



# VITAL SIGNS

The Newsletter of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

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1985 Nobel Peace Prize

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## New at www.ippnw.org

### IPPNW Response to the Terrorist Attacks on New York and Washington, DC

- Section Includes IPPNW and Affiliate Statements and Affiliate Actions to Promote Peace

### Nuclear Weapons Abolition Campaign ►► Stop Star Wars!

- New Section Includes Briefing Papers, Editorials, Articles, Action Alerts, and Links

### Small Arms Campaign ►► IPPNW Initiative

- IPPNW at the UN Conference on the Illicit Trade on Small Arms and Light Weapons, July 2001
- Aiming for Prevention: IPPNW International Medical Conference on Small Arms, Gun Violence, and Injury, September 2001
- Action Alerts

### Landmines Campaign ►► IPPNW Initiative

- Signatories to the Mine Ban Treaty
- ICBL Third Meeting of States Parties Link
- Action Alerts

### News ►► Editorials, Articles, Letters to the Editor, Press Releases

- Missile Shield Folly. *New York Times*, September 2001
- No Amount of Military Might or Weapons System Can Protect the US from the Greatest Danger It Faces. *Los Angeles Times Syndicated Service*, September 2001
- Militarism and Unilateralism: Dangerous and Flawed, *New Straits Times* (Malaysia), August 2001
- US Needs to Re-Examine Priorities. *Ottawa Times*, August 2001
- Remove the Hair Trigger. *Washington Post*, April 2001

### Publications ►► Books and Reports

- Crude Nuclear Weapons: Proliferation and the Terrorist Threat — PDF Version Now Available

### Events

- Summit for Survival: IPPNW/PSR World Congress, May 2002  
For more information on the Summit for Survival, see page 16.



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On the Cover: Children in Baghdad.Photo by Bill Monning-IPPNW.

# No Amount of Military Might or Weapons System Can Protect the US from the Greatest Danger It Faces

**Peter Zheutlin, JD**  
**John O. Pastore, MD**

In his 1973 book, *The Curve of Binding Energy*, author John McPhee tells of a visit to the new World Trade Center with Ted Taylor, once one of the nation's foremost designers of nuclear weapons turned anti-nuclear activist. Taylor described, in chilling detail, where a terrorist might place a small nuclear bomb to destroy the twin towers.

"It is so simple," Taylor told McPhee, "that I just don't want to describe it. I will tell you this: Just to make a crude bomb with an unpredictable yield — but with a better than even chance of knocking this building down — all that is needed is about a dozen kilos of plutonium oxide powder, high explosives, I don't want to say how much, and a few things that anyone could buy in a hardware store."

"There's no question at all," said Taylor, "that if someone were to place a half-kiloton bomb on the front steps where we came in, the building would fall into the river."

The unspeakable horror that visited New York last week answered a long-asked question: It was never a matter of "whether" the US would one day be attacked by terrorists, but when. We now know the answer to that question. September 11, 2001. The question (almost too frightening to ponder) is now this: Next time, will the explosion be nuclear?

According to Taylor, a one kiloton bomb [relatively small] exploded just outside what was in 1973 the "exclusion" zone around the US Capitol during the State of the Union address "would destroy the heads of all branches of the United States government — all Supreme Court justices, the entire cabinet, all legislators, and, for what it's worth, the Joint Chiefs of Staff. With the exception of anyone who happened to be sick in bed, it would kill the line of succession to the Presidency — all the way to the bottom of the list. A fizzle-yield, low-efficiency, basically lousy fission bomb could do this."

Our organizations — the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War and Physicians for Social Responsibility — have studied the medical and public health effects of nuclear explosions for two decades. It is certain that even a relatively small nuclear weapon used in an attack on lower Manhattan would claim upwards of one million lives, with a similar

number of casualties. The entire medical resources of the United States would be unequal to the task. The combined effects of blast, burn, radiation, and raging epidemics would make last week's enormous tragedy pale by comparison.

McPhee's book about Ted Taylor focused on the need for safeguards over the fissile materials needed to make nuclear weapons. Ironically, just a couple of weeks before the sickening catastrophe in New York the Bush Administration announced that a joint Russian-American program to secure 100 tons of plutonium from decommissioned warheads was too expensive, even as it pushed hard for a "missile shield" likely to cost more than \$100 billion. That shield would have been utterly useless against the type of terrorist attack the United States suffered last week, and of dubious value against the least likely form of attack, an attack by ballistic missile.

If we have learned anything from the incomprehensible catastrophe in New York and Washington it is that no amount of military might, no advanced weapons system, no missile shield can protect us from the greatest danger we face and it is sheer naïveté and hubris to think that it could. Simply put, in the face of mad terrorism there is no deterrent.

The enormous resources to be devoted to missile defense and to maintaining an enormous nuclear arsenal must now be redirected to developing the necessary intelligence and technical safeguards that will at least reduce the risks of nuclear and other forms of terrorism in the US and around the world. Our nuclear weapons, and those of the other nuclear states, are useless. They provide no defense, no security.

Back in 1973, in what now seems like a time of innocence, Ted Taylor ruminated on civilization's ultimate, inevitable, confrontation with a nuclear crisis. The United States, said Taylor, is "in the foothills picking daisies and has not yet begun to climb the mountains; a deadline is on us; it is almost too late." If it was nearly too late in 1973, where are we in 2001? Beyond innocence, but any wiser?

**John O. Pastore, MD, serves on IPPNW's Board of Directors, and Peter Zheutlin, JD, is IPPNW's Associate Program Director.**

**This piece appeared on the Los Angeles Times Syndicate website on September 18, 2001.**

## Nuclear News

Nearly a ton of radioactive material hidden in 10 lead boxes was recovered from a truckload of scrap metal bound for Pakistan via Iran on a trip that began in Kazakhstan. The discovery reinforced worries about smuggling of nuclear material from countries of the former Soviet Union to such countries as Iran and Pakistan.

A 47-year-old plant worker and his girlfriend were detained in Germany for [smuggling plutonium and contaminated wash towels out of a nuclear reprocessing facility in Karlsruhe](#). According to police reports, the man was not aware that a bottle he smuggled out of the plant contained plutonium. He said he smuggled the items out in order to show how slack security checks at the plant are. The couple, who stored the bottle of plutonium and wash towels at their apartment for over six months, were found to be contaminated, as was their daughter.

[Russia lost contact with four military satellites for part of the day on May 10 after a fire ravaged a ground relay station southwest of Moscow](#). The incident gives credence to rising concern about failures in Russia's aging early-warning satellite system designed to detect missile launches. Without an early-warning system, false alerts could lead to an accidental retaliatory nuclear launch. The most recent incident occurred in 1995 when Russia briefly mistook a scientific rocket launch from Norway for a US nuclear missile launch.

In May, the UK Ministry of Defense admitted that it exposed British, Australian, and New Zealand servicemen to radiation tests during the 1950s and 1960s. In 1997, the UK had claimed in the European Court of Human Rights that humans were never used as experimental subjects during nuclear weapons tests. In a related story, according to US Senator Paul Wellstone, [the Bush Administration recently agreed to ease restrictions on federal benefits for veterans exposed to atomic weapons radiation who later developed certain cancers](#). Under the new regulations, atomic veterans with cancers of the lungs, colon, brain, or ovaries who served at nuclear test sites will receive monthly benefits. The new regulation will likely take effect in January 2002 after a public comment period.

[Although missile tests are uncommon in Russia, the country test-fired a 26-year-old ballistic missile on June 27](#). The test was a signal to the US that Russia might add multiple warheads to its missiles if the US proceeds with plans for a national missile defense (NMD). Under START II, the US and Russia agreed to eliminate multiple-warhead, or MIRVed, missiles. However, Russian President Vladimir Putin has repeatedly stated that START II would be void if the US abrogates the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty to build the controversial Star Wars system.

According to the London-based *Al Hayat* newspaper, [Israel secretly launched its Jericho II medium-range ballistic missile on June 27 for a suc-](#)

## Stop Star Wars

### IPPNW's 12-Country Campaign Progress Report

#### John Loretz, Program Director

Affiliates participating in IPPNW's 12-country Stop Star Wars campaign worked actively throughout the spring and summer to oppose US plans for a National Missile Defense (NMD) system. Here are some campaign highlights:

- **Australia:** Medical Action to Prevent War (MAPW) held a forum in May 2001 on the Australian role as an "infrastructure state" for US missile defenses, with a particular focus on the Pine Gap installation.
- **Canada:** Physicians for Global Survival (PGS) has pressed the Canadian government to oppose missile defenses and to solicit public input into the policy-making process in Canada. Dr. Mary-Wynne Ashford, a PGS leader and Co-President of IPPNW, participated with Senator Douglas Roche in a televised non-governmental organizations (NGOs) news briefing on missile defenses during national consultations on Canadian security policy in May.
- **Denmark:** Dr. Povl Revsbech, leader of the Danish Section of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (DLMK), was joined by Dr. Anton Aggermaes, Danish medical student Caecilie Buhmann, and Klas Lundius of IPPNW's Swedish affiliate at a meeting with Carsten Damsgaard, Head of the Office on Disarmament and Security in the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on June 21, for a one-hour exchange of views about missile defenses and nuclear proliferation.
- **France:** Co-President Abraham Behar represented IPPNW at a roundtable discussion on missile defenses in the French Senate on July 10. The French affiliate is a member of a national coalition against missile defenses, which is supporting the British grassroots movements opposed to missile defense infrastructures at Thule and Fylingdales; and a second coalition against the militarization of space.
- **Germany:** IPPNW-Germany participated in a press conference about missile defenses in May that was covered by the national newspaper *Frankfurter Rundschau* and also received radio coverage. Members of the group have also met to discuss missile defenses with a number of parliamentarians.
- **The Netherlands:** Nederlandse Vereniging voor Medische Polemologie (NVMP), IPPNW's Dutch affiliate, co-sponsored a conference on missile defenses at the Netherlands Parliament in The Hague on June 29. The goal of the conference was to engage parliamentarians, diplomats, and NGOs in an informed debate about US missile defense plans and alternatives.
- **New Zealand:** IPPNW-New Zealand has worked closely with the country's (anti-nuclear) Prime Minister, Helen Clark, on valuable statements against NMD in the media and at public meetings. The affiliate has been consulting with the Minister of Disarmament to encourage him to increase New Zealand's opposition to NMD.
- **Norway:** Norwegian Physicians against Nuclear Weapons chairman Bjorn Hilt wrote in May to the country's prime minister concerning missile defenses and the risk of a nuclear arms race. The affiliate also wrote to the prime minister of Denmark regarding the radar in Thule and urged UK Prime Minister Blair to resist participation in missile defenses.
- **Russia:** RPPNW hosted a week-long series of consultations between Russian ministry officials and parliamentarians, physicians, and medical students from 10 countries in May (see page 5). The potential impact of US missile defense deployment on Russian nuclear policy was at the top of the agenda during these meetings.
- **Sweden:** Svenska Lakare mot Karnvapen (SLMK), IPPNW's Swedish affiliate, placed a full-page color advertisement, in Swedish and English, in *Dagens Nyheter*, the largest Swedish daily newspaper, on June 14, the day President Bush arrived in Gothenburg for the European Union summit.
- **United Kingdom:** Medact has been a principal organizer of consultations between physicians and European officials on nuclear weapons issues, including missile defenses. Dr. Liz Waterston wrote a letter to Prime Minister Blair in May, calling his attention to IPPNW's position on missile defenses and urging him to challenge US proposals.
- **United States:** Members of PSR are completing a study on the medical consequences of the failure of missile defenses. A petition circulated among PSR members and supporters has so far acquired the signatures of more than 20,000 NMD opponents in the US. ■



Jonathan Schell, Alice Slater, John and Suzy Pearce, and Laura Rótolo at June 12 rally in DC.

## Nuclear News

continued from page 3

successful test. The sources claim that the solid-fuel rocket is capable of hitting every Arab capital in the region. Officials from the Israeli Defense Forces and the Defense Ministry refused to comment on the launch report.

The US Air Force Space Command continues to map plans for space-based weapons which would exceed the so-called defensive systems currently under proposal by the Bush Administration. The Space Command's plans for control and domination to, from, in, and through outer space are outlined in a series of military documents demonstrating how components of ballistic missile defense systems will be incorporated into future space weapons. According to internal Pentagon budget documents for Fiscal Year 2002 obtained by *Space News*, the US military plans to request an additional \$700 million for space and information warfare.

On October 2, US Representative Dennis Kucinich introduced legislation called the Space Preservation Act of 2001 aimed at banning the weaponization of space. Congressman Kucinich stated, "The time has come to ban the further weaponization of space. We must work toward the elimination of all nuclear weapons, and an end to policies that cause this country to move toward the weaponization of space."

A coalition of eight environmental and public health organizations filed suit against the US government in August seeking to block President Bush's plans for a national missile defense system. The coalition, which includes IPPNW's US affiliate Physicians for Social Responsibility, hopes to halt plans for construction of missile test sites and launch sites in Alaska by ordering a new environmental health impact study. The lawsuit claims that the Department of Defense failed to complete an environmental impact statement for construction of a missile launch test site at Fort Greely. Meanwhile, 15 Greenpeace activists and 2 independent journalists face charges of conspiracy to enter a safety zone and conspiracy to trespass on military property. If convicted, the defendants face jail terms of up to six years and fines of up to \$250,000 for their actions against an NMD test at Vandenberg Air Force base in California in July which delayed the test for 40 minutes.

Australia and Argentina signed a nuclear waste treaty on August 8 paving the way for Australian nuclear waste to be shipped and processed in the South American country. Australia currently sends spent nuclear fuel to France for processing, but under the new treaty Argentina will take the spent fuel if France is unable to do so. The treaty will also allow cooperation in nuclear research between Australia and Argentina.

More nuclear news is available at [www.wagingpeace.org](http://www.wagingpeace.org), a project of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation.

## Russian Decision Makers Welcome Delegation in Moscow

**John Loretz, Program Director**

An IPPNW delegation comprising 34 physicians, medical students, staff, and expert advisers from 10 countries held a series of consultations on nuclear weapons issues with senior Russian ministerial staff, members of the Duma, Russian physicians and scientists, and other NGOs in Moscow, May 21-24, 2001.

Organized by IPPNW's Russian and Swedish affiliates, the four-day series of meetings and seminars gave participants on both sides the opportunity to engage in candid discussions about Russian nuclear weapons policy, prospects for nuclear disarmament, US plans for missile defense systems, Russian proposals to import and reprocess spent nuclear fuel, and the potential for catastrophic error when individuals and groups under stress interact with dangerous technologies (the "human factor").

This was the fifth consecutive year in which IPPNW leaders met with Russian officials as part of the Dialogues with Decision Makers Project. The timing of these meetings was especially important, coming shortly after US officials had met with their Russian counterparts in an effort to quell opposition to US national missile defense (NMD) plans.

While the Russian officials with whom the delegation met expressed a range of opinions about the specifics of Russian and US nuclear policy, certain top-level messages came across consistently:

- Russian foreign policy experts believe that the rationales offered for missile defenses (Russian nuclear weapons, Chinese nuclear weapons, nuclear proliferation to "rogue" states, homeland defense, a defensive umbrella for friends and allies) are unsupportable. North Korea, in particular, will not be able to develop missiles that can reach the US, nor are the other so-called rogue states a serious threat. Rather than spend \$100-200 billion to deploy NMD, the US should use the money instead to support political diplomacy and economic aid programs.



Members of the May Dialogues with Decision Makers delegation meeting in Moscow with Alexei Arbatov, Deputy Director of the Defense Committee of the State Duma. (Photo: Alexander Yemelyanenko, IPPNW-Russia)

- If the US will not include Russia as a partner in decisions about international security or respect its interests, Russia will respond to suit its national interests, and that response may take the form of a military buildup, possibly even the stockpiling of thousands of tactical nuclear weapons.
- Russia sees a major role for nuclear energy and nuclear fuel reprocessing in its economic future, despite a negative public attitude. In fact, soon after this series of consultations the Duma voted overwhelmingly in favor of legislation to enable importation of spent nuclear fuel from other countries.
- The officials with whom the IPPNW delegation met responded sympathetically to pleas for the elimination of nuclear weapons, but they believe that nuclear abolition is a long-term goal and see nuclear deterrence as necessary in view of the large US-NATO superiority in conventional weapons.

A highlight of the Moscow sessions was a full-day seminar on the "human factor" at the Moscow Sechenov Medical Academy. More than 50 participants, including Russian military physicians and senior researchers, discussed problems such as fatigue, drug abuse, and psychological stresses that can cause misinterpretation of information and bad decisions among those working with nuclear weapons and other dangerous technologies.

In addition to the ministerial and scientific meetings, IPPNW medical students convened a

meeting of about 20 Russian medical students in order to present the federation's mission and campaigns to their colleagues and to develop a plan of action for the Nuclear Capitals Project (NCP). NCP will address the issue of nuclear weapons as the "inheritance" of the next generation of leaders.

On October 30, another IPPNW delegation met in Brussels with NATO and EU officials and members of the European Parliament. The discussions centered around implementation of the 13 steps listed in the NPT Review document of April 2000, the problems with missile defenses, and alternative security concepts, such as a European nuclear weapon-free zone and a nonviolent peace force. ■



(Top, left to right) Oksana Baiul, Acamedician Ryzhov of the Russian Pugwash Committee, and Hans Levander. (Bottom, left to right) Dr. Jeff Patterson, Claes Andreasson, Oksana Baiul, Lloyd Dumas, Victor Mikhailov of the Institute of Strategic Stability, and Drs. Gunnar Westberg and Hans Levander. (Photos: Roman Dolgov)

**Rx Abolition**

Medical Action  
to Eliminate  
Nuclear Weapons

## Middle Powers Initiative

Towards NPT 2005: Action Plan for the 13 Steps

**Laura Rótolo**  
MPI Program Assistant

On the first anniversary of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) 2000 Review, the Middle Powers Initiative held a Strategy Consultation on April 30-May 2, 2001, at the UN in New York focusing on the 13 steps towards nuclear disarmament agreed to in the Review's final document. Approximately 60 participants represented the UN, disarmament NGOs, and governments.

On the evening preceding the first day of the consultation, MPI organized a panel discussion at the Interfaith Center in New York called "The Future of Nuclear Weapons" with Ambassador Richard Butler, Commander Robert Green (Royal Navy, Retired), and Jonathan Granoff of the Global Security Institute.

Featured speakers at the consultation included UN Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs Jayantha Dhanapala, Ambassador Abdallah Baali of Algeria, Ambassador Henrik Salander of Sweden, Ambassador Christopher Westdal of Canada, Dr. Tariq Rauf of the Monterey Institute, Alexander Pikayev of the Carnegie Moscow Center, Rebecca Johnson of the Acronym Institute, and Ambassador Thomas Graham, Jr., of the Lawyers Alliance for World Security. Charles J. Moxley, Jr., author of *Nuclear Weapons and International Law in the Post Cold War World*, gave a lunchtime talk about US nuclear weapons policy and international law.

In formal debate and small-group discussions, participants focused on identifying obstacles, areas where progress could be made, and strategies for implementing the 13 steps. At the end of the consultation, participants drafted 10 principal points for action. MPI has published a report of the consultation, which is available by contacting MPI or visiting the MPI website. In April 2002, MPI will hold a similar consultation on the eve of the 2002 NPT PrepCom to assess progress and support a middle power strategy going into that conference.

### MPI Delegations

On May 8, 2001, an MPI delegation of prominent nuclear weapons experts told the Canadian government that President Bush's plan for missile defenses would have serious consequences for global security. MPI submitted a brief entitled "13 Action Steps, NATO and NMD"



UN Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs Jayantha Dhanapala (left) addresses the MPI consultation at the UN. Seated next to him (left to right): Senator Doug Roche and Swedish Ambassador Henrik Salander. (Photo: Jim Wurst)

and testified before the Senate and House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committees of Canada. The following day, the MPI delegation held a press conference to urge the Canadian government to oppose US plans to build a missile defense system.

On August 27, an MPI delegation met with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo to urge Japan to maintain strong positions both on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) Entry into Force (by 2003) and in its disarmament resolution in the UN General Assembly in the fall of 2001.

### Website

The MPI website is up and running with new and extensive information on the issues MPI addresses. Visit <http://www.middlepowers.org>

### PNND

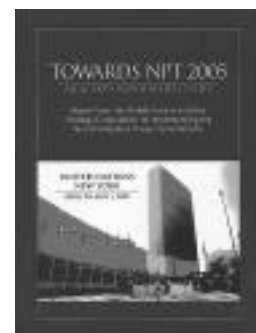
The newly created Parliamentary Network for Nuclear Disarmament has been well received in the numerous countries where PNND has begun to recruit members. The PNND website at [www.pnnd.org](http://www.pnnd.org) is now functional in a number of languages, and there are plans for further translations. The network seeks to create links among parliamentarians worldwide working on nuclear disarmament issues.

### Responding to September 11 Tragedy

United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, who said that a single attack involving a nuclear or biological weapon could have killed millions, has urged "redoubling efforts" to implement key treaties, including the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, to ensure that nuclear materials do not fall into the hands of terrorists. "While the world was unable to prevent the September 11 attacks, there is much we can do to help prevent

future terrorist acts carried out with weapons of mass destruction," Mr. Annan said. MPI is responding to that call with an action plan that incorporates three strategic points:

1. To create a sharpened sense of urgency to ensure the universality, verification, and full implementation of key treaties relating to weapons of mass destruction, including the CTBT and the NPT.
2. To promote a diminishing role for nuclear weapons in security policies to minimize the risk that these weapons ever be used and to facilitate the process of their complete elimination.
3. To promote new verification mechanisms, including an inventory of fissile material, which includes all nuclear weapons. ■



IPPNW is a member of the MPI coalition. Visit MPI online at [www.middlepowers.org](http://www.middlepowers.org) MPI's Annual Report and the new report *Towards NPT 2005: An Action Plan for the 13 Steps* are available upon request and on the website.

### IPPNW-Kenya

Continuing to Thrive

#### Paul Saoko Director of Programs, IPPNW-Kenya

The Association of Physicians and Medical Workers for Social Responsibility (APMS) was formed in 1992 as the Kenyan affiliate of IPPNW. Our main concern was the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which could lead to the extinction of the human race. APMS is also active in the Landmines Campaign and is currently chairing the Kenya Coalition of NGOs Against Landmines. In December 1998, APMS coordinated production of the IPPNW publication *Primary Care of Landmine Injuries in Africa*. We also intend to develop programs that can give Africa a prominent role in IPPNW's new small arms campaign. APMS is vocal about nuclear proliferation globally and is conducting research on the nuclear threat in Africa. Regional conflicts are a major concern, and we have joined many organizations in an attempt to publicize civil strife, especially in East, Central, and the Greater Horn regions of Africa.

APMS realizes that meaningful disarmament cannot be achieved without addressing health and environmental issues. We have therefore organized serious environmental campaigns since 1997. IPPNW-Kenya has also:

1. Organized the Second and Third IPPNW Africa Regional Meetings in 1992 and 1996.
2. Initiated SatelLife Healthnet as an e-mail communication medium for health professionals in Kenya (1992).
3. Carried out research for the report "Children Orphaned by AIDS in Kenya" (sponsored by UNICEF), published in *AIDS in Kenya: A Socio-Economic and Policy Dimension*. Researched and published "Home-Based Care for Persons With AIDS—A Model for Intervention" (with a general grant from the Ford Foundation).
4. Conducted research on pollution of Lake Victoria.
5. Successfully launched a radio HIV/AIDS education program for youths in Kenya.
6. Organized the first All-Africa Peace Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, in November 1999.
7. Organized a chemical awareness program to eradicate the use of endosulfan for fishing in Lake Victoria. The practice was eliminated in 2000.
8. Co-hosted the Inter-governmental Negotiations Conference (INC2) in Nairobi in February 1999.

APMS is currently organizing the workshop "Challenges of Implementing the POPs Treaty in Africa." The organization will also be hosting the Third Children and Environmental Health Conference in Nairobi, Kenya, towards the end of 2003, and is currently the vice-chair of International Society of Doctors for the Environment (ISDE) based in Geneva. There are plans afoot for the organization to host the ISDE Africa office in Nairobi in June 2002. APMS has received a grant from the Global Anti-Incineration Alliance to conduct a workshop on environmental issues.

APMS has 30 active members who are constantly mobilized for local activities. We also have three patrons who have been guiding us on diverse issues. These are Professors Bill Lore and Symon Guthua and Dr. Sobbie Mulindi. Professor Lore is currently retired and both Guthua and Mulindi are professors at the University of Nairobi. With their constant guidance, APMS continues to thrive. ■

(Right) Unexploded ordnance (UXO) on the road to Yei in South Sudan.



Paul Saoko (left) with the Commander of Kaya town on the border between Uganda and Sudan. A tank engine is in the background. (Photos: IPPNW-Kenya)

## Professor William Lore

### Physician-Activist Profile: A Staunch IPPNW-Kenya Supporter



(Photo: IPPNW-Kenya)

Professor Bill Lore was introduced to IPPNW by his supervisor while doing his fellowship in the Department of Cardiology Research in Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1981. His interest was inspired by the fact that two world-famous cardiologists had founded IPPNW. During the Seventh IPPNW World Congress in Moscow, in 1987, Dr. Richard Muigai and Professor Lore represented Kenya as international and deputy international councilor, respectively. Dr. Lore worked very hard to get the Kenya Medical Association (KMA) to join IPPNW. This effort bore fruit when KMA agreed to host IPPNW as a committee with Dr. Muigai as the chairman and Professor Lore as his deputy. It was not possible to set up an independent and effective affiliate at that time due to the prevailing political circumstances in Kenya.

However, the persistence of Lore, Muigai, and Dr. Fred Bukachi eventually paid off, and in 1992 (just before the Second IPPNW Africa Regional Meeting held in Nairobi, Kenya) the Association of Physicians and Medical Workers

for Social Responsibility was formed as the official IPPNW affiliate in Kenya.

Professor Lore subscribes to the philosophy of peace as a means of achieving holistic health. He stresses that conflicts disrupt every person's well-being and IPPNW and like-minded organizations must denounce all forms of violence while educating people on peaceful conflict resolution and prevention.

Professor Lore has continued to guide IPPNW-Kenya as its patron since 1992 and has spearheaded the campaign to locally organize fellow senior physicians to promote peace. He believes that through such forums political leaders should be brought together to harmonize social and cultural life in Kenya to ensure sustainable peace. He is eager to see IPPNW's greater involvement in addressing the problem of refugees and other consequences of war. ■

# Affiliate Responses to Terrorist Attacks on US

**Adrian Zupp**  
**Communications Associate**

In the wake of the terrorist attacks on New York City and Washington, DC, on September 11, IPPNW's Central Office began receiving statements and copies of official letters from its affiliates around the world. As one would expect with such a diverse and democratic global organization, there was a wide range of thoughtful responses. But what crystalized most clearly from the variety of insights on the tragedy was the fact that IPPNW is united and determined, perhaps more than ever before, in its work to end the nuclear threat.

Understandably, our affiliates in their statements, across the board, used words like "shock," "horror," "sympathy," "outrage," and "bewilderment." While the outpouring of emotion and empathy has been touching, it has also been balanced with constructive analyses of the crisis.

Several affiliates were quick to point to the potential "next level" of terrorist threat: the nuclear terrorist. Some affiliates quoted President Clinton from 1995 to support their case: "As horrible as the tragedies in Oklahoma City and the World Trade Center [the bombing in 1993] were, imagine the destruction that could have resulted had there been a small nuclear device exploded there." Naturally, the solution voiced by our affiliates is nuclear abolition. Here are a few quotes:

one day go nuclear? But this is not the time to cause more panic. Now we have to search for solutions, a way out, if you like. The attacks will lead to increased spending on American defense and security measures. Will the United States more than ever choose their own way for the sake of national security? That would be a bad outcome."

- Physicians for Global Survival (IPPNW-Canada): "... we point out that if the attackers had been armed with nuclear bombs or if they had attacked nuclear reactors, the destruction would have been 10 or 100 times worse, and the hospitals which rapidly helped the survivors would have been part of the rubble. We firmly believe that neither the policy of nuclear deterrence, nor a sophisticated missile defense shield could prevent the explosion of a nuclear bomb delivered by terrorists."

The folly of endeavoring to develop and deploy a national missile defense (NMD) was echoed by a number of affiliates. A typical refrain came from IPPNW's US affiliate Physicians for Social Responsibility: "Clearly, our government's current proposals to build at great expense a vast missile defense system would have proved useless on September 11. We believe that such immense sums would be better spent in improving security within the United States, in reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, in helping to rebuild and assist victims in New York and Washington, and in beginning to address the inequities in our society and in the world that help breed hatred, violence, and terrorism."

Naturally, the common concern is that we are now entering into a cycle of violence that could, literally, lead anywhere: geographically or technologically. The Cuban Medical Committee for Global Survival, who were hosting the IPPNW Latin American Regional Meeting when the attacks occurred, said in their statement: "We would like to express our profound concern about the direct and indirect consequences that could derive from these disastrous actions, which subsequently would cause armed conflagrations in an unpredictable escalation or indiscriminate reprisals that would result in thousands of new victims." In a letter to the US Ambassador to Germany, Daniel R. Coats, IPPNW-Germany issued the following plea: "We urge you and your fellow citizens to remember that vengeance offers no relief, that retaliation can never guarantee heal-



Munich, Germany

ing, and that more violence will lead to an escalation of the hate that lies behind these vicious attacks. We believe we should demonstrate the meaning of the word 'civilized' that we so often use to describe our society, and rise above the desire for retaliation to find a way of dealing with this tragedy that is constructive."

The most common "constructive" solution to come out of the statements was that of pursuing all available avenues offered by international law and ratifying all pertinent treaties. To this end, the US was called upon — especially with regard to the treaty for the creation of an International Criminal Court which it has, to date, refused to ratify. The point was also well made, by Medact (IPPNW-UK) and others, that all non-military options should be thoroughly exhausted in the current crisis. Our affiliates spoke as one in emphasizing that we live in an "interdependent world" and that it is only through firming up global connections, developing and enforcing treaties, increasing diplomacy, and addressing the root causes of international animosities (such as inequalities in wealth and resources) that we can truly begin to make the world a safer place and stamp out terrorism.



US Embassy, Seoul, South Korea





US Embassy, Helsinki, Finland

Medact said in a subsequent statement, “We fear that the bombing of Afghanistan will delay rather than promote bringing those responsible [for the attacks on New York and Washington] to justice. The attacks will claim more lives, and whether these are Taliban fighters or civilians, they will be regarded as martyrs and their deaths will result in more terrorism... Afghanistan is on the verge of a massive humanitarian crisis. The attacks could turn this into a worse disaster.”

Medact went on to quote Richard Horton, Editor of *The Lancet*, who in an October 6 editorial wrote, “Attacking hunger, disease, poverty, and social exclusion might do more good than military action. Global security will only be achieved by building strong and stable societies. Health is an undervalued measure of our global security.”

Unique to the medical profession is its insight into the impotence of a medical response to a nuclear attack. A number of affiliates articulated this perspective. IPPNW’s Swedish affiliate (Swedish Physicians Against Nuclear Weapons), in a letter to US President Bush, said: “This may seem a bad time to talk of nuclear terrorism when almost 7,000 persons have been killed by recent terror attacks. As physicians we have, however, always to consider the ‘worst case scenario’ before making an important medical decision.”

The terrible situation we all currently find ourselves mired in to one extent or another is tempered somewhat by the fact that there are still many cool heads and kind hearts out there. We at IPPNW are proud to be associated with so many selfless physician activists and concerned citizens who, in the midst of their grief and empathy, recognize that our work is more important than ever and that we must press ahead even as the hurricane swirls about us.

For full transcripts of the statements from IPPNW’s affiliates, go to [www.ippnw.org](http://www.ippnw.org) ■

## IPPNW Statement on Terrorist Attacks on New York and Washington, DC

September 12, 2001

IPPNW shares the horror felt worldwide at the terrible acts of violence committed in New York City and in Washington, DC. On behalf of tens of thousands of IPPNW physicians in 65 countries, we offer our heartfelt condolences to the thousands of families and to friends and colleagues who have been devastated by this act of unmitigated evil. We call on physicians and other health professionals, whenever possible and appropriate, to join in the effort to care for the survivors. We also support the efforts by US and international authorities to identify the perpetrators of this crime against humanity and to bring them to justice.

Yesterday, commercial airliners were turned into weapons of mass destruction and used against civilian populations who were going about the everyday business of their lives. The hundreds of Pentagon employees who were viciously killed, even those who were members of the US military services, were not combatants in a war and the attack against them was shameful.

As we watched the World Trade Center towers burn and collapse with thousands of people inside, and now watch the frantic efforts to rescue a few apparent survivors, we cannot help but think of the consequences had nuclear weapons been used in this attack. The deaths and injuries would have numbered in the millions, and the hospitals and other emergency response infrastructure would have been destroyed, making it impossible to rescue and care for survivors.

What befell New York and Washington must force us to consider the prospect, indeed the seeming inevitability, that one day terrorism will go nuclear. Current global nuclear policies may indeed hasten the day. The US, as the world’s richest, most technologically advanced country, is most susceptible to nuclear terrorism. No nation, therefore, has more benefit to derive from the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Though emotions are now running high — and rightly so — these events must prompt all of us to reflect on the nature of security in an interdependent world, in which no nation acting alone can ensure that its people will be protected from harm. Missile defenses cannot guarantee protection against nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons themselves heighten our insecurity. Quite possibly there is no impenetrable defense against someone determined to commit the kind of atrocity we witnessed yesterday. In fact, the harder we try to achieve such a defense, the more we may invite acts of even more extreme violence.

US Secretary of State Colin Powell has called yesterday’s attack an act of war “against civilization.” We believe Secretary Powell has made an important point and that the only way to prevent even greater carnage — including the possible use of nuclear weapons — is for US leaders to make a clear and wise distinction between justice and retaliation, and to show those who committed these acts that civilization — and our common survival — demands more of all of us. A violent response will only fuel the cycle of violence. As Nobel Peace Prize Laureates, we feel a profound responsibility to implore the Bush Administration and the US Congress, at this extraordinarily painful and difficult time, not to act precipitously in response to the understandable public desire for vengeance, but to work with the community of nations to mete out justice within the norms of international law on the perpetrators of these vile acts. ■



Dhaka, Bangladesh

## Medact Initiates Health Sector Response to Terrorism Crisis

**Gillian Reeves, Deputy Director Medact**

Medact held two meetings in October at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) chaired by Medact Vice-President Andy Haines for representatives of the royal medical and nursing colleges, aid agencies working in Afghanistan, and the medical and nursing press to discuss a possible joint health sector response to the terrorist attacks and subsequent bombing of Afghanistan.

These have focused so far mainly on the Afghanistan refugee crisis on which an up-to-date briefing was given by members of aid agencies working there. Three decisions were taken:

- To collect and circulate data on the health of the population of Afghanistan as events unfold;
- To prepare and put out an open letter from the presidents of the royal colleges in the health press; and,
- To organize two high-profile symposia at the LSHTM, the first to develop a public health perspective on conflict and post-conflict situations (building on the recent McMaster conference in Canada) and the second (a longer-term prospect) to look at the role of health professionals in foreign policy.

The group, which has proved to be a very useful forum for exchange of information as events unfold, will continue to meet every two to three weeks. ■

## Help Us Produce and Distribute New IPPNW Documentary

IPPNW has been selected as a subject for a television documentary to be produced by an independent film company and broadcast by the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) in the US and internationally through our affiliate network in 65 countries. The program will air (tentative air date is April 2003) on hundreds of PBS stations throughout the US with access to 80 million viewers.

The timing couldn't be better, but we must work quickly. As the national and international debate on NMD heats up, the voice of the global movement to ban nuclear weapons must be loudly heard. We must convince the public and policy-makers that missile defense is as bad an idea now as it was when it was called Star Wars in the 1980s. Our work is cut out for us because we face the well-funded public relations machine of the pro-nuclear forces.

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. Our physician-activists will communicate the grim realities of nuclear warfare and 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 message of this documentary.

IPPNW's Swedish affiliate has generously contributed seed funding for this project. Other major sponsors will receive prominent credit during the beginning and ending of the film and in print advertising in major magazines. To find out how you can support this important project, please check the box on page 19, and we will send you sponsorship information.

Please help us by sponsoring this important documentary.



## Landmines News

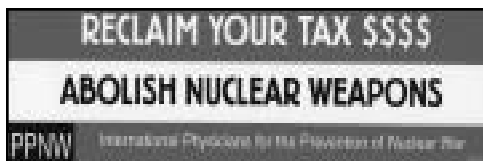
The International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) launched the Third Annual Landmine Monitor Report (2001) at the Third Meeting of the States Parties to the Mine Ban Treaty (3MSP) in Managua, Nicaragua. The 1,175-page report details substantial results in the implementation of the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and instances of continued use of the weapon. Among the report's key findings is the substantial decrease in new mine victims, the decreased use of anti-personnel (AP) mines, the decrease in mine production, the virtual elimination of mine exporters, and the increase in the destruction of stockpiled mines and mine clearance. However, the ICBL is very concerned over evidence indicating a strong possibility of mine use by Uganda, a state party, as well as MBT signatories Angola, Ethiopia, and Sudan.

To date, 142 countries have signed the MBT and 122 have ratified it. Most recent ratifications include Algeria, Chile, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Latest accessions include Nigeria (September 27), Eritrea (August 27), and Congo Brazzaville (May 4). Fifty-one countries have yet to sign the MBT and 20 have signed but have not ratified the treaty.

The first independent report of civilian deaths resulting from the US-led military action against Afghanistan involved the death of four de-miners employed by Afghan Technical Consultants and the injury of another four on October 12 (second night of bombing) when a bomb hit the building they were in, several miles east of Kabul. Afghan Technical Consultants, established in 1989, is the oldest and the largest mine action NGO in Afghanistan. With 1,299 employees, it mainly operates in the central and eastern regions of the country, with its head office in Peshawar (Pakistan) and offices in Gardez, Kandahar, and Jalalabad.

Afghanistan is infested with 10 million AP mines. Despite the sharp decline in mine victims over the past year (an average of about 88 casualties per month), almost 50 percent of mine victims in Afghanistan are still believed to die before reaching a medical facility.

Afghan mine action NGOs have expressed fears that food being air-dropped into Afghanistan will end up in unmarked, mined areas that civilians may enter to reach the food. NGOs are also concerned that many more civilians will be at increased risk due to the massive internal displacement of people. It is likely that people will flee major cities for unfamiliar and possibly mine-infested areas, of which very few are marked, in villages and along the borders. ■



# Update on the Global Campaign to Ban Landmines

## Piji Protopsaltis Project Coordinator

### International Scene

On September 18-21, 2001, the signatory countries to the Mine Ban Treaty (MBT) met in Managua, Nicaragua, to discuss the significant progress made towards the removal and elimination of landmines, as well as what still remains to be done in time for the treaty's review conference in 2004. The Third Meeting of States Parties (3MSP) brought together 500 government representatives and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from 70 countries, an impressive number in light of the tragic events that had occurred in the US the previous week. In a message sent to the conference, the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (OAS), Cesar Gaviria, said the meeting reflected the international commitment to Nicaragua and entailed a recognition of the Central American country's ambitious and successful mine clearance plan.

The International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) campaigners who participated actively in the meeting, including IPPNW's Dr. Eddie Mworozzi (Uganda) and Roman Dolgov (Russia), felt the 3MSP was very successful overall. The lead-up to the meeting had been encouraging, as two new countries became parties to the MBT (Eritrea and Chile), bringing the total number of states parties to 120 (with 140 signatories) by the time of the meeting. Moreover, Ecuador and Peru had completed the destruction of their AP mine stockpiles the week before the meeting. Conference participants acknowledged the tremendous strides made over the past year, as reflected in the findings of the ICBL Landmine Monitor Third Annual Report (2001), launched at the Managua meeting.

Nonetheless, conference participants expressed their serious concern over the countries that continue to resist the MBT. In the Final Declaration, adopted at the close of the Managua meeting, states parties pledged to "totally eliminate the use of anti-personal mines" around the world and to "form a united front against their insidious and inhumane effects." Singling out the United States, Russia, China, Cuba, India, Pakistan, Egypt, and Israel, the declaration called on 90 countries to support a worldwide ban on mines and to destroy the estimated 245 million mines their armies have at their disposal. The meeting also welcomed the establishment of an implementation unit for the treaty within the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, and decided to propose that the

Fourth Meeting of States Parties be held in Geneva, Switzerland, September 16-20, 2002, nominating Jean Lint of Belgium for the presidency of that meeting.

### IPPNW Scene

IPPNW's Landmine Campaign has been moving along steadily and consistently in both Africa and Russia and the Former Soviet Union (FSU). IPPNW's affiliates in Kenya, Uganda, and Zambia have continued conducting research for the Landmine Monitor and have held workshops on mine awareness/education and first aid treatment of mine injuries in mine-affected regions in their countries. Physician leaders in these affiliates have been extremely active in their landmine projects, helping build IPPNW's reputation, but also making a concrete difference in people's lives. Dr. Mworozzi's work in Uganda has included holding mine education seminars and a training seminar on mine injuries, while Dr. Robert Mtonga and IPPNW-Zambia have continued with their media and medical community outreach work. In Russia and the FSU, under the direction of Roman Dolgov, Landmines Coordinator of IPPNW's Russian affiliate, IPPNW has continued collecting data for the Landmine Monitor and has prepared a comprehensive report entitled "Landmines in the FSU: Deadly Legacy." In addition, IPPNW-Russia has further developed its landmine website, produced a video documentary on the FSU mine crisis, and visited Mongolia in an effort to determine the prospects of bringing Mongolia into the family of signatory nations. The Russian affiliate is now involved in plans to hold a Central Asian regional seminar in Kyrgyzstan, as well as initiating comprehensive mine awareness and victim assistance programs in the Northern Caucasus (Dagestan, Ingushetia, Chechnya).

IPPNW also branched out into a new region this past September during the IPPNW Regional Latin America Meeting held in Havana, Cuba (September 6-7, 2001). Representing IPPNW's Central Office, I convened a panel discussion on the medical care and rehabilitation of mine victims, aimed at exploring ways in which Cuba could participate more actively in global humanitarian efforts, and specifically in mine victim

(Right) Landmine survivors, Kasese, Uganda.

(Photo:Eddie Mworozzi, IPPNW-Uganda)



(Left) Dr. Eddie Mworozzi, IPPNW-Uganda; (center) Mr. Mubingwa, Secretary of Social Services, Kasese District, Uganda; and unidentified presenter at workshop on emergency first aid training.

(Photos:IPPNW-Uganda)

assistance and rehabilitation. The US and Cuba are the only two countries left in the Western Hemisphere that have not signed the MBT. Moreover, Cuba has repeatedly declared that anti-personnel (AP) mines are the "weapon of the poor," and though they are willing to partake in global humanitarian efforts to alleviate the health disaster that AP mines cause, the government is nowhere near joining the family of signatory nations. Nonetheless, Cuba's health care system is one of the best in the world, and Cuban health professionals have used their advanced knowledge and expertise to treat patients worldwide.

IPPNW's Latin American participants were very interested in the issue and discussed Cuba's potential role in rendering assistance to mine victims, either direct (sending Cuban physicians to mine-affected areas and treating them) or indirect (training healthcare workers from mine-affected countries to treat mine victims). ■

## Aiming for Prevention: Small Arms Conference

**Brian Rawson**  
Program Coordinator

Nearly 200 people from 50 countries came to Helsinki, Finland, to attend IPPNW's conference entitled *Aiming for Prevention*, held on September 28-30. Here, IPPNW called upon the world's medical professionals, public health workers, and health agencies as well as governments and civil society to step up their efforts to prevent the human consequences of the trade and use of small arms. Organized by IPPNW and its Finnish affiliate, Physicians for Social Responsibility-Finland, the conference aimed to clarify understanding of the health consequences of small arms, inspire wider involvement in their prevention, and advocate for programs and policy measures that are based on sound public health research and evaluation.

The conference received technical support from the World Health Organization (WHO), and featured speakers from WHO, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNICEF, and the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA), as well as medical personnel working in countries such as Colombia, Cambodia, and Uganda. Featured speakers included Finnish Foreign Minister, Erkki Tuomioja; the Chief of the Conventional Arms Branch of the United Nations' Department for Disarmament Affairs, Joao Honwana; and renowned Russian cardiologist and co-founder of IPPNW, Evgueni Chazov. ■

*The conference was underwritten by the Government of Finland (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, and Ministry of Education); the National Research and Development Center for Welfare and Health, Finland (STAKES); Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR-Finland); the Finnish Medical Association; the Finnish Medical Society Duodecim; the Foundation for Repairing War Damages, Finland; the City of Helsinki; the Helsinki City Tourist Office; the Workers' Educational Association (WEA) Finland; Association des Medecins Francais pour la Prevention de la Guerre Nucleaire (AMFPGN, IPPNW-France); the Government of Canada (Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade); the Ford Foundation; the Government of Norway (Ministry of Foreign Affairs); the Open Society Institute Public Health Program; Physicians for Global Survival (IPPNW-Canada); Physicians for Social Responsibility (IPPNW-USA); the Ploughshares Fund; and the Samuel Rubin Foundation.*

### Call to Action

Medical and social scientists, peace activists, research workers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and government representatives from many parts of the world have gathered in Helsinki to address the threat to human health posed by the widespread use of small arms. This initiative has occurred in the shadow of recent sudden violence that has shocked the entire world, but we recognize that the continued injury and loss that daily attends the deliberate or indiscriminate use of small arms is no less shocking to the affected individuals and their families. The level of small arms violence is enormous and the scale of human suffering it causes is immense though poorly counted, but causes at least hundreds of thousands of deaths and more than one million injuries each year, as well as permanent physical and psychological damage, the destruction of families, lost productivity, and the diversion of resources from basic health services.

Physicians are challenged by the immediate needs of victims and by the long and costly physical and psychological rehabilitation needed by so many. We are called to describe the grim reality of mutilation and loss so that the human victim, rather than the bullet or the gun, is seen clearly as central to the issue. The phenomenon of small arms and gun violence is not primarily a law enforcement problem or a national security problem but is, in essence, a global health crisis of the utmost urgency. We further recognize a continuum of violent conflict, from homicides and criminal violence to intrastate wars up to and including nuclear war that are all linked by the ways in which people justify meeting violence with violence.

Physicians concerned to reduce the carnage from small arms violence can contribute to strategies for prevention, but this also requires a very wide range of expertise. The causes of small arms and gun violence are legion, and therefore preventive strategies need to involve a wide range of disciplines, many of which have been represented here in Helsinki. Participants have come to a common understanding of the complexities of a problem that manifests itself differently from place to place, and a recognition of the need to maintain a coalition of active scientific concern.

IPPNW's approach to the prevention of violent conflict at every level has been grounded in elements of research, education, and advocacy, and these are directly relevant to the violence that employs small arms.

From Helsinki, we call on health professionals in particular, but also on the many other scientists, activists, humanitarian and development workers



*Working group session on campaigning (left to right): Dr. Ruku Bhileni Oyaku, Dr. Ullrich Gottstein, and Frank Murray. (Photo: IPPNW)*

who can contribute to an effective confrontation of the small arms pandemic, to:

- Supply the need for accurate and relevant data on which to base recommendations for policy change and community action.
- Join in a comprehensive educational campaign to inform our professions, our students, and the public about the multiple causes and the devastating consequences of small arms violence.
- Contribute their heightened awareness of the public health and social consequences of small arms to local, national, and international dialogue, so that effective policies to reduce the levels of human injury resulting from the escalating presence and use of small arms in every part of the world can be implemented as soon as possible.

As physicians, we view the problem of small arms in terms of their impact, taking into account the full burden of human suffering — injury, disability, and death — that results from their use. We commit ourselves to work in close cooperation with health and humanitarian partners, both to limit the availability of small arms and to promote non-violent paths to human safety and security. ■



*Plenary sessions were held in the Congress Hall of the historic Paasitorni Center. (Photo: IPPNW)*

## United Nations Office Update

### Merav Datan, Director IPPNW/PSR UN Office

The United Nations (UN) has the role of maintaining international peace and security. The events of September 11 have had an enormous impact on the work of the UN and the surrounding non-governmental community. The UN Office of IPPNW and Physicians for Social Responsibility has concentrated on Security Council action, a General Assembly (GA) debate on international terrorism, and the work of the GA First and Sixth Committees. The issues covered include the use of force and terrorism under international law, disarmament and international security, and nuclear terrorism, as well as the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan.

The Security Council is mandated under the UN Charter to identify threats to international peace and security and to take action, from sanctions to military force, if the Security Council deems it necessary. To date, the Security Council has passed two significant resolutions. Resolution 1368, of September 12, recognizes the events of September 11 as a threat to international peace and security. Resolution 1373, of September 28, implements mandatory measures for all states aimed at suppressing the financing of terrorism and improving international cooperation to prevent acts of terrorism.

Questions of war, self-defense, humanitarian law, international criminal law, and military action have dominated the UN debate on international law relevant to the events of September 11 and their aftermath. As of the time of this writing, the UN has recognized US and British action in Afghanistan as consistent with Security Council resolutions under the provisions regarding international peace and security as well as collective and individual self-defense. (Under international law, self-defense is subject to proportionality and necessity, as well as humanitarian law.) The lessons of the Gulf War and the Security Council are part of the general discussion.

The political, legal, and humanitarian implications are being addressed and analyzed by a range of UN agencies and non-governmental organizations. For example, Médecins sans Frontières (MSF, or Doctors Without Borders), which has been providing humanitarian relief in Afghanistan since 1979, has warned of the potential harm that blurring humanitarian and military activities — through air drops — might cause, including complications for humanitarian workers. When the UN lost four mine-clearing technicians on the second night of US air strikes, the response was a strong reminder of the obligation

to discriminate between combatants and civilians during war.

The General Assembly, which represents all UN members, was originally scheduled to open on September 11 and proceed with a high-level debate (mostly heads of government or state, or foreign ministers) September 24-October 5. Instead it met on September 12, unanimously condemning the terrorist acts, and held a debate on international terrorism during the week of October 1-5, 2001.

The UN has been addressing the question of international terrorism for several years. Twelve treaties that aim to reduce and prevent acts of terrorism exist, although they are not as strong as they would be if more states were to join and actively implement them. Two additional draft treaties have received renewed attention. One, proposed by India, is a comprehensive convention on international terrorism. The other, proposed by Russia, deals with the suppression of nuclear terrorism. Both are still being negotiated in the GA Sixth Committee (see below). Despite this complex body of binding and non-binding resolutions, treaties and draft treaties, there is still no authoritative definition of terrorism.

The General Assembly normally works through six parallel committees that meet, for the most part, during the autumn months in New York. Of particular interest to IPPNW has always been the work of the First Committee (Disarmament and International Security). This year the IPPNW/PSR UN Office is also closely monitoring the work of the Sixth Committee, in particular the two draft conventions relating to terrorism.

Other work of the IPPNW/PSR UN Office includes sustainable development, preparations for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Entry Into Force meeting (postponed from September 25-27), including convening the official non-governmental statement to the conference, and, with the Simons Foundation in Canada, planning a roundtable on the legal and technical aspects of a nuclear weapons convention with governments and independent experts.

## General Assembly First Committee

The GA First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, which last year passed about 50 resolutions, has on its agenda this year items relating to the ABM Treaty, space, missiles, the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, nuclear disarmament, biological and chemical weapons, small arms, landmines, and more. For updates, analysis, and text of First Committee documents and speeches, please visit this website: [www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org) ■



Merav Datan, Director of the IPPNW/PSR UN Office, presents working group recommendations at MPI's 13 Steps Consultation; Michael Christ, IPPNW Executive Director, looks on. (Photo: Mario O. Funes)

The mission of IPPNW to prevent nuclear war and, toward that end, to prevent war, is front and center in the work of the UN right now. Matters such as nuclear disarmament, peacekeeping, small arms, landmines, and root causes — poverty, lack of education, and healthcare — are daily on the UN agenda. The more input IPPNW affiliates provide to the UN Office, the more effective and visible IPPNW can be at the UN.

As always, additional information and updates regarding any of these issues is available from the IPPNW/PSR UN Office. Those who would like more detailed information about any particular topic on a regular basis — or on a “need to know” basis — should contact Merav Datan: [mdatan@ippnw.org](mailto:mdatan@ippnw.org). ■



Thomas Föller doing his internship in Boston and working at the Central Office as part of IPPNW-Germany's Training and Social Activity exchange program.

(Photo: Lynn Martin-IPPNW)

### Exciting Developments in Student Movement

#### Piji Protopsaltis, Project Coordinator

IPPNW's student leaders have been working hard to implement the strategic plan that emerged from the regional student representatives' meeting held in New York in March 2001. Over the past six months, students have made significant progress on a number of projects, including:

- Producing student materials;
- Creating and distributing a survey to collect information on IPPNW students and their activities;
- Developing a directory, database, and website for IPPNW students;
- Improving communications by setting up separate e-mail list-servers (MedEx, DC student congress, regional reps) and an online discussion group (<http://ippnw-students.community.everyone.net/>);
- Further developing existing student projects such as MedEx and Peace Education;
- Creating new student projects like the Nuclear Capitals Project;
- Recruiting new student members, particularly in regions that do not have a strong IPPNW presence (Latin America and Middle East);
- Holding successful regional meetings (Sweden, Yugoslavia).

Students also played a major role in two of the most recent IPPNW events: the Latin America Regional Meeting in Cuba (September 6-7, 2001) and the Small Arms Conference in Finland (September 28-30, 2001).



Medical student meeting at IFMSA meeting in Denmark. (Photo: Piji Protopsaltis-IPPNW)



Piji Protopsaltis, IPPNW Medical Student Coordinator, and IFMSA Liaison Officer Anna Hellman of Sweden.

(Photo: IPPNW)

A total of eight Cuban students and three young doctors attended the Havana meeting, along with Caecilie Buhmann (Denmark), international student representative to IPPNW's Board of Directors. Three of the students were from Brazil, Mexico, and El Salvador, and are studying at the International School of Medicine in Havana. Caecilie and I reached out to these new students in an effort to introduce them to IPPNW's work and engage them in IPPNW student activities. Several doctors and students expressed a strong interest in starting up student chapters in their countries. Moreover, doctors promised to do their best to bring at least one student from their country to the IPPNW World Congress in Washington, DC, in May 2002. Also, the Central Office has set up a separate e-mail student server for students whose first language is Spanish.

Approximately 20 students from Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, The Netherlands, Russia, Syria, the US, and Yugoslavia were present at the Small Arms Conference in Helsinki. In addition to participating in the main conference, students also held a separate session on September 30, 2001, to discuss ways in which medical students can contribute to the prevention of death and injury caused by small arms. Following presentations by Dr. Ulrich Gottstein (IPPNW-Germany) and Professor Alfred McAllister (US), students broke into small working groups to discuss data collection, peace education, and advocacy. With help and guidance from Dr. Gottstein and Professor McAllister and Drs. Herman Spanjaard, Philip Alpers, and Neil Arya, students explored their potential roles in the Small Arms Campaign.

The renewed energy and commitment exhibited by IPPNW's students over the past six months is truly inspiring, and we are eager to see more of these concrete actions develop in the upcoming months. ■

### IFMSA Update

#### Piji Protopsaltis, Project Coordinator

Over the past three years, IPPNW has been participating actively in the International Federation of Medical Students' Associations' (IFMSA) annual meetings (Mexico, Finland, Portugal, Malta). IPPNW's consistent presence has helped make the organization visible and known to the medical student community. The ties between the two organizations continue to grow, and IFMSA students are becoming increasingly interested in joining IPPNW.

IPPNW had a particularly strong presence at this year's 50th anniversary meeting, held August 4-8, 2001, in Aalborg, Denmark. The International Training Congress for Medical Students (ITCMS) brought together more than 550 students from more than 65 countries, for a week-long meeting that aimed at training medical students and equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge to become future physician-activists, campaigners, and pioneers in their field of work.

IPPNW Co-President Dr. Mary-Wynne Ashford of Canada spoke about the role of medical students in conflict prevention during a workshop on refugee health. She was also a speaker for the workshop on children and war, where she talked about the effects of landmines on children and participated in special events dedicated to landmine awareness. As medical student liaison at the IPPNW Central Office, I conducted a training workshop on advocacy and lobbying with decision makers, organized by Anna Hellman (Sweden), IFMSA liaison officer to IPPNW. In addition, Mike Rowson from Medact (UK) was an invited speaker for a workshop on poverty and disease, and Kurt Hanevik (Norway), a former IPPNW student and IFMSA liaison officer to IPPNW, attended the meeting as a member of the IFMSA Seniors' Club.

IPPNW's medical students also had an important role to play in the ITCMS meeting organizing workshops on subjects such as refugee health, the ethics of old age, and project design and management. Among those involved were Caecilie Buhmann and Liv Lynga (Denmark), Ahmed Geneid (Egypt), Stanislava Macura (Yugoslavia), Florin Oprescu (Romania), Hannu Vessari (Finland), and Jaime Miranda (Peru).

Coming together at Aalborg gave students the opportunity to discuss IPPNW student matters, including the work of the regional representatives, finalizing a student directory, database, and website, and preparing for IPPNW's 15th World Congress in May 2002. (See page 16.)

IPPNW's relations with the IFMSA have grown and developed over the past few years, and this progress was reflected at the Aalborg meeting.

## 8th Latin America Regional Meeting

**Doug Kline, IPPNW Director of Finance and Administration**

More than 50 participants gathered in Havana on September 6 and 7 to take part in the first IPPNW Latin America Regional Meeting to be convened since 1992. Hosted by the Cuban Medical Committee for Global Survival (IPPNW-Cuba), the goals of the conference were to: discuss regional strategies and set some future objectives; strengthen and revitalize long-term affiliates; and, build active new affiliates in the region. Delegates came from seven Latin American countries: Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela. There were also representatives from five affiliates from outside the region: Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, and The Netherlands. Medical students from Cuba, Brazil, El Salvador, and Mexico diligently followed the proceedings until they had a chance to contribute their words, thoughts, and philosophies during the medical student panel on the second day. Piji Protopsaltis, Laura Rótolo, and I represented the Central Office. We were also privileged to have two dignitaries from the Cuban Ministry of Public Health at the Opening Session: First Vice Minister Dr. Abelardo Ramirez and Vice Minister Enrique Comendeiro.

After the Opening Session, the Regional Vice President for Latin America, Dr. Antonio Jarquin from Nicaragua, gave a report in which he outlined the three regional goals during his tenure: education for global survival; war prevention including work against violence; and, strengthening affiliates. The floor was then opened to the delegates to speak about the state of affairs in each of their countries and to put forth proposals for affiliate projects. A variety of topics were raised during this discussion but similar themes were repeated by many of the delegates. These included the increasing disparity in wealth between the North and the South. This problem is exacerbated by the unfair debt burden



*Drs. Antonio Jarquin of Nicaragua, Ignacio Paniagua of El Salvador, and Adelaida Oreste of the Dominican Republic. (Photo: Piji Protopsaltis-IPPNW)*

that impacts the public health systems in many Latin American countries. Poverty also contributes to the concern that developing countries will accept toxic waste for economic gain. Also discussed was the impact of natural disasters, such as the earthquakes in El Salvador, on the delivery of healthcare in countries that are already experiencing severe economic problems. Delegates expressed their support for the core programs of IPPNW including nuclear abolition, the campaign to ban landmines, and the campaign against the international trade of small arms and light weapons. There were also comments about fears of the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons and how these and other weapons could be used by terrorists. Sadly, our fears were realized only five days later with the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, DC.

A major focus of the meeting was to share information about the public health impact of the small arms trade in the region and present those findings at the International Medical Conference on Small Arms, Gun Violence, and Injury hosted by IPPNW and PSR-Finland in Helsinki later in September (see related story on page 12). During the first day of the conference, a two-part panel was held on Small Arms and Violence: A Current World Drama. In Part I, Dr. Neil Arya from Canada presented an overview of the health consequences of small arms, particularly in developing countries. Dr. Ignacio Paniagua from El Salvador followed with a talk on the situation in El Salvador, discussing the factors that contribute to the "web of violence" and presenting grim statistics on the increase in violence and homicide rates since the war.

In Part II, participants were asked to share information on deaths, injuries, and other social disruption related to small arms and identify how to get this information when it is not readily available; to discuss effective data gathering and classification methodologies; and, to begin to outline advocacy approaches relevant to Latin America. Recognizing that the issue is complex and multi-dimensional, the conclusions of this panel were: 1) There is a need for a country-by-country approach rather than a single regional strategy; 2) There is a need for separation between the theoretical and the practical approaches to the issue of small arms; and, 3) There is a need for a uniform methodology.

Although there is not enough space to describe all the conference workshops, panels, and lectures, it is important to list the major topics that were covered.



*Delegates at the 8th Latin America Regional Meeting in Havana, Cuba. (Photo: IPPNW)*



*Drs. Neil Arya of Canada, Carlos Pazos of Cuba, and Ingo Bonde of Germany confer. (Photo: Piji Protopsaltis-IPPNW)*

- Neoliberal economic globalization and its effects on health;
- The horrible and lasting consequences of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima;
- Energy and health: the solar way;
- Medical care and rehabilitation of landmine injuries;
- The US embargo against Cuba and its effects on the Cuban population's health;
- How to stimulate students and young doctors to participate in IPPNW's activities.

In the closing session, a certificate of appreciation was presented to Dr. Carlos Pazos and the Board of Directors of IPPNW-Cuba in recognition of their extraordinary efforts in convening the regional meeting "signaling the resurgence of our movement for peace and health throughout the region." It was clear to all participants that the issues of the Global South are of primary importance to the IPPNW mission. ■

*The Latin American Regional Meeting was made possible by the generosity of the HKH Foundation, the Haymarket People's Fund, the Stewart R. Mott Charitable Trust, IPPNW-Sweden, and the Christopher R. Reynolds Foundation.*

## IPPNW Co-Founder Dr. Bernard Lown Turns 80

Dr. Bernard Lown, Co-Founder and Co-President Emeritus of IPPNW, celebrated his 80th birthday on June 7. Dr. Lown is Professor of Cardiology Emeritus at the Harvard School of Public Health, is a Senior Physician at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, and is in active cardiology practice at the Lown Cardiovascular Center. In 1985, he was co-recipient with Dr. Evgueni Chazov of the Nobel Peace Prize on behalf of IPPNW. He is also the recipient of the UNESCO Peace Education Prize, the George F. Kennan Award, the Gandhi Peace Prize, the first Cardinal Medeiros Peace Award, and numerous honorary degrees and international awards. In 1999, he was recognized by the *Guardian* newspaper in London as one of the most influential people of the 20th century.

Speaking at a gala dinner held in Dr. Lown's honor, Dr. Lachlan Forrow, who first joined IPPNW as a Harvard medical student, spoke eloquently about IPPNW's mission and Dr. Lown's compelling vision of a world without nuclear weapons, saying, "Rare indeed is the person who can harness such a vast reservoir of energy and passion and channel it so effectively for the betterment of his fellow man."

Dr. Lown's commitment to working for social change is perhaps best summed up by his own words, "We must never delegate in the presence of a challenge and never whisper in the presence of wrong." ■



*IPPNW Founding Co-President Dr. Bernard Lown addressing well-wishers at his 80th birthday celebration. (Photo: Mark Ostow, courtesy of the Lown Cardiovascular Foundation)*

*IPPNW congratulates Secretary-General Kofi Annan and the United Nations on receiving the 2001 Nobel Peace Prize.*



### SPEAKERS WILL INCLUDE:

#### Ray C. Anderson

Chairman and CEO, Interface  
Pioneering the process of sustainable development

#### Wendy Cukier

President, Coalition for Gun Control and Coordinator of the Small Arms and Firearms Education and Research Network,  
Recipient, Canadian Meritorious Service Cross

#### Bobby Muller

President, Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation and Co-Founder of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, an organization that was awarded the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize

#### Sir Joseph Rotblat

Recipient of the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize  
Co-Founder, Pugwash Conferences

#### David Suzuki

Award-winning scientist, environmentalist, and broadcaster, and Chair of the David Suzuki Foundation

#### Cora Weiss

President, Hague Appeal for Peace and Co-Founder, Women Strike for Peace

## Make Your Plans Now to Attend

May 1-5, 2002

Renaissance Washington, DC, Hotel  
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IPPNW and its US affiliate, Physicians for Social Responsibility, invite you to join with concerned physicians and health professionals from around the world at the **Summit for Survival**. The 15th World Congress will bring together activists, Nobel Laureates, and world-class experts to address threats to the health and survival of humanity in the 21st Century.

Workshops and working groups will cover the abolition of nuclear weapons and related issues, environmental sustainability, gun violence prevention, the arms trade, war prevention, landmines, bioterrorism, peace-through-health, and development issues.

The Congress will include an IPPNW and PSR Student meeting May 1-2. For more information on the Student Meeting, contact Piji Protopsaltis at 617-868-5050 ext. 210 or [piji@ippnw.org](mailto:piji@ippnw.org).

### REGISTRATION

General Registration: \$350.00 US  
Student Registration: \$125.00 US

For more information on the World Congress and to register please visit the PSR website at [www.psr.org](http://www.psr.org) or contact Alyson Michael at 202-667-4250 or [alysonm@psr.org](mailto:alysonm@psr.org).

### ACCOMMODATIONS

For hotel reservations, visit [www.renaissancehotels.com](http://www.renaissancehotels.com) or call 1-800-228-9290. Registrants should request the group rate for the IPPNW and PSR World Congress of US \$162 (plus 14.5% DC tax) per night, single/double occupancy. In order to receive this rate you must make your reservation by March 1, 2002. If you are using the hotel website to register you must specify the code PYIPYIA.



## Sustainer Profile

Dorothy Cinquemani's anti-nuclear activism started with supporting Ralph Nader, Dr. Spock, and Peace Action in the 1960s. She isn't certain of the year she first became involved with IPPNW, but she does remember why. "It was the international aspect of the work," she explained. "I realized that it's not enough to just act locally."

Now 82 and retired in Florida, Cinquemani is an anthropologist with a specialty in Latin America. Her last teaching position was at Montclair State University where she recently was recalled by someone as the "Save the Whales" professor. "My husband is a librarian, and the sensible one," she said with a smile. "He encouraged me to teach and be an activist at the same time."

The issue that most concerns her today is de-alerting. "Of course nuclear abolition would be ideal, but the danger really comes from accidental or terrorist use of nuclear weapons. Bush's justification for NMD was the supposed danger from 'rogue states.' But even a rogue state wouldn't risk annihilation by launching a first strike. NMD is a diversion of talent and money from the real dangers and it raises the stakes in an arms race. We should spend money on helping the Russians destroy their nuclear arsenal, not on a new arms race. This international work was the reason I joined IPPNW in the first place, and it is still the reason I support it." Dr. Cinquemani plans to set up an IPPNW annuity as soon as her last inherited non-socially responsible stock recovers a bit more.



An early Christmas photo of Dr. Cinquemani's two adopted children. (Photo courtesy of Dr. Cinquemani)

Recently, Dr. Cinquemani was encouraged by news of a peace march in New York City at which relatives of victims of the World Trade Center attacks spoke out against military action. Her granddaughter's fiancé had started his second day on the permanent payroll of a financial services company at the World Trade Center on September 11. He was killed in the attack. "It was so tragic, and our family has suffered so much. But it did not change my views, it strengthened them. If knowing about this will help your readers understand how important our work is, then please put it in your newsletter."

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

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## New Publications

### NMD: The End of Deterrence? American and European Perspectives on Missile Defense

By IPPNW-Netherlands



This report came out of a one-day seminar at The Hague organized by IPPNW-Netherlands, the Project on European Nuclear Non-Proliferation (PENN), and the Netherlands Atlantic Association. The seminar, held on June 29, 2001, featured both pro- and anti-National Missile Defense (NMD) participants including members of the diplomatic community, NGOs, and government officials. The report, a powerful and telling snapshot of the current global political climate, is broken down into the seminar's sessions. These include: Threat Perception: Terrorism, The States of Concern; Technological and Operational Aspects; The Anti-Missile Shield: Transatlantic and International Political Implications; and, Alternative Perspectives. Each section ends with a Questions and Comments section and the report concludes with a crisp Summary and Conclusions section and biographical information on the seminar's participants. This timely publication offers valuable insight into one of the great hot-button issues of our time.

### War or Health — International Reader

By IPPNW-Finland

*War or Health — International Reader*, a new book from IPPNW-Finland due out autumn 2001, will feature articles on the indirect and long-term health consequences of war caused by overpopulation, poor public health care, and the collapse of economic and social structures. Specific issues addressed will include the problems of rebuilding the health care system in the former Yugoslavia and the environmental effects of the war on Kosovo and Serbia. Latest information on work conducted by forensic medical teams on location in Kosovo will also be provided. Attention will be given to the arms race issue, the effects of war preparations on civilians, and the health effects of nuclear radiation. IPPNW's work in the areas of nuclear abolition and the World Court Project will also be discussed. Please contact editorial assistant Hanna Tapanainen at [hanna.tapanainen@helsinki.fi](mailto:hanna.tapanainen@helsinki.fi) for more information.

### Crude Nuclear Weapons: Proliferation and the Terrorist Threat

By IPPNW



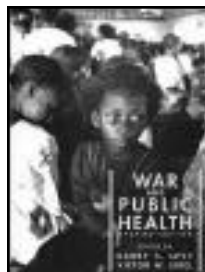
The first report in the IPPNW information series *Global Health Watch*, re-released at a time when the subject of terrorism is saturating the international media. The authors, former IPPNW Executive Director Dr. Gururaj Mutalik, defense analyst and arms control expert Frank Barnaby, and scientific consultants Peter Taylor and David Sumner analyze the availability of fissile materials to terrorist groups, the capabilities of such groups to construct crude nuclear weapons, the destruction such weapons could cause, and the policy initiatives required for prevention of nuclear terrorism.

Published by IPPNW; 1996  
60 pp. Softcover  
US \$10.00

(please use order form on page 19 to order)

### War and Public Health

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



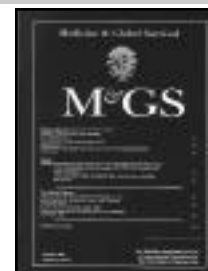
*War and Public Health*, published by Oxford University Press in cooperation with the American Public Health Association in 1997, was the first book that comprehensively documented the impact of war on public health and described what health professionals can do to minimize the consequences of war and to help prevent war.

The book has now been reissued in a more affordable paperback edition. Many of the chapters are written by IPPNW leaders throughout the world, among them Drs. Mary-Wynne Ashford (Canada), H. Jack Geiger (US), Robert Gould (US), Ernesto Kahan (Israel), Alan Lockwood (US), Joanna Santa Barbara (Canada), and Kenjiro Yokoro (Japan). The foreword is written by former US President Jimmy Carter. This updated edition contains a new epilogue covering discussions on the war in Kosovo, "Africa's First World War," and updates on the conflicts in Sudan and Sierra Leone.

*War and Public Health* is priced at US\$23.50 plus postage and handling. For orders, please call APHA at (301) 893-1894 or e-mail: [apha@tascol.com](mailto:apha@tascol.com) ■

## Journals

### Medicine and Global Survival



The December 2001 issue of IPPNW's journal, *Medicine & Global Survival*, will explore the physician response to the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, the subsequent US-led war on terrorism, and the renewed urgency for nuclear weapons abolition and international frameworks for the prevention of war.

New studies on the medical consequences of nuclear terrorism and on the ability of a US missile defense system to offer protection against a large-scale Russian nuclear attack are presented by Ira Helfand and co-authors from Physicians for Social Responsibility (IPPNW-US). Victor Sidel and Robert Gould challenge the wisdom and effectiveness of bioterrorism preparedness. Australian expert Alan Parkinson evaluates governmental and industrial claims that the cleanup of the Maralinga nuclear test site represented "best practice," and finds them wanting. Jesse Selber and Kebba Jobarteh of the Harvard School of Public Health examine the role of private military companies in sub-Saharan Africa.

For information on how to subscribe to M&GS, write to the Central Office or send an e-mail to [ipnwbos@ipnw.org](mailto:ipnwbos@ipnw.org). M&GS is also available online at [www.ipnw.org/MGS](http://www.ipnw.org/MGS).

### Medicine, Conflict, and Survival



Volume 17, No 3, now out, publishes a conference organised by the Bradford School of Peace Studies which examines the controversial topic of "Non-lethal Weapons." Are they a useful part of diminishing violence, or a wolf in sheep's clothing?

Vol. 17, No 4, due out in November, discusses in detail a proposal from IPPNW's Paris Congress that we should be more deeply involved in preventing war by non-violent direct involvement in conflict. It also looks back at recent wars and criticizes the early months of the George W. Bush administration.

MCS is available at a generous discount to all IPPNW members (33%, US\$30 or UK£20 for first year, and 25% US\$33.50 or UK£22.50 thereafter). Please send dollar or sterling checks (sorry credit cards not accepted) payable to Lionel Penrose Trust, to Editorial Assistant, MCS, 601 Holloway Road, London N19 4DJ, phone +44 20 7272 2020; fax: +44-20-7281 5717; e-mail: [info@medact.org](mailto:info@medact.org) ■

# The Sadako Peace Society

The Sadako Peace Society of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, honors Sadako Sasaki, a young girl who developed leukemia from the radiation caused by the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. Sadako folded a thousand paper cranes, hoping that the gods would grant her wish to be well again.

Through the Society's planned giving program, you can support IPPNW's work in perpetuity, as well as provide financial security for yourself and/or a loved one. You can do this through:

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## Assets Available for Contribution

IPPNW is pleased to accept cash, appreciated securities, real estate, life insurance policies, retirement plans, patents, and stock options, either outright or to fund life-income gifts. If you are interested in any of the options presented above, we encourage you to contact the IPPNW Development Department at telephone 617-868-5050, ext. 204 or e-mail [kkilgore@ippnw.org](mailto:kkilgore@ippnw.org) so that we may provide additional information to you or your advisors.

## IPPNW Resources

	QTY
Nuclear Weapons Convention Monitor (April 2000), (April 2001)	\$5.00
Security and Survival: The Case for a Nuclear Weapons Convention (1999)	\$10.00
Bombing Bombay? Effects of Nuclear Weapons and a Case Study of a Hypothetical Explosion (1999)	\$10.00
Is Everything Secure: Myths and Realities of Nuclear Disarmament (1998)	\$10.00
Fast Track to Zero Nuclear Weapons: The Middle Powers Initiative (1999)	\$10.00
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Please send article on Bombs Away Campaign.

## On the calendar

December 10-21, 2001	Convention on Conventional Weapons, 2nd Review Conference, Geneva, Switzerland. Contact: Susan Walker at walker@icbl.org
January 28-February 1, 2002	Mine Ban Treaty Intersessional Standing Committee Meetings, Geneva, Switzerland. Contact: Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining. Tel: +41 22 906 1662/63; email: gichd@gichd.ch or walker@icbl.org
March 3-9, 2002	51st IMFSA General Assembly, Kopaonik, Yugoslavia. Contact: yumsic@eunet.yu
April 7-8, 2002 (tentative dates)	MPI pre-NTP PrepCom Strategy Consultation at the UN. Contact: Suzanne Pearce at mpi@ippnw.org
April 8-19, 2002	2002 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee Meeting, New York, NY, USA. Contact: Felicity Hill at flick@igc.org; more info at www.reachingcriticalwill.org
April 26-27, 2002	After the Attack on America: Rethinking Nuclear Energy and Democracy, Basel, Switzerland. Contact: Andi Nidecker at anidecker@bluewin.ch
May 1-5, 2002	Summit for Survival: IPPNW/PSR 15th World Congress. Contact: Allison Howard at ahoward@ippnw.org

## In Memoriam

### Ghislaine Vankeerberghen, Founder of AMPGN

Mrs. Ghislaine Vankeerberghen, founder and coordinator of the Association Medicale pour la Prevention de la Guerre Nucleaire (AMPGN), the French-speaking Belgian affiliate of IPPNW, passed away August 18. She was 84. Though not a doctor herself, Mrs. Vankeerberghen always worked closely with the medical profession and on peace issues.

During the war, she was the secretary to the Belgian Minister for Health in London who was preparing the generalized health service he established after liberation. She married Dr. Vankeerberghen — a hero of the resistance who had been imprisoned by the Nazis — in Brussels soon after the liberation of Belgium. After her husband's death, she worked with other peace organizations and, with Professor Errera, set up AMPGN in 1981.

### Dr. Tom Hobbins, Past-President of PSR

PSR and IPPNW are saddened by the recent death of longtime PSR member/past President and IPPNW leader Dr. Tom Hobbins.

Tom was a thoughtful, gentle man whose devotion to a safe and healthful world could be seen in his many accomplishments. While simultaneously working at the national and international levels, he successfully lobbied the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Society to pass policy resolutions on dioxin pollution prevention, access to healthcare, the abolition of nuclear weapons, and policies to prevent handgun violence.

Tom brought passion and quiet dedication to the cause of socially responsible medicine. He will be missed deeply.

*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.*

# VITAL SIGNS

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War  
727 Massachusetts Avenue  
Cambridge, MA 02139  
USA



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