

Kaplan

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

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17 October 1980

Professor Matthew Meselson
Harvard University
The Biological Laboratories
16 Divinity Avenue
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Dear Matt,

... A brief note on my telephone call to your lab yesterday. Tom Halsted or Viki Weisskopf may have transmitted my message by now. It was to the effect that I spoke to V. Zagladin, Deputy Director of International Relations for the Central Committee, CPSU, at our meeting in Austria last week-end (see enclosed). I reviewed the BW problem and stressed the advisability of a meeting of scientists in Sverdlovsk, Moscow or Geneva in that order. He asked, "under Pugwash?". I replied "yes, if you find that most convenient".

... Secondly, I urged some sort of declaration from high quarters in a press conference or newspaper to the effect that the USSR has not for the last decade and does not intend to produce nerve gas. I had previously handed him the enclosed clipping, and explained further the binary problem.

Zagladin is high in authority, pleasant, tough, with an open attentive ear understanding the subtleties of language (English, French and German fluently). Let's hope for some reaction.

I spoke to Spurgeon Keeny on the telephone in Geneva. We will get together in the next week or two to discuss matters.

Love to all.

Yours,



M.M. Kaplan

Pugwash Workshop on "Averting Nuclear War: the Role of the Media"

Bad Deutsch-Altenburg, Austria, 11-12 October 1980

Agenda

1. The crisis of negotiations (Euromissile crisis, SALT stalemate, MBFR, the role of Europe in mediating superpower conflicts)
2. Dangers of increasing acceptance of doctrines of limited nuclear war fighting
3. Evaluation of military balance - pitfalls of the numbers game
4. Critical discussion of the role and functioning of the mass media in the resolution of regional and world crises
 - a. Freedom in the gathering and distribution of information, and in commenting on the facts
 - b. Improving the focus of attention of the media on the problem of averting nuclear war
 - c. Chauvinism and sensationalism in the media as contributors to war fever
 - d. How the media can contribute to defusing crises on vital world issues

Participants

Ruth Adams - Editor, Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, 1020 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA

Wolf Graf von Baudissin - Director, Inst. f. Friedensforschung u. Sicherheitspolitik, Universität Hamburg, Falkenstein 1, D-2000 Hamburg 55, FRG

David Boulton - Head of Current Affairs, Granada Television (ITV), Manchester 3, UK

E. Broda - Prof. of Physical Chemistry; Vienna University, Währingerstr. 42, A-1090 Vienna, Austria

Nigel Calder - Science writer; 8 The Chase, Furnace Green, Crawley, W. Sussex RM10 G4W, UK

Marian Dobrosielski - Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Warsaw, Poland

André Fontaine - Chief Editor, Le Monde, 5 rue des Italiens, 75427 Paris Cedex 09, France

Thomas A. Halsted - Public Affairs Adviser, U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 320 21st St. N.W., Washington, D.C., USA

Joseph Handler - Science writer; 20 chemin du Bouchet, CH-1202 Geneva, Switzerland

Dorothy Hodgkin - Nobel laureate in chemistry, President of Pugwash; Chemical Crystallography, 9 Parks Road, Oxford, UK

Sergei Kapitza - Professor of Physics; Academy of Science, Institute for Physical Problems, Vorobevskoye Sh. 2, Moscow B-334, USSR

- Martin M. Kaplan - Microbiologist, Director-General of Pugwash;
11A avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland
- Alfred Kastler - Nobel laureate in physics; 1 rue du Val de Grace, F-75005 Paris, France
- Wilhelm Kuntner - Landesverteidigungsakademie, Stiftgasse 2A, A-1070, Vienna, Austria
- Flora Lewis - Foreign Editor, New York Times; 3 rue Scribe, Paris 9e, France
- Maciej Nalecz - Physicist, Chairman of the Pugwash Council;
Polish Academy of Sciences, Palac Kultury i Nauki, p. 2318, Warsaw, Poland
- Roel Oostra - Journalist, Dutch TV, NCRV-TV, Schuttersweg 8, Hilversum, Netherlands
- Lord Ritchie-Calder - House of Lords; Philpstoun House, Linlithgow, West Lothian,
Scotland, UK
- Joseph Rotblat - Prof. of Physics; 8 Asmara Road, London NW2 3ST, UK
- Abdus Salam - Nobel laureate in physics; Director, International Centre for Theoretical
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- Roberto Savio - Director-General, Inter Press Service, Third World News Agency,
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- Herbert Scoville Jr. - President, Arms Control Assoc., 6400 Georgetown Pike,
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- Victor F. Weisskopf - Prof. of Physics; M.I.T., 6-303, Cambridge, Mass. 02139, USA
- Carl F. von Weizsäcker - Physicist; Max-Planck-Institut, Riemerschmidstrasse 7,
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- Andrew Wilson - Foreign Editor, The Observer, 8 St. Andrew's Hall, London E.C.4, UK
- Adam Witold Wysocki - Deputy Editor, "Zycie Warszawy", Marszalkowska 3/5,
Warsaw, Poland
- V. Zagladin - Deputy Director, Department for International Affairs, Central Committee,
CPSU, Moscow, USSR

President Would Have to Approve Chemicals' Production

Congress, Rebuffing Pentagon, Backs Nerve Gas Plant

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Brushing aside Pentagon objections that the action was premature, the Senate has voted 52 to 38 to start building a chemical warfare facility that could begin producing nerve gas and other poisonous weapons as early as 1984. No chemical weapons have been made in the United States since 1969.

The House had overwhelmingly approved the same \$3.15-billion funding measure last month by voice vote, so the Senate action Tuesday marked full congressional approval for the controversial, much-delayed project.

The president would have to certify that chemical weapons would be essential to national security before any of the new generation of so-called binary chemical arms could be produced.

But opponents argued that the measure will usher in a "chemical arms race," disrupt the NATO alliance, scuttle current talks with Moscow on a chemical arms ban, and initiate a program whose 10-year cost would range from \$2 billion to \$4 billion.

Deferral Defeated

Led by Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., the opponents offered a crippling amendment that would have deferred the project for at least a year, pending another administration review. The amendment was narrowly beaten, 47 to 46.

Supporters of the measure, sponsored by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., focused on the Soviet chemical arms capability, citing the reported use of tear gas and incapacitating gases by Soviet troops in Afghanistan, as well as Vietnam's use of chemical agents in Laos and Cambodia.

Sen. Jackson recalled the anthrax outbreak at the Soviet city of Sverdlovsk last year, which is strongly suspected to have been caused by an accidental release of biological weapons stockpiled or being produced despite a 1975 ban on such germ weapons.

The deteriorating U.S. arsenal of chemical weapons does not offer an adequate deterrent to the Russians, who have 35 times more chemical warfare units in their armed forces than does the United

States, Sen. Jackson said in pushing the legislation.

He complained that "not one line" of the chemical weapons limitation treaty has been written, despite four years of talks.

European Consultations

Sen. Hart said that European allies on whose soil such weapons would be stockpiled have not been consulted, "and a unilateral decision by the United States [to again produce chemical arms] could jeopardize the U.S. desire to de-

ploy theater nuclear weapons in Europe."

The measure provides that the binary weapons would be manufactured at the Army's Pine Bluff, Ark., arsenal. These weapons, whether an artillery shell or bomb, would consist of two separate and relatively harmless substances that mix together only after the weapon is fired, forming the poisonous gas or liquid.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has called the Jackson measure "premature," and Secretary of

State Edmund Muskie has also opposed the measure at this time.

Although the technology has been known since 1955, the Pentagon has regularly deferred financing the chemical weapons. In 1969, the United States unilaterally said that it would destroy all biological weapon stocks and stop making chemical arms. The Russians announced a similar policy in 1971, and both nations have promised since 1974 to work for an agreement limiting or banning chemical weapons.

Vote Reflects Concern Over Readiness

House Approves Huge Military Spending

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House has approved a huge military appropriations bill that reflected increasing congressional concern over the readiness of the nation's armed forces.

The vote Tuesday night was 351 to 42 on the \$157.5-billion measure, which provides funds for the Pentagon in the coming fiscal year. It marks the first time in more than 10 years that the House has added to the level of military funding proposed by the White House.

Moreover, the bill not only contained everything that the House Appropriations Committee recommended but also included several additions proposed from the floor. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The debate Monday and Tuesday was notable for the absence of opposition even though the measure would increase military financing by \$19 billion during the fiscal year that ends Sept. 30, and by \$2.5 billion over that proposed by President Carter.

The only dissent heard on the floor was from members who contended that the increase was not large enough. That dissent was led by Rep. Jack Edwards of Alabama, the senior Republican member of the House Appropriations Committee's subcommittee on defense.

"I believe that we could have added \$10 to \$15 billion just to meet some very pressing needs," Rep. Edwards said. "But the additional budget authority was simply not available to do it. Unfortunately, defense planning is being driven by dollars and not actual needs."

Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., a leader in writing a strong military budget into the Republican platform, took a similar stand. "The

very fast are wrong," he said. "While we agree that the Russians have been running very fast, so have we, and we have a very substantial and credible military force today which, if called upon, could carry out our national will."

The House voted to restore \$100 million for recruiting new people into the armed forces, bringing the total appropriated to \$1.05 billion. The committee had cut the proposed appropriation, citing examples of waste.

But many members argued that it would be foolish to cut the recruiting budget when the armed forces last year failed to meet their recruiting goals, and would have trouble in the future despite a reasonably good year in 1980.

In other action, the House added a total of \$72 million to research and development budgets and turned back amendments to delay research on the new MX mobile missile and to prevent expenditures for a plant that would manufacture binary chemical weapons.

Rep. Toby Moffett, D-Conn., offered the amendment to strike \$19 million to build a chemical weapons plant. "We're on the road to a \$2 to \$3 billion venture," he asserted. "I plead with you to step back."

The only amendment for more spending that was rejected was one to spend an additional \$4.2 million to develop small arms. Rep. Adabbo maintained that the \$10.3 million that the bill provided for

the development of small arms was sufficient.

The House also voted to authorize the Department of Defense to spend more military dollars in areas of high unemployment, even if the prices there were higher than elsewhere. The measure includes \$51.8 billion to operate and maintain the armed forces, \$44.2 billion to procure new weapons and equipment, \$32.2 billion for military personnel and \$14.9 billion for research and development.

Arrest Reported Of Soviet Activist

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Irina Grivnina, an activist in an underground Moscow group concerned with alleged psychiatric repression against dissidents, was taken from her home by police on Tuesday and believed under arrest, dissident sources reported.

The possible charges against her were unknown. In March, the sources said, she became a member of the underground dissident panel, which specializes in investigating alleged cases of the confinement of dissidents in psychiatric hospitals.

The sources said that Mrs. Grivnina's home was searched Friday by police. She has a 7-year-old daughter.

2 Councilmen Guilty in U.S.

Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell.

