

Nuclear Weapons and Public Health

Patrice Sutton, MPH

Program Planner, Peace Caucus

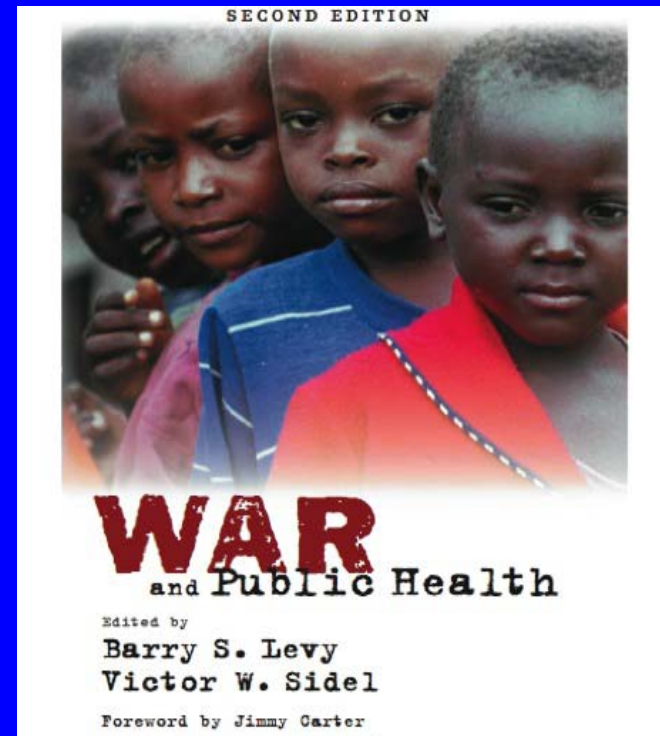
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APHA Annual Meeting • Washington, DC • November 5, 2007

PSR[®] Physicians for
Social Responsibility

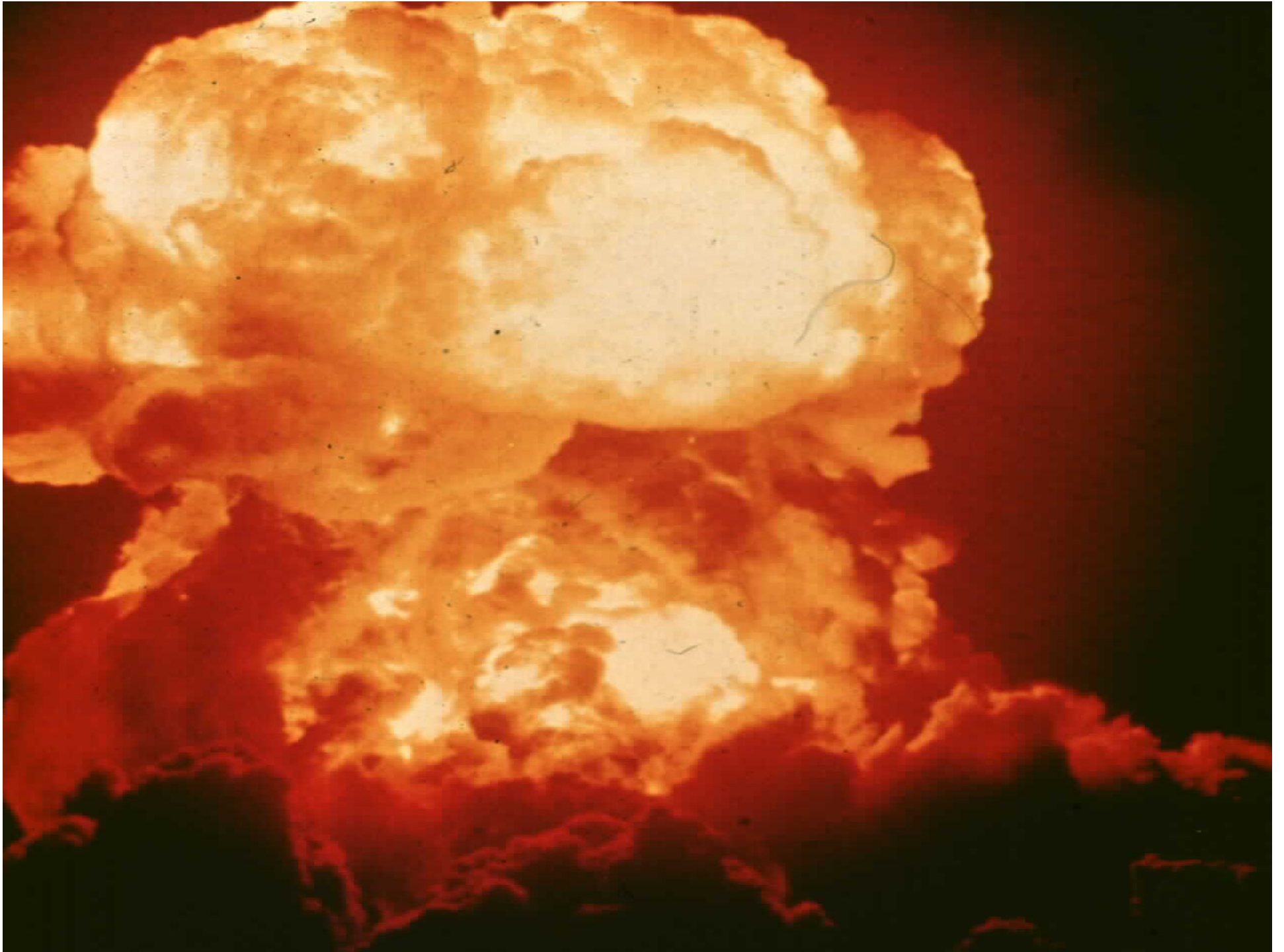


United States Affiliate of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

Our Mission

Guided by the values and expertise of medicine and public health, Physicians for Social Responsibility works to protect human life from the gravest threats to health and survival





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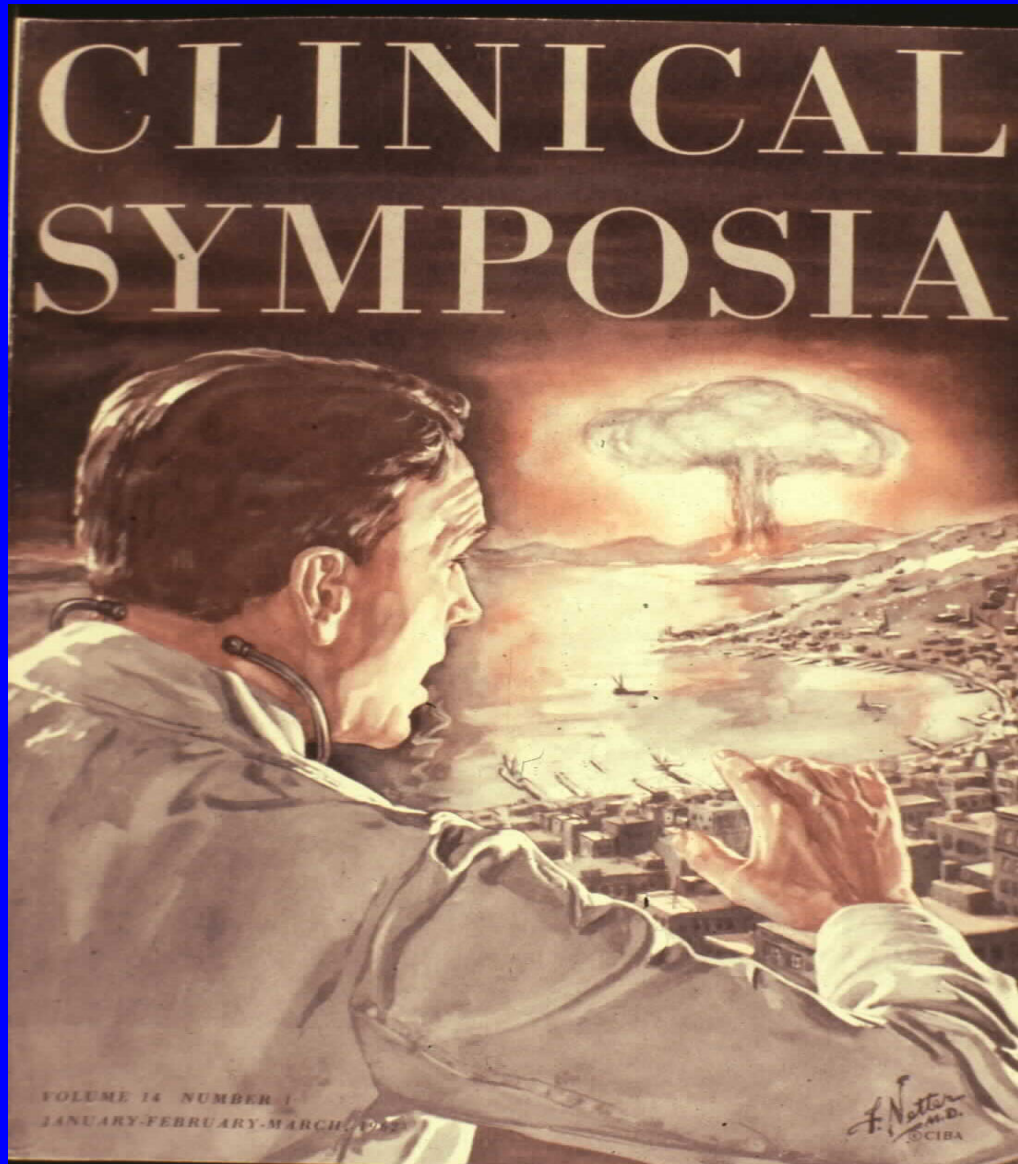


19. Hiroshima, Japan - August 6, 1945

At 8:16 am the city of Hiroshima and 75,000 of it's citizens were obliterated in an instant by an atomic bomb. A man stands by a fireplace in what was a residential neighborhood.



© SHIGEO YAMAMATA





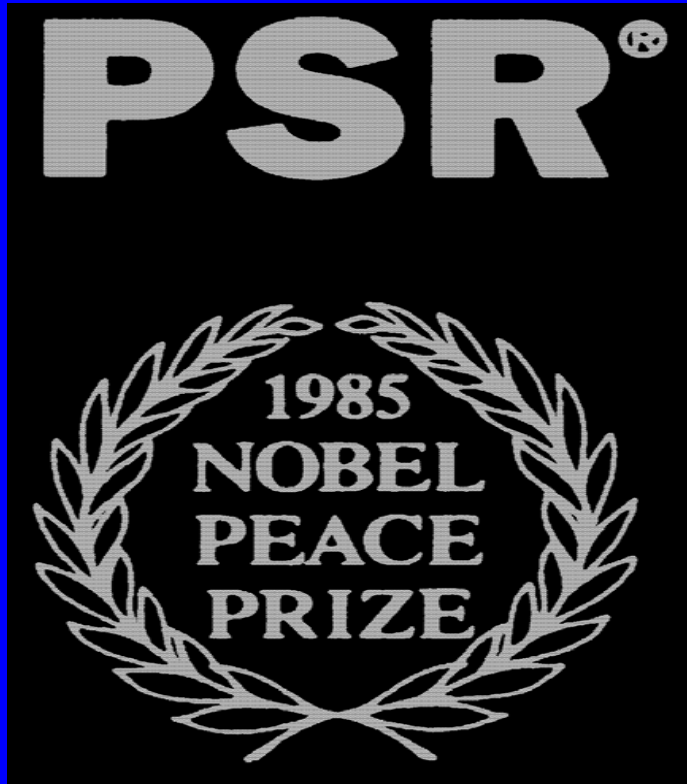
The New England Journal of Medicine

May 31, 1962

**“The Medical Consequences
of Thermonuclear War”**



**LIMITED
TEST BAN
TREATY
1963**



PSR is the U.S. affiliate of
International Physicians for the
Prevention of Nuclear War



PSR co-founders Drs. H. Jack
Geiger, Victor Sidel, and Sidney
Alexander pose with the 1985
Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo.

Morbidity and Mortality

“While no nuclear weapons have been detonated in war since Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a kind of secret, low-intensity radioactive warfare has been waged against unsuspecting populations...”



MUSICIAN GRAHAM NASH JOINS PSR CO-FOUNDER BERNARD LOWN, MD, ON A PANEL AT IPPNW'S 1988 WORLD CONGRESS IN MONTREAL.

Bernard Lown, MD

235,000 Atomic Veterans





The **BURDEN** OF PROOF

by Arjun Makhijani

On October 30, 2000, the United States enacted a complex law providing health care and compensation for nuclear weapons workers, the “Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Act,” and became the first country to compensate its workers for injuries incurred while producing nuclear bombs. No other nuclear weapon state has even acknowledged that its nuclear workers—as a group—were put at risk.

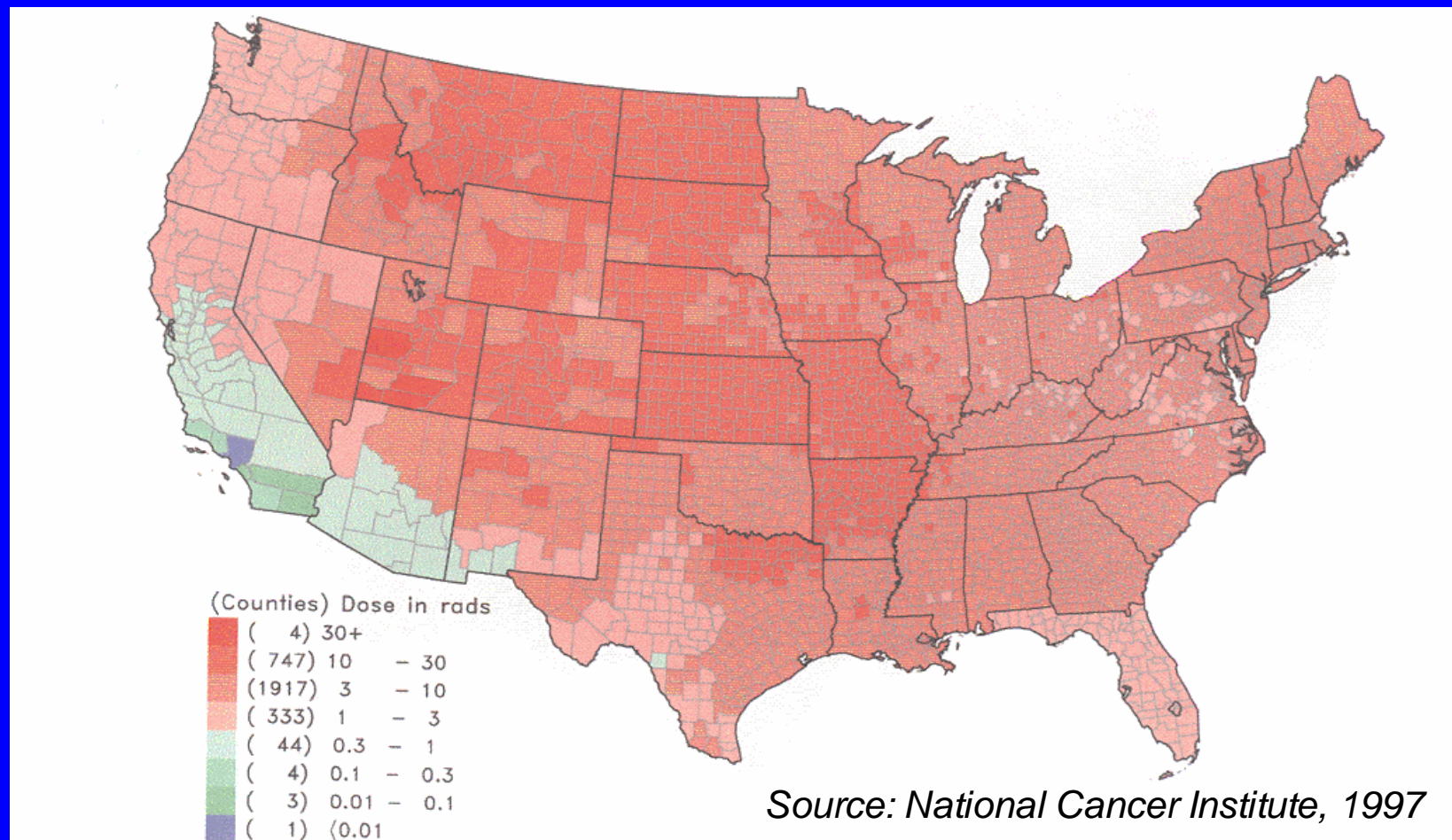
The United States built nuclear warheads at a feverish pace during the Cold War—about 10 a day at the height of the nuclear frenzy in the late 1950s, and about 70,000 in all. During that time, the government steadfastly denied that nuclear weapons workers—there were some 600,000 altogether—had been put at risk by exposure to radiation. When workers complained of illnesses, they were generally ignored. When they sought compensation, the government and its





The telltale cloud from a nuclear test explosion as seen from Las Vegas about 1950.

Estimates of Iodine-131 Thyroid Doses for Persons Born Jan. 1, 1953 (Average diet; average milk consumption)





United States
Department of Energy

Hanford Site

RESTRICTED GOVERNMENT AREA
PERSONS AND VEHICLES SUBJECT TO SEARCH
SPEED LIMITS POSTED
NATIONAL DEFENSE LAWS AND REGULATIONS APPLY
STATE OF WASHINGTON TRAFFIC REGULATIONS APPLY

Long-lived Environmental Contamination

Long-lived radioactive and hazardous waste

- 73 million cubic meters soil contaminated
- 1.5 billion cubic meters of groundwater contaminated
- US Department of Energy estimates cost of "clean-up" \$300 billion over the next 70 years

Long-lived Environmental Contamination

The National Academy of Sciences recently stated that at many DOE nuclear weapons sites,

... "radiological and non radiological hazardous wastes will remain, posing risks to humans and the environment for tens or even hundreds of thousands of years. Complete elimination of unacceptable risks to humans and the environment will not be achieved, now or in the foreseeable future. "

Source: Matthew Wald, New York Times, August 8, 2000. "Nuclear Sites May Be Toxic in Perpetuity, Report Finds".

Spending on Nuclear Weapons

\$5.5 trillion dollars
spent on nuclear
weapons
from 1940 to 1996

*Source: Atomic Audit: The Costs and Consequences
of U.S. Nuclear Weapons Since 1940. S.
Schwartz, 1998*



PSR member William Porter, MD, presents a check to dramatize Charlotte, NC, taxpayers share of the nuclear weapons production budget.

Nuclear Weapons Costs

Nuclear weapons costs exceeded the combined total federal spending on:

education, training, employment, social services

agriculture, natural resources and the environment

general science and space research

community and regional development, law enforcement

energy production and regulation

Source: Atomic Audit: The Costs and Consequences of U.S. Nuclear Weapons Since 1940. S. Schwartz, 1998

Nuclear weapons today

- **22,000 nuclear warheads** with the equivalent explosive force of:
 - Over 200,000 Hiroshima-sized bombs.
 - **11 billion tons of TNT, 2 tons for every human on the planet.**
- **2,000-3,000 on hair-trigger alert**, ready to be launched on a few minutes notice.



The New England Journal of Medicine

April 30, 1998

**“Accidental Nuclear War:
A Post Cold War Assessment”**

San Francisco



Immediate Deaths After Accidental Nuclear Attack

Atlanta	428,000
Boston	609,000
Chicago	425,000
New York	3,193,000
Pittsburgh	375,000
San Francisco	739,000
Seattle	341,000
<u>Washington</u>	<u>728,000</u>
Total	6,838,000

New England J. of Medicine, 1998

US Nuclear Posture Review

- 2002 report on the goals and structure of US nuclear forces.
- Asserted a **permanent role for nuclear weapons** in military policy into the future.
 - Goes against treaty commitments for nuclear weapons elimination.
- Proposed the use of nuclear weapons after biological or chemical attacks – in breach of international law

THE FUTURE COMES TO YOUR KITCHEN

<http://popularmechanics.com> OCTOBER 2002

Popular Mechanics 100

1902 2002

TINY NUKES

A hand is shown holding a nuclear mushroom cloud. The hand is positioned at the bottom, with the fingers spread, and the mushroom cloud rises from it. The cloud has a bright yellow and orange core that transitions into a white, billowing top. The background is a light, hazy blue.

America's
New Weapons
Of Precise
Destruction Are
The Cornerstone
Of Our First-
Strike Strategy

**WIRELESS
HOME
NETWORKING**
New Ways For
Families To Share
The Internet,
Movies And More

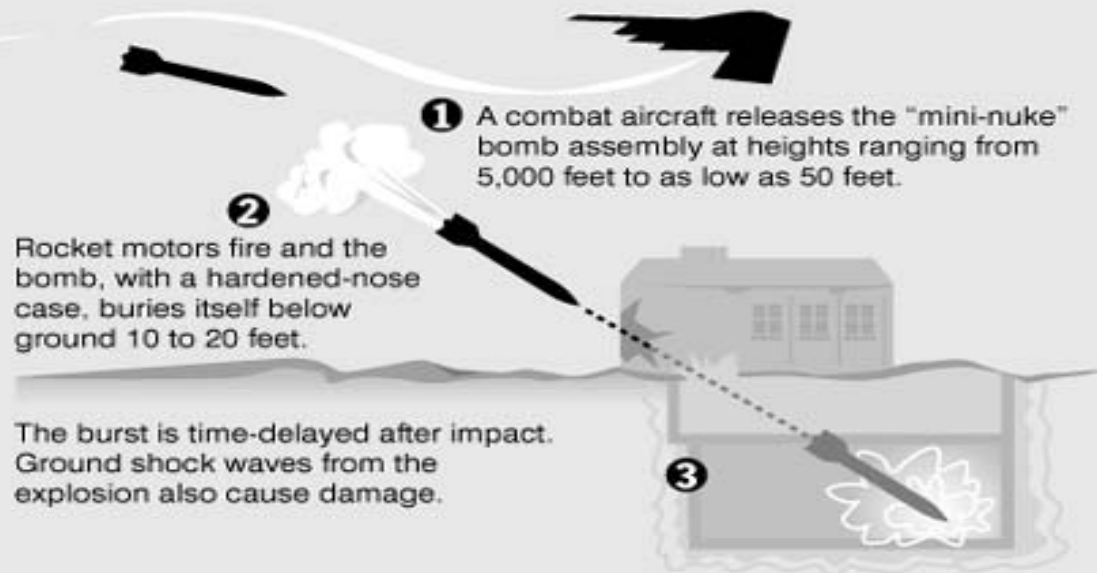
**THE FAST AND
THE FABULOUS**
2003 Cars Storm
Into Showrooms



\$4.50

How a "Mini-Nuke" Could Be Used

The tactical weapon is aimed at underground targets. The weapon can destroy targets below ground or burst at high or medium altitudes. Underground detonations limit "collateral damage," or the number of deaths.



Nuclear Warhead Blasts

Comparisons of the areas of death and destruction of ordinary buildings by surface-blast effects only.

The largest "mini-nuke" warhead is compared to the power of the 15 kiloton bomb dropped over Hiroshima in 1945, and to a warhead with a yield of 9 megatons.

The Hiroshima bomb exploded in the air at 17,000 feet, and "mini-nukes" are proposed to be used on underground targets.



SOURCES: Tim Brown, Federation of American Scientists; Arms Control Association; U.S. Department of Defense; Friends Committee on National Legislation

CYNTHIA GREER / Inquirer Staff Artist

NUCLEAR | Bush team wants weapon, but critics doubt whether it's needed

Continued from Page 1A

lead time needed for congressional funding, officials at the National Nuclear Security Administration say, they might seek additional money for the next phase of development even before the preliminary work is completed in 2005 or 2006.

Arms-control advocates are disturbed by earth-penetrating nuclear weapons, saying they are unneeded and will only encourage other countries, such as North Korea or Iran, to build their own nuclear weapons as fast as possible. They say such weapons are unnecessary because buried bunkers can be destroyed with conventional bombs or by sending in troops to attack entrances, air shafts and communications cables.

Clear objective

But Fred Celec, the deputy assistant to the secretary of defense for nuclear matters, made clear that the administration wants the weapon and is moving forward.

If a hydrogen bomb can be successfully designed to survive a crash through hard rock or concrete and still explode, "It will ultimately get fielded," Celec said in an interview with the Mercury News. The United States has worked on nuclear earth penetrators for decades, and scientists involved in the project say they expect to succeed.

The project is integral to the administration's push to move away from Cold War "city scraping" ballistic missile warheads to battlefield "tactical" weapons.



A row of B83 hydrogen bombs sit ready in 1995 at Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana. The laboratory in Livermore proposes to modify the B83 to become the Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator.

sively, and I don't know anybody in the military who thinks they need a nuclear weapon to accomplish this," said U.S. Rep. Ellen Tauscher, a Walnut Creek Democrat whose district includes Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

"If you can find somebody in a uniform in the Defense Department who can talk about a new need" for nuclear bunker busters "without laughing, I'll buy him a cup of coffee," said Robert Peurifoy, a retired vice president of Sandia National

U.S. weapons in the classified Nuclear Posture Review, a 2001 Pentagon document describing Bush administration policy.

The design contest between Livermore and Los Alamos is expected to last two to three years and cost about \$15 million per year. The winning lab will then shift to an engineering phase, a move that would require congressional approval and funding.

The U.S. arsenal already contains a nuclear bunker-buster — known

Nuclear bunker buster

The Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator will be a nuclear bunker-busting bomb designed to destroy hardened, deeply buried targets.

HOW IT WORKS

- 1 Bomb is released by aircraft.
- 2 Bomb strikes the ground, penetrating layers of soil, rock and concrete.
- 3 Bomb buries itself 20 to 30 feet deep and detonates.
- 4 Shockwaves from the bomb blast are sent down toward buried targets more than 100 feet deep.

clear explosion, Celec said. "You're going to have to match the target with the weapon with the intelligence you've got on it."

Some skeptical military officials say they do not want to send soldiers into a radioactive environment that may also contain biological or chemical agents scattered by the bomb. Moreover, once a nuclear weapon has been used, the enemy may retaliate with any weapon of mass destruction it still possesses, said a Marine colonel who asked not to be identified.

"It's out there, and it's too late to take it back," he said.

Changing needs

In several policy documents, the Pentagon has called for a "responsive" nuclear force to meet changing situations. Foreign leaders are not deterred by the current nuclear weapons — because they do not believe President Bush will use them — might be deterred by a new clear bunker-buster specifically designed to put them personally at risk in their underground quarters.

"The other guy has to think you're capable of using it," Celec said.

The earth-penetrator program is also motivated by a policy of proving the scientists at nuclear laboratories with challenging problems that lead to a finished product. A decade after the end of U.S. nuclear testing, there is fear in some quarters that scientists may become bored and find jobs elsewhere.

Peurifoy, the retired Sandia National Laboratory official, opposes the drive for more

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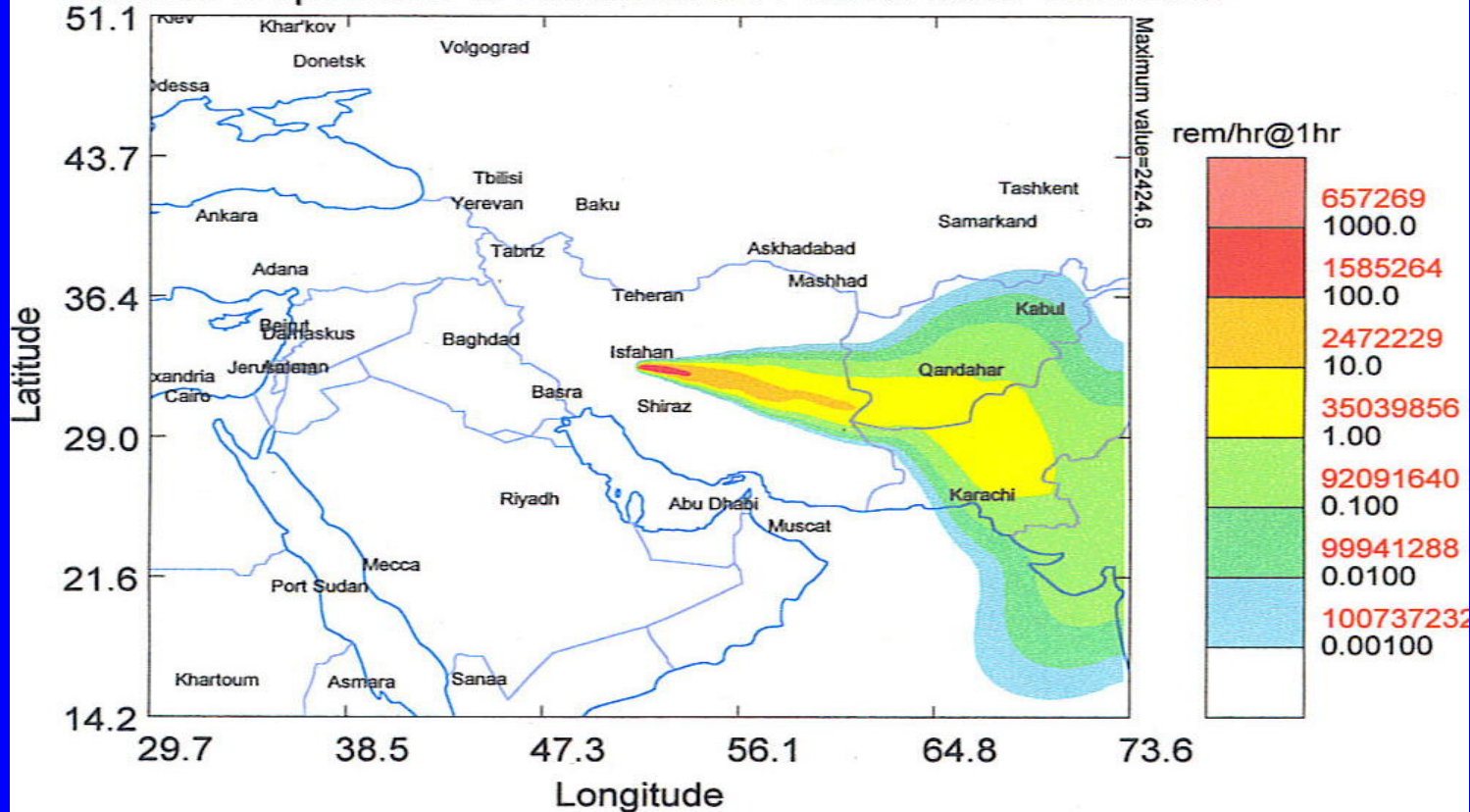
**Projected Casualties Among
U.S. Military Personnel and
Civilian Populations from the
Use of Nuclear Weapons Against
Hard and Deeply Buried Targets**

May 2005

**Peter Wilk MD, Sarah Stanlick, Martin Butcher,
Michael McCally MD, Ira Helfand MD,
Robert Gould MD, John Pastore MD.**

RNEP Strike on Esfahan Underground Nuclear Facility

Surface Deposition of Radioactive Fallout after 48 Hours

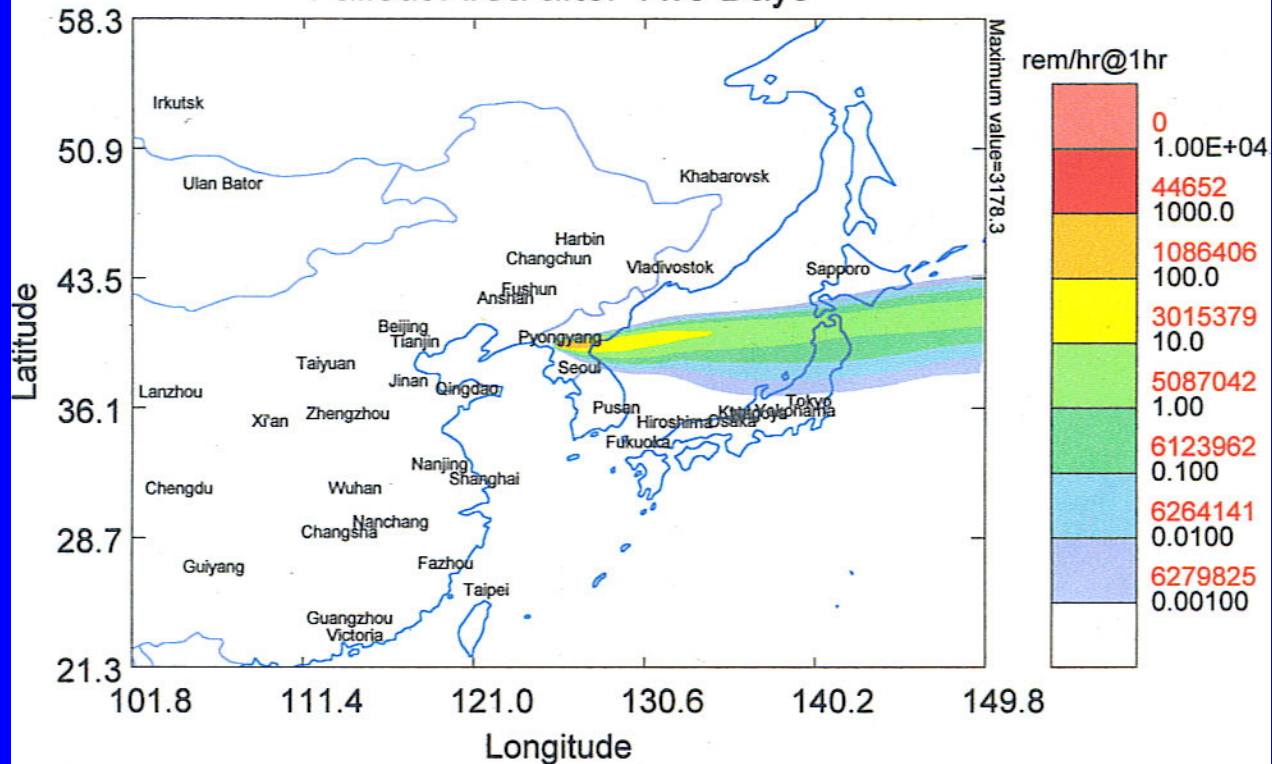


Mean population exposed at indicated level

NOTE: Exposures based only on the displayed portion of the plume

RNEP Strike on Yongbyon

Fallout Area after Two Days



Mean population exposed at indicated level

NOTE: Exposures based only on the displayed portion of the plume

Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrator (RNEP)

"I really must apologize for my lack of precision if we in the administration have suggested that it was possible to have a bomb that penetrated far enough to trap all fall-out. I don't believe the laws of physics will ever let that be true. It is **certainly not what we're trying to do now.** What we are trying is to get in the ground far enough so that the energy goes deep into the ground to hold at risk the deeply buried facilities. But it is very important for this committee to recognize what we on our side recognize.. **There is a nuclear weapon that is going to be hugely destructive over a large area.** No sane person would use a weapon like that lightly. ... **I do want to make it clear that any thought of ... nuclear weapons that aren't really destructive is just nuts.**" (Emphasis added)

(Linton Brooks, Head of National Nuclear Security Administration,
March 2, 2005)

San Francisco Chronicle

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 2005

U.S. alters nuclear weapons policy

Congress rejects 'bunker busters' for more reliable arms

By James Sterngold

CHRONICLE STAFF WRITER

After struggling in recent years to redefine U.S. nuclear policy, Congress turned the country in a new direction this month by giving millions of dollars for a program aimed at producing a small-

er arsenal of more reliable warheads.

Lawmakers killed the widely criticized nuclear "bunker buster" concept, which critics regarded as too aggressive, and instead appropriated \$25 million for research on what is called the reliable replacement warhead, or RRW. Though that initial sum is relatively modest, it signifies an important policy shift that could end up costing many billions of dollars.

Even some arms control advo-

cates have applauded the decision, because many see the new program as a sharp scaling back of the Bush administration's once soaring nuclear ambitions.

Democrats as well as Republicans were so enthusiastic that they voted for almost three times the amount of money requested by the White House, in large part because the program is viewed as an exercise in restraint.

"This is about tinkering at the margins of the existing weapons

► **NUCLEAR:** Page A8

San Francisco Chronicle

sfgate.com

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 2005

415-777-1111

New focus of nuclear policy could cost billions

► **NUCLEAR**
From Page A1

systems, nothing more," said Rep. Ellen Tauscher, D-Walnut Creek, a member of the House Appropriations Committee's energy and water subcommittee, which controls the nuclear weapons budget. "They (the White House) aren't getting what they wanted."

But while the vote was decisive, just what the nuclear future will look like is not. Some experts caution that more than tinkering may be involved.

"The answer to every question at this point is, 'It depends,'" said Philip Coyle, a senior Pentagon official in the Clinton administration and a nuclear scientist at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory for 33 years. "A new warhead can be new in a wide variety of different ways, and nobody knows what that will mean yet."

Indeed, the reliable replacement warhead is a strikingly elastic concept that, at this stage, each side can define as it likes. One of the few clear guidelines is that Congress has ordered that, whatever it is, it must be deployed without new underground testing, which President George H.W. Bush banned in 1992. But few agree on whether that is even feasible.

Beyond that, experts generally

United States and other places. There is an active process in a wide variety of countries. They are all exploring the option of nuclear weapons."

He added, "We're not talking about disarmament, we're talking about optimization. What you're doing is reducing the warheads to a more appropriate size." To those who believe in nuclear restraint, the program is a modest upgrading of existing weapons. For instance, optical fiber detonator cables would replace electrical wires and safer high explosives would be used to initiate the implosion of the radioactive core, which starts the nuclear chain reaction.

"This is not a sneaky way to get a whole new powerful warhead type of thing in the future," insisted Rep. David Hobson, R-Ohio,

"This is about tinkering at the margins of the existing weapons systems, nothing more."

REP. ELLEN TAUSCHER, D-Walnut Creek

chairman of the House Appropriations Committee's energy and water subcommittee, and the most influential voice for restraint. "We're not trying to do separate missions than those the warheads were designed for today."

Nuclear weapons proponents,

ties in response to (the Department of Defense's) emerging needs," Linton Brooks, administrator of the National Nuclear Security Administration, which builds and maintains the stockpile, said at a Senate hearing earlier this year.

That increases the possibility, many experts say, that the warheads may need not only testing, but also the development of heavily modified missiles or new missiles to deliver them, adding billions of dollars more to the ultimate cost.

William Schneider Jr., chairman of the Defense Science Board, an influential advisory body to the Pentagon, said in a report last year that "the nature of the potential threat demands that we consider solutions that go beyond improvement on the margin," and that the country should build "weapons more relevant to the future threat environment," including nuclear warheads.

Cutting through the distrust and disagreements, there are critical areas of bipartisan agreement. First, the method of maintaining the Cold War-era stockpile — the so-called life extension program — cannot last indefinitely because the warheads are aging. Some experts dispute this, but Congress seems to have accepted the view

weapons experts say, could make them heavier and bulkier. At the least, that would require extensive retesting of missiles.

The first warhead to be upgraded will be the W76, which is deployed on the submarine-based Trident missiles. But whether that missile will still work as designed with a new warhead, without substantial modifications, is yet to be proven.

"You can't just have a conversation about the warheads — it has to be about the delivery systems and even the military's command and control," said John Browne, a weapons designer and former director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory. "These things are part of an interrelated system. That's what people forget."

The rethinking of the U.S. nuclear posture began after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Underground nuclear testing was banned, warhead production was stopped, and thousands of weapons were decommissioned.

Some demanded that the nuclear stockpile, with more than 10,000 warheads, be scrapped. Instead, the Clinton administration started increasing the budgets for the nuclear design labs, at Livermore, Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratory, for what was called "science-based stockpile stewardship," a program of maintaining

earth before exploding — to destroy deeply buried targets or caches of chemical and biological weapons.

That report became the backbone of the Bush administration's new nuclear strategy, the Nuclear Posture Review, issued in 2002. Half a dozen members of the group that drew up the 2001 study assumed senior positions in the Bush administration, including Brooks at the National Nuclear Security Administration, Schneider at the Defense Science Board and Stephen Hadley, now the president's national security adviser.

In 2003, the White House won funding in Congress for the bunker buster study and research into other new types of warheads.

But that is when Hobson, concerned that the weapons could

"It's damn hard to work up any excitement about them. Eventually, they'll go the way of chemical weapons."

WILLIAM ODOM, former director of the National Security Agency

spur a new arms race, surprised fellow Republicans by pushing back. He later slashed some of the funding and strongly criticized some of the White House plans. He wanted, he said, a more restrained policy, one that would

replacement warhead program does not lead to the development of new nuclear weapons and the resumption of nuclear testing."

Hobson and others say they fully expect the government to try at some point to expand the program, and they insist they are prepared to fight back. But some nuclear proponents are angry at what they see as a weakened Bush administration backing off at all.

"This 'modernization' is not a modernization of the weapons' capabilities," said Kathleen Bailey, a senior associate of the National Institute for Public Policy and a co-author of the 2001 nuclear study. "That's what is needed. But the administration has already shown it doesn't have the willingness to stand up and go to bat on this. So I can't imagine the Republicans or the Democrats in the future doing so."

Surprisingly, one of the few groups that seems not to have engaged directly in the debate is the military.

William Odom, a retired lieutenant general trained in nuclear warfare and former director of the National Security Agency, said one reason was that professional military leaders regarded the weapons as too dangerous and too difficult to protect and maintain, given the modest probability that they would ever be used, par-

3/21/06

Experts dispute need for new nuclear arsenal

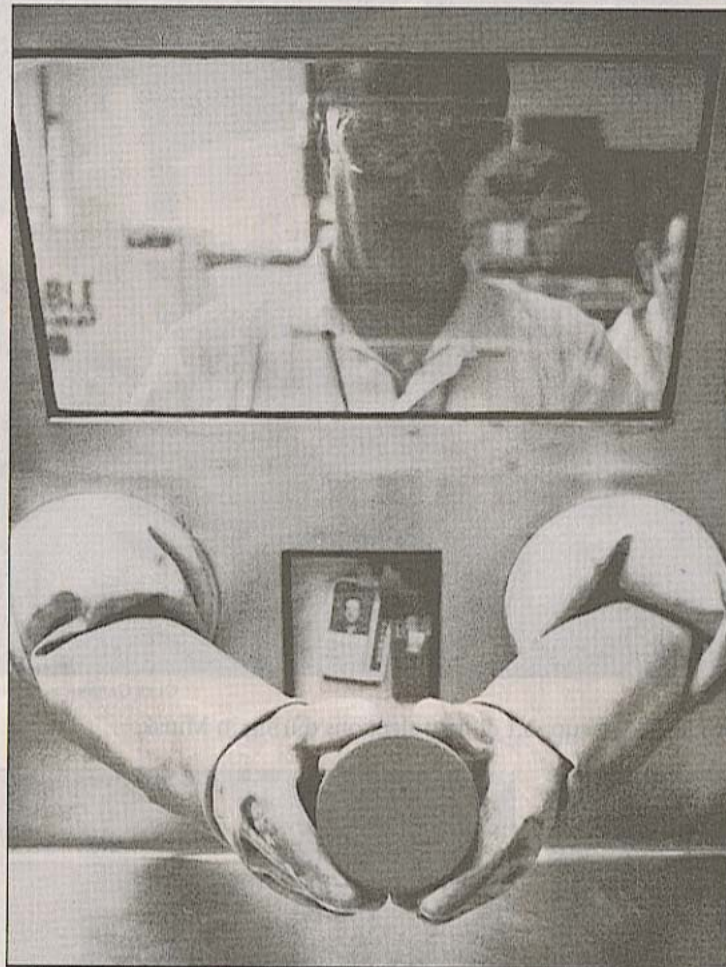
► **NUCLEAR**
From Page A1

"This does have a direct correlation with the whole complex" of new weapons factories the administration is seeking, said Rep. Ellen Tauscher, D-Walnut Creek, a member of the House Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee.

The most expensive element in the administration's plan is expected to be a new pit factory that would be capable of building 120 per year. Tauscher said that if the plutonium is found to have a longer lifespan, "the need for 120 pits could be way off."

The issue may come to a head later this year. In debating the need for the replacement warheads, Congress required that the National Nuclear Security Administration, which oversees the weapons complex, report by this fall its latest assessment of the useful lifespan of plutonium. Research has been under way for several years at the weapons labs, Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos, which are managed by the University of California, and the Sandia National Laboratories.

Portions of the research, though not finished, have been analyzed by some outside experts as part of the scientific peer review.



MURRAE HAYNES / Associated Press 1995

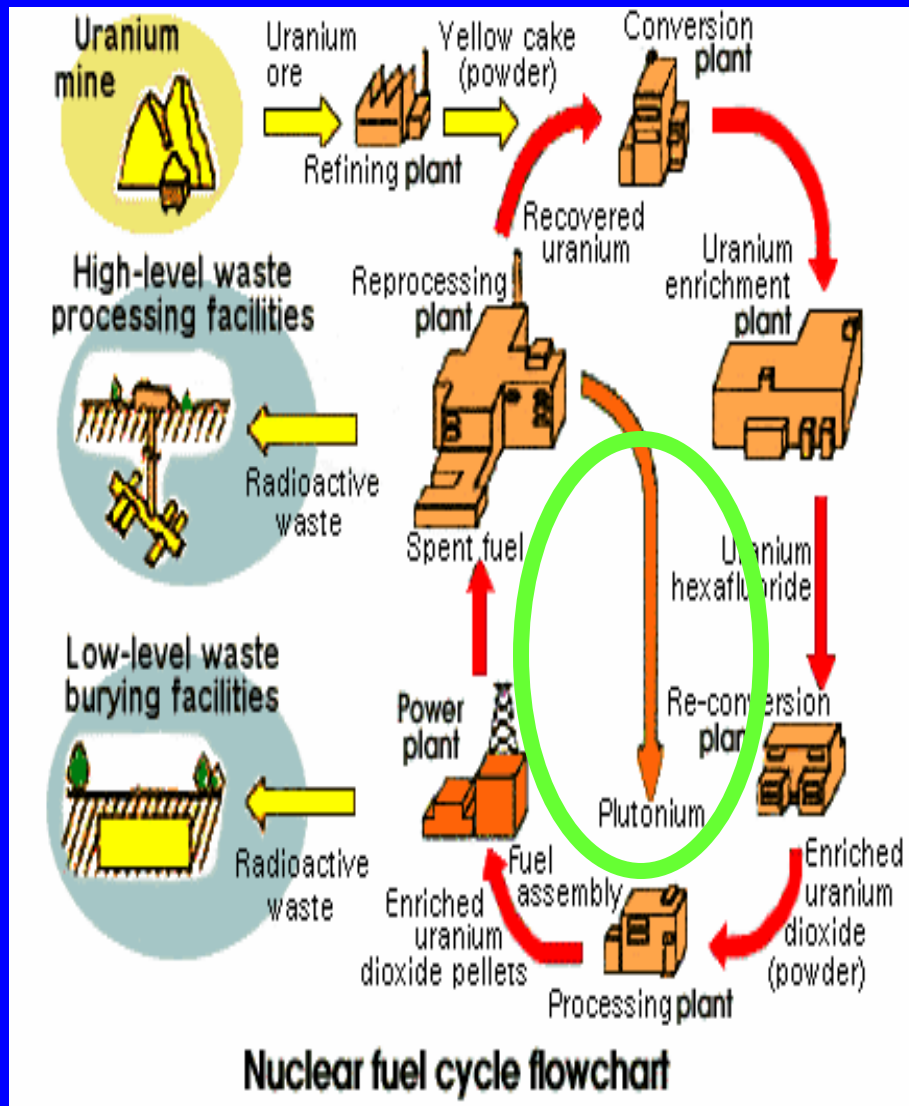
High-grade plutonium is shown at the Los Alamos National Laboratory in Los Alamos, N.M.

“By seeking to develop new nuclear weapons, the United States sends the message that nuclear weapons have a future battlefield role and utility. That is the wrong direction and, in my view, will only cause America to be placed in greater jeopardy in the future.”

Senator Diane Feinstein

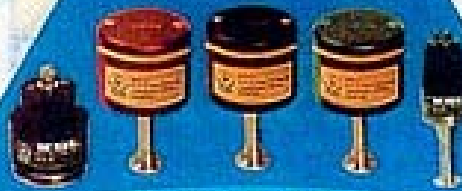
Source: “Armageddon Back on the Table” Toronto Star November 16, 2003

Nuclear Fuel Cycle

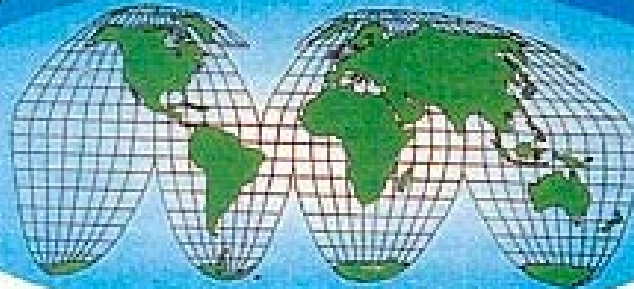


- Disposition of excess weapons-grade plutonium at MOX fuel plants compound rather than reduce proliferation risks
- Commercial reprocessing of nuclear fuel main contributor to growth of nuclear weapons-usable materials

KRI. Products OF Vacuum Technology



Dr. A. Q. Khan
(MS & Rec. III)



Directorate of Vacuum Science and Technology
Dr. A. Q. Khan Research Laboratories
P. O. Box 502, Rawalpindi, Pakistan



Source: AP, New York Times, May 25, 2003

GUESS WHO'S BUILDING NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS.



The Shah of Iran is sitting on top of one of the largest reservoirs of oil in the world.

Yet he's building two nuclear plants and planning two more to provide electricity for his country.

He knows the oil is running out — and time with it.

But he wouldn't build the plants now if he doubted their safety. He'd wait. As many Americans want to do.

The Shah knows that nuclear energy is not only economical, it has enjoyed a remarkable 30-year safety record. A record that was good enough for the citizens of Plymouth, Massachusetts, too. They've approved their second nuclear plant by a vote of almost 4 to 1. Which shows you don't have to go as far as Iran for an endorsement of nuclear power.

NUCLEAR ENERGY. TODAY'S ANSWER.

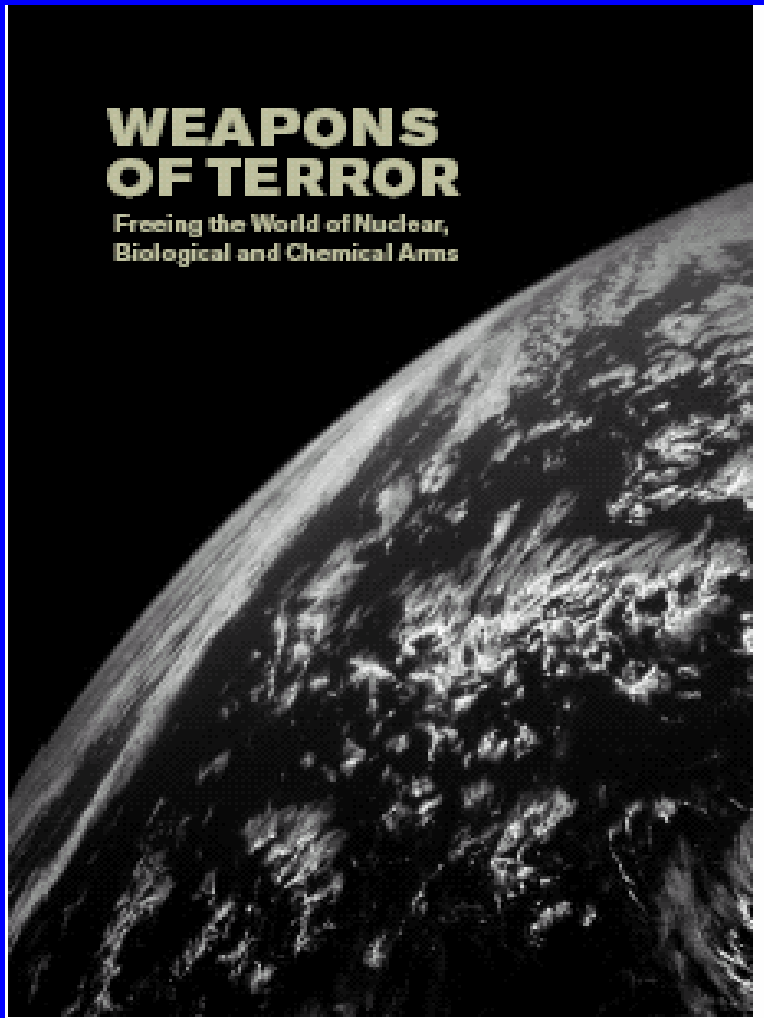
BOSTON EDISON EASTERN UTILITIES ASSOCIATES NEW ENGLAND POWER COMPANY
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE NEW ENGLAND GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES

Sent by J. A.
iranian.com



Source: *New York Times* April 11, 2006

Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission Recommendations



Strengthen Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Measures

- Non-Proliferation Treaty commitments
- Nuclear-free weapons zones
- Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
- Control fissile materials
- No-first use policy
- No launch on warning
- Strategic arms reductions
- No deployment on foreign soil
- No new weapons, missions, systems

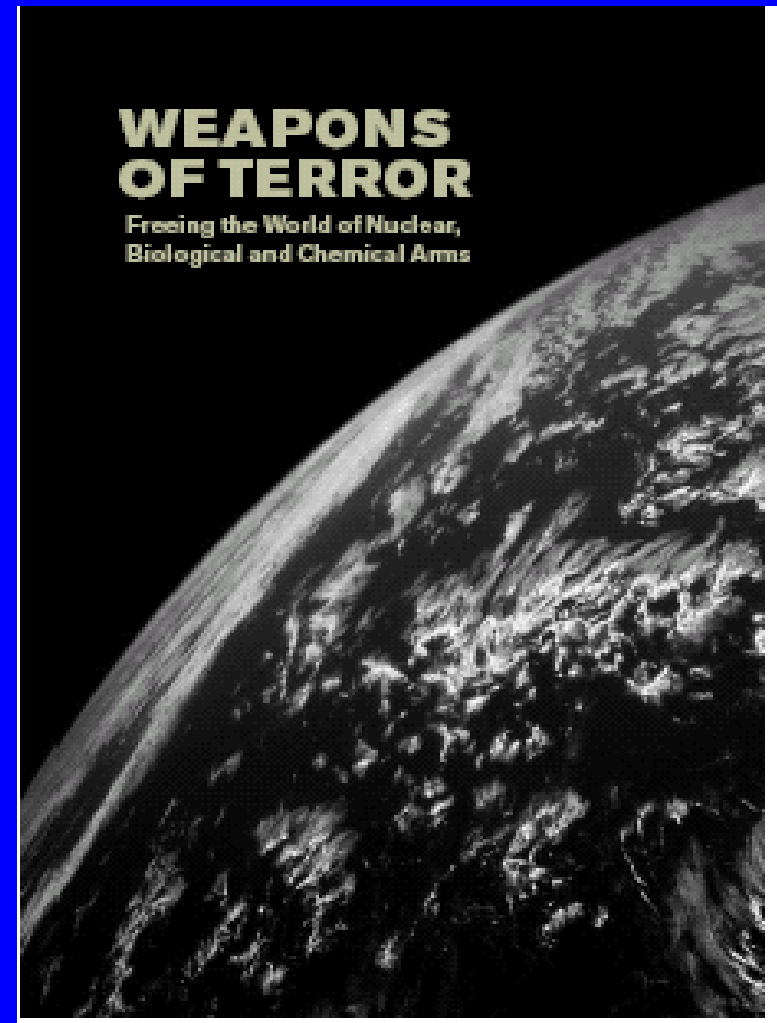
Outlaw Nuclear Weapons

Nuclear Abolition

“As long as any state has nuclear weapons, others will want them.

As long as any such weapons remain, there is a risk that they will one day be used, by design or accident.

And any such use would be catastrophic.”

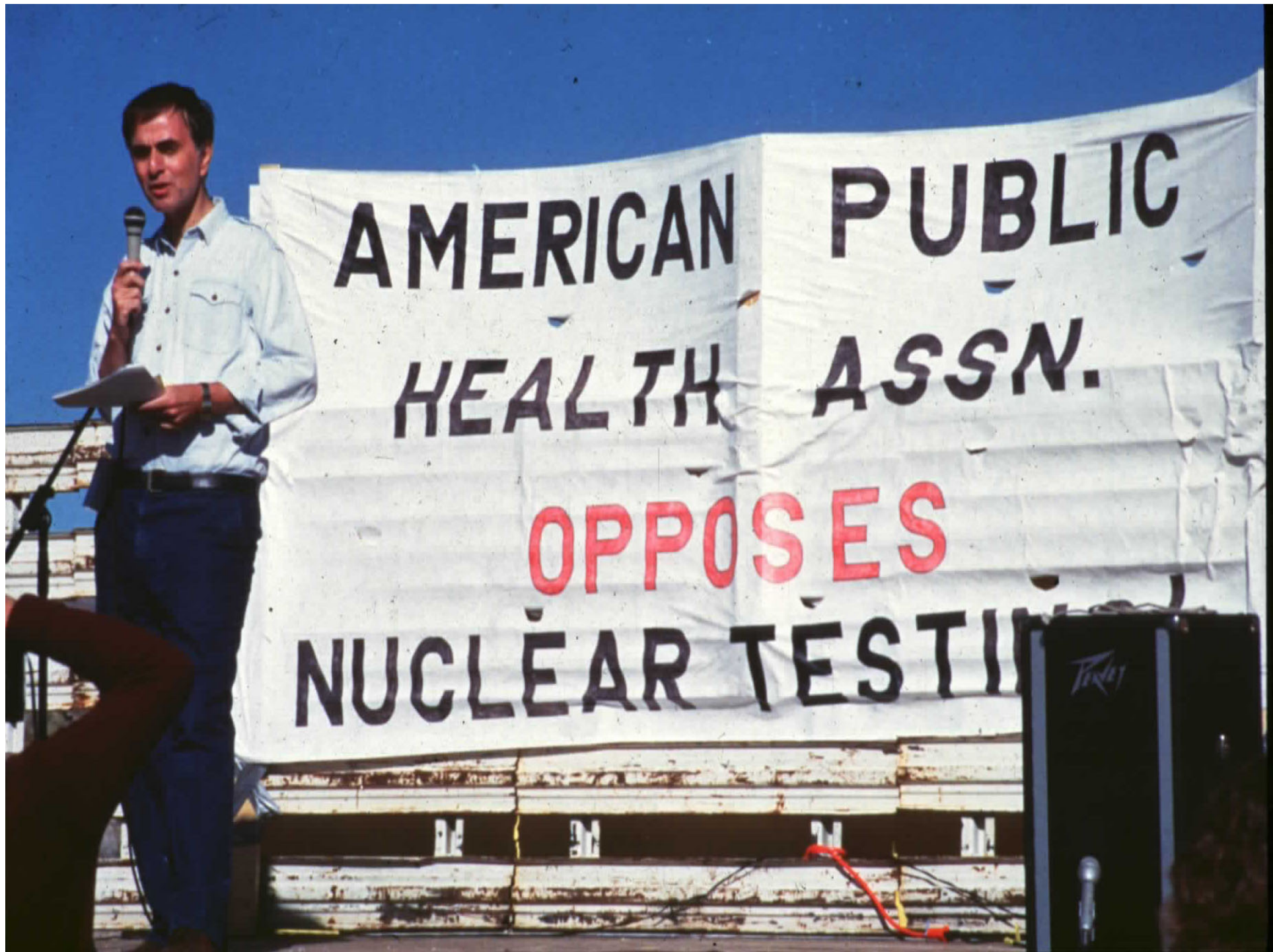


Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission, June 1, 2006

www.wmdcommission.org

Nuclear Abolition

- Supported by:
 - **American Public Health Association**
 - American Medical Association
 - American College of Physicians
 - International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War/Physicians for Social Responsibility
 - Global political and military leaders



WHY IS THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BUILDING A NEW HYDROGEN BOMB?

Ask President Dynes, Senator Feinstein, Speaker Pelosi,
Representative Tauscher and your professors: Why is the
University of California launching a new nuclear arms race?

PSR[®]

PHYSICIANS FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA CHAPTER

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THE CASE HAS NOT BEEN MADE

PSR Says Vote *No* on Preemptive War!

ON BEHALF OF tens of thousands of American doctors, nurses, health professionals and scientists working together with concerned citizens, Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) calls upon all members of the United States Congress to vote against taking our great nation into war against Iraq.

The case has not been made.

Iraq has not attacked us, nor is there evidence that it plans to do so.

U.S. intelligence agencies have confirmed that there is

- ▶ DESTABILIZE the Middle East, exacerbate the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and lead to the loss of many innocent civilians lives.
- ▶ RISK the possible use of weapons of mass destruction in the region.
- ▶ COST an estimated \$100–200 billion, not counting rebuilding Iraq, at a time when the need to meet human needs for health, education, environmental protection, decent jobs, old age security and more have never been greater and are being neglected at home and abroad.
- ▶ LEAD to an insecure world for our children and



An ominous pattern of provocative words and acts from the White House points to a new war: a "preventive" strike on Iran.

"All options are on the table," says the Bush Administration. Does that include a nuclear option? Yes, they have refused to rule out using nuclear weapons.

Nuclear or not, the fallout from this attack will be catastrophic. Iran is three times larger than Iraq. It has vast resources and intense national pride. It can wreak havoc on oil markets. It can retaliate against Israel or the Gulf States. In Iraq and Afghanistan, 175,000 U.S. soldiers could be the victims of a surge of anger at America.

But doesn't Iran refuse to talk? That is White House fiction. Two serious offers from the Iranian leadership have been rejected out of hand by the White House.

No one wants a nuclear-armed Iran. The reality is that bombing Iran will likely strengthen the hard-liners' hand and ensure that Iran will one day become a nuclear state.

The American people want diplomacy, not another war. Four out of five Americans favor direct talks with Iran. Congress must make the White House listen to the people.

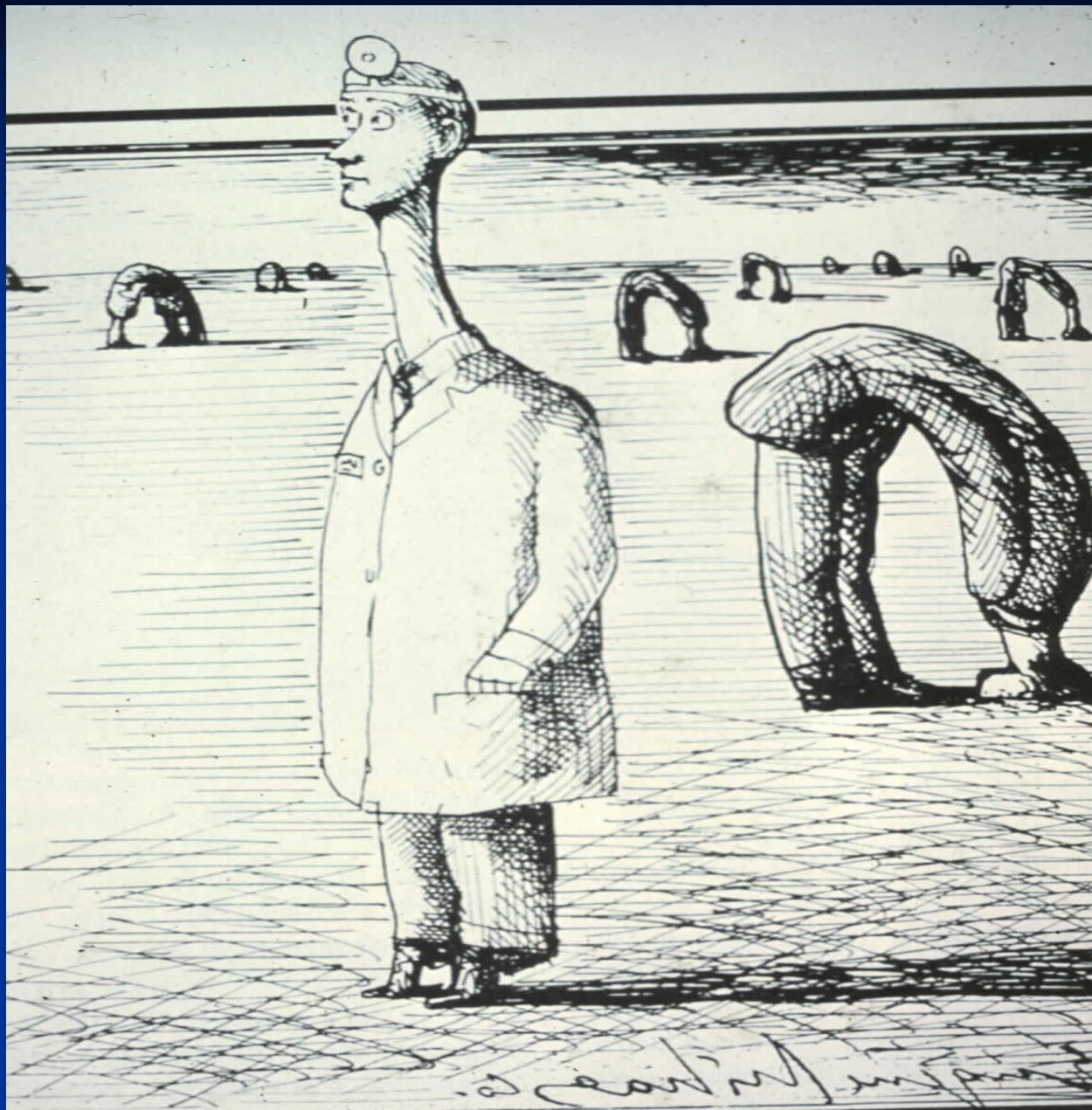
CONGRESS MUST NOT ALLOW THE PRESIDENT TO ATTACK IRAN.

PEACE ACTION EDUCATION FUND • COUNCIL FOR A LIVABLE WORLD •
CAMPAIGN AGAINST SANCTIONS AND MILITARY INTERVENTION IN IRAN
• NATIONAL IRANIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL • WAND EDUCATION FUND •
JUST FOREIGN POLICY



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"An American invasion of Iraq is already being used as a recruitment tool by Al Qaeda and other groups," a senior American counterintelligence official said.

"And it is a very effective tool."

"Anger on Iraq Seen as New Qaeda Recruiting Tool"
NY Times, 3/16/03

As an organization of health care professionals and other concerned citizens, we believe that a core value of America's national security policy must be to *"first, do no harm."*

Unfortunately, the Bush administration's go-it-alone reliance on military force is doing more harm than good. It is likely to lead to more anger aimed at the United States – anger that might well lead to future terrorist attacks. And the administration's push for usable nuclear weapons and a policy of targeting other nations for nuclear first-strike attacks is leading countries like North Korea and Iran to seek their own nuclear weapons as a way of "detering" the U.S.

The U.S. is the world's only military superpower. There's no doubt that we are strong. *But are we smart about security?*

It's time to stop acting out of fear, and to start acting from core American values that respect life, the environment that

sustains it, and the freedoms that allow for a full and healthy debate about the future of our nation.

It's time for SMART Security: A Sensible, Multilateral American Response to Terrorism.

"The United States now spends more on defense than all other 18 members of NATO, plus China, plus Russia, and plus the remaining 'rogue' states combined. In an age when we talk about smart bombs and smart missiles and smart soldiers, any talk of smart budgets has gone out of the window."

Senator Robert Byrd, West Virginia, Washington Post, 5/26/03



"The implication that the US reserves the right to target any nation with nuclear weapons whenever it chooses to do so – is itself likely to increase the risk of nuclear weapons proliferation."

Robert McNamara, former Secretary of Defense, responding to release of the U.S. Nuclear Posture Review

SMART Security means pursuing policies that effectively prevent acts of terrorism, the spread of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and the devastation of war.

It's time we reject the role of the go-it-alone policeman of the world.

America needs to work with a growing community of allies on addressing the root causes of terrorism.

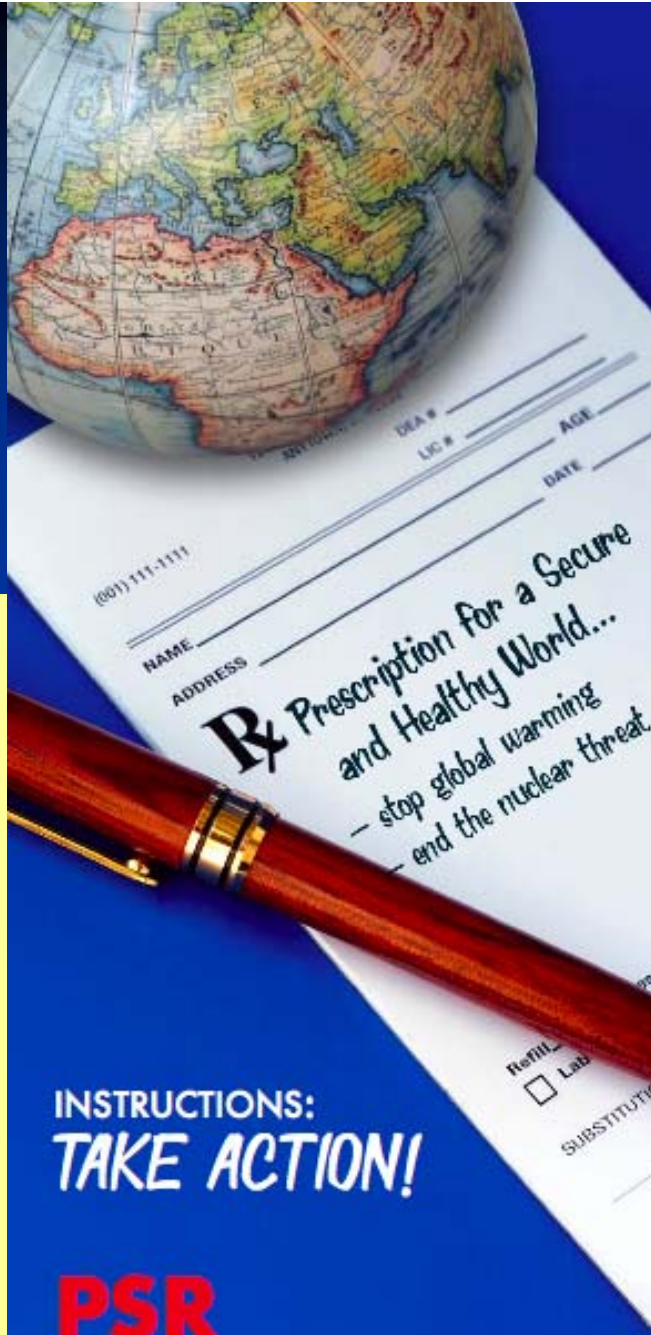
It's time we say no to those who would build new "mini-nukes" and other unneeded weapons systems.

America needs to actively support international treaties to help prevent the spread of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

America needs to invest more at home – on health care for all Americans, rebuilding our schools and education system, creating jobs, and stopping the pollution of our air, land and water.

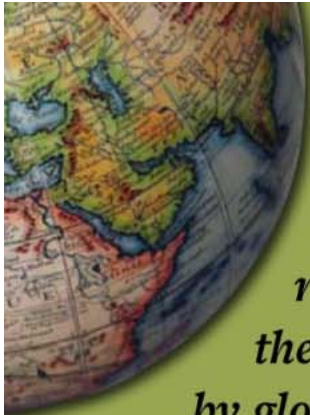


SMART SECURITY. TAKING A STAND FOR AMERICAN VALUES.



INSTRUCTIONS:
TAKE ACTION!

PSR
PHYSICIANS FOR SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY



The world needs a remedy for the threats posed by global warming and nuclear proliferation.

PSR has a prescription that only Congress can fill.

PHYSICIANS FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY recognizes global warming and nuclear weapons as preeminent threats to the health of our nation and the world. Our pattern of gorging on polluting fossil fuels for energy and threatening the use of nuclear weapons in the name of security is clearly not sustainable. As health care professionals and citizens concerned for the survival of our nation and the planet, we are calling on Members of Congress in 2007 to support the PSR "Prescription for a Secure and Healthy World." Join us!

Fighting global warming, curing our dependence on oil.

There is unanimous agreement by reputable scientists that global warming is real, it is already underway, and ignoring the threat will be disastrous for public health. Continuing our dependence on fossil fuels will further raise the earth's temperature, leading to increased heat-related illnesses and death, the spread of infectious diseases, worsening air quality and increased cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. As well as even more intense floods, hurricanes and droughts.

There is unanimous agreement by reputable scientists that global warming is real, it is already underway, and ignoring the threat will be disastrous for public health. Continuing our dependence on fossil fuels will further raise the earth's temperature, leading to increased heat-related illnesses and death, the spread of infectious diseases, worsening air quality and increased cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. As well as even more intense floods, hurricanes and droughts.

We must begin cutting greenhouse gas emissions now. If actions to significantly reduce emissions do not occur in the next decade we may be on an irreversible path toward catastrophic global warming. The U.S. can lead the world in an energy revolution, one that provides a clean, sustainable energy future. This will require significant investments in the research and development of new energy technologies for the commercial, residential and transportation sectors. It requires a major commitment to conservation and energy efficiency programs. A clean energy future must be a top priority for the Congress and the Administration.

Ending our addiction to nuclear weapons.

The health consequences from the use of even a single nuclear weapon would be catastrophic, including the potential deaths of hundreds of thousands from the blast, and exposure to heat and radiation. The U.S. can and should be a leader in moving the world away from nuclear weapons.

The danger posed by nuclear weapons is increasing. "Loose" nuclear materials and weapons are vulnerable to theft in Russia and elsewhere. More nations are seeking nuclear weapons. And current U.S. policies are not helping. By maintaining a huge nuclear arsenal, planning for new nuclear weapons and threatening to use nuclear weapons, the U.S. is setting the wrong example for the world.

A first step would be to halt all plans for Complex 2030 — the administration's ill conceived plan to re-start U.S. nuclear weapons production at Cold War era levels. Congress should cease funding for this dangerous program. By doing so, we will avoid the health and environmental threats created by a huge weapons complex, and we will send a signal to the rest of the world that we are serious about ending the nuclear threat.

A treatment plan that begins with you.

Join PSR in sending a message that it is time for new energy, environmental and national security policies that will improve the health of our nation and the world.

Please sign the attached *Prescription for a Secure and Healthy World*, and return it to PSR. We will present it to your members of Congress.

You can also sign the Prescription on line at:

www.psrprescriptions.org

Prescription for a Secure and Healthy world.



I urge you, as my representative in Congress, to support Physicians for Social Responsibility's Prescription for a Secure and Healthy World and to advocate for policies that would have the U.S.:

- ▶ **Confront the crisis of global warming** through comprehensive and enforceable controls on greenhouse gas emissions and the development of renewable energy technologies.
- ▶ **Achieve energy security** by directing the Department of Energy to establish conservation, energy efficiency, and clean, renewable sources of fuel as the top priority for the agency.
- ▶ **Prevent nuclear terrorism** by dramatically increasing efforts to lock down unsecured nuclear materials and nuclear weapons worldwide.
- ▶ **Lead the world in reducing the nuclear threat** by ending plans for Complex 2030 and working for the global elimination of nuclear weapons.

SIGNATURE

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

AFFILIATION

E-MAIL ADDRESS

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP





Nuclear Abolition



“A colossal effort will be required ... the courage and the will to embark on this great task, to restore sanity in our policies, humanity in our actions, and a sense of belonging to the human race.”

Sir Joseph Rotblat

Sir Joseph Rotblat, The nuclear issue: Where do we go from here/ Keynote speech, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War 15th World Congress, WA DC, May 4, 2002,

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