. Secretary of State Haig visited West Berlin.

FRANCE

In France, October 25 was marked by a large mobilisation in Paris of 100,000 people who registered their opposition to the escalation of the nuclear arms race. A meeting held on the occasion was addressed by eminent public figures.

The themes of the meeting were "No to new nuclear weapons", "Negotiations for reductions of existing stockpiles", "immediate negotiations without prior conditions on all missiles and other medium range nuclear arms - American and Soviet - destined for Europe", "Universal ban on neutron weapons".

The meeting issued the Paris Appeal initiated by the Peace Movement and 40 organisations of trade unions, Christians, youth and ecologists. The Appeal called for an end to the arms race, the undertaking of negotiations on medium range missiles in Europe and reversal of the neutron bomb decision and for redirecting funds now used for military purposes toward overcoming hunger and under development in the world.

The Paris Appeal is being widely circulated for millions of signatures throughout France.

In addition, many activities are underway to mobilize public opinion for SSD II.

GREAT BRITAIN

Reflective of the new mood of public opinion in Great Britain, 250,000 people gathered in Hyde Park, on October 24th - Disarmament Week - to voice their demand for a unilateral nuclear disarmament and opposition to the stationing of Cruise missiles on their soil. They met under the slogan "Together we can stop the Bomb". They called for full cooperation with all European peace movements saying:

"Europe will not be a confrontation point for military power blocks".

This largest mass meeting in modern British history, had among its initiators the Committee for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) and the participation of hundreds of organisations.

The CND and other peace groups in Britain, including the British Peace Assembly, the World Disarmament Campaign, are growing rapidly in membership, with local groups springing up in hundreds of communities.

The Trades Unions Congress, with 11 million members, overwhelmingly endorsed unilateral disarmament for Britain, taken by both the Labour Party and the Liberal Party at their annual conferences.

Michael Foot, the Labour leader, has promised that the next Labour government would be committed to unilateralism and to removal of US nuclear bases.

In a letter to President Brezhnev supporting the call for arms limitation talks, he said: "We are convinced that the great majority of British people endorse this policy and we will do our utmost to mobilise this support".

Over 100 city councils have declared their cities to be nuclear free zones.

British women are playing a major role in the peace movement. Some have organised campaigns at military bases and a vigil outside the House of Parliament. Women peace groups such as Women for World Disarmament and others are cooperating through a liaison committee.

Indicative of the concern of British women is the large number of articles on the nuclear war danger that have appeared in women's magazines which seldom deal with any subject other than beauty and fashion.

One such article was by the popular actress Susannah York who said: "... a collective scream could be a force to reckon with. We must speak out! No, we will not have these missiles here! We will not lose our country and our lives through political machinations... No to nuclear arms!"

The World Disarmament Campaign, under the leadership of Lords Fennar Brockway and Philip Noel-Baker, is focusing on the UN Special Session on Disarmament in June of 1982. A vast signature gathering campaign throughout Britain and in a number of other countries, on a petition calling for general and complete disarmament is in progress.

Upon the announcement by President Reagan of the production of the neutron bomb, the BPA and CND and Women for World Disarmament responded by a vigil at the US Embassy and other protest

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**WORLDWIDE DEMONSTRATIONS DEMAND:
NEGOTIATIONS NOT CONFRONTATION!**

(Continued from page 6)

actions. Some MPs called upon Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to recall Parliament for the purpose of discussing Reagan's action.

GREECE

Hundreds of thousands of people marched in giant peace marches throughout Greece on December 6. The marches were held to coincide with the NATO Meeting in Brussels.

In Athens, the march started from two American military bases and the Port of Piraeus where the American 6th Fleet is serviced.

They demonstrated their yearning for peace and their demand to be free of foreign military bases and to end Greek participation in NATO.

Their slogans were "No to nuclear holocaust", "Out with the bases of death", "No to nuclear weapons", "Out of NATO forever!"

A "peace run" took place in which a torch for peace was carried from the grave of Lambrakis - a martyr hero of the peace movement of the 60s - to the ancient temple of Elefina, organized by the Greek actors union with participation of many well-known actors and athletes.

The peace actions were organized by a large committee made up of many mass organizations, trade unions, retired military officers and public figures, initiated by the Greek Committee for International Detente and Peace.

Plans are currently underway for the Fourth Annual Ten Days of Peace Activities (May 14-24), including varied cultural events. At this time, a Conference of Greek Intellectuals and artists will be held on "Peace and Culture".

The huge protests against NATO which had taken place time and again in recent months, account in no small measure for the victory of PASOK and Andreas Papan-dreou, who campaigned on a platform of withdrawal from NATO and removal of U.S. bases.

The deep concern of Greeks over Reagan's neutron bomb decisions was manifested in protest activities in numerous cities.

An anti-neutron bomb campaign was launched and is continuing in many actions.

Two million signatures had been collected against the neutron Bomb in 1978. Again, a massive signature gathering effort is underway which is endorsed by many MPs, major political parties, many mayors and retired military officers. The petition demands, in addition to banning the neutron bomb, a reversal of the NATO decision to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe and for the establishment of the Mediterranean as a zone of peace.

ITALY

A half million demonstra-

tors have marched this fall in Rome against nuclear war danger and for disarmament.

On the eve of the Geneva talks, 150,000 demonstrated in Florence protesting the acceptance by the Italian government of new U.S. nuclear missiles on their soil.

Comparable demonstrations also took place in Milan, Venice and many smaller cities, including Comiso, Sicily, the site of the planned emplacement of 112 Cruise missiles.

The wide scope of constituencies involved in the demonstrations included Catholics, trade unionists, ecologists, women's groups, and others.

A key organizer of the march was Rev. Gianni Novelli, a Roman Catholic priest.

The demonstrators and organizers expressed fear of nuclear war, saying "Comiso must not be the Hiroshima of tomorrow!", "No to Missiles, Yes to Peace," and "Youth Reject the N-Bomb!"

Father Novelli said that many Italians became alarmed when U.S. planes from the aircraft carrier Nimitz, whose home port is Naples, shot down two Libyan planes "only a few miles from Italy."

Comiso, the Cruise Missile site, is on the southeast tip of Sicily. The International Herald Tribune of October 16, 1981, reported that the Comiso location "reflects Western emphasis on the Mediterranean area. Both Italian and NATO defense planners worry that increasingly strong regional flare-ups could threaten western access to oil..."

NETHERLANDS

Over 400,000 people marched through Amsterdam on November 21 to protest the introduction of new nuclear missiles in Europe. It was the largest demonstration ever held in the Netherlands and the first demonstration in Europe after Reagan's "zero option" proposal.

The slogans called for: No new nuclear missiles in Europe", urged the Dutch government to rescind its approval of NATO decision and called on it to press its NATO allies to likewise rescind the decision.

Obviously responding to the demonstration, Mr Andries Van Agt, the Christian Democratic Prime Minister, said that the Dutch cabinet would actively follow a policy of peace aimed at the removal of nuclear weapons.

Two political parties in the Centre-Left coalition, the Labour Party and the Democrats, took part in the demonstration.

Mr Wim Myer, parliamentary leader of the Labour Party, speaking at the rally said that as long as his party was in power, there would be no American missiles on Dutch soil.

Approximately 500 members of the armed forces participated in the march in uniform, contrary to orders.

The Inter-Church Peace Council, the organisers of the demonstration, is comprised of most of the major denominations in the Netherlands and claims 400 local chapters.

In another move, over 20,000 women held a candle light march on the eve of the start of the Geneva talks on reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe.

When President Reagan announced the decision to proceed with the neutron bomb, once again large protests were held involving thousands of people outside the United States Embassy under the slogans "Safeguarding Peace Lies in Negotiations not in Neutron Bombs and Other Nuclear Weapons"; "Europe is no Theatre for US Wars"; "Europe's Decision must be in Europe not in Washington".

58% of the population, according to polls, is adamant against the Cruise missiles and only 12% favour them.

On November 16, the Dutch Government said it would not meet NATO deadline for deciding whether to take the 48 Cruise missiles.

NORDIC COUNTRIES

The Peace March 81, involving tens of thousands of people, was initiated by Women for Peace and No to Atomic Weapons in Norway. The march commenced in Copenhagen and travelled 750 miles for six weeks ending in Paris on August 6, Hiroshima Day.

Throughout the region, there is a growing campaign for the establishment of a Nordic Nuclear weapons-free zone.

There were extensive activities for disarmament in all Nordic countries in conjunction with U.N. Disarmament Week.

In Finland alone demonstrations were held in 50 cities - the largest-ever outpouring of public action for peace.

Youth in Finland organized a successful Bicycle Caravan for peace.

In Sweden, as in many countries, various sectors of the population are taking special actions against the arms build-up and for disarmament. For example, more than 50 percent of the professors of medicine in Sweden have endorsed an Appeal of the Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

PORTUGAL

Over 150,000 demonstrated on January 16 in Lisbon against the emplacement of nuclear weapons on Portuguese soil.

Other extensive activities for disarmament include a petition campaign opposing nuclear weapons.

Public opinion polls, as throughout Europe, register strong opposition to new nuclear weapons and a desire for disarmament.

This sentiment surfaced strongly in opposition to President Reagan's decision to produce the N-Bomb, with Portuguese trade union federation, the CGTP, among many

others, strongly condemning the N-Bomb decision as a "serious assault on world peace."

SPAIN

On the 15th of November, 50,000 Spaniards marched in Madrid for peace and disarmament and to oppose Spain's entry into NATO. The demonstration was organised by the Socialist and Communist parties with strong trade union support and the participation of 200 organisations.

There were also demands for peace and disarmament and for dismantling the two military blocs.

A massive petition campaign gathering hundreds of thousands of signatures, calling for a referendum on Spanish entry into NATO, has tapped the strong public opinion which is over 50 per cent opposed to NATO membership, according to the polls.

The government of Premier Sotelo, however, rejected the proposed referendum.

The Socialist Party General Secretary said: "What will the NATO countries say now when they see half a million people have demonstrated against NATO even without a referendum?"

The Socialists promise that if elected in 1983 they will submit the NATO issue to a referendum.

UNITED STATES

The movement for peace and disarmament is mushrooming at rapid pace in the US.

In addition to large demonstrations that took place in May of last year with 100,000 turning out in Washington, D.C. to protest against US involvement in El Salvador and against the nuclear arms build-up, there have been many actions in smaller cities, reaching a high point during the fall months, particularly during United Nations Disarmament Week.

Even the massive march of half a million workers organised in the trade union movement in Washington which was protesting President Reagan's economic policies, displayed a leading banner and thousands of placards on the theme "Jobs not Bombs".

Among the unions, the International Association of Machinists, under which are organised the aerospace and defence workers and is headed by William Wippsinger, have taken a leading position for disarmament and conversion to peace time production.

Physicians and medical workers organised in such groups as Physicians for Social Responsibility and the American Health Association, have also taken it as a moral and professional obligation to prevent the "final epidemic" of nuclear war. Even the prestigious and usually conservative American Medical Association, in convention, overwhelmingly passed a resolution calling on

(Continued on page 10)

ences; let us promise our fellow human beings that we will work untiringly for disarmament and the banishing of all nuclear weapons; let us replace violence and hate with confidence and caring.

To every man and woman in this land and in the world I say: Let us assume responsibility for each other and for the future without being limited by frontiers and social distinctions; let us educate ourselves and educate others in the ways of peace; let humanity never become the victim of a struggle between competing systems; let there never be another war.

To young people everywhere I say: Let us together create a new future of fraternity and solidarity; let us reach out toward our brothers and sisters in need, feed the hungry, shelter the homeless, free the downtrodden, bring justice where injustice reigns and peace where only weapons speak.

To everyone I repeat the words of the prophet: "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 any more" (Is. 2:4).

To those who believe in God I say: Let us be strong in His strength that infinitely surpasses our own; let us be united in the knowledge that He calls

us to unity; let us be aware that love and sharing are not faraway ideals but the road to enduring peace – the peace of God.

And to the Creator of nature and humanity, of truth and beauty I pray:

Hear my voice, for it is the voice of the victims of all wars and violence among individuals and nations.

Hear my voice, for it is the voice of all children who suffer and will suffer when people put their faith in weapons and war.

Hear my voice when I beg you to instill into the hearts of all human beings the wisdom of peace, the strength of justice and the joy of fellowship.

Hear my voice, for I speak for the multitudes in every country and in every period of history who do not want war and are ready to walk the road of peace.

Hear my voice and grant insight and strength so that we may always respond to hatred with love, to injustice with total dedication to justice, to need with the sharing of self, to war with peace.

O God, hear my voice and grant unto the world your everlasting peace.

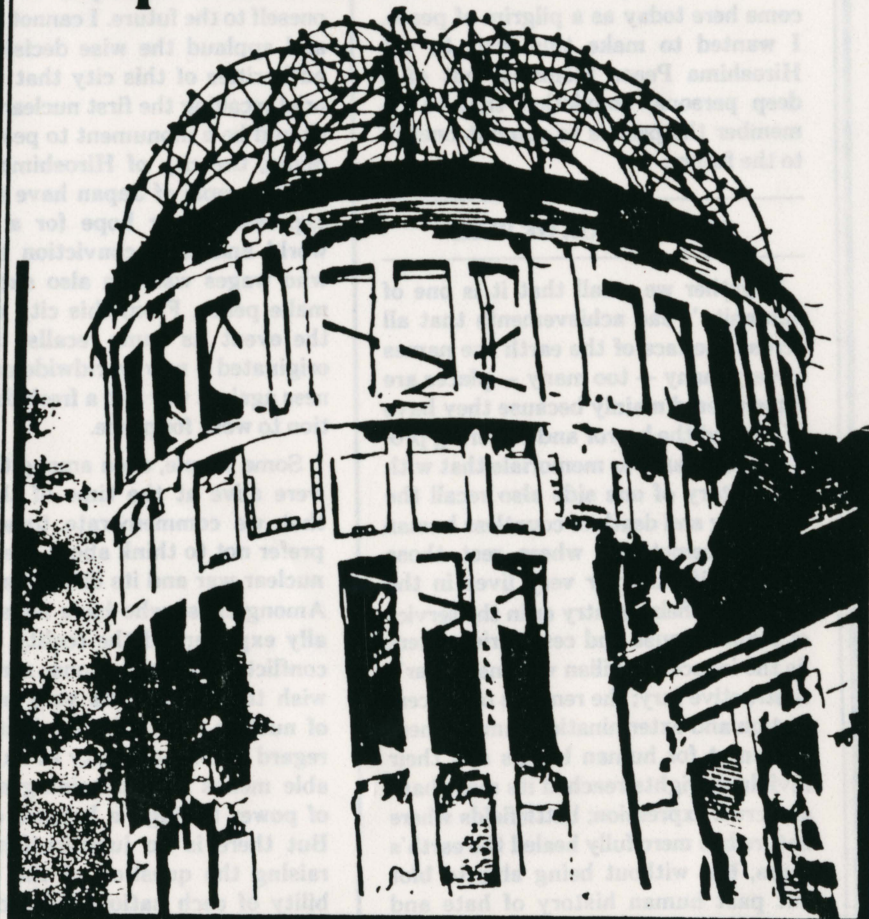
"To remember Hiroshima is to abhor nuclear war," Pope John Paul II told 10,000 people Feb. 25, 1981 at Peace Memorial Park in Hiroshima, Japan.

**Southern California
Catholic Peace
Coalition
(213) 267-8789**

To Remember
HIROSHIMA

Is To Abhor
**NUCLEAR
WAR**

Pope John Paul II



War is the work of human beings. War is destruction of human life. War is death.

Nowhere do these truths impose themselves upon us more forcefully than in this city of Hiroshima, at this peace memorial. Two cities will forever have their names linked together, two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as the only cities in the world that have had the ill fortune to be a reminder that we are capable of destruction beyond belief. Their names will forever stand out as the names of the only cities in our time that have been singled out as a warning to future generations that war can destroy human efforts to build a world of peace.

It is with deep emotion that I have come here today as a pilgrim of peace. I wanted to make this visit to the Hiroshima Peace Memorial out of a deep personal conviction that to remember the past is to commit oneself to the future.

THE HORROR OF WAR

Together we recall that it is one of humanity's sad achievements that all across the face of the earth the names of very many — too many — places are remembered mainly because they have witnessed the horror and suffering produced by war: war memorials that with the victory of one side also recall the suffering and death of countless human beings; cemeteries where rest those who sacrificed their very lives in the service of their country or in the service of a noble cause and cemeteries where lie the innocent civilian victims of war's destructive fury; the remains of concentration and extermination camps where contempt for human beings and their inviolable rights reached its most base and cruel expression; battlefields where nature has mercifully healed the earth's scars, but without being able to blot out past human history of hate and

enmity Hiroshima and Nagasaki stand out from all those other places and monuments as the first victims of nuclear war.

I bow my head as I recall the memory of thousands of men, women and children who lost their lives in that one terrible moment, or who for long years carried in their bodies and minds those seeds of death which inexorably pursued their process of destruction. The final balance of the human suffering that began here has not been fully drawn up nor has the total human cost been tallied, especially when one sees what nuclear war has done — and could still do — to our ideas, our attitudes and our civilization.

To remember the past is to commit oneself to the future. I cannot but honor and applaud the wise decision of the authorities of this city that the memorial recalling the first nuclear bombing should be a monument to peace. By so doing, the city of Hiroshima and the whole people of Japan have forcefully expressed their hope for a peaceful world and their conviction that man who wages war can also successfully make peace. From this city and from the event its name recalls, there has originated a new worldwide consciousness against war and a fresh determination to work for peace.

Some people, even among those who were alive at the time of the events that we commemorate today, might prefer not to think about the horror of nuclear war and its dire consequences. Among those who have never personally experienced the reality of armed conflict between nations, some might wish to abandon the very possibility of nuclear war. Others might wish to regard nuclear capacity as an unavoidable means of maintaining a balance of power through a balance of terror. But there is no justification for not raising the question of the responsibility of each nation and each indi-

vidual in the face of possible wars and of the nuclear threat.

To remember the past is to commit oneself to the future. I evoke before you the memory of August 6, 1945, so that we may better grasp the meaning of the present challenge. Since that fateful day, nuclear stockpiles have grown in quantity and in destructive power. Nuclear weaponry continues to be built, tested and deployed. The total consequences of full-scale nuclear war are impossible to predict, but even if a mere fraction of the available weapons were to be used, one has to ask whether the inevitable escalation can be imagined and whether the very destruction of humanity is not a real possibility. I wish to repeat here what I said to the U.N. General Assembly:

"The continual preparations for war demonstrated by the production of ever more numerous, powerful and sophisticated weapons in various countries show that there is a desire to be ready for war, and being ready means being able to start it. It also means taking the risk that sometime, somewhere, somehow, someone can set in motion the terrible mechanism of general destruction" (no. 10).

ABHOR NUCLEAR WAR

To remember the past is to commit oneself to the future. To remember Hiroshima is to abhor nuclear war. To remember Hiroshima is to commit oneself to peace. To remember what the people of this city suffered is to renew our faith in humankind, in their capacity to do what is good, in their freedom to choose what is right, in their determination to turn disaster into a new beginning. In the face of the man-made calamity that every war is, one must affirm and reaffirm, again and again, that the waging of war is not inevitable or unchangeable. Humanity is not destined to self-

destruction.

Clashes of ideologies, aspirations and needs can and must be settled and resolved by means other than war and violence. Humanity owes it to itself to settle differences and conflicts by peaceful means. The great spectrum of problems facing the many peoples in varying stages of cultural, social, economic and political development gives rise to international tension and conflict. It is vital for humanity that these problems should be solved in accordance with ethical principles of equity and justice enshrined in meaningful agreements and institutions. The international community should thus give itself a system of law that will regulate international relations and maintain peace just as the rule of law protects national order.

Those who cherish life on earth must encourage governments and decision makers in the economic and social fields to act in harmony with the demands of peace rather than out of narrow self-interest. Peace must always be the aim: peace pursued and protected in all circumstances. Let us not repeat the past, a past of violence and destruction. Let us embark upon the steep and difficult path of peace, the only path that leads to the true fulfillment of the human destiny, the only path to a future in which equity, justice and solidarity are realities and not just distant dreams.

And so, on this very spot where 35 years ago the life of so many people was snuffed out in one fiery moment, I wish to appeal to the whole world on behalf of life, on behalf of humanity, on behalf of the future.

To the heads of state and of government, to those who hold political and economic power, I say: Let us pledge ourselves to peace through justice; let us take a solemn decision, now, that war will never be tolerated or sought as a means of resolving differ-

A ONE PAGE FACT SHEET

ON

NUCLEAR ARMS

"The light was so bright it could be seen by another planet."
("After Trinity," atomic bomb test, New Mexico, 7/16/45)

NUCLEAR ARMS ARSENAL

U.S. weapons technology composes a "strategic triad" of delivery systems: 1) intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs); 2) submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs); and 3) long-range bombers.

U.S.S.R. strategic nuclear weapons totaled 1,659 in 1969 and 6,000 in 1980, including approximately 12 to 15,000 tactical warheads. U.S. strategic nuclear weapons totaled 3,950 in 1969 and 9,200 in 1980, including 22,000 short-range tactical nuclear warheads. Of the 41 U.S. nuclear submarines, each of the 31 Poseidon subs carries 16 missiles with 9 to 14 nuclear warheads, each one 3 times as powerful as the Hiroshima bomb.

The Reagan administration's plans for "nuclear war fighting capability" include an expanded MX missile system, revival of a manned bomber, additions to the Minuteman missile, acceleration of Trident II submarine-based missiles, anti-ballistic missiles, and new nuclear Cruise and Pershing missiles.

The quantitative acceleration of arms is less important than major qualitative changes in weapons. The neutron bomb, for example, was designed to kill people with neutron radiation while leaving surrounding structures, beyond a certain radius, intact from a reduced, though still enormous, blast equal to 1,000 tons of TNT.

The Cruise missile constitutes a leap in nuclear weaponry and a problem for arms control. It is small (14 to 21 feet) and pilotless; it can be based on a plane, a submarine or a land missile; it can carry conventional or nuclear weapons; it can travel 50 to 100 feet off the ground to escape enemy radar; and its own radar can target it within 100 feet from up to 1500 miles away.

Horizontal proliferation of nuclear weapons in other countries is stimulated by the example of vertical proliferation of thermonuclear stockpiles by the superpowers. France, Britain, China, India, Israel, and probably South Africa, have nuclear weapons. Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Pakistan, South Korea and Taiwan have nuclear weapons development capability.

The fuel for nuclear weapons comes, in part, from the waste by-products of nuclear power reactors.

ARMS EXPENDITURES

In 1980, the Pentagon spent \$132.8 billion. Appropriations projected by the Reagan Administration for FY 1982 will increase to \$184.8 billion.

The Pentagon budget, however, is not the total outlay for "national defense." Not included are costs for selective service, emergency planning, maintenance of strategic stockpiles, storage of nuclear weapons waste, production of nuclear warhead materials, design of Navy reactors, and research, development, testing, and production of nuclear weapons—some of which comes from the Department of Energy budget. Thus, the total 1982 projection for national defense will be \$188.8 billion or 25% of the federal budget.

The MX missile system alone is estimated by the Air Force to cost \$33.8 billion; GAO estimates it at \$70 billion; but an unauthorized Pentagon estimate is \$108 billion when acquisition, 30 years' operation, and inflation is included. Not included are the costs of MX warheads, an ABM defense of the system, cost overruns or compensation to impacted states.

The relationship of military spending to national security, victory in battle or deterrence of conflict is unclear. The military budget is shaped to a large extent by political interests and is used as a symbolic message to other countries.

NATO countries outspent Warsaw Pact countries by \$207 billion during 1970 to 1979, according to CIA figures.

NUCLEAR POLICIES & STRATEGIES

U.S. strategic policy evolved from the doctrine of "massive retaliation" in 1954, to "flexible and graduated response" in 1961, to its opposite in the doctrine of "mutually assured destruction" (MAD) through the 1960's. MAD refers to deterrence of a nuclear first strike through the assurance of a devastating retaliatory attack. This was preserved in the SALT I agreement in 1972.

U.S. strategic policy evolved further in 1978 to a "counterforce" strategy which includes a form of "damage limitation" within a full range of target options working towards a pre-emptive first strike capability.

The argument of building new weapons in response to enemy developments as a deterrence is bogus. The intent rather is to increase accuracy and minimize collateral damage so that a "limited war" can be theoretically planned.

Presidential Directive #59, signed by Carter in 1980, envisions a protracted nuclear war which can be controlled or limited at all times, despite that strikes against military communications and command centers are included. The winner of such a nuclear exchange is the one which has the most "residual post-war capability."

A major threat to U.S. national security today, apart from the Soviet Union, is from policies that favor corporate and military interests over civilian population. Opportunities for Soviet influence in the Third World have often resulted from the U.S. pursuing questionable policies.

EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR WAR

Immediate effects are mass death by blast, heat, and large doses of penetrating radiation. The radioactivity one hour after a one megaton nuclear explosion is equal to 100,000 kilograms of radium—a million times greater than that which is used in medicine to kill malignant tumors.

The U.S. Defense Department estimates that in a tactical nuclear war 100 to 140 million Americans would be killed and nearly 100 million Soviets, including three-quarters of the economies of each country destroyed.

Ensuing deaths would be multiplied by radiation fallout, secondary fires, destruction of buildings, electric power, communications, transportation, health facilities, as well as contamination of water and food supplies. Specifically, the injured and dying would suffer third-degree burns, multiple fractures, hemorrhage, infection, radiation sickness and trauma.

Delayed effects are psychological shock to individuals and irreparable damage to the social fabric. The individual and collective will to heal and to be healed is lost. Leukemia, malignant tumors, other cancers and genetic defects result. Many children born after exposure *in utero* would be mentally and physically retarded.

Delayed radioactive fallout from multiple nuclear detonations could contaminate several million square miles. These areas of land would be uninhabitable and uncultivable for prolonged periods of time. Worldwide fallout would cause profound damage to the ecology of crops, insects, weather, and the atmosphere. A depletion of 20% of the earth's ozone layer would cause blindness to all unprotected animals.

The explosive power of just one current thermonuclear bomb is as great as all explosions throughout all wars in human history.

The total explosive power of the world's stockpile of nuclear weapons is 12 billion tons of TNT—3 tons of TNT for each of us on earth.

"Atoms or systems into ruin hurled
and now a bubble burst, and now a world."
(Alexander Pope, "An Essay on Man," 1730)

"Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together."
(President Dwight Eisenhower, 1/18/61)

