

VITAL SIGNS

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From the Executive Director



The United States is once again primed for war. While even the CIA has concluded that Iraq poses no immediate threat to the US, the Bush Administration is prepared to stake the lives of hundreds or even thousands of American soldiers and thousands or tens of thousands of innocent Iraqi civilians in a misdirected effort to end Saddam Hussein's nuclear ambitions. "Facing clear evidence of peril, we cannot wait for the final proof, the smoking gun that could come in the form of a mushroom cloud," George W. Bush declared.

Yet more than a decade after the first Gulf War, the US has done little to stem the growing tide of nuclearism around the world. To the contrary, American policy is fundamentally at-odds with the goal of non-proliferation and encourages countries like Iraq to seek weapons of mass destruction. Between 10,000-12,000 nuclear weapons remain in the US arsenal. Nearly one third are deployed on hair-trigger alert ready to annihilate whole nations within an hour. The US has fought tooth and nail against curbs on its nuclear programs and measures to thwart the spread of nuclear weapons. Since the Gulf War, the number of confirmed nuclear weapons states has jumped from six to nine, with India, Pakistan, and now North Korea joining as official, if unwelcome, members of the nuclear club.

George W. Bush has shown the most blatant contempt for arms control and disarmament of any US president. Since taking office, the Bush team has undermined the Chemical Weapons Convention, rejected the strengthening of the Biological Weapons Convention, blocked the international convention to regulate the trade in small arms, and renounced the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. In order to pursue a multi-billion dollar Star Wars-style National Missile Defense system, it ripped up the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty with Russia. And a new US "Nuclear Posture" has been issued that directs the Pentagon to draw up war plans for the first-use of nuclear weapons against the so-called "axis of evil." As a result, a resumption of underground nuclear testing in Nevada and the design, deployment, and use of low-yield "mini-nukes" are in the offing.

In September, the Bush Administration escalated its assault on international law and multilateralism when it issued a new national security strategy calling for unilateral, pre-emptive military strikes against any nation deemed unfriendly to US interests. This stunningly simplistic and dangerous go-it-alone policy of "pre-emption" to deal with proliferation dangers signifies the ultimate failure of the United States to lead the world down the path of peace and disarmament.

As you will read in this issue of *Vital Signs*, IPPNW has once again made the prevention of war in Iraq — and exposing the dangerous hypocrisy of such a war — a top priority. The first Gulf War claimed the lives of 111,000 innocent civilians — 70,000 were children under the age of 15. We expect similar or worse "collateral damage" should the US attack again.

IPPNW physicians, health care workers, and medical students around the globe are raising the voice of the medical community against war. They are meeting with national leaders, publicizing the human cost of war, taking to the streets — all in the effort to make sure that their governments say "NO WAR" to George W. Bush. You will also see that our membership continues to advocate strongly for long-term solutions to the spread of both "conventional" weapons of war and weapons of mass destruction.

IPPNW has long warned that the US and the other nuclear powers simply cannot preach nuclear abstinence to others while insisting that nuclear weapons are vital to their national security. We are demanding leadership, not pre-emptive wars, to eliminate nuclear weapons. Leadership to tighten the chemical and biological weapons conventions. And leadership to strengthen controls over the flow of small arms and light weapons. Nothing less can ensure the survival of humanity in the 21st century.

Our response to the crisis has stretched already scarce resources, made worse by an ailing economy that has drastically diminished charitable giving. As I believe you will find in the pages that follow, IPPNW is worthy of your support — particularly in these dangerous and difficult times. Please consider a contribution so that IPPNW's voice will continue to be heard on these vital issues.

— Michael Christ, Executive Director ■

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Cover photos clockwise: Actor Tim Robbins (inset) and GBPSR activist and Green Party candidate for governor Dr. Jill Stein at US anti-war protest; children protest war on Iraq; Australian anti-war demonstration; activists in Boston protest US unilateralism. (Photos: Lynn Martin-IPPNW and Nuno Da Costa, IPPNW-Australia.)

Hiroshima: An Awful Lesson

Sue Wareham, MD

Each year on August 6, Hiroshima Day serves as an annual reminder of one of the most awful lessons of history: nuclear weapons must never be used again. In 2002-2003, that lesson is particularly critical as plans unfold for a show-down between two nations that have each demonstrated their preparedness to use weapons of mass destruction.

If Saddam Hussein does in fact have such weapons, as President Bush tells us, one might have thought that starting a war with him would be the worst available option. After all, wartime is when weapons tend to be used. What is to stop the Iraqi dictator, as a final act of inhumanity and defiance before possible defeat, from launching a chemical weapon or two (if indeed he has any) at US troops in the region, or at Israel? Very little, really.

But logic seems pretty scarce these days, as does any questioning of the enormous legal, humanitarian, and political implications of not only the proposed United States attacks on Iraq but of US preparedness to use its own nuclear weapons.

The US Nuclear Posture Review, which was leaked early this year, named seven countries, including Iraq, as possible targets of a nuclear first strike. According to Ron McCoy, President of IPPNW, this is a "slippery slope to damnation" and a violation of international law.

Similarly, British Prime Minister Tony Blair talks self-righteously of the need to rid the world of Iraq's weapons of mass destruction. His Defence Secretary, Geoff Hoon, announced on March 20th that states like Iraq "can be absolutely confident that in the right conditions we would be willing to use our nuclear weapons."

Increasing US contempt for international law, with the tacit or explicit support of Australia, the UK, and other allies, sets a dangerous precedent. We must decide if we really want to live in a lawless world. As the Chinese proverb says, if we don't change course, we may end up where we are heading.

In addition, the utter futility of using nuclear weapons to deal with weapons of mass destruction in the possession of terrorists and thugs such as Saddam Hussein has been known for years.

Nuclear weapons are by nature indiscriminate. To be sure, they will kill as many terrorists and thugs as we want, but they will also kill many thousands of innocent people, and leave a hell-on-Earth for the survivors. How then do we define terrorism so as to remain squeaky-clean ourselves? In any event, terrorists are unlikely to be deterred by the thought of such overwhelming suffering. They specialize in suffering.

The US Government speaks of "mini-nukes," conjuring images of wee little things which cleverly distinguish terrorists from the rest of us. It is estimated that if a one-kiloton "mini-nuke" were launched at the Iraqi presidential bunker in south central Baghdad, about 20,000 innocent people would die. Many more would be left with horrific injuries and no medical care. One wonders whether President Bush and his handful of supporters such as Australian Prime Minister John Howard really comprehend the enormity of such suffering.

On February 2, 1998, US General Lee Butler (retired), former commander of US strategic nuclear forces, addressed the National Press Club in Washington on the moral and strategic risks of such an event. He said, "What could possibly justify our resort to the very means we properly abhor and condemn? What target would warrant such retaliation? Would we hold an entire society accountable for the decision of a single demented leader? In a singular act, we would martyr our enemy, alienate our friends, give comfort to the non-declared nuclear states and impetus to states who seek such weapons covertly."

Despite the rhetoric, non-military options for ensuring Iraq's disarmament are by no means exhausted. The Iraqi Government recently presented 19 questions about weapons inspections to the UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan. Foremost among them was a request for assurances that the US would call off its planned military campaign if Iraq cooperated on weapons inspections. The US refused to respond to Annan on this question.

In May, *Time* magazine reported a top US Senate foreign-policy aide as saying, "The White House's biggest fear is that UN weapons inspectors will be allowed to go in."

Whether or not Prime Minister Howard and other leaders of US allies care for the upholding of international law, they should at least attempt to reduce the threat to their own people by condemning such acts of aggression.

At the 2000 Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the US, Britain, and all the major nuclear powers pledged an unequivocal undertaking to fulfill their obligations to the treaty by getting rid of their own nuclear weapons.

Since the Bush Administration took office, there has been no progress and the US has made it clear that its nuclear weapons are here to stay. Until the world's most powerful nation strives for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, including its own, we can forget about convincing "rogue states" of their moral duty.

And the scourge of nuclear weapons will remain with us, despite the lesson of August 6, 1945. ■

Dr. Wareham is President of IPPNW's Australian affiliate, Medical Association for Prevention of War (MAPW).

Nuclear News

The Pentagon will keep more information about the development of its National Missile Defense system secret, according to Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, who directs the Missile Defense Agency. Responding to the announcement, US Senator Robert Byrd said, "The sole reason for classifying this kind of information is to squelch criticism about the missile defense programs."

Not wanting to be left behind, the UK Ministry of Defense is putting more than US \$3 billion into an expansion of its nuclear weapons facility in Aldermaston, Berkshire, so that scientists will join their US counterparts in the quest to design and produce the next generation of nuclear weapons, including the so-called mini-nukes class. Following, as usual, the US lead, Defense Secretary Hoon has indicated that the UK wants to develop a range of tactical nuclear devices that could be used pre-emptively against non-nuclear or terrorist states. UK visits to the Nevada Test Site in the US rose from just 9 in 1999 to 40 in 2001.

President Musharraf of Pakistan has said that he won't allow UN inspectors into Pakistan's nuclear facilities, stating that they are secure and therefore not in need of inspection. When asked if India and Pakistan would eventually transfer their weapons to an international trusteeship, he said that since Pakistan had a robust command and control system he did not see the need for involving other countries in these matters.

Residents of the Indian village of Khetolai report a high rate of birth defects and disease in cows since their government conducted 5 nuclear tests in 1998. The village is just 2 miles from the security fence surrounding the Pokharan test site. Villagers were not evacuated prior to the tests, and soldiers advised them to stay outside their homes. The Indian government maintains that the tests were conducted in a safe manner and, of course, no radiation was released.

Meanwhile, in the US, potassium iodide pills have been distributed to residents near nuclear power plants in the event of a terrorist attack on the nation's plants. A New York resident said, "We shouldn't be doing this. We are standing in line hoping to save our children's lives, when what should happen is the plant should be closed." The military is also stocking up on the pills.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) recently warned that radioactive materials used to build a "dirty bomb" or radiation dispersal device can be found in nearly every country and that more than 100 countries are inadequately securing these materials, making them vulnerable to theft. According to the IAEA, the US has reported the loss of about 1,500 radioactive

Nuclear News continues — page 5

Resurgence of Nuclear Danger

John Loretz, Program Director

The goal of nuclear disarmament has converged with IPPNW's broader mission to prevent war. This has happened in no small part due to the Bush Administration's insistence that Iraq has developed nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction — unsupported claims that it is using as a pretext for war against Iraq.

The irony of the world's largest nuclear-armed nation deploying troops for a pre-emptive first strike against a country that independent experts — including former UN weapons inspector Scott Ritter — believe has been unable to produce even a single nuclear warhead has not been lost on IPPNW activists.

Members of a dozen IPPNW affiliates, in a letter to NATO Ministers of Defense dated September 5, 2002, made the connection explicit:

"We are deeply concerned that war on Iraq could escalate into a wider regional conflict involving Israel and neighboring countries, threatening the use of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction (WMD)...If Iraq does have a residual WMD capacity, a direct attack on that country with the object of changing the regime by force would be the most likely way of ensuring that Iraq used this capacity either against allied forces or against Israel, possibly resulting in nuclear retaliation."

More recently, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea admitted to having a secret nuclear weapons program in violation of international agreements, though its possession of a working nuclear weapon was in doubt.

Nevertheless, the core of the nuclear threat remains the enormous arsenals in the US and Russia. The Bush Administration's nuclear policy

(see "US Nuclear Posture Review Repudiates the NPT," *Vital Signs*, May 2002) not only envisions a permanent role for nuclear weapons throughout the 21st century, it flirts recklessly with the notion of developing low-yield nuclear warheads for use against deeply buried hardened targets — targets such as those it has singled out as a threat in Iraq.

In the face of this global resurgence of nuclear dangers, IPPNW and its affiliates have been speaking out in the media, in public forums, among gatherings of physicians and medical students, and in meetings with governmental officials to protest policies that encourage nuclear proliferation and to speak out about the need for global elimination of nuclear weapons.

The following are some IPPNW highlights from the past several months:

- Physician delegations met in September and October with government officials, parliamentarians, other non-governmental organizations, and journalists in Budapest, Berlin, London, and Paris as part of the Dialogues with Decision-Makers program. In recent months, the delegations have focused on NATO nuclear policy. Dialogues participants have asked tough questions about the contradictions between the central — and apparently long-term — role of nuclear weapons in NATO strategy and the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) commitments of NATO countries, both the nuclear-armed allies and the growing number of non-nuclear alliance members who do not want nuclear weapons on their territories.

- In the US, Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) lobbied the US Senate to strengthen the Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT) signed in May by the US and Russia. PSR criticized the treaty for simply shifting thousands of warheads from launch sites to a "reserve force" that could be re-deployed within weeks and for including no procedures for verification and transparency. PSR has also been challenging the Nuclear Posture Review, focusing especially on the threatened resumption of nuclear testing and the development of new, low-yield nuclear weapons intended for battlefield use. In a full-page ad opposing a war against Iraq that appeared in the *New York Times* and other US publications in September (see p. 7), PSR stressed that only the UN Security Council, under international law, could ensure that Iraq does not have weapons of mass destruction.

- IPPNW affiliates in three countries launched a "Trilateral Initiative" to stop the participation by their governments in the development of infrastructure for the US National



(l-r) Drs. Lar Pohlmeier and Sergei Kolesnikov; German Parliamentarian Uta Zapf; and Drs. Neil Arya and Andy Kanter at Dialogues with Decision-Makers meeting in Berlin, Germany. (Photo: Courtesy of Dr. Neil Arya, IPPNW-Canada)

Missile Defense (NMD) program. The Medical Association for Prevention of War (MAPW) in Australia, the Danish Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (DLMK) in Denmark/Greenland, and Medact in the United Kingdom published a joint "health and security alert" that condemned the missile defense system for "creating the illusion of security while actually increasing nuclear dangers." The groups called for parliamentary inquiries into the use of joint defense facilities at US bases at Menwith Hill and Fylingdales in the UK, Thule in Greenland, and Pine Gap in Australia, and said that the US should relinquish the use of the facilities as part of missile defense infrastructure. MAPW members turned out in large numbers for a demonstration at Pine Gap from October 5-7 to protest Australia's involvement in the NMD, the development of weapons in space, and the role the military base is expected to have in a war against Iraq.

- With more than a million troops facing each other across their border, India and Pakistan have been on the brink of war throughout the year. As part of IPPNW's effort to avert nuclear conflict between these adversaries, affiliate leaders in the region met in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on July 7. Physicians and medical students from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal issued a declaration calling upon the governments of India and Pakistan to refrain from any armed conflict, including the use of nuclear arms. On August 9, Indian Doctors for Peace and Development (IDPD) organized a seminar on nuclear weapons and health for more than 200 doctors and medical students at the Government Medical College in Amritsar, while in Nagpur the Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament & Environmental Protection (IPPNW-Central India) sponsored "No More Hiroshima: No More Nagasaki" a series of peace exhibitions as part of a public education and awareness campaign. ■



Nuclear News

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sources since 1996 and only half of these were recovered. A European Union study estimates that about 70 sources are lost each year throughout the EU.

Israel — now believed to be the fourth largest nuclear weapons state behind the US, Russia, and China — is arming 3 submarines with nuclear-capable cruise missiles. The book *Deadly Arsenals*, published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, states that Israel “is believed to have deployed” 100 Jericho short- and medium-range nuclear-capable missiles, and that Israel has nuclear bombs that could be delivered using their US-made F-16 fighter planes and US-built Harpoon missiles that can be launched from planes or ships. The newspaper *Ha’aretz* reported in August that if Iraq used non-conventional weapons against Israel resulting in massive civilian casualties, Israel could respond with a nuclear attack that would destroy Iraq.

Project Censored — In the summer of 2001, Stephen Schwartz, of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, warned readers that an influential group of right-wing analysts, scientists, and members of Congress were “quietly paving the way for a nuclear revival.” Schwartz wrote: “They want to build a variety of new and improved warheads, including a new generation of highly accurate, ground-penetrating, bunker-busting beauties.”

Few reporters paid attention at the time. But the following year, when the *Los Angeles Times* leaked the details of the Pentagon’s plans to revamp its nuclear policy, it became apparent that the threat of nuclear war was more serious than ever. The Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) emphasized developing “usable” lower-yield weapons and expanding the number of scenarios under which the United States might use or threaten to use nuclear arms.

Over the past six months, the threat of nuclear warfare has received far greater attention. The mainstream media has paid close attention to the Bush Administration’s decision to pull out of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. And the media has attacked the Bush-Putin missile accord as dangerous and ineffective. But as Schwartz points out, this attention has been “episodic” rather than sustained, primarily due to the lack of controversy. “There has been no sense in the public or Congress that this is wrong,” he says. “What is required is a massive re-education effort.” ■

More nuclear news is available at www.wagingpeace.org, a project of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation.

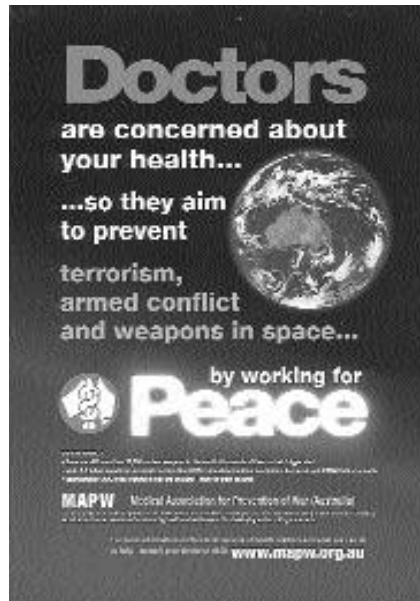
Project Censored story was reported by Alternet, the independent news and syndication service at www.alternet.org



Members of Dialogues with Decision-Makers delegation in London (l-r) Liz Waterston, MD; Douglas Holdstock, MD; Ron McCoy, MD; John Loretz; Neil Arya, MD, and Sergei Kolesnikov, MD. (Photo: Courtesy of Dr. Neil Arya, IPPNW-Canada)



Protest against another war on Iraq, Frankfurt, Germany. (Photo: Joachim Gottstein, IPPNW-Germany)



IPPNW’s Australian affiliate MAPW has produced this poster, which is now hanging in waiting and consulting rooms to raise awareness of doctors working for peace.

Help Us Produce IPPNW Public TV Documentary

IPPNW’s documentary, part of the series “Voices of Vision,” is moving toward the production phase thanks to the generous support of actors Matt Damon, Michael Douglas, and Jane Alexander; singer Bonnie Raitt; grants from the Ploughshares and Richard and Rhoda Goldman Funds and IPPNW’s Swedish affiliate SLMK; and donations from Trillium Asset Management, Wave Graphics, Inc., and IPPNW supporters. But we still need your help to make this film a reality.



IPPNW will use this program to educate and activate the large segments of the population that don’t know the facts about nuclear weapons in the world today (see “Project Censored” article on this page). We’ll let them know that despite the recent Bush-Putin arms reduction agreement, the US and Russia will still retain massive nuclear arsenals capable of destroying the world, and that the Bush Administration’s Nuclear Posture Review contains nuclear war-fighting plans that target five non-nuclear nations with US nuclear weapons as well as plans to test and build new, more usable nuclear weapons. With India and Pakistan teetering on the brink of nuclear war, it is vital that our physician-activists once again communicate the grim realities of nuclear warfare to help convince the public and policy-makers that the world will only be safer when nuclear weapons are banned. IPPNW’s core medical message — that there has never been and will never be a meaningful medical response to a nuclear explosion and that the only cure is prevention — will be the central theme.

The documentary, produced by the Teaching Learning Network (TLN), will be broadcast on PBS in the US and internationally through our affiliate network. It will reach millions. The tentative air date is April 2003.

To find out how you can support this film, please check the box on page 19. Sponsors receive prominent credit in the film. Visit TLN’s website at tlnproductions.com, select tv programming, and then select Voices of Vision to learn more about this exciting series. It is hosted by National Public Radio’s “Weekend Edition” host Scott Simon.

Medact's *Collateral Damage* Report on War on Iraq

A US-led attack on Iraq could kill between 48,000 and 260,000 civilians and combatants in just the first three months of conflict, according to a new study researched, written, and produced by IPPNW's UK affiliate Medact. Post-war health effects could take an additional 200,000 lives.

The report, *Collateral Damage: The Health and Environmental Costs of War on Iraq*, was released on November 12 by IPPNW affiliates in 15 nations, including Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) in the U.S.

Amy Sisley, MD, a Professor of Surgery at the University of Maryland Medical System, explained the report's findings, "In an era where images of combat are beamed from aircraft, it is too easy to forget about the direct, physical consequences of war. Bombs deafen, blind and blow apart people, riddling them with shrapnel, glass and debris. They collapse buildings on victims and destroy infrastructure vital to finding and treating the wounded. Unexploded ordinance left behind kills and maims, and battlefield toxins can contaminate the environment for decades."

Collateral Damage is based on projections from the 1990-91 Gulf War, which led to more than 200,000 casualties. It analyzes current US combat scenarios and concludes that a new conflict will be much more intense and destructive than the first Gulf War.



Dr. Amy Sisley, a trauma surgeon and Chair of PSR's Violence Prevention Program, speaking at the IPPNW/PSR press conference to release Medact's *Collateral Damage* report on Iraq. (Photo: Lynn Martin-IPPNW)

If nuclear weapons are used, the death toll would rise into the millions.

PSR Executive Director Robert K. Musil, Ph.D., M.P.H., summarized the public health impacts identified in the report. "Even so-called 'high tech' war wrecks a society's human service systems and physical infrastructure by disrupting delivery of food, water, medicine and energy supplies. The loss of these necessities of life leads to infection, disease, malnutrition, and starvation on a massive scale."

The aftermath of a US-led attack could include civil war, famine, epidemics, millions of refugees, and economic collapse, according to the report. Dr. Victor W. Sidel, a Professor of Social Medicine at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York City who advised the report authors, added, "As documented in *Collateral Damage*, a 'pre-emptive' attack would exacerbate the disastrous levels of death, disease, disability and despair already present in Iraq. At the same time, it would weaken the United Nations, weaken international law, weaken efforts to reduce terrorism and weaken the United States itself." Dr. Sidel is Past President of the American Public Health Association and of IPPNW and PSR.

IPPNW Executive Director Michael Christ offered the groups' recommendations to "prevent a human catastrophe:"

- **First Do No Harm** — the need to ensure that Iraq is disarmed of its weapons of mass destruction does not warrant an attack which will result in massive civilian and military casualties.

- **Prevent Further Suffering** — a plan must be in place to ensure the supply of food, water and basic services such as health care to the people of Iraq who, more than anyone else, have suffered under Saddam Hussein.

- **Prohibit Pre-emptive Military Action** — the US should not launch a pre-emptive, unilateral war against Iraq, nor should the UN Security Council condone pre-emptive military action.

- **Support Effective Inspections** — provide sufficient resources and backing to UN teams to ensure that the Iraqi regime is disarmed.

Christ concluded, "Neither Iraq's suspected weapons programs nor Saddam Hussein's tyranny provide moral or military justification for risking the lives of massive numbers of innocent civilians. We urge all nations to spare the innocent in favor of full and effective inspections." ■

[The following article on affiliate action to prevent war was reported by Doug Kline, John Loretz, and Lynn Martin.]

Action to Prevent War against Iraq

In what was a herculean effort coordinated by Medact's Deputy Director Gill Reeve, the report *Collateral Damage: The Health and Environmental Costs of War on Iraq* was researched, written, and released internationally in less than two months. The report was written by British health journalist Jane Salvage with research assistance by Catherine Ford, Robert Henderson, and Dr. Jaime Miranda. Serving as advisers were Drs. June Crown, Douglas Holdstock, and Victor Sidel, and Richard Garfield, RN, and Professor John Yudkin.

IPPNW affiliates in Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, and the United States participated in the international launch of Medact's report *Collateral Damage: The Health and Environmental Costs of War on Iraq* with press conferences and releases and deliveries to parliamentarians and the United Nations. Medact's Moyra Rushby handled distribution. IPPNW Communications Director Lynn Martin, PSR Communications Director James Snyder, and Bob Schaeffer of Public Policy Communications coordinated media outreach in the US. The report was extensively covered by the media, including the BBC World Service, CNN, Reuters, and the *British Medical Journal*.

Medical Association for Prevention of War (Australia)

MAPW sent a large delegation to the Pine Gap military base in the central Australian outback near Alice Springs on October 5-7 to protest Australia's involvement in the US military war machine, to protest against weapons in space, and to protest against Pine Gap's involvement in a war on Iraq. MAPW President Dr. Sue Wareham traveled to Iraq in 1999 as part of an IPPNW fact-finding team to assess the effect of sanctions on the health of the civilian population. In 2001, the affiliate delivered a petition to the government signed by 32 prominent Australians, calling for a review of Australia's sanctions policy. In July 2002, Dr. Wareham spoke against the Iraq war at a forum sponsored by the Centre for Defence and Strategic Studies. Several opinion-editorial articles by Dr. Wareham and letters to the editor about Iraq were published in newspapers. MAPW also produced two briefings for members of Parliament in September. On October 12, a statement endorsed by many prominent members of the medical profession was published in *The Australian*. The statement from over 150 Australian health professionals to Prime Minister Howard warns that large numbers of innocent

civilians are likely to suffer the cost of further war against Iraq, and urges that Australia takes no part in such war.

Physicians for Global Survival (Canada)

PGS has written to the Canadian government praising its current opposition to a US attack and calling for a return of inspectors to Iraq. PGS attended a meeting of the all-party House of Commons Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade (SCFAIT) on September 16, where a motion calling for weapons inspectors to return and means for a peaceful resolution of the crisis was discussed. In mid-October, the affiliate sent a mailing to its 5,000 members and supporters, describing the war-like conditions imposed on the people of Iraq by economic sanctions and calling for opposition to military intervention. The group is also assisting with a coalition effort to get signatures of 100+ prominent Canadians on a statement opposing the war, to be released at press conference in Toronto. In October, the PGS Board met with a representative of the political affairs section of the US Embassy in Ottawa to discuss US plans for regime change, the human health costs of economic sanctions, and the impending war. PGS Board member Joanna Santa Barbara and colleagues from McMaster University are writing a journal article on the abuse of principles of public health to create a health crisis through destruction of the water treatment system in Iraq.

European Region

A letter signed by 12 European affiliates to the defense ministers of NATO member states was sent immediately preceding an informal NATO meeting in Warsaw on September 24-25, 2002. The NATO letter asked the defense ministers to join IPPNW "in opposing any military action against Iraq and to bring pressure to bear upon the United States administration to refrain from going to war against Iraq," to exhaust "all possible non-violent, diplomatic means that

address the existence of any weapons of mass destruction" in Iraq, and to support the removal of the economic sanctions.

IPPNW-Germany

The German affiliate of IPPNW has worked for more than ten years to end the sanctions against Iraq; to educate the public on the effects of the Gulf War, in particular the use of depleted uranium weapons; and to stop the continued bombing of Iraq by the United States and the United Kingdom. Since August, IPPNW-Germany has collected more than 15,000 signatures on an appeal opposing the war, to be delivered to the new German government in November. In May, during a visit by George W. Bush to Germany, the affiliate published a large advertisement in a major German newspaper, signed by a long list of German physicians, stating that Bush would find no support for a war on Iraq from the German people. IPPNW-Germany was a main organizer of the first of three demonstrations during the Bush visit, with about 50,000 participants on May 21st. Another national demonstration was held on October 26; IPPNW-Germany was again one of the lead organizers. Two actions — a letter writing campaign to members of Parliament in March and the circulation of a candidate questionnaire on war-related issues in July/August — helped coalition efforts to make the war on Iraq a central theme of the recent national election. In August, the affiliate sent an open letter to the German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder demanding that he recall the military units in the region and that he actively oppose the sanctions against Iraq. The affiliate also published an advertisement in the weekly newspaper *Die Zeit* under the title "No Third Gulf War: IPPNW Physicians Warning." A letter to all the member states of the UN Security Council was sent on September 26, 2002, urging them to resist calls from the US for a new resolution on Iraq.

Dutch Medical Association for Peace Research (Netherlands)

Following recent elections in the Netherlands, the Dutch affiliate sent a letter to the new Minister of Foreign Affairs protesting the government's position that it would support the US in a war against Iraq. Members of the affiliate participated in an anti-war demonstration on September 17, the opening of the Parliamentary year.



Dr. Ulrich Gottstein (left of center) at protest against war on Iraq in Frankfurt, Germany. (Photo:Joachim Gottstein, IPPNW-Germany)

Medact (UK)

In addition to producing the *Collateral Damage* report, Medact has written letters to the Blair government and members of Parliament echoing IPPNW's opposition to a war against Iraq. Medact members participated in one of the largest anti-war demonstrations ever held in Europe on September 28. One Medact physician, an 80-year-old psychiatrist, has been the subject of widespread news coverage for withholding the percentage of her taxes that would be used to fund the war against Iraq.

Physicians for Social Responsibility (US)

PSR has initiated a major advertising campaign against preemptive war in Iraq with national advertisements in the *New York Times* and *The Nation* magazine. PSR has also purchased ads in *Roll Call*, a Capitol Hill newspaper read by members of Congress. IPPNW's US affiliate has also produced an action packet on the unfolding events concerning war with Iraq. The packet provides background information and updates. ■



Demonstration at Pine Gap from October 5-7 to protest Australia's involvement in the NMD, the development of weapons in space, and the role the military base is expected to have in a war against Iraq. (Photo:Nuno Da Costa, IPPNW-Australia)



Small Arms Project Update

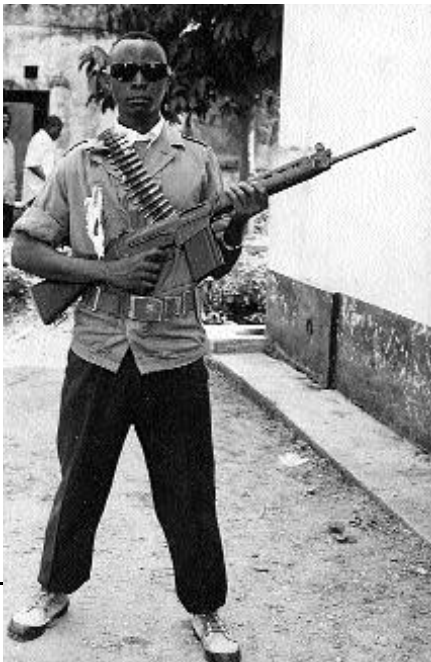
Brian Rawson, Program Coordinator

IPPNW continues to pursue the primary prevention of death and injuries from small arms and light weapons through its global campaign, Aiming for Prevention.

Currently, the Aiming for Prevention campaign involves a growing number of health professionals around the world from a variety of organizations, with projects implemented by IPPNW affiliates in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, North America, and countries of the Former Soviet Union. General coordination is provided by the IPPNW Central Office in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Local meetings and regional workshops have been held in India and Tanzania, and more are planned for Nigeria, Mexico, and Russia. These meetings provide an opportunity to engage with colleagues from medicine, forensics, public health, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), law enforcement, military, and government about the health consequences of small arms and possible approaches for their reduction.

Several IPPNW affiliates are engaged in pilot research projects on the health effects of small arms, while others are in the preparation stage. To ensure coordination of research, IPPNW will consult regularly with other health agencies engaged in



Soldier in the Democratic Republic of Congo. (Photo: Dr. Simon Bokongo Kawaya, IPPNW-DR Congo)

surveillance of small arms injuries, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and UNICEF.

By early 2003, IPPNW plans to launch a monthly newsletter and revamped website on small arms and health, begin a dialogue among researchers about improving and harmonizing research methods, and provide medical background materials, fact sheets, and reports on the health effects of small arms.

Two examples of IPPNW affiliates currently working on small arms are El Salvador and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

IPPNW-El Salvador — Medicos para Responsabilidad Social (MESARES)

MESARES is currently conducting two medical research projects. The first study is of children injured by small arms, conducted by Dr. Ignacio Paniagua at a children's hospital in San Salvador. A major article about this study was published in the national paper *Diario de Hoy* in November 2001. The second study, a retrospective analysis of all gunshot injuries admitted to a hospital during 2000, is conducted by a team of medical students and young physicians from MESARES.

Working together with a coalition of human rights, legal groups, and university institutes, MESARES' research informs small arms policy debate and may result in a nationwide reform of hospital intake forms to collect more useful information about firearm injuries. MESARES conducts regular educational workshops and training sessions for physicians, medical students, and health promoters throughout the country.



Child suffering from a gunshot wound in the Democratic Republic of Congo. (Photo: Dr. Simon Bokongo Kawaya, IPPNW-DR Congo)

IPPNW-DR Congo — Congolese Physicians for Peace

IPPNW-DR Congo is conducting research and education work on small arms in the difficult environment of ongoing war. Under the tutelage of IPPNW affiliate leader Dr. Simon Bokongo Kawaya, Congolese medical students compiled data on injuries admitted between 1997-2001 to five hospitals in the Kisangani region. Injuries from categories such as small arms, landmines, exploding munitions, sexual assault, as well as traffic accidents, and poisonings continue to be counted and tabulated in hard-bound reports annually. Photographs provide a visual record.

IPPNW-DR Congo plans to conduct community education and intervention programs in order to defuse tensions between small tribal factions, with the hopes of stimulating a voluntary collection of firearms. Dr. Ruku Oyaku Bhileni of IPPNW-DR Congo, now based in Nairobi, is leading the planning for this program. ■



Dr. Simon Bokongo Kawaya (right) and another doctor examine a patient undergoing surgery for a gunshot wound in the Democratic Republic of Congo. (Photo: Courtesy of Dr. Simon Bokongo Kawaya, IPPNW-DR Congo)

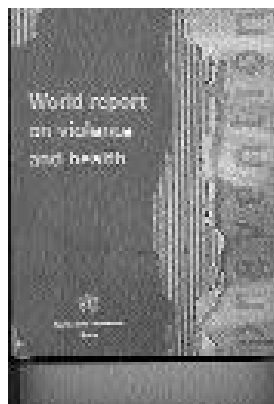
WHO Releases Report on Health and Violence

IPPNW recommends the World Health Organization's groundbreaking *World Report on Violence and Health*, released on October 3rd in Brussels, to supporters of the Aiming for Prevention campaign to reduce death and injury from small arms. Health agencies and members of the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) will also find the report very informative.

The *World Report on Violence and Health* is the first ever comprehensive summary of violence as a health problem — its occurrence worldwide, its impact on health, and its wider societal costs. The report assesses various forms of violence, including homicide, suicide, and collective violence such as armed conflict, and calls for efforts to prevent them.

The report indicates a special role for health workers in preventing violence. Dr. Etienne Krug, Director of the WHO Department for Injury and Violence Prevention, comments in the *British Medical Journal* that, "Public health has a strong advocacy role. People listen to public health professionals when they point out that something is a problem in a way that they may not listen to other sectors." He also emphasizes that "The most important step is to gain political commitment to work on the prevention of violence."

At the WHO report launch in Brussels, IPPNW Vice President for the European Region, Dr. Herman Spanjaard, lauded the report and acknowledged Dr. Krug and the Department for



Injury and Violence Prevention for providing invaluable technical support for the Aiming for Prevention health campaign against one of the principle instruments of violence: small arms.

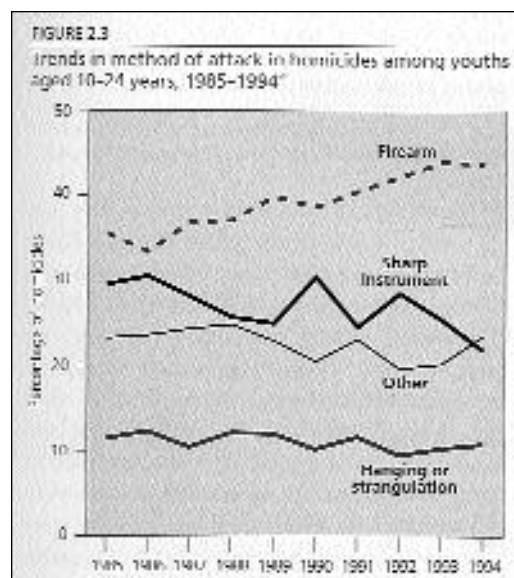
The recommendations in the WHO report reinforce the objectives of the Aiming for Prevention campaign against small arms. The report highlights the need for a primary prevention approach to violence, especially for programs suited to developing countries. It calls for coordinated national programs for violence prevention and increased collection of credible data. Aiming for Prevention seeks to accomplish these goals specifically regarding health and small arms.

The WHO report, although it does not focus on small arms deaths per se, helps to understand the prominence of small arms within the general context of violence. With official data tabulated from many nations (with admitted gaps, especially from lower-income countries), the report shows that 1.6 million people were killed due to violence in the year 2000, a rate of nearly 28.8 per 100,000 population. One-half of these were suicides, nearly one-third were homicides, and one-fifth were from armed conflict.

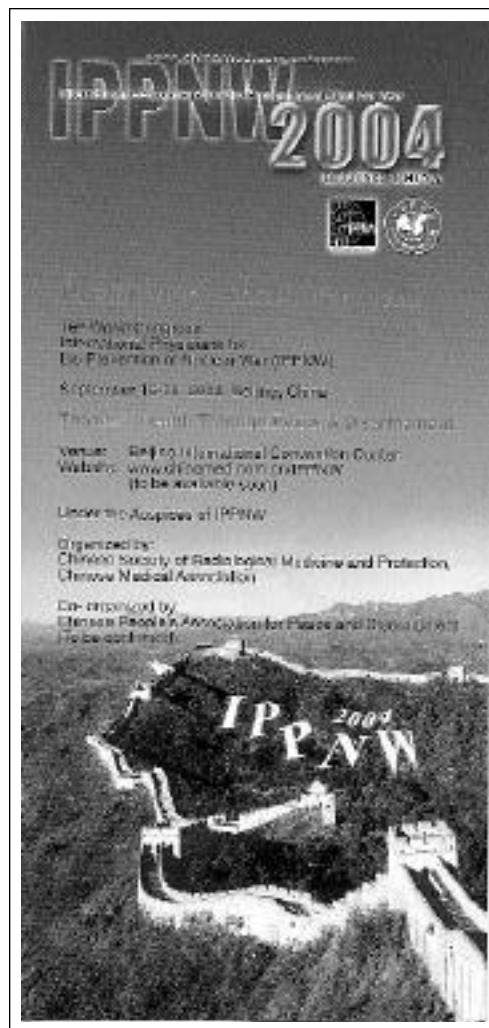
Small arms are the principle instrument of death in contemporary armed conflict, responsible for the vast majority of deaths. The WHO report provides a figure of 310,000 total deaths in armed conflict during 2000. This appears to support the oft-cited rough estimate of an annual 300,000 deaths from small arms in armed conflict, although more authoritative data is needed.

To order this important 340-page report, which costs US\$27.00, go to www.who.int ■

IPPNW Board members, activists, and staff met at the Board of Directors' meeting in Berlin, Germany, in October. Thanks to IPPNW-Germany for an excellent job of coordinating and hosting the meeting. (Photo: Courtesy of Dr. Neil Arya, IPPNW-Canada)



One of many charts and graphs from WHO's *World Report on Violence and Health*.



Registration is now open for IPPNW's 16th World Congress, hosted by IPPNW's affiliate in China. Contact Allison Howard at ahoward@ippnw.org for more information.

Student Movement

Allison Howard, Student Liaison

IPPNW medical students are joining the front-line of action against the proliferation of small arms violence. At MESARES, IPPNW's affiliate in El Salvador, medical student activities and outreach are being led by Ademar Guardado and Antonio Hernandez. Relatively new to the IPPNW medical student movement, Ademar and Antonio were recruited to IPPNW by Dr. Ignacio Paniagua, distinguished physician and long-time IPPNW activist. Ademar and Antonio are working with Dr. Paniagua and his colleagues to develop a small arms "protocol" — a replicable research methodology that can be used to quantify and qualify the health consequences of small arms violence.

Medical students have enthusiastically joined their physician colleagues in the IPPNW Aiming for Prevention campaign to redress small arms violence. At the IPPNW 15th World Congress in May, medical students participated in the Small Arms Working Group and began the process of developing collaborative projects that will make a contribution to the larger campaign and to the existing body of research available about small arms violence and public health. At the May session of the Working Group, Antonio and Ademar shared the results of a preliminary study they conducted on small arms injuries and the circumstances of gun mortalities and morbidities in a hospital in San Salvador. With the guidance of

IPPNW, Drs. Paniagua, Lozano, and Crespín, Ademar and Antonio plan to expand their work to address two additional components: increasing public awareness and working to dovetail their research with that of their international colleagues. Preliminary planning is underway to work with Fady Aziz in Egypt, Carlos Brenes, and Karla Fernández in Costa Rica and Annie Mwila in Zambia on cross-regional, comparative research projects on small arms violence.

In addition to their participation in the Aiming for Prevention campaign, the MESARES medical student group is working to mobilize and organize Latin American students through seminars, conferences, and strategic outreach to medical schools in the region. In August, MESARES students organized a conference entitled, "Medicine and Nuclear War," which included a photograph exhibition to commemorate the anniversary of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings. IPPNW members in El Salvador report that the threat to human security posed by nuclear weapons is not well-known or publicized in their country. Nearly 85 physicians and medical students attended the conference. Also in August, MESARES organized the "Campaign for Health" which mobilized 105 medical students at the National University of El Salvador to visit the rural communities surrounding San Salvador. MESARES students distributed medicine to combat the spread of dengue, an acute infectious disease transmitted by mosquitoes. Physicians from Brazil, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Guatemala participated as observers in the in the "Campaign for Health" carried out by MESARES.

Antonio, Ademar, and the students and physicians of MESARES are making regional outreach and recruitment a priority. MESARES students have solidified contacts with new medical student groups, in Panama, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, interested in contributing to IPPNW programs. They have initiated and are moderating a Spanish-language listserv, and they are translating important IPPNW documents and statements into Spanish and distributing them to student and physician contacts across Latin America. Upon translating IPPNW's statement on the one-year anniversary of September 11th, Antonio Hernandez added the following commentary to the medical students' dialogue:



Medical students and physicians in El Salvador attend a conference held by IPPNW's Salvadoran affiliate MESARES in August 2002. (Photo courtesy of IPPNW-El Salvador)

"We lived 9/11 in our own way. In my country, many enterprises and factories shut down [and] ceased their labors because of the instability and speculation generated internationally because of the incident. The source of income of many families was taken away, and the unemployment rate increased; thus, worsening our reality. Personally, after a whole year after the events of 9/11, I believe it's a good time to reflect on the importance of realizing that we live in the same world, that terrorism concerns us, affects us, and involves all of our countries. This is a time to think: How can I help? We must each do our share to seek a common well-being, to increase social peace, which we all desire greatly. Terrorism is not a problem only to Americans, it's also mine and ours."

For information on IPPNW Medical Student projects, please contact Allison Howard, ahoward@ippnw.org, in the Central Office. ■

International Student Representatives

Proochista Ariana, proochista@yahoo.com
Ahmed Geneid, geneid@ismailia.ig-eg.com
All IPPNW medical students are encouraged to contact Allison Howard, Medical Student Liaison, at the IPPNW Central Office, ahoward@ippnw.org.



IPPNW medical students at the Board of Directors Meeting in Berlin, Germany, in October were recognized for their outstanding work by German Board President, Angelika Claussen (l-r): Thomas Föller, Proochista Ariana, Christin Ormhaug, Saskia van der Weijden, Marieke Blokzijl, and Richard Fristedt. (Photo: Dr. Neil Arya, IPPNW-Canada)

Medact's Global Health Studies curriculum, including 15 units and case studies on social-economic development and environmental and conflict issues, is available from Medact by contacting mikerowson@medact.org or by phone in the UK at 020-7272-2020.



New MedEx Program

We are pleased to announce the launch of IPPNW's International Medical Student Exchange Program: MedEx. With the help of IPPNW affiliates, we are able to offer medical students a unique exchange program that encompasses both clinical and social service experience in another country. We have opportunities available in Canada, Kenya, Philippines, and Zambia, and expect programs in other IPPNW countries soon. Programs run for approximately 8 weeks, with 4 weeks devoted to clinical work and the remaining 4 weeks with an IPPNW social service project. Detailed profiles of country opportunities are available from the Central Office. Please direct inquiries and applications to Allison Howard at ahoward@ippnw.org.

Interested applicants should submit a one-page statement to the Central Office. The statement should detail the following:

- Reasons for pursuing a MedEx exchange
- What you hope to gain from the experience
- Past IPPNW involvement
- How you hope a MedEx exchange will strengthen your work with IPPNW

Please also provide us with information on your level of medical education, time periods you are available to complete your exchange, and country of preference.

Funding is not available at this time to subsidize exchanges. Therefore, students are expected to cover the expenses of their exchange.

We look forward to hearing from you. ■

IPPNW at Third Nobel Summit

At the Third World Summit for Nobel Peace Prize Laureates held during October in Rome, Mikhail Gorbachev urged fellow laureates to use their prominence to fight for world peace, particularly in the Middle East, and to avert a new war in Iraq.

"We are not just pacifists, we are citizens who have a duty to civilization as Nobel Peace Prize winners," Gorbachev told laureates at the start of a weekend Nobel summit in Rome.

The final statement from the summit stated that the Laureates "refuse to accept the cynicism and despair that crushes hope and vision."

Drs. Ron McCoy, Ian Maddock, and Antonio Jarquin represented IPPNW. Other participants included: Rigoberta Menchu Tum; Adolfo Perez Esquivel; Joseph Rotblat; Lech Walesa; Betty Williams; Institut de Droit International; International Peace Bureau; American Friends Service Committee; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; International Labour Organization; Amnesty International; United Nations Peace-Keeping Forces; Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs; International Campaign to Ban Landmines (of which IPPNW is a member); Mediciens sans Frontieres; and the United Nations. ■

In Memoriam

Alice Stewart

Alice Stewart, the British epidemiologist who challenged the scientific establishment and the nuclear industry about the dangers of exposure to low-level ionizing radiation, died on June 23 at the age of 95. Through meticulous research that not only refuted conventional assessments of the effects of radiation on health but also expanded the goals and methods of epidemiology, Dr. Stewart demonstrated the adverse relationship between fetal x-rays and childhood cancers, including leukemia. In the process, she enraged mainstream and industry-sponsored scientists who understood and feared the implications of her findings for the future of commercial nuclear power and for nuclear weapons development. A prolific writer, Dr. Stewart and her frequent co-author George W. Kneale contributed an article entitled "The Hanford Data: Issues of Age at Exposure and Dose Recording" to *The PSR Quarterly* (which later became IPPNW's journal, *Medicine & Global Survival*) in September 1993. In a profile of Dr. Stewart published in *PSRQ* in 1991, Dr. Christine K. Cassel wrote:

"The suggestion that a small diagnostic fetal exposure to x-rays could lead to childhood cancer was a shocking one that initially many people did not want to believe. Now this concept is universally accepted and precautions based on it are routine. This was the first of many times that Alice Stewart was to be the bearer of news that people did not want to hear, but which had enormous implications for health and survival. Alice Stewart believes that a physician's responsibility extends beyond her individual patients to the global community."

That community is richer for what she gave us, and mourns her loss.

Henry Holmes Babcock

IPPNW mourns the passing of Dr. Henry Holmes Babcock, psychiatrist at Harvard University and long-time supporter of IPPNW. During the 1980s, Dr. Babcock worked with the Committee for a Nuclear Weapons Freeze and with Greater Boston PSR. Dr. Babcock attended Yale University and Columbia University Medical School in addition to serving in the US Navy from 1942-46. Dr. Babcock supported the work of IPPNW for nearly twenty years. He was also involved in his local community, working with a Boston City Hospital program serving young children with developmental disabilities, volunteering with Meals-on-Wheels and at the Perkins School for the Blind, and serving as a Big Brother to a fatherless boy for nine years. Dr. Babcock died on October 3. He was 89. ■

Thanks, Stephan!

The IPPNW Central Office (CO) recognizes Stephan Hartmann, a medical student from Hamburg, Germany, for completing an internship at the CO in October 2002. Stephan worked with student leaders elected at IPPNW's 15th World Congress and with CO staff to develop outreach materials for medical students interested in joining IPPNW. This resource is available in the Medical Students section of IPPNW's website at www.ippnw.org. Stephan is 29 years old and in his final year of medical studies in Hamburg. Prior to studying medicine, Stephan studied theology in Marburg. Stephan applied for the opportunity to complete an exchange program in Boston through IPPNW-Germany, which included a medical rotation at Cambridge Hospital and an internship with the CO as a way to expand his medical studies beyond traditional medicine and to learn more about social health issues. ■



German medical student Stephan Hartman (far right) joins Central Office staff and activists at Boston demonstration against war in Iraq. (Photo: Maria Valenti-GBPSR)

Matt Damon Hosts *Bourne Identity* Premiere to Benefit IPPNW

Actor Matt Damon, producer Frank Marshall, and Universal Pictures hosted a Boston premiere screening of the action-packed thriller *The Bourne Identity* to benefit IPPNW on June 10. The benefit raised \$7,000 to support IPPNW's nuclear and "conventional" war prevention programs.

After the film, IPPNW's Executive Director Michael Christ introduced Matt who then graciously fielded questions from the audience. Most of the questions were about his experiences as an actor and Academy Award-winning screenplay writer (Matt and Ben Affleck won an Academy Award for their script for the film *Good Will Hunting*, Ben's mom Chris Affleck also attended the screening).

Thanks to IPPNW's supporters who bought tickets and brought friends, relatives, and business associates out — introducing hundreds of new people to our work. A special thanks to long-time IPPNW physician-activist Dr. John Pastore for his generous contribution to the event.

And thanks to IPPNW corporate partners who bought blocks of tickets for their employees: Reebok, Trillium Asset Management, HR Logic, law office of Lucash, Gesmer, and Updegrave, and the database company ROI Solutions.

Logistical support from Los Angeles was handled by Stephanie Kluff of Universal Studios. In Boston, IPPNW Communications Director Lynn Martin worked with Phyllis Mercurio and Bridget Roche of Allied Advertising to organize the event. Thanks to Allied Advertising for ensuring that the event ran smoothly and was covered by the *Boston Globe*, the *Boston Herald*, and Channel 7.

But most of all, thanks to Matt. He is an enormously talented actor, and we are so grateful for his support. A huge thank you also goes to Matt's mother — and IPPNW supporter — Nancy Carlsson-Paige for making the event happen. ■



Channel 7's Sara Edwards interviewing Matt Damon and his mother Nancy Carlsson-Paige after the screening.
(Photo: Lynn Martin-IPPNW)



(l-r) IPPNW Executive Director Michael Christ with staff members Allison Howard, Thato Mwosa, John Loretz, Doug Kline, and Lynn Martin with Matt Damon.
(Photo: Gina VanderLoop)



Dr. Bernard and Mrs. Louise Lown attended IPPNW's benefit screening.
(Photo: Lynn Martin-IPPNW)



(l-r) Doug Kline, Roz and Howard Zinn, Michael Christ, Lynn Martin, and John Loretz at the benefit screening.
(Photo: Gina VanderLoop)

New at ippnw.org

War Prevention —

Campaign to Prevent War on Iraq

- *Collateral Damage: The Health and Environmental Costs of War on Iraq*, report by Medact (see also p. 6)
- Global press reports on *Collateral Damage*
- The Human Costs of the Gulf War—IPPNW fact sheet [PDF file 56K]
- A Case Study in Estimating Casualties from War and Its Aftermath: The 1991 Persian Gulf War, Beth Osborne Daponte
- War, Sanctions, and Humanitarian Assistance: The Case of Iraq 1990-1993, Sarah Zaidi, ScD
- Recent IPPNW Affiliate Activities
- IPPNW Letter to NATO Defense Ministers
- PSR Letter to UN Security Council
- IPPNW's International Petition to Prevent War on Iraq
- Statement on the Iraq-US Crisis by Canadian Senator Douglas Roche OC

Small Arms Project

- Announcement of WHO Report on Violence and Health
- Confronting the Small Arms Pandemic, Neil Ayra, MD
- War in Sudan: IPPNW Letter to Egyptian President Mubarak

Nuclear Abolition Campaign

- Trilateral Initiative to Stop Star Wars
- South Asia Nuclear Crisis: IPPNW and Affiliates Take Action
- Briefing on Nuclear Terrorism
- Nuclear Weapons Convention Monitor — New Issue
- An Appeal from Hiroshima
- Hiroshima/Nagasaki Peace Declarations

News — Editorials, Articles, Letters to the Editor, Press Releases

- Iraq: The Spectre of Nuclear War, by IPPNW President Ronald McCoy
- Prevent War Against Iraq, by Ronald S. McCoy
- The Human Cost of War With Iraq, by Michael Christ
- Which Principle Mr Downer?, by Sue Wareham
- Beware the Bunker Buster Mentality, John Pastore

Events

- Listing of upcoming IPPNW and affiliate events (see also p. 16)

Other Additions

- IPPNW Congratulates 2002 Nobel Peace Laureate, Jimmy Carter
- IPPNW Statement on Anniversary of September 11, 2001

Volunteer Profile

Jean Onesti

I was born in London, England, and during World War Two was a student of physical therapy at the Middlesex Hospital in central London. The intensive bombing of London went on for four years and we at the Middlesex were right in the thick of it. However, I was young and resilient, and although I had been frightened many times, when the war ended I thought I had forgotten these images.

In 1953 I emigrated to Canada. At a hospital in Montreal, I met an American doctor, Silvio Onesti, whom I later married. He went on to do Pediatrics at Yale and I got a job at the Mass. General Hospital. We arrived in 1956 and had two children. In 1960 we came to Boston for my husband to do psychiatry at the Beth Israel Hospital. During this time, I was occupied with bringing up our children and did not pay a lot of attention to what was going on in the world.

In 1981 some friends took me to a conference on Nuclear Winter and I woke up. I began to read about nuclear issues and to think deeply about them. Whenever I heard planes passing overhead, submerged memories of the bombing of London returned to me. My husband told me that the best way to deal with fear is to confront it and do something about it. He knew about IPPNW and suggested I might do some volunteer work there. I started there in 1982 — they accepted me with open arms. With a few gaps, I have been here ever since.

I cannot praise IPPNW enough. It is full of dedicated and committed people — dedicated to the abolition of nuclear arms, landmines, and all other dreadful weapons. They work for peace on our beloved planet Earth.

I now have three wonderful grandchildren, and I continue my work at IPPNW so that they — and their children — may grow up in a more peaceful world.



This year, IPPNW and Jean Onesti celebrate her twenty years of service to the federation. Thanks, Jean! (Photo: Lynn Martin-IPPNW)

IPPNW Circle of Sustainers

Become a Member of IPPNW's Circle of Sustainers!

Why Support IPPNW Each Month?

- For the cost of a dinner out each month, a \$25 monthly pledge provides IPPNW with much-needed funds.
- You save time, postage, and paper when your gift is transferred automatically each month.
- You help allocate more of IPPNW's resources towards vital programs by reducing administrative gift processing costs.

A number of IPPNW supporters have simplified their gift giving by authorizing their bank or credit card to automatically transfer their gift each month.

You can make a difference in our success by making a regular contribution of \$25, \$15, \$10, or more each month. This monthly commitment ensures that IPPNW's vital work to eliminate nuclear weapons and prevent war will continue.

You may, of course, increase, decrease, or cancel your gift at any time.

If you have any questions about monthly giving or would like a copy of IPPNW's Annual Report, please contact:

Douglas Kline
617-868-5050, ext. 202
E-mail: dkline@ippnw.org

Yes! You can count on my monthly support to IPPNW. Here is my pledge of:

- \$25 \$20 \$15 \$10 Other _____

Option 1: Bank account:

(I've enclosed a check for my first month's contribution)

I authorize my bank to transfer to IPPNW each month the amount shown above. I understand that a record of each donation will be included on my monthly bank statement and will serve as my receipt.

Signature _____

Date _____

- Option 2: Please charge my:** Visa MasterCard

Card # _____

Expiration date _____

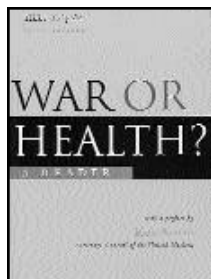
Signature _____

Mail to:
IPPNW
Development Department
727 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02139
USA

Print name as it appears on card _____

New Books

War or Health? By PSR-Finland



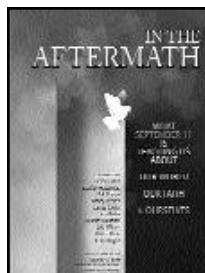
This 652-page book, compiled by Physicians for Social Responsibility in Finland under the editorial guidance of Dr. Ilkka Taipale, provides an extraordinarily wide-ranging examination of the interface between warfare and human health and society. Topics include: the impact of war on health professionals and their roles; the medical and health aspects of different kinds of weapons — from non-lethal weapons to conventional, anti-personnel weapons such as small arms and landmines to nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons of mass destruction; the direct and indirect consequences of war for famine, disease, psychological disorders, human rights violations, and the environment; the impact of war on specific population groups like women and children; the factors facilitating the outbreak of wars — the psychological and sociological roots of violence, the arms trade, and the role of the media; and efforts to regulate the worst effects of modern warfare and how to prevent it. This up-to-date and comprehensive source book with a preface by Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the United Nations, will prove invaluable to health professionals, social scientists, and human rights, peace, and development activists. Available from IPPNW for US\$25 by using the order form on the next page. ■

Terrorism and Public Health: A Balanced Approach to Strengthening Systems and Protecting People

Edited by Barry Levy, MD, MPH and Victor W. Sidel, MD

This new book from the editors of *War and Public Health* includes chapters on the public health response to recent terrorist events and their consequences; terrorist weapons, including small arms, weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, biological, and chemical); and approaches to strengthening public health, protecting civil liberties, and human rights, and addressing the roots of terrorism. Oxford University Press and the American Public Health Association. November 2002. 380 pp. US\$49.95. To order, go to www.oup-usa.org ■

In the Aftermath: What September 11 Is Teaching Us About Our World, Our Faith & Ourselves



Edited by J. Taylor.
Foreword by Michael Christ, IPPNW

A collection of essays presented as an alternative to the mainstream media and politicians committed to the language of war. A portion of the proceeds will be donated to IPPNW. Northstone Publishing. 2002. 159 pp. US\$18.95. To order, go to www.joinhands.com ■

Life Support: The Environment and Human Health

Edited by Michael McCally, MD

A sequel to the groundbreaking Physicians for Social Responsibility book *Critical Condition* (1993), *Life Support* focuses on solutions to environmental health hazards such as air and water pollution, population and consumption, and biodiversity loss. Chapters on war and the environment and on radiation and health will be of particular interest to IPPNW readers. MIT Press. 2002. 312 pp. US\$19.95. (<http://mitpress.mit.edu>) ■



Peace Is Possible

Edited by Fredrik S. Heffermehl

This book lets each of its 30 invited contributions show, through their own practical experience, that faith, the belief in each and every individual's unique potential, can move mountains. "Impossible" tasks like a universal ban against landmines and the establishment of an International Criminal Court proved possible. The history of the Peace Movement is all about undertows and counter-currents and revolutions so long and heroes so unknown that both are easily ignored or overlooked. Contributions on human rights, New Diplomacy, the World Court nuclear Advisory Opinion, whistleblowing, minorities, the efficiency of non-violent conflict resolution and a wide range of other topics leave little doubt that a deeper and wider understanding of what peace, both as concept and condition, should denote, is now required.

The book is available in English as well as Bangla, Finnish, Hindi, Marathi, Norwegian, Serbian, Spanish, and Russian from IPB, the International Peace Bureau, in Geneva — 156 pp. US\$20 (low income \$15). Order by fax +41 22 738 9419 or go to www.ipb.org ■

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Journal

Medicine, Conflict, and Survival

Volume 18 No. 4, available in November 2002, includes a critique of current UN policy by former Under-Secretary Denis Halliday, and contributions to IPPNW/PSR Finland's 2001 Small Arms Conference, including those of Brian Rawson, Neil Arya, Wendy Cukier and David Meddings.

Volume 19 No. 1, available in February 2003, contains presentations from IPPNW's May 2002 XVth International Congress, "Summit for Survival" including Joseph Rotblat's wonderful "The Nuclear Issue — where do we go from here?", and Mary-Wynne Ashford, Joanne Santa Barbara, and Ernesto Kahan.

Vol. 19 No. 2, due in May 2003, is planned to cover environmental and development topics.

Medicine, Conflict and Survival (MCS) is available at a generous discount to all IPPNW members (33%, US\$27.50 or £19 for first year, and 25% \$33.50 or £22.50 thereafter). Lionel Penrose Trust to Sukey Field, Editorial Assistant, MCS, 601 Holloway Road, London N19 4DJ, UK phone +44 20 7272 2020; fax: +44 20 7281 5717; E-mail: info@medact.org ■



The Sadako Peace Society

We promise you, Sadako Sasaki of the thousand paper cranes, who died of leukemia at age 12; we promise you, commingled with the Earth on which we stand; we promise you this mistake — no, this crime — will never be repeated. Bernard Lown, MD



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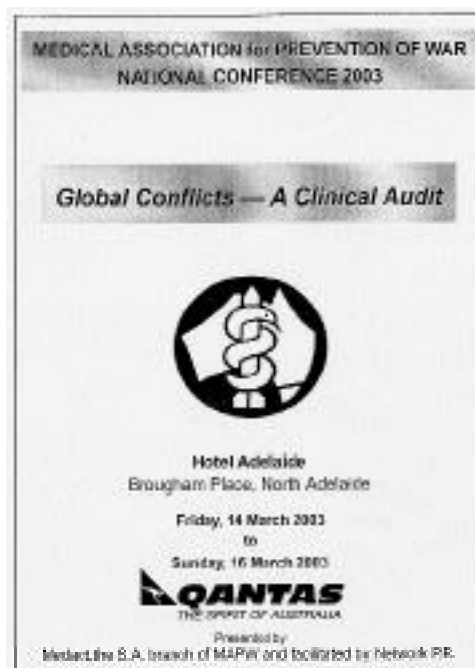
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On the calendar

23-24 February 2003	South Asian Regional Meeting; Kathmandu, Nepal. Contact: Dr. Tipu Sultan at stsultan@hotmail.com
5-7 March 2003	Fifth African Regional Meeting — "War: A Preventable Evil in Africa;" Abuja, Nigeria. Contact: Dr. Ime John at ime.john@yahoo.com
14-16 March 2003	Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting; Adelaide, Australia. Contact: Gigi Guya at mapw@mapw.org.au
11-15 June 2003	IPPNW European Medical Student Meeting; Berlin, Germany. Contact: Thomas Föller at thomasfoeller@web.de
November 2003	Children, Health, and Environment; Nairobi, Kenya. Contact: Paul Saoko at psako@healthnet.or.ke
16-19 September 2004	IPPNW's 16th World Congress; Beijing, China. Contact: Allison Howard at ahoward@ippnw.org



Scenes from Africa

Dr. Nicola Kaatch's (IPPNW-Germany) photographs document her work in Africa and the spirit of the people.



IPPNW is a non-partisan international federation of physicians' organizations dedicated to research, education, and advocacy relevant to the prevention of nuclear war. To this end, IPPNW seeks to prevent all wars, to promote non-violent conflict resolution, and to reduce the effects of war on health, development, and the environment.

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