

MIKRO BIOLOGICKÝ ÚSTAV

PRÁVNÍ ÚSTAV NEZÁVISLÝ

číslo 120-141-4

Budapešť 4 1083

Právní ústav - Mikrobiologie, Československo

Dr. M. Kaplan

Geneva

Vate znacka

Vai dopis z

Nate znacka

Prata

20th June 1964

Vac

Dear Kaplan,

I apologize for being rather late in answering your letter. The reason for this have been many international conferences just now taking place in Prague./Immunological Symposium, Antibiotics Congress, etc./.

All the more I think about your suggestions the more difficult it seems to me to answer, eventhough I fully agree that it would be very useful to start the first experimental steps. I am therefore in full agreement that it would be useful to undertake a pilot study. There arises, however, the question of the extent. If the problem would lie first of all in working out the method then it would be advisable to confine ourselves to the smallest possible number at the beginning. Perhaps it could be 2 or at the most 3 countries - 1 socialist, one capitalist and 1 "non-allied". The method tested on this small number would have then to be verified on a larger number of countries /about 10/ which would have to be chosen better and in a more balanced measure. For the first selection could come under consideration countries like GDR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia or a similar other choice. In the 2nd choice it could be e.g. GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania on the one hand, FRG, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Turkey, Italy on the other hand. Of course, I am aware of the difficulties accompanying such study.

As far as the composition of experts is concerned also here it would be necessary to pay attention to the territorial distribution. It would be probably necessary that a third would come from capitalist countries, one third from socialist and one third from non-allied countries. WHO or a similar organization could be entrusted with the selection under the consultative participation of the Pugwash Movement.

BIOLOGICKÝ ÚSTAV

PRÁHA 6 DEJVICE, Na cvičišti č. 2

telefon 320.141-4

Dr. Kaplan, contd. 1

Váše značka

Váš dopis č.

Moje značka

Praha

Vá.

Re the 3rd question: The first task would be an analysis of the situation both as regards the development of microbiology and chemistry, and on the basis of this analysis to choose the institution to be directly visited.

To your 4th point: It is evident that the whole inspection should have to be carried out in agreement with the concerned country. Therefore, the inspection procedure should be negotiated with responsible experts in this country and the inspection then started under their participation.

I am sorry I have not grasped entirely the gist of your 5th question.

To your 6th question: I think that both possible tools of weapons of mass elimination are so different that it would be necessary to work out for them also different schemes.

Yours sincerely,

Academician Ivan Malék

La Chenaie
La Pallanterie
Vésenaz
Geneva, Switzerland

23 September 1964

Dear Hedén,

This is to give you the gist of the discussions on BW at the 13th Pugwash Conference held in Karlovy Vary last week. Maaløe was present during the first part of the conference and discussions on BW weapons, and Malek and I were present for the four meetings on BW held during the week. The participants in the Working Group are listed at the end of the enclosed report.

A main concern felt by the group was the very great desirability of slowing down and, if possible, halting research on and development of BW weapons before they come within the range of comparability with nuclear weapons. If the latter development occurs, complete and general disarmament would be much more difficult to achieve, because BW weapons, being cheaper and easier to produce, would become more and more the smaller nations' substitute for nuclear weapons. The best areas on which to focus attention were the research and development aspects, rather than production, and all such work should be brought as much as possible into the open. Discussion of the problems of detection indicated that the matter was perhaps not quite as hopeless as formerly thought. Many aspects were covered, none thoroughly, but the final consensus was that a study group would be very worthwhile. A second and quite separate charge for the study group would be to determine the requirements for an international inspection ~~system~~ to investigate alleged use of BW weapons.

The resultant final report had been gone over word for word as indicated in the enclosed document. However, during the reading at the final plenary session some doubt was again voiced by Dubinin, and Malek, Dubinin, Kuzin and I had to sit down after the plenary session to make the alterations indicated in the enclosed document. The final version is presumably acceptable to everyone and it now becomes a question of how best to proceed.

It was felt by everyone that the best procedure would be for the newly-proposed Swedish Peace Research Institute to finance the work of the study group, if this can be arranged, and everyone felt that you would be the best person to coordinate its activities. The Pugwash Continuing Committee is the competent body to take formal action in this connexion, and no doubt you will hear from Professor Rotblat about this.

The Working Group felt that a series of short meetings, say two days each, at intervals of 2 to 3 months, would be the best way to handle the work, rather than the formation of a study group devoting full time for a couple of months. We felt that a couple of days' discussion by a highly competent group could cover a lot of ground and could apportion homework in preparation for subsequent meetings, so that by the time of the 14th Pugwash Conference in Venice in April 1965 the results of the study group's deliberations could be considered and specific steps taken to implement its conclusions. The Pugwash Continuing Committee will have to decide whether the BW question is put on the agenda for the Venice Conference, but this should not interfere with our getting on with the job.

Dr C-G. Hedén
Bakteriologiska Institutionen

Karolinska Institutet
Stockholm 70, Sweden

Dr C-G. Hedén, Stockholm23 September 1964

A panel was suggested from which participants in the study group could be drawn. The number and composition for the first meeting would depend in part on finances available for their travel. The first names which came to mind are as follows, although it is clear that not all of them could or should attend the first meeting :

Czechoslovakia	:	Malek, Blaskovic, Rozicky (an entomologist)
Denmark	:	Maaløe, Preben von Magnus
Poland	:	Kostrzewski (an epidemiologist)
Sweden	:	Hedén, Gard
UK	:	Robert Cruickshank, Henderson, Humphrey, Isaacs
USA	:	Glaser, Meselson, Sabin
USSR	:	Zdanov, Moshkovsky, Smorodintsev
WHO	:	Raska, Kaplan

I hope you will agree that the working document we prepared for the meeting turned out to be quite useful as a basis for the discussions which were held and for the follow-up which we hope will be implemented. Your role would be crucial in the continued work, and I hope you will agree to undertake the responsibility if the plans go forward.

Sincerely yours,

Martin Kaplan

cc: Dr J.H. Humphrey, London
 Professor M. Meselson, Cambridge, Mass.
 Professor O. Maaløe, Copenhagen
 Academician I. Malek, Prague
 Professor J. Rotblat, London

September 28th, 1964

Dr. M. Kaplan
La Cheraie
La Pallanterie
Vevey
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Dr. Kaplan,

Thank you very much for taking the trouble to give me a comprehensive summary of the Pugwash meeting. I was very happy to note that you could make such a good progress and will of course try to help you to implement the ideas which all seem excellent. Certainly, I agree with the report.

It should be realized that it may be some time before the Swedish Peace Research Institute has reached the point where it could sponsor a series of meetings of the type you have in mind. I will discuss this matter with Engström who is in a position to know if your timetable (report in time for April 1965) could possibly be kept if linked to the Research Institute project.

Sincerely yours,

C.-G. Hedén

cc. Prof. A. Engström

BW

La Chenaie
La Pallanterie
Vésenaz
Geneva, Switzerland

13 October 1964

Dear Hedén,

I was glad to receive your letter of 28 September indicating your willingness to undertake the continued activities on the BW problem discussed at the last Pugwash meeting. I have sent copies of your letter to the co-authors of our paper and to Professor Rotblat so that everyone will be informed.

I note that Michael Stoker's name was not included amongst the individuals from the UK suggested as possible participants in the future study group. Would you kindly make this correction.

Sincerely yours,

Martin Kaplan

Dr C-G. Hedén
Bakteriologiska Institutionen
Karolinska Institutet
Stockholm 60
Sweden

cc: Dr J.H. Humphrey, London
Professor M. Meselson, Cambridge, Mass.
Professor O. Maaløe, Copenhagen
Academician I. Malek, Prague
Professor J. Rotblat, London



BACTERIOLOGISKA
INSTITUTIONEN

BW
KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET
STOCKHOLM 60

December 14, 1964

Dr. Martin Kaplan
La Chenaie
La Pallanterie
Vésenaz
Geneva - Switzerland.

Dear Dr. Kaplan,

A few days ago our Parliament took up the question of the "Peace and Conflict Research Institute" and appointed a special committee under Ambassador Alva Myrdal to work out the details of the project. Three of the committee members are also members of the Swedish Pugwash Committee which met a few hours ago. We discussed the future relations between the two Committees, and it was decided that the Pugwash Group should assist the Special Committee to the best of its ability. Particularly the questions of seismic monitoring and BW-control might be suitable for studies, the results of which might be of importance also to the Pugwash Movement.

I will now try to get a \$ 2,000 allocation from the Special Committee to initiate the activities of a Working Group on BW-control. The figure is guess-work, but it should be enough to get the group together for a week to work out a preliminary report for the 14th Conference and to define different problems, which could be studied individually as a preparation for a subsequent meeting. I might then personally take care of two specific topics: "The role of the Peace and Conflict Research Institute in the studies aimed at control of biological warfare" and "Microbiological and Immunological Documentation as a basis for control of biological warfare".

Considering the fact that Maaløe, Málek, yourself and several of the other members of the working group will probably go to Venice anyhow I suggest that the Group meets there immediately before the 14th Pugwash Conference. This would stretch the travel money, which is available, considerably.

I expect to get a green or red signal within a few days and will write you as soon as I know if I can go ahead.

Sincerely yours,

C.-G. Hedén

cc: Prof. Arne Engström
Prof. Hannes Alfvén
Prof. J. Rotblat

Geneva, 18 December 1964

Dear Heden,

I was glad to receive your letter of 14 December on developments concerning the "Peace and Conflict Research Institute". B. Feld (United States) of the Pugwash Continuing Committee passed through Geneva yesterday evening on his way to a meeting of the Continuing Committee in London, and I had a chance to discuss your letter with him.

Within the past two weeks I have spoken to Malek, Maaloe, Rotblat and Zhdanov (USSR). All of us felt it would be very useful to meet for at least one day to map out assignments with a view of preparing some sort of report for the next Pugwash meeting. Many good men will be in or passing through Geneva at the end of January and early February and we thought that the meeting could be held here on February 3rd, starting on the evening of 2 February. Maaloe, Engstrom, Kendrew, Jacob and perhaps one or two others would be on hand for an EMBO meeting in Geneva on 2 February and I am confident most of them would agree to stay for a BW meeting. Malek and yourself are due in Rome on the 5th and 6th and you could stop off in Geneva en route. Zhdanov should be here in connection with a meeting of the WHO Executive Board. From the UK I would suggest either Humphrey, Stoker or Henderson in addition to Lindop and Rotblat. Feld informs me that the US group would no doubt subsidize Meselson's trip here if he is free to come. Goldwasser from Israel and Lwoff from Paris should also be considered.

I might be able to obtain some funds from a friend of Pugwash to help finance the trip of one or two Europeans and the local expenses of the meeting itself.

Finally, your proposal for a meeting of a few days just prior to the next Pugwash meeting is excellent. I would consider, however, that the February preparatory meeting is very important and that the meeting you propose last not more than two or three days. This would be ample if the homework assigned in February is carried out. Also, as we agreed at the last Pugwash meeting, you would be the best person to act as convener and secretary. I would be prepared of course to help in arrangements for any meeting in Geneva.

I am forwarding a copy of this letter with Feld to Rotblat so that the Continuing Committee might know of the developments and suggestions in your letter and mine. We shall await their views before taking further steps.

Cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Martin Kaplan

cc. Prof. J. Rotblat

COPY

June 8th, 1965

Dear Martin,

I enclose for your information, a copy of a letter which I have sent to Dr. Solly Zuckerman, Chief Scientific Advisor to the Secretary of State for Defence. The letter is self explanatory, though its tone may be more deprecatory than you would choose. This however, is done consciously.

Yours Sincerely,

John Humphrey

"Document A" is the draft report of the third session of the BW study group at Trieste.

"Document B" is the note of the informal discussion in Geneva, May 9th.

Can you let me have another copy of each of these? JHH

Dr. M. Kaplan
La Chenaie,
La Pallanterie,
Vesenaz, Geneva

8th June, 1965

Personal

Dear Sir Solly,

Wayland Young told me that you are prepared to be approached about the possibility that M.R.E. Porton might be encouraged or permitted - if willing - to give some advice to a Pugwash Study Group on Biological Warfare (of which I am a rather peripheral member).

The background to this Study Group is a discussion which took place at ^{the} Karlov Vary meeting of the Pugwash Committee last year, at which were discussed two linked questions:-

- (a) The problems facing small nations in keeping abreast of methods of defence against BW and,
- (b) The possibility that a pilot inspection scheme, involving countries belonging to the Western and Eastern blocs, might be set up in relation to BW - BW being chosen because it was considered to be a potentially important, but at the moment relatively non-sensitive area of defence activities.

The hope is that if a genuinely useful voluntary inspection scheme could be worked out, and shown both to be practicable and not to lead to friction when applied on a limited scale (in two "western" and two "eastern" countries), the example and the lessons learned might be applied in other more important areas.

I think that BW may have received perhaps undue emphasis at past Pugwash meetings, because the physicists, who predominate, are worried about BW as something of which they do not have the measure (by contrast with nuclear warfare, concerning the possibilities of which enough is known and discussed to make its consequences - within limits - predictable). I also think that even a successful inspection system relating to BW is likely to be less of use as a means of making this form of warfare improbable than as a political gesture. However the Study Group exists, and is composed of able and not unduly starry-eyed persons, who are taking their task quite seriously. They have met three times (though I personally only attended one meeting) and the present stage of the discussions is summarized in the two enclosed documents (A and B).

Although I have, with the knowledge of the Study Group, kept first Henderson and then Gordon Smith informed of what has been going on, they have expressed not surprisingly, no more than a polite interest.

The reason for approaching you is that the Study Group has reached the conclusions marked in documents A and B, relating to the development of methods for very rapid detection and identification of micro-organisms - an activity in which I understand M.R.E. to be deeply engaged, and one which is as relevant to a peaceful as to a potentially warlike world. Dr. Ole Maaløe, Professor of Microbiology at Copenhagen and an active member of the Study Group, discussed the possibility with John Kendrew and then with myself that M.R.E.

might be willing to join in, or at least to discuss the value of, cooperative work along these lines (some of which might be aided by the WHO). I think that M.R.E. could not do this without some official blessing from yourself. Maaløe or I (but better Maaløe) would gladly come to discuss in more detail with you, if you wish, the arguments in favor of encouraging M.R.E. to help to a limited extent, either now or in the future.

One of the greatest drawbacks to intelligent evaluation of BW is that much is based on surmise - fed by wild-sounding statements by one or two US generals - on the part of persons who are not really in the know. Although I suppose that any evaluation by someone who really is involved in defence against BW would be liable to interpretation as bluff or double-bluff, I wonder whether there is not a good case of presenting an evaluation in - say - Wayland Young's "Nuclear Disarmament and Arms Control"? However, I would not care to have to prepare such an evaluation myself!

Yours sincerely,

J.H. Humphrey

Sir Solly Zuckerman, F.R.S.,
Chief Scientific Adviser to the Secretary of
State for Defence,
Ministry of Defence,
Whitehall,
London, S.W.1.



1965

11 June,

Dear Matt,

Enclosed is correspondence from John Humphrey that is self explanatory. I shall speak to him in London next week. I shall probably see 2 members for a few minutes and a London Zoological Society meeting as I shall try to determine his reaction to John's letter.

Thanks for the revised copies of your paper. I shall be staying at Rottollet's house Monday to Thursday and shall have an opportunity to discuss the entire matter with him.

Regards,

Robert

Dear Martin

I enclose for your information a copy of
a letter which I have sent to Dr Billy Kenton
Chief Scientific Advisor to the Secretary of State for
Defence. The letter is self explanatory, though
its tone may be more direct than you would
choose - this however is done intentionally

Yours sincerely,

J. H. H. Humphreys

"Document A" is the draft report of the three members of
the B6 study group at Torsholm

"Document B" is the note of the informal discussion in
Geneva, May 9th

(Can you let me have another copy of
each of these? J.H.H.)

Dr M. Kaplan

La Chaux, La Pallantone, Veveys, Geneva

8th June 1965

Personal

Dear Sir Solly,

Wayland Young told me that you are prepared to be approached about the possibility that M.R.B. Forton might be encouraged or permitted - if willing - to give some advice to a Pugwash Study Group on Biological Warfare (of which I am a rather peripheral member).

The background to this Study Group is a discussion which took place at the Karlsruhe Vary meeting of the Pugwash Committee last year, at which were discussed two linked questions:-

- (a) The problems facing small nations in keeping abreast of methods of defence against BW, and
- (b) The possibility that a pilot inspection scheme, involving countries belonging to the western and Eastern blocs, might be set up in relation to BW - BW being chosen because it was considered to be a potentially important, but at the moment relatively non-sensitive area of defence activities.

The hope is that if a genuinely useful voluntary inspection scheme could be worked out, and shown both to be practicable and not to lead to friction when applied on a limited scale (in two "western" and two "eastern" countries), the example and the lessons learned might be applied in other more important areas.

I think that BW may have received perhaps undue emphasis at past Pugwash meetings, because the physicists, who predominate, are worried about BW as something of which they do not have the measure (by contrast with nuclear warfare, concerning the possibilities of which enough is known and discussed to make its consequences - within limits - predictable). I also think that even a successful inspection system relating to BW is likely to be less of use as a means of making this form of warfare improbable than as a political gesture. However the Study Group exists, and is composed of able and not unduly starry-eyed persons, who are taking their task quite seriously. They have met three times (though I personally only attended one meeting) and the present stage of the discussions is summarized in the two enclosed documents (A and B).

Although I have, with the knowledge of the Study Group, kept first Henderson and then Gordon Smith informed of what has been going on, they have expressed - not surprisingly - no more than a polite interest.

The reason for

Atk June 1965

The reason for approaching you is that the Study Group has reached the conclusions marked in documents A and B, relating to the development of methods for very rapid detection and identification of micro-organisms - an activity in which I understand M.R.L. to be deeply engaged, and one which is as relevant to a peaceful as to a potentially warlike world. Dr. Otto Maaloe, Professor of Microbiology at Copenhagen and an active member of the Study Group, discussed the possibility with John Andrew and then with myself that M.R.L. might be willing to join in, or at least to discuss the value of, co-operative work along these lines (some of which might be aided by the M.R.C.). I think that M.R.L. could not do this without some official blessing from yourself. Maaloe or I (but better Maaloe) would gladly come to discuss in more detail with you, if you wish, the arguments in favour of encouraging M.R.L. to help to a limited extent, either now or in the future.

One of the greatest drawbacks to intelligent evaluation of B is that much is based on surprise - fed by wild-sounding statements by one or two U.S. generals - on the part of persons who are not really in the know. Although I suppose that any evaluation by someone who really is involved in defence against B would be liable to interpretation as bluff or double-bluff, I wonder whether there is not a good case for presenting an evaluation in - say - wayland Young's "Nuclear Disarmament and Defence"? However I would not care to have to prepare such an evaluation myself!

Yours sincerely,

J.H. Humphrey

Sir Golly Backerman, F.R.S.,
Chief Scientific Adviser to the Secretary of
State for Defence,
Ministry of Defence,
Whitehall,
London, W.1A 1B



KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET
STOCKHOLM 60

June 15, 1965

BAKTERIOLOGISKA
INSTITUTIONEN

Dr. Martin Kaplan
La Chenaie
La Pallanterie
Vésenaz
Geneva - Switzerland

Dear Dr. Kaplan,

Since I have had no comments on the "aides mémoires" from the members of the BW Group I will issue no new edition, but rather refer you to the enclosed errata sheet.

With regard to the proposed Stockholm meeting I have discussed this with the Swedish Pugwash Group, Ambassador Myrdal and members of her International Peace Research Institute Committee etc. There is general agreement that a successful meeting requires 1) a sound financial situation 2) enough time to permit influential people to attend. Under those circumstances we regard a meeting this autumn as out and suggest April 1966, which would give everybody ample time to prepare solid working documents etc. Also it would make it possible for the members of the potential inspection experiment to sound out the governments involved. I intend to discuss this matter further with Academician Málek, when we meet in Prague and Madrid this autumn.

Enclosed you will find a very tentative outline of a program for the Stockholm meeting. For financial and other reasons I suggest that it is split in two parts: 1) a conference focused on political and strategical matters, 2) a more technical meeting of the Pugwash group supplemented with some useful people.

I have good hope for 9,000:- Sw.Cr. for the first part and will file an application for another 18,000:- for that part and 7,000:- for the meeting of our group. I expect to have this allocation confirmed in October, and we could then plan the attendance. With \$ 2750 to our disposal (including the money left over from the Trieste meeting) and presupposing that a number of the participants can find travel money elsewhere we might be able to give some aid to those representatives of the organizations mentioned in the outline, which cannot pay their own trip.

The first part of the meeting will be planned together with Dr. K. Birnbaum, who is head of the Swedish Institute of International Affairs and a member both of the Alva Myrdal Committee and the Swedish Pugwash Committee.

to be continued on page 2

Stockholm, June 15, 1965

Dr. Kaplan cont.

I have prepared a set of 15 copies of all documents of our Group, starting with the Karlovy Vary Report and ending with the Aides Mémoires and notes on the Geneva meeting of May 9th. They are reserved for those speakers who accept the invitation to participate in the first part of the meeting and for newcomers to our group. In this way I hope that people who join the effort at this stage will get a "flying start". Besides doing this and trying to get funds I have not done much and will not proceed further until I hear your comments on the enclosed outline. I have also sent copies to Prof. Rotblat and to the participants in the Trieste and the two Geneva meetings in order to receive as many points of view as possible before going ahead.

Sincerely yours,

C.-G. Hedén

cc. see above

ENCLOSURE

La Chenaie
La Pallanterie
Vésenaz
Geneva, Switzerland

24 June 1965

Dear Hedén,

I have your letter of 15 June and the enclosed tentative plan for a Stockholm meeting in April 1966. May I make the following comments :

Last week I saw Professor Rotblat in London and he informed me that he had sent a letter to Alfven suggesting a meeting for this Autumn. I know also that informal contacts have been undertaken with high authorities in some of the countries which would be involved in furthering the Pugwash Study Group's proposals. I believe it would be a mistake to postpone another meeting beyond this Fall, but this of course depends upon Professor Rotblat who will have to make the final decision in the light of the information he obtains. As for finances for an Autumn meeting, I believe that these can be obtained from sources other than the Swedish group in the event the latter cannot subsidize some of the expenses involved, and therefore I would not consider that finances should be a limiting factor.

With respect to the tentative plan you suggest for the Stockholm meeting, I do not feel it advisable to associate the Pugwash Study Group with any large meeting, as indicated for the first three days of the plan you outline. I believe the Pugwash group would be most effective if we continue quietly along the lines of our Geneva and Trieste meetings and pursue the plans for implementing a collaborative research project on rapid detection methods and a pilot team for visits.

I am sending these comments to the individuals listed below, as these are the ones I have been most in touch with since our last meeting. I shall of course discuss this matter with Professor Raska here in Geneva.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Martin Kaplan

Dr C.-G. Hedén
Bacteriology Department
Karolinska Institutet
Stockholm 60
Sweden

cc: Professor J. Rotblat, London
Dr John Humphrey, London
Professor Ole Maaŕŕe, Copenhagen
Dr I. Malek, Prague
Dr M. Meselson, Cambridge, Mass.,
Dr K. Raska, Geneva

July 9, 1965

Dr. M. Kaplan
La Chenaille
La Pallanterie, Vézenaz
Geneva - Switzerland.

Dear Dr. Kaplan,

Please forgive the delay in answering the letter of June 24th, but the Swedish fiscal year turns at the first of July, and around that date I was snowed under with administrative work. The situation is now improving, but I have a very tight schedule until the middle of September, when a Royal Committee - of which I am a member - will have finished its work. If you insist on a MW-committee meeting this fall the chances are that I, for one, will not have time to prepare additional working documents. Both Alfvén and Engström share my view that it would be a mistake to rush the next meeting which can hardly be a success if only the old group meets again. I feel that our recommendations will be anemic if we do not introduce new blood of the political and military-strategical serotypes, and I doubt that we can get the really competent people together on short notice. Our previous meetings have been relatively fruitful, but we operate close to the point where we could attract criticism for being amateurish and single-tracked. We have certainly come up with some good ideas, but they should now be considered from different points of view, so that we don't spend time on unrealistic approaches. I did not at all visualize a big meeting running together with the Pugwash Group meeting as you seem to think and I would be happy to go along with just supplementing our group.

Professor Rotblat and yourself are in a better position than I am to judge fruitfulness in relation to timing of the next meeting, so if you want it in Stockholm this autumn the Swedish Pugwash Group will certainly do its share. However, Stockholm always has a difficult hotelsituation, so I must have the dates fixed soon. Under all circumstances it would have to be after September 25th, and the period October 23 to November 20 should be avoided.

I will be in Geneva between 11.15 a.m. on Sept. 15th until 12.15 a.m. on Sept. 16th in case you can spare me time for a discussion of further activities. I am then on my way back from Rome and the WAAS Symposium on "Causes of Conflicts".

Sincerely yours,

C.-G. Hedén

cc. Professors J. Rotblat, H. Alfvén and Å. Engström

Geneva, 20 July 1965

Dear Hedén,

Thanks for your letter of 9 July. We must keep in mind the time factor imposed on us if we are to do anything effective. I believe that the decision for the time of the next meeting should depend solely on the possibility of obtaining the attendance of appropriate unofficial officials and their technical advisers from the countries most directly involved in our suggested proposals, namely Sweden, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, perhaps Poland and Austria, with interested observers from the UK, USSR, USA and France. I don't consider comprehensive working documents to be a necessary preparation, and certainly our old group has outlived much of its usefulness from the standpoint of technical contributions.

I shall not be in Geneva in September, and I am afraid I shall not see you when you come through Geneva at that time.

Cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Martin Kaplan

La Chenaie
La Pallanterie
Veseraz, Geneva
Switzerland

*Matt,
Thanks for the copy of the letter to Rotblat.
He is awaiting a letter from Alfvin and will
then get in touch with me. I hope you
are having a good summer. All as well
and send their love*

Martin
Dr G.-G. Hedén
Karolinska Institutet
Bakteriologiska Institutionen
Stockholm 60
Sweden

cc. Professor J. Rotblat, London
Professor O. Maaløe, Copenhagen
Dr John Humphrey, London
Dr I. Malek, Prague
Dr H. Meselson, Cambridge, Mass.

Matt,

27 September 1965
If Don Glaser can't get away, I don't think Jim Watson would be too suitable for the October meeting, although we don't call for the subsequent meeting. Do you have another suggestion with Glaser's vice candidate in a group, apart from competitors.

Dear Joe, I have your letter of 21 September on the Stockholm meeting. I have spoken to Matt Meselson on the phone about this, and I believe he will also write. M.

We consider it would be extremely important, and perhaps a sine qua non for the meeting, to have highly placed officials attend from Denmark and the UK. It would also be very desirable to have someone besides Malek from Czechoslovakia but this is not essential because Malek alone would probably be sufficient for the October meeting. I would urge you to try to get Lord Chalfont to send someone from his office as an observer. Matt told me that in his talk with Zuckerman recently in London the latter stated that Chalfont's office would ~~not~~ likely have the decisive say as to whether Porton could be enlisted as a collaborating laboratory (although Chalfont seemed to pass this buck to Zuckerman when I spoke to Chalfont in Geneva just before I left for the USA).

Matt will talk to Bernie Feld about the necessary financing of the trip for USA participants. Matt has spoken to Don Glaser about the possibility of him attending the Stockholm meeting, and Glaser indicated he would do so if we felt his participation would be crucially effective. Glaser would have to know about this very shortly so that he could make the necessary arrangements. I consider that Glaser would be a far more valuable participant than I, especially on guide lines for the research aspects of rapid detection mechanisms. If he is willing to go, please count me out. You know already of my reluctance to travel so soon after getting established here, and I would make the trip only if you felt my presence to be essential to accomplish the purposes of the agenda, or if Glaser (or someone else equally suitable) could not go. Matt, of course, must remain as the second participant from the USA.

Whatever the final outcome of my attendance I hope the arrangements materialize for the other participants, including the Western European Union observer, because I feel strongly that we must push ahead as rapidly as possible. Incidentally, all references to the WEU observer should be by specific name and nationality (obtained from Marcovich), rather than by organization, because our Eastern European colleagues may be quite sensitive to the participation of the WEU as such.

With best regards,

Yours,

Wistar Institute,
36th and Spruce Sts.,
Phila., Pa.

THE WISTAR INSTITUTE

THIRTY-SIXTH STREET AT SPRUCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HILARY KOPROWSKI, M.D.
DIRECTOR

PHONE: BARRING 2-6700
CABLE ADDRESS: WISTARINST

October 8, 1965

Dear Ivan,

I have heard from Prof. Rotblat about the forthcoming meeting in Stockholm on 22 October for our Pugwash Study Group on Biological Warfare. I am very pleased that this meeting is taking place because I believe that further delay might seriously compromise the chances of doing anything effective on this problem. It is of course essential to the success of the meeting that you be there, because without continuity of effort and mutual understanding and trust between participants there is little point in going on if we have to start from scratch each time. If you do not attend I seriously question whether I would go. M. Meselson will also attend from the USA, and there is a possibility that Don Glaser may also come. Glaser is intensely interested in forwarding our work in this field, and if he doesn't attend the forthcoming meeting he almost certainly will when the more scientific and technical aspects of the work are undertaken.

I am looking forward very much to seeing you in Stockholm.

Sincerely yours,

Martin Kaplan

P.S. I am here on a ten month leave of absence from WHO doing virus research.

THE WISTAR INSTITUTE

THIRTY-SIXTH STREET AT SPRUCE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HILARY KOPROWSKI, M.D.
DIRECTOR

PHONE: BARRING 2-6700
CABLE ADDRESS: WISTARINST

8 October, 1965

Dear Joe,

I have discussed your letter of September 30 with Matt. He and I will attend the meeting, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences will cover the cost. Matt will speak to Don Glaser this weekend to determine whether Don could also come (funds are available), and if Don finds this difficult Matt will try to obtain a commitment from him to participate in the technical activities of the Study Group if our plans go forward.

I shall arrange to arrive in Stockholm on Thursday, 21 October, directly from here. Matt and I may be able to arrange to fly together, but I can't say at this time. I would plan to leave Stockholm around noon on Sunday the 24th for a one day visit to Geneva, since there is no extra cost involved for the flight ticket and I can usefully attend to many matters there. Please let us have any details available as to hotel accommodations, place of meeting, etc. Matt and I agreed that formal working documents would not be of much value for the meeting, but we shall give it further thought.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have sent to Malek urging him to attend. I still consider that it would be very desirable to have someone from Chalfont's office attend as an observer, and I hope you can arrange it.

Best regards,

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

8 May 1969

Dear Matt,

Since dictating the first letter enclosed I have spoken with Robert Neild.

We discussed at length the issues you raised, concerning which we share your anxiety. Robert will go over the UN draft with Julian to see whether specific suggestions could be made to Zuckerman to tighten up the soft spots on non-lethal gases. We feel there should be no difficulty with respect to the so-called incapacitating agents and we are optimistic that a very firm stand could be made on these. The limitation in obtaining any modifications at this stage may be the terms of reference of the UN Group which state that presumably only a technical assessment of possible effects of CBW has been requested, and that it would be outside the terms of reference to resolve other problems. I pointed out to Robert that the draft as it stands is full of political overtones and that perhaps some modification may be made under this umbrella. Robert will study the draft carefully, and if he can make specific suggestions he will do so by a letter to Zuckerman this week-end so that it will reach him before his trip to Moscow. If Robert cannot make specific suggestions he will wait until his trip to London in about 10 days, at which time he will speak to Zuckerman personally about the matter and see what can be done. In any event Zuckerman will be contacted before he goes to New York for the final revision of the UN draft.

Martin Kaplan

Professor Matthew Meselson
Harvard University
The Biological Laboratories
16 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge
Massachusetts 02138
USA



1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61. Téléx. 22335

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Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to: VPH
Prière de rappeler la référence:

10 November 1969

Dear Dr Goldsmith,

On my return to Geneva, Dr Kaplan informed me that you would like to have any information on the ingestion of high levels of nitrates by milk cows, and the effect it could have on the milk. This problem has been studied on many occasions and I would advise you first of all to consult the Dairy Science Abstracts, published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Dairy Science and Technology, Shinfield, Reading, UK. Some references to papers dealing with the subject are given below:

Davison, K.L. et al., Nitrate toxicity in Dairy Heifers, I. Effects on Reproduction, Growth, Lactation and Vitamin A Nutrition, Journal of Dairy Science, 47: 1065, 1964.

Jones, I.R., et al., Effect of High Nitrate Consumption on Lactation and Vitamin A Nutrition of Dairy Cows, Journal of Dairy Science, 49: 491, 1966.

Simon, C. et al., Über Vorkommen, Pathogenese und Möglichkeiten zur Prophylaxe der durch Nitrit Verursachten Methämoglobinämie, Zeitschrift für Kinderheilkunde, 91: 124, 1964.

There is a good chapter on the toxicologic effects of nitrates and nitrites in -

Garner's Veterinary Toxicology, Third Edition, London: Baillière, Tindall and Cassell, 1967, page 108.

I hope that you will have no difficulty in collecting all the necessary information, however if you would like any more assistance, please do not hesitate to write to me again.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Z. Matyas
Food Hygienist
Veterinary Public Health
Division of Communicable Diseases

Dr J.R. Goldsmith
Head, Environmental Epidemiology Unit
State of California Department of Public
Health
Berkeley 94704
USA

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
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29 January 1970

In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

Personal *and Confidential*

Dear Matt,

You certainly have left yourself in for a tough job according to your letter of 23 January. Let me know if I can be of any help.


The attached is self-explanatory. Some time ago I began looking into the matter and the possibilities of obtaining hard data are not encouraging. I have started some enquiries through our Regional Offices and our representative in Saigon, who is a close adviser to the Ministry of Health there. Could you please send me copies of articles that appear in South Vietnam newspapers which you mentioned to me when you were here in November.

I shall be at the UN in New York from about 9 to 16 March, then back to Geneva for about a week and afterwards to the west coast where I am attending a meeting in La Jolla on 30 and 31 March. I shall try to stop in Los Angeles for one day, perhaps on the 29th, before going to Berkeley and back to Geneva. It is also possible that I may jump over to Boston for a day or two during the month of February. If I do, I shall surely let you know in advance.

As you will find out, a very unsatisfactory situation exists concerning the reporting of congenital malformations. I have discussed this with our Maternal and Child Health unit and any systematic international approach towards obtaining compatible data on the subject still lies in the future. I am sending you by air a WHO publication that you might find informative. Alan Stevenson, the senior author, is one of the best authorities on the subject. You have probably already looked into possible sources of information at the NIH. One of their units has been concerned with this problem for a long time, but I understand there is not too much to show for the effort.

Peter is back at Penn after spending a pleasant 3 weeks with us during the holidays. Alexa is now with us for 2 weeks and returns to Washington to resume her studies and work, Joe having left for Vietnam in mid-January. All of us are well and send our love to you and Sarah.

Yours,


Martin Kaplan

Professor Matthew Meselson
Harvard University
The Biological Laboratories
16 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge
Massachusetts 02138
USA

17 April 1970

Dear Dr Bennett,

When I returned to Europe after speaking to you, I spoke to Bernie Feld and to Joe Rotblat. The Continuing Committee, which met in London last week, approved the Pugwash Symposium on Rapid Detection and Identification of Pathogenic Microorganisms. I transmitted your suggestion, with which I fully agree, to schedule the meeting for the Fogarty Center. I am writing to Bernie Feld with some suggestions concerning participants and topic headings for the meeting, and you will no doubt hear from him concerning preparations for the meeting.

I am glad the proposal has been accepted as I believe the meeting should be a very useful one. I hope to see you there.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Martin Kaplan

Dr Ivan L. Bennett
Director of the New York University Medical Center
and Vice-President for Medical Affairs
New York University
New York
USA

Copy to: Professor B. Feld, Cambridge, Mass.
Professor J. Rotblat, London

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



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DE LA SANTÉ

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Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

17 April 1970

Dear Bernie,

I had a discussion with Joe Rotblat on Wednesday evening on the proposed Workshop for Rapid Detection and Identification of Microbiological Agents. He told me that the Continuing Committee had responded favourably to the proposal and we went over various aspects of the meeting. Joe asked me to summarize them and send them to you so that action can be taken as soon as possible.

The best dates appear to be 3-5 September. According to Ivan Bennett's suggestion, with which I fully agree, the meeting could be held at the Fogarty International Center in Bethesda. A visit could be made to Fort Detrick, or the meeting transferred there should the situation in September be favourable to such a move.

It is felt that you, Matt Meselson and Ivan Bennett should be the committee in charge of arranging for the meeting, although the invitations would, of course, be sent from London. I hope your optimism about being able to finance the meeting bears fruit. Several of the participants (e.g. from Porton, SIPRI and myself) could arrange their own travel funds.

... I am attaching a draft of topic headings and a list of proposed participants from different countries. Joe asked me to write to Tammelin in Sweden to make sure that the most competent person engaged in BW work in their national defence effort would attend, in addition to the two men mentioned on the attached list. Patricia will contact Gordon-Smith at Porton, and if indicated I can write him also. I would find out who would be the proper person from Switzerland. Ivan or Matt could determine from Riley Housewright, Scientific Director at Fort Detrick, any possible suggestions he might have for foreign participants.

continued.../

Professor Bernard Feld
Laboratory for Nuclear Science - Room 26-425
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Mass. 02139
USA

cc: Professor J. Rotblat
London

... ENCLS: as mentioned

With respect to the preparation of working documents, we should realize that most of them would have to be prepared by participants from the western countries, although Sinyak could be asked to prepare one on fluorescent antibody since he has been working on this subject for SIPRI (a special meeting is taking place in Stockholm in May to discuss his work and related efforts).

Don Glaser told me in Berkeley two weeks ago that he would be glad to attend if he is given notice fairly soon. Josh Lederberg, whom I saw in Stanford, also told me he would be very interested in attending although the dates of 3-5 September may be inconvenient; he preferred to have the meeting after the Annual Conference in Wisconsin. Incidentally, I think that Lederberg would like to receive an invitation to the Annual Conference this year. Matt knows him well and can telephone him to find out whether he could attend one or both conferences.

... You should discuss the attached sheets with Matt and Bennett and, eventually, Housewright. We will do the same at this end with Gordon-Smith. We should obtain suggestions from both Housewright and Gordon-Smith concerning individuals who could prepare background papers.

... I had promised Housewright and Bennett that I would write them after a decision was taken by the Continuing Committee, and I am enclosing copies of letters I am sending to them. You will note that definitive word about everything would come from you and Bennett.

I am glad that there are good prospects for the meeting because I believe it will be a very useful affair. I think we should anticipate that during the first meeting the participants from the Eastern European countries will not say very much, and that a second meeting in about six to eight months time might be in order. Perhaps after that we can go on to the problems of chemicals. Incidentally, the CBW discussions at the annual conference might concentrate on the difficulties encountered in negotiations at the Disarmament Commission in Geneva, which is quite a different set of problems from the Bethesda meeting, although a number of the participants would be the same.

Please mark "Personal" on any correspondence with me to my office.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,



Martin Kaplan

P.S. Tomorrow I'm doing the
Vallée Blanche (Chamonix) with
a guide and group. This may
be my last testament. *ks.*

17.4.1970

Pugwash Symposium on Rapid Detection and Identification of Pathogenic
Microorganisms

Site and Dates : Fogarty International Center of the National
Institutes of Health
Bethesda, Maryland
3 - 5 September 1970

... A suggested list of participants is attached.

Background and Purpose :

The rapid detection and identification of pathogenic microorganisms are problems of concern to many countries, both for purposes of defence and medical and public health practice. An east-west exchange of information on this subject could contribute greatly with respect to increased mutual trust. The expressed policy of almost all governments is to forego use of BW under any circumstances and to eliminate all research and development with respect to such weapons. There should be no difficulty therefore in achieving an open exchange of information which could be made available for public use. For these reasons, the Pugwash Study Group of CBW (Marianske-Laszne, May 1969) and the report of Working Group 4 (Pugwash Conference, Sochi, October 1969) recommended to the Pugwash Continuing Committee the convening of a symposium as discussed here. This recommendation was accepted by the Continuing Committee.

Topic Headings :

1. Recent progress in fluorescent antibody, fluorometry and other techniques associated with rapid detection and identification of living agents.
2. Non-specificity in rapid detection techniques.
3. Automation and technological procedures for rapid discrimination and identification of viruses, rickettsial organisms, bacteria, fungi and spores.

Suggested participants :

USSR	Sinyak, Imshenetsky, Zdanov plus others if desired
Czechoslovakia	Franek, Moraviec, Malek
United Kingdom	John Humphrey, Gordon-Smith plus two other workers from Porton
Sweden	Lundgren, Heden plus one person from their national defence effort
Denmark	Maaloe, Leerhoy
France	Moulin (delegate to United Nations CBW Committee), Marcovitch
Netherlands	Bartlema (delegate to United Nations CBW Committee)
Switzerland	One participant to be suggested later
Finland	Mettinen
Poland	Kurylowicz
SIPRI	Nemec, Robinson
WHO	Kaplan
USA	Housewright plus three or four from Fort Detrick, Glaser, Meselson, Lederberg, Bennett

17 April 1970

Dear Dr Housewright,

Since speaking to you from Elberg's office, I have returned to Europe and have spoken to Dr Ivan Bennett, Professor E. Feld, Head of the United States Pugwash Committee, and to Professor J. Rotblat, Secretary-General of Pugwash, concerning the holding of a Pugwash Symposium on Rapid Detection and Identification of Pathogenic Microorganisms. I understand that the matter has been acted upon favourably by the Pugwash Continuing Committee at its meeting a few days ago in London, although it does not seem certain at present whether the meeting itself would be considered for Fort Detrick, or perhaps the nearby Fogarty Center. This matter is entirely in the hands of the US Pugwash group and you will hear more definitely about this meeting from Professor Feld. If everything goes through satisfactorily, I shall no doubt be in touch with you concerning the discussions and working documents for the meeting itself as I have been asked to assist in this matter.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Martin Kaplan

Dr Riley Housewright
Scientific Director
Fort Detrick
Maryland
USA

Copy to: Professor E. Feld, Cambridge, Mass.
Professor J. Rotblat, London
Dr I. Bennett, New York

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
THE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES
16 DIVINITY AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

July 7, 1970.

Dr. Martin Kaplan
World Health Organization
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Dear Martin,

It was good to get your letter of June 15. I hope to see you at Pugwash in September. I plan to be in Viet Nam during all of August. Since you told me about Farmian, someone here has urged me to see him in Saigon. If you think it would be helpful and of no possible embarrassment to you, would you supply me with a letter of introduction to Farmian? Incidentally, I am not sure that I have the correct spelling of his name.

A problem may be about to arise concerning the abandonment of biological warfare work by the United States. President Nixon's statement could be read as suggesting that we would no longer conduct laboratory work in biology under conditions of secrecy. This was implied rather strongly in a subsequent background statement put out by the White House. However the question has now come up as to whether laboratory work in biology will be conducted at the classified facility at Dugway, Utah. If the Army gets permission to conduct even "defensive" biological research at Dugway, the principle of no secrecy in biological laboratory research will have been lost. In this connection it is important to notice that the British Draft Convention contains no core prohibition on the development of super virulent or otherwise novel strains with properties especially suitable for biological warfare. Article II of the Convention, as I read it, would prohibit research only when it is aimed at the actual production of biological warfare agents. The loophole is that the development of dangerous new strains could be defended in terms of preparing defenses against such strains. I think that this is an important point for you and me and all of the persons who have been interested for so long in bringing a halt to the development of biological weapons. Perhaps it can be brought out forcefully at Pugwash and, possible, even earlier.

Sarah is feeling fine in our new house in Lexington. We have an extra bedroom set aside for Lenna and you.

With love,

as ever,

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ

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Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva

Tél. 34 60 61 Téléc. 22335

1211 GENÈVE 27 - SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

17 July 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Dr Dy,

Professor Matthew Meselson of Harvard University will visit Viet-Nam in August on behalf of a committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with respect to ecological and health effects of anti-plant agents. Professor Meselson was one of our consultants responsible for the preparation of the WHO report on "Health Aspects of Chemical and Biological Weapons", published earlier this year, with which you are no doubt familiar. Professor Meselson was of very great assistance to us in the preparation of our report, and we look forward to future consultations with him on the subject of chemical and biological weapons which we are keeping under review. He is a person of great tact and discretion, and can be trusted not to abuse in any way confidence placed in him.

Professor Meselson knows that Dr Farman-Farmaian is the WHO Representative in Saigon, and will no doubt contact him. It would be appreciated if you could inform Dr Farman-Farmaian of the above.

Sincerely yours,

Martin Kaplan
Director
Office of Science and Technology

Dr F. J. Dy
Director
World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Western Pacific
P. O. Box 2932
Manila
Philippines

Kaplan

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



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DE LA SANTÉ

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In reply please refer to:
Prière de rappeler la référence:

17 July 1970

Dear Matt,

... I have your letter of 7 July and I have written the enclosed letter to Dr Dy, Regional Director of our Western Pacific Regional Office that covers Viet-Nam. Also I have sent the second paragraph of your letter to Alva Myrdal and Bill Epstein. You point out a very worrisome possibility - exactly the type of research we were afraid of. I note that Josh Lederberg shares our views on this. We should certainly discuss this matter at the Pugwash meeting in September which I am very glad you will attend as it will give us a chance to discuss several things.

You will have received by now the copy of a letter I have sent on the Pugwash Symposium, postponed from Fort Detrick, that will be held in Geneva, 18-21 February 1971. Amongst other reasons, the meeting will provide a good opportunity for opening up previously secret research on BW and keeping such matters out in the open.

Lexie will arrive this weekend for a month's stay with us. Peter is also back and has been admitted to Bart's Medical School where he will enter in October. I hope there will be a nearly opportunity to sample your new home in Lexington.

Love from all

Yours,

Martin Kaplan

Professor Matthew S. Meselson
The Biological Laboratories
Harvard University
16 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Mass. 02138
USA

... ENCL: as mentioned

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



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In reply please refer to:

Prière de rappeler la référence:

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Professor Meselson knows that Dr Farman-Farmaian is the WHO Representative in Saigon, and will no doubt contact him. It would be appreciated if you could inform Dr Farman-Farmaian of the above.

Sincerely yours,

Martin Kaplan
Director
Office of Science and Technology

Dr F. J. Dy
Director
World Health Organization
Regional Office for the Western Pacific
P. O. Box 2932
Manila
Philippines

PERSONAL

7 April 1971

Dear Matt,

I received your letter of 31 March yesterday and this morning I saw Alva Myrdal. I told her I had received a letter from you concerning the possible mis-information making the rounds in Washington that Sweden and other sponsors of the 1969 Resolution in the General Assembly would prefer to have the United States ratify the Geneva Protocol now, including the reservations on herbicides and tear gases, rather than having the question delayed with a possible elimination of these reservations.

She answered point-blank that the Swedish position was to prefer a delay in ratification than to have ratification with the reservations, and that this presumably reflected the attitude of the co-sponsors. She told me that she had had a private luncheon with Ambassador Leonard in Washington in the late Fall of 1969 during which he had raised the same question, and that she had replied very clearly along the lines given above. I then suggested that it might be useful to have this misunderstanding cleared up by some sort of statement during the current disarmament discussions. She said that she did not know whether this would be possible (she is leaving for Sweden this afternoon), but that she would keep the matter in mind. She did point out that only last week members of the Swedish Parliament had raised the question of the Geneva Protocol, and especially the use of herbicides and tear gases, and she had at that time stated her position on the question. She will look through the proceedings of the Parliamentary session and will send you relevant excerpts which you may wish to use. She gave me full freedom to transmit to you the gist of our talk, leaving to your well-known discretion how to use it.

Many thanks for the articles you sent which reflect the very great effectiveness of your work in Washington. I have been following with interest the newspaper accounts.

I shall attend a meeting in Rensselaerville, New York, from 21-23 May and am tentatively planning to return to Geneva, via a couple of days in Copenhagen, from Boston on the evening of Monday, 24 May. I hope I can arrange to visit you and Sarah, and to meet Zoe, either during the evening of Sunday, 23 May or sometime during the following day before leaving for Copenhagen. Would you please let me know whether you plan to be in Lexington-Cambridge during that time.

.../..

Professor M. S. Meselson
The Biological Laboratories
Harvard University

Lexie wrote that she enjoyed very much seeing Sarah and Zoe in Washington. Peter went off to Greece today as part of his school holiday, and Jeff is in Paris slaking his thirst for history by doing the town with a friend. Wayland Young has been with us for the past few days helping me on problems of the environment. He sends his best regards.

For your private information, I have been approached by the Myrdals to determine whether I would be interested in the Directorship of SIPRI because Robert Neild takes on his Chair at Cambridge in September. I have regretfully declined because I am too committed here at WHO for the next couple of years. I am in fact returning to Wistar in July for a six-months' leave of absence to do some laboratory work and will return to Geneva by Christmas.

Love to all of you.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'R. Neild', written in a cursive style.

WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION

Avenue Appia
1211 GENEVA-SWITZERLAND
Telegr.: UNISANTE-Geneva



Tél. 34 60 61 Télex. 22335

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ
MAY 10 1971

Avenue Appia
1211 GENÈVE-SUISSE
Télégr.: UNISANTÉ-Genève

In reply please refer to: OST
Prière de rappeler la référence:

6 May 1971

Dear Matt,

I shall try to come to your home in Lexington on Sunday, 23 May, towards evening, from a meeting I shall be attending in Rensselaerville, New York. I shall, however, get in touch with you or Sarah by telephone during the preceding days in order to confirm this arrangement.

You have no doubt read about the vigorous objections raised by Mexico, Sweden and other non-aligned nations to the USSR reversal of their former position on CBW ~~and~~ their willingness to take up biological agents separately. I spoke to Epstein about this and he promised to explain the many nuances in the situation at a lunch early next week.

I am looking forward very much to seeing the entire family.

As ever,

Martin Kaplan

Professor M. S. Meselson
The Biological Laboratories
Harvard University
16 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge
Massachusetts 02138
United States of America

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

Secretary-General: Professor B. T. FELD

Kaplan
CBW

Telegraphic Address: Pugwash, London
Telephone: 01-405 6661

9 GREAT RUSSELL MANSIONS,
60 GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
LONDON WC1B 3BE

Geneva, 16 March 1976

Professor Matthew Meselson
Harvard University
The Biological Laboratories
16, Divinity Avenue
Cambridge
Mass. 02139
USA

Dear Matt,

...

You will see from the enclosed copy of a letter to Frank Long that I am trying to gather in various reins left dangling by Bernie's latest blow. I need your help on the item dealing with the CW meeting in London, 12-14 April.

Bernie said that the US Pugwash group would cover the costs of two participants. My preference would be Michael Guhin and Douglas Kinnard, leaving Roberts to find his own travel funds if he can. (He left the door slightly open in his last letter). Since of the US group you know the situation best, I should like to leave further persuasion and the final choices up to you. Travel arrangements would be covered by the American Academy through Voss. Long, Chayes or Rathjens should be able to clear the costs through Voss.

I am trying to keep in close touch with Bernie's condition. Liza telephoned me the other evening and told me what happened. I shall not bother her with calls, and I have written instead. Rotblat gave me the encouraging news this morning that everything seems to be going as well as could be hoped for. In such instances the psychological shock and the readjustment required about equals the physical set-back. The Greeks both cursed and accepted the Fates. Bernie, rightly, will resist (I hope judiciously). Love to the family.

Yours,



M.M. Kaplan

...

ENCL.

23 Chemin de Marly
Collonge-Bellerive
1245 Geneva

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

11A, Avenue de la Paix
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

Telephone: (022) 33 11 80
Telex: Peace 28 167 CH
Telegraph: Pugwash, Geneva

CENTRAL OFFICE

REPLY TO- 9 Great Russell Mansions,
60 Great Russell Street,
London WC1B 3BE
England

Telephone: 01-405 6661
Telegraph: Pugwash, London

30 June 1980

Ambassador V. L. Issraelyan
Head of the Delegation of the USSR to the
Committee on Disarmament
4, chemin du Champ de Blé
1292 Chambésy
Geneva

Dear Ambassador Issraelyan,

Further to our discussion on the BW problem, I should like to advance the following proposals for a meeting of scientists to discuss the matter.

Such a meeting could be held under Pugwash auspices in or near Geneva. It would be informal, completely private with no publicity whatsoever, and would not imply official government endorsement. The purpose of the meeting would be to clarify questions that have arisen concerning the nature of the anthrax outbreak in Sverdlovsk in 1979 which was referred to in the final plenary session of the BW Review Convention in March 1980. The meeting would serve as a confidence-building measure to improve the negative atmosphere now prevailing in Washington, and which not only concerns the question of BW but also negotiations for arms control and disarmament in general. For this reason, Pugwash would be glad to do whatever it could to alleviate the situation.

I have read the articles on the incident which appeared in the USSR publication "Microbiology, Epidemiology and Immunobiology" of May 1980, and in Izvestia of June 15. They are general accounts and lack certain precise details which would clarify matters. As a microbiologist and epidemiologist I believe the following questions, amongst others, would be of major interest.

1. The number of affected people, the dates they got sick, and how many died.
2. The clinical history and symptoms, and results of laboratory examinations (bacteriological, immunological, and post-mortem findings).
3. If possible, the parts of the city where they lived and where they worked.
4. Information on the food they ate during the period of exposure.
5. The vaccine(s) used to immunize the human and animal populations, and the therapeutic agents used.

The suggested participants are:

Professor J. Lederberg, microbiologist, President of Rockefeller University, New York, and Nobel laureate in Medicine

Dr. Philip Brachman, anthrax specialist, Center for Disease Control, United States Public Health Service, Atlanta, Georgia

Professor Paul Doty, biochemist, Director, Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Professor Matthew Meselson, Professor of Biology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Professor C. E. Gordon-Smith, microbiologist and epidemiologist, Dean, London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, UK

Professor Gören Hedén, microbiologist, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden

Four or five Soviet scientists who are expert in microbiology, clinical medicine and epidemiology, and who are completely knowledgeable about the Sverdlovsk incident. Preferably, they should have dealt with the matter in Sverdlovsk itself.

The meeting would be chaired by myself.

I know personally all of the above listed people, except the Soviet scientists, and most of them have been participants in Pugwash meetings. I shall not, of course, contact them until I hear from you, but I believe I could persuade most of them to attend if the meeting were held.

Since time is important, I would suggest that the meeting be held for two days during either the first or second week in August. Failing this, the meeting would have to be postponed until September as I must leave Geneva on 15 August and will be away until the end of that month in connection with our annual conference in the Netherlands. If the meeting were to be held in August it would be necessary for me to know this by July 14 at the latest as I may have to travel abroad during the last two weeks in July.

I would appreciate hearing from you about the above at your earliest convenience and would welcome any comments.

Yours sincerely,



M. M. Kaplan
Director-General

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28 July 1980

Professor Matthew Meselson
Harvard University
The Biological Laboratories
16 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge
Mass. 02138
USA

Dear Matt,

Lenna told me you called to inquire whether any answer had been received to my letter to Issraelyan dated 30 June. I have heard nothing, but this may be due to my reference in the letter about being away the last two weeks in July. If no word comes by about 11 August, I may make an informal inquiry, but I don't believe it wise or useful to push the matter with Issraelyan any further from this end. I will speak to some of the Russians about it at the Netherlands Conference next month. I'll keep you informed.

All the best.

Yours,



M. M. Kaplan

Geneva, 12 August 1980

Ambassador V.I. Israelyan
Head of the USSR Delegation to the Committee
on Disarmament
4, chemin du Champ de Ble
1292 Chambosy
Geneva

Dear Ambassador Israelyan,

... I enclose a copy of an article from the New Scientist, a widely circulated and respected British publication, which casts further considerable doubt on the allegations of the USA concerning BW.

May I refer to my letter of 30 June concerning a possible meeting of scientists under Pugwash auspices to discuss the BW question. It is likely that this matter will be raised at the 30th Pugwash Conference in the Netherlands scheduled to start on 20 August. I will leave Geneva on 16 August for meetings of our Executive Committee and Council which will precede the Conference. It would be helpful if before my departure you would let me have any reaction to the suggestion in my letter of 30 June. I might add that I believe any objective assessment and statement concerning the information available by a group of scientists of the east and west, and not those necessarily listed in my letter, would be of considerable value in neutralizing the harm engendered by the allegations referred to above.

Yours sincerely,

M.M. Kaplan
Director-General

*Matt,
Julian is preparing a short paper
discussion in Holland. I'll telephone you
before I leave Geneva.*

cc: London office)
Prof. Meselson) with enclosure

The great Russian germ war fiasco

Was it really a military accident that spread anthrax over Sverdlovsk?

Dr Zhores Medvedev is a biochemist working at the National Institute for Medical Research, London

In May this year I received a letter from the director of the Federation of American Scientists, Dr Jeremy J. Stone, in which he asked me to express "any ideas about the attached issue of a Soviet anthrax incident". I wrote back giving him my opinion on the anthrax story. I did not then see the need to write an article on the subject. The case was already in the hands of the CIA; the "attached issue" referred to by Stone was a press release from the US Senate of 16 April, 1980, on the intention to prepare the "Soviet Biological Warfare Resolution". I was sure that the CIA had many more resources than I did to find out all the details of the Sverdlovsk incident. However, recent reports indicate that the public version of the Sverdlovsk epidemic has contributed to the decision by the US House of Representatives to pass a resolution to start some work on the production of a so-called binary chemical weapon. This made me reconsider my initial passive attitude. I realised that even my limited knowledge about the background of the Sverdlovsk anthrax story might be of some interest to the public here and probably even to the CIA, which, as I found earlier from the CIA files on the 1953 Urals nuclear disaster, is not always able to assess information about the USSR correctly.

The story that there had been an outbreak of anthrax in Sverdlovsk became headline news in many Western newspapers on 19 March this year. David Passage, an official spokesman from the US State Department, had stated at a press conference the previous day that an "outbreak of disease" in Sverdlovsk, a city of 1.2 million people, had raised questions whether the Soviet Union had violated the terms of a 1975 convention that bans the development, production or stockpiling of biological agents or toxins. The United States has recently expressed concern to the Soviet Union about these reports. This statement was based, not on intelligence information, but on two articles, the first published in *Now!* magazine on 26 October, 1979, and the second published in *Bild Zeitung* of Hamburg, a sensational tabloid, on 13 February, 1980.

The US State Department statement contained no new information apart from what had been published in *Now!* and *Bild Zeitung*. Neither *Now!* nor *Bild* was the first to report their stories. In both cases the "sensation" appeared originally in an obscure Russian-language emigré magazine *Possev* published in Frankfurt. *Possev* (the word means "sowing" in Russian) is the paper of the NTS (the People-Workers' Alliance), which was founded in 1930 as a revolutionary anti-Soviet emigré group.

At the beginning of October 1979, *Possev* published a short unsigned story about an alleged bacteriological accident in Novosibirsk during the spring of 1979. According to this story, several thousands died of a mysterious disease. The escape of the bacteria was associated with secret research facilities near a suburb called Uktus.

On 26 October, 1979, this same story reappeared in *Now!* as a major cover story. There was no mention yet that the disease was a form of anthrax. David Floyd added some details trying to connect the disaster with the alleged secret bacteriological institute established in the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR "which is headed by Dr Knorre, a corresponding member of the Academy, and Dr Solganik, a specialist in molecular biology". Akademgorodok, the science town near Novosibirsk where this institute was established, was described by Floyd as "a closed science town where much of the

academy's most secret research work is done". When I read the article I telephoned the science correspondent of *Now!* and told him that the published information was wrong. It is well known that Akademgorodok is not a "closed town", but an open international research centre visited by many foreign scientists. Novosibirsk is also open to foreign tourists. Dr D. G. Knorre and Dr R. Salganik cannot be directors of the bacteriological institute: Knorre is head of the nucleic acid laboratory of the institute of organic chemistry; and Salganik is a deputy director of the institute of cytology and genetics in Novosibirsk. Knorre is also an editor of the international journal *FEBS Letters*, while Salganik is a member of some international biochemical and cell biology committees; they both often travel abroad.

I received no explanation from *Now!* for this part of its article, but I found the source in another emigré Russian language publication *Russkaya Mysl* (Russian Thought). In an article on Academician Yu Ovchinnikov, an emigré writer, Mark Popovsky, had made the same statement as Floyd about Knorre and Salganik.

At the beginning of January 1980, *Possev* published a more detailed story. This time, however, it was about a *Sverdlovsk accident*. The author, N.N., reported that there had been rumours in Sverdlovsk about an outbreak of anthrax ("Siberian ulcer") resulting from an explosion in the nearby military settlement, Number 19, south-west of Sverdlovsk. The cloud of anthrax bacteria was carried by the north wind over Kashino village. The first deaths were registered on 4 April. Afterwards some 30 to 40 people were dying per day for the next month.

Some details about the accident, although based on secondhand rumours, gave the impression that something really had happened in Sverdlovsk, probably a localised anthrax epidemic. Vaccination was carried out in only one suburb of Sverdlovsk. Other parts of the story were clearly false. N.N., for example, wrote that people could not get the bodies of their dead relatives for the funerals (this could well be the case as anthrax victims have to be cremated), but instead were given symbolic "empty coffins". The bacteria strain was indicated to be either V-21 or U-21. (The appearance of the name of the bacterial strain among local rumours is rather strange.) On 16 July, 1980, *The New York Times* published the same story, but named the strain as "I-21".

It was *Possev's* story that was reprinted as front page news by *Bild Zeitung* a few weeks later. The West German newspaper removed a few technical details, such as the names of the bacteria and how long the epidemic lasted. The same story appeared in *Nature* at the end of March, without indicating the source but containing all the details of *Possev's* version.



'Some details about the accident, although based on rumours, gave the impression that something really had happened in Sverdlovsk ...'

THE GREAT RUSSIAN GERM WAR DISASTER

The Russians have tried to hush-up an accident at a bacteriological research plant which killed hundreds of people and seriously injured thousands more. David Floyd reveals the horror which hit Novosibirsk

Hundreds of people are reported to have died, and thousands to have suffered serious injury, as a result of an accident which took place this summer in a factory involved in the production of bacteriological weapons in the Siberian city of Novosibirsk.

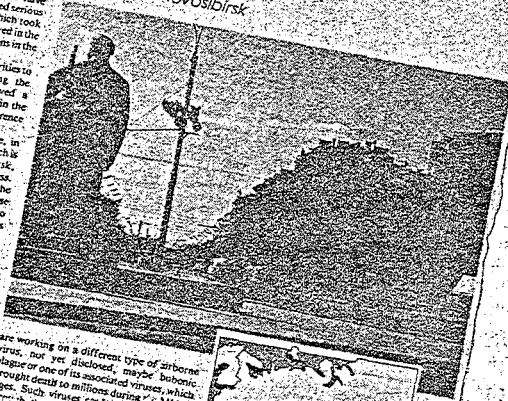
Despite efforts by the Soviet authorities to suppress all information concerning the report of it from a traveller who was in the city at the time there has been no reference to it in the Soviet press.

Shortly after the accident took place on the southern outskirts of Novosibirsk, a city of 1.5 million, a mysterious outbreak of disease started to go down. At the hospitals in the city were crammed with patients, whose numbers ran into thousands, according to the report. The death rate among the victims was said to be very high.

Relatives of those who died were not allowed to see the bodies, which were delivered to them in sealed coffins. A few who succeeded in examining the bodies said they were covered in brown patches.

Some time after the accident broke news of the area near the factory spread through the streets and walls with disinfectant. The casualties included some people who were visiting Novosibirsk at the time. A man on travel to and from the city was imposed for a time, and later people were prevented from talking about what had happened.

are working on a different type of airborne virus, not yet disclosed, maybe bubonic plague or one of its associated viruses, which brought death to millions during the Middle Ages. Such viruses can be spread by the air.



was under the supervision of Colonel General Efim Ivanovich Smirnov. However, this name is familiar—Efim Smirnov was named in the *Now!* story last year. According to *Now!*, Efim Smirnov was head of the Red Army's medical services during the Second World War and is now responsible for the development of bacteriological weapons for the Ministry of Defence. A person who had such a high position in the Soviet Army 40 years ago would be a very old person by now. Anybody who knows the Soviet system will realise that such a ranking and old official must live and work in Moscow. He would not be in charge of local facilities at Sverdlovsk.

The *Washington Post* also distorted the original reports about the duration of the epidemic. Describing the case, the *Washington Post* informed: "This information indicates that approximately 1000 people died within a matter of hours." All Russian sources, however (*Possev*, *Popovsky*, and recently *Russkaya Mysl*), described an epidemic which lasted about one month with about 30 to 40 fatalities per day. Using independent emigré sources in Israel, *The Sunday Times* reported a total death toll of 300. The prolonged character of the epidemic (beginning in April and ending in May) is also consistent with the publication in April 1979 of three articles about anthrax in a local newspaper *Vecherny Sverdlovsk*. It is rather strange that even the original author, N.N., did not mention these articles.

Some of the data mentioned in the reports of this anthrax epidemic, can be checked easily using standard Soviet medical reference books. Anthrax is apparently still a serious problem in eastern parts of the USSR. This means that research and the production of the vaccine is certainly going on in research centres which, of course, are well sealed off from outside attention. The anthrax vaccine is made from live, and still virulent encapsulated bacteria. Immunity after vaccination is short and revaccination is necessary after one year. The vaccine is active for not more than two years. This means that the production of the anthrax vaccine entails large-scale cultivation of anthrax bacteria and production of spores.

The medical authorities in the USSR are certainly responsible for the anthrax outbreak in Sverdlovsk. It was connected either with tainted meat or wool or a laboratory accident. But there are no facts yet to indicate that the production of a bacterial weapon was the cause of the Sverdlovsk epidemic. The bacteriological facilities of the military system could take part in this work, but there has been no single fact published about the Sverdlovsk case which has indicated a possible stockpile of an actual anthrax weapon. If an outbreak of pulmonary anthrax (which is suspected by the CIA) is the result of the accidental explosion of an actual weapon (with a cloud of spores), then the stories that the epidemic continued for a whole month (with 30 to 40 casualties per day) could not have been the case. Pulmonary anthrax develops a few hours after the infection has been inhaled and the disease continues for only two to three days. Death is almost inevitable, not within three to four hours as reported, but two to three days. Intestinal anthrax is also lethal; death is usually within one to six days after infection. If the epidemic really lasted for one month, then the pulmonary form could have been present during only the first few days, not later.

The Sverdlovsk epidemic, as is usual in the USSR because of secrecy about all epidemics, will hardly be described in detail in Soviet medical literature. However, it is not reasonable to use arguments about the tragedy in Sverdlovsk to revive germ warfare preparations or chemical warfare research and production elsewhere. The unproved and artificially sensationalised reports about the alleged Soviet "violation" of the Biological Warfare Convention do not justify the possible violation of this Convention by other nations. □

Mark Popovsky, who was interviewed by *Science* in April, did not add anything new to the *Possev* story, despite the fact that he insisted that he had got information from a friend in Sverdlovsk. Neither *Bild*, nor *Nature* nor *Science* has acknowledged the existence of *Possev's* story, but the links between them are clear, some statements being identical. *Nature* gave the name of the alleged bacterial strain (V-21) and the figure of dead in all cases was around 1000.

In April 1980, *Possev* acknowledged that its story was wrong and that what it had reported in 1979 as a "Novosibirsk case" was really a "Sverdlovsk case". In this new article the description of the origin of the epidemic was a clear mixture of its previous two stories. Uktus was now a suburb of Sverdlovsk and the germ plant was situated here, not in the "military settlement No. 19". Bodies of the dead were not burned, as in the earlier *Bild* and *Possev* versions, but buried in a disinfectant liquid.

The Soviet Union was officially asked by the US government for an explanation, and in a rather rare admission Tass acknowledged that there had been an anthrax epidemic in Sverdlovsk. According to Tass, this was caused by adverse weather conditions which had made sheep and cattle susceptible to contagious diseases, by lack of personal hygiene in tending livestock, and by the purchase of unbranded meat, wool and hides from unauthorised individuals. Tass also acknowledged that anthrax has never been completely eradicated from the Urals.

This explanation was initially accepted. Nobody in the West had really expected that there would be any official reaction from the USSR at all. It is true, of course, that anthrax still is quite a common problem among farm animals in the Urals, Siberia, Soviet Middle East and even Caucasus. However, human cases of anthrax were usually found in rural areas. A few days later the US government, on the basis of "new intelligence reports", made clear that it could "refute the Soviet version of the anthrax story". However, all the "new intelligence" apparently consisted of was a few details published earlier in *Possev*, but missing in *Bild*.

The Sverdlovsk anthrax outbreak again made headline news in early July when the report of the US Congressional Committee on Intelligence was released (*New Scientist*, 10 July, p 93). This report, however, did not contain any new details. It repeated the same information which had been published in the *Possev* articles. The only difference was that the mysterious V-21 or U-21 strains were correctly replaced by *Bacillus anthracis* spores. It was also revealed that the military settlement Number 19

Kaplan

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17 October 1980

Professor Matthew Meselson
Harvard University
The Biological Laboratories
16 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge
Mass. 02138
USA

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; Philpstown 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
Physics, Trieste, Italy
- Roberto Savio - Director-General, Inter Press Service, Third World News Agency,
Via Panisperna 207, Rome, Italy
- Herbert Scoville Jr. - President, Arms Control Assoc., 6400 Georgetown Pike,
McLean, Va. 22101, USA
- 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,
D-8130 Starnberg, FRG
- 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-million 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

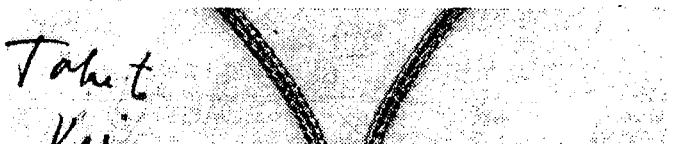
MOSCOW — Irina Grivnina, an activist in an underground Moscow group concerned with alleged psychiatric repression against dissidents, was taken from her home by police on Tuesday and believed under arrest, dissident sources reported.

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.



File C Row correspondence

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Geneva, 17 March 1981

Professor Matthew Meselson
Harvard University
The Biological Laboratories
Cambridge
Mass., USA

Mr J. P. Perry Robinson
Science Policy Research Unit
University of Sussex
Brighton
Sussex, UK

Dear Matt and Julian,

... Further to our talks, I am enclosing copies of two letters which are self-explanatory. In addition I have spoken on the phone to Ambassador Summerhayes of the UK. He thought it an interesting idea and promised to contact London at once, although he felt that the late notice would give his MOD a good excuse for not responding. I suggested to him the names of Glazebrooke and Whittaker.

... In the revised list of participants I have purposely omitted Skaff from the USA (no word as yet) to put the big boys on an equal basis. The Swedes, Norwegians and Dutch want to send an additional participant from their MOD's. It will make a much larger group than planned for, but we'll have to accommodate them somehow.

See you soon,

Yours,



M.M. Kaplan

'PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
11A, Avenue de la Paix
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

Telephone: (022) 33 11 80
Telex: Ponce 28 167 CH
Telegraph: Pugwash, Geneva

CENTRAL OFFICE
REPLY TO: 9 Great Russell Mansions,
60 Great Russell Street,
London WC1B 3BE
England

Telephone: 01-405 6661
Telegraph: Pugwash, London

Geneva, 8 April 1981

Dr Joshua Lederberg
President
The Rockefeller University
1230 York Avenue
New York
N. Y. 10021
USA

Dear Josh,

I am enclosing the report of our 8th Workshop on Chemical Warfare. It was a good meeting with excellent participants, and I believe we made some progress on the question of on-site inspection. Unfortunately, Bob Mikulak had to return to Washington unexpectedly, but with Col. Sanches and Matt Meselson the USA side was well represented.

Matt and I had opportunities to talk privately with Acad. Oleg Reutov and USSR Ambassador (to the CD) Issraclyan about the Sverdlovsk affair. They stick firmly to their explanation. They did not exclude, however, the possibility of a private meeting of scientists from the USA, USSR and perhaps other countries to discuss Sverdlovsk amongst other public health and medical questions, provided Sverdlovsk was not the exclusive subject. Let's see.

Best regards to you and Marguerite.

Yours,



M. M. Kaplan

*Matt has doubtless
briefed you.*

*P.S. The pre-1979 Soviet literature on anthrax that Julian
Hogstrom sent me is unimpressive in distinguishing in halitosis from
intestinal anthrax but the former is very rare. [Who would recognize it?]*

J

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J

Kaplan
23/6/81

Dear Stuart,

I received the enclosed today. The visit described took place in 1974, and apparently the operation had begun some 10 years previously. If there is anything further you want, and prefer not to contact him directly, please let me know. I will be in my London office from the afternoon of June 29 to noon of July 3, then back to Geneva.

Do you plan to come to Bang? Amongst others York, Garwin, Arbitor and Rentor will attend. I may not go to L.A. afterwards as I have to return east and then back to Europe.

Love to all,

Richard

M.M. Kaplan

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21st July, 1981

Dear Matt and Julian,

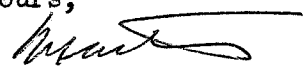
Bob Mikulak submitted the attached as a suggested agenda for the next CW workshop. He feels we should accept the Czech invitation to hold the meeting in Prague, and schedule it around the time of the CD expert group on chemicals meeting in Geneva.

Lundin and I feel that some sort of symbolic visit to a chemical plant in Czechoslovakia is essential, and we suggest stipulating that such a visit should be in connection with national verification procedures.

Franek and Lohs pushed for a meeting in Prague on "Consequences of a Chemical War", but I believe the revision would be acceptable to them.

I must take this up with the Pugwash Council in Banff, and would appreciate your comments.

Yours,



M.M. Kaplan

ENC

P.S. Enclosed is an excerpt from Haig's speech to the Foreign Policy Association on 14 July, supplied by Mikulak.

Professor Matthew Meselson ✓
Harvard University
The Biological Laboratories
16 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Mr. Julian Perry Robinson
Science Policy Research Unit
Mantell Building
University of Sussex
Falmer
Brighton BN1 9RF, Sussex

NINTH PUGWASH WORKSHOP ON CHEMICAL WARFARE, 4 - 7 March 1982
Prague, Czechoslovakia

A G E N D A

Discussion topics

- 1) Technical procedures for monitoring the destruction of declared CW stocks
- 2) Technical procedures for conduction on-site visits for fact-finding purposes in the event questions regarding compliance arise
- 3) Identification of commercial chemicals, including precursors, which are of particular significance from the standpoint of a CW prohibition.

Note: Discussions of topics 1) and 2) would deal with technical matters and not with the issue of which authorities (e.g. national or international) would be responsible for verification.

Visits

- 1) To a toxicology laboratory to learn about facilities and procedures for determinations of acute lethal toxicity (subcutaneous and inhalation routes).
- 2) To a chemical plant to determine procedures for verification by national authorities of non-production of chemical weapons.

Time: 4 - 7 March 1982.

Draft outline for next Pugwash meeting on CW

(Mikulak)

discussion topics

- 1) technical procedures for monitoring the destruction of declared CW stocks
- 2) technical procedures for conducting on-site visits for fact-finding purposes in the event questions regarding compliance arise
- 3) identification of commercial chemicals, including precursors, which are of particular significance from the standpoint of a CW prohibition

(Discussions of topics 1) and 2) would deal with technical matters and not with the issue of which authorities would be responsible for verification)

visit

to a toxicology laboratory to learn about facilities and procedures for determinations of acute lethal toxicity (subcutaneous and inhalation routes)

timing

first week of March 1982

C

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
HARVARD UNIVERSITY
7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

August 1981

Dr. Martin Kaplan
PUGWASH
11A, Avenue de la Paix
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

Dear Martin,

In response to yours of 21 July, I agree that the Czech invitation should be accepted and that the meeting should be scheduled either just before or after the CD meeting in Geneva to facilitate our being there as well as the attendance of CD people at the Pugwash meeting. I also agree that we should press hard to visit a chemical plant. The credibility of chemical arms control here has sunk to a new low and such a visit could be used to keep a flicker alive.

As before, I urge that we attempt to secure the participation of military persons.

As ever,

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
HARVARD UNIVERSITY



7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

September 1, 1981

Dr. Martin Kaplan
c/o Professor B. T. Feld
Department of Physics
Building 6, Room 106
Cambridge, MA 02139

Dear Martin,

I am away, on a cruise in the Aegean, until September 14. I will return on TWA flight 192, at 7:37 p.m., that Monday.

If you are still here, we could get together that evening. From the airport I will come to my office in the new Biochemistry Building at 7 Divinity Avenue. You could leave word during the day with my secretary, Ms. Percoco, at 495-2264.

As ever,

Matt

by KP

/kp

KAPLAN, MARTIN

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

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CENTRAL OFFICE

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Telephone: 01-405 6661
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9th June, 1982


Prof. Matthew S. Meselson
Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
Harvard University
7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Dear Matt,

I have seen ^{the} ~~your~~ letter of May 27 sent by your secretary, Diana Baldwin, concerning reimbursement for your airfare to the CW meeting.

According to our bank statement a check for \$1,032.- was cashed on March 15. I have asked the Bank to supply a copy of the cashed check. I recall making out a check for the above sum to include your trip from Paris and other expenses, but I do not remember whether I went with you to the Bank, so that you could cash the check immediately in dollars. I shall be in touch with you as soon as I have other information.

Sincerely yours,



M. M. Kaplan

*I spoke again with Folini
after speaking to you, stressing
early receipt of the person's
name who went and seeing participants
to our CW meetings. Folini was
mentioned by Folini as the most knowledgeable
person.*

CW KAPLAN

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18 June 1982

Prof. Matthew Meselson
Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
Fairchild Biochemistry Building
Harvard University
7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Dear Matt,

The name transmitted to me today from Moscow was indeed Donald Ellis who apparently had an article in the International Herald Tribune of December 3 1981, page 6. This information is a bit of a disappointment, but there it is.

In Gromyko's speech at the Special Session in New York yesterday, he mentioned that "a draft treaty on CW was being made available to the Special Session which takes into account the wishes of other States, including questions of control." Perhaps our pounding away at the need for provisions on compliance and verification has finally had some effect.

In my talk with Valentin Falin he was very explicit about Pugwash suggestions reaching the Politburo level and being given careful consideration there. He pointed out specifically our pushing the no-first-use concept (which incidentally was strongly reinforced by McNamara who attended our Workshop on INF in Europe, 5 and 6 June), on unconditional unilateral freeze and cut-back of INF, and chemical weapons concerning which he told me to keep my eyes open for Gromyko's speech, since it would take into account some of our suggestions. I am trying to get hold of the draft treaty for a close look.

I hope to see Julian next week when I am in London from June 24 to July 2. I am sorry that I shall miss your being in England as of July 7.

Love to the family.

Yours,



M. M. Kaplan

cc Mr. Julian Perry Robinson
S.P.R.U.
University of Sussex
Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RF

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
HARVARD UNIVERSITY



7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

June 30, 1982

Dr. Martin M. Kaplan
9 Great Russell Mansions
60 Great Russell Street
London, WC1B 3BE
ENGLAND

Dear Dr. Kaplan:

Thank you for your letter of June 9.

I have now verified that Matthew Meselson was reimbursed for his expenses incurred at the Pugwash Conference.

I apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused you.

Sincerely,

Diane M. Baldwin
Secretary to
Matthew S. Meselson

db

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

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24 September 1982

Prof. Matthew Meselson
Department of Biochemistry And Molecular Bio.
Fairchild Biochemistry Building
Harvard University
7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Dear Matt,

Our Conference in Warsaw was a bruising but necessary affair. Flora Lewis's malicious article in the NYT and IHT may have been due partly to personal pique. Moral: never stand up (even inadvertently) a woman without some kind of explanation. Our answer appeared in the IHT (copy enclosed) and not yet in the NYT. I hope it does in order to neutralize partially the damage caused.

As you see from the exchange of correspondence with Jeffrey Boutwell of the American Academy I will meet the U.S. Pugwash Committee there for lunch on October 8. I hope very much you will be there, since in our present difficulties we (Bernie and I) need support.

I will probably fly to Boston on the morning of the 8th from Washington (where I will attend the Einstein Foundation luncheon on October 7) or from New York or Philadelphia. I may stay over for the evening of the 8th to see Amy either in Framingham or Cambridge, but I want to have some time with you to cover personal matters and the next CW meeting. We (Lenna and Jeff also) visited Mary and Julian in Brighton this past weekend.

I leave Geneva on 5 October in case you want to contact me in advance.

Yours,


M.M. Kaplan

ENC

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15 July 1983

Dr. Lubash Syruček
Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology
Srobarova 48
Prague 10

Dear Lubash,

I was glad to hear from Fahdi Assad that you are in good health and still associated with WHO activities. Although I retired from WHO several years ago I still serve them as an occasional consultant, and keep actively involved with laboratory research at Wistar and other laboratories, particularly on flu and rabies.

I discussed with Fahdi yesterday the serum bank set up by WHO in the sixties, with your institute as one of the repositories. I am considering with some colleagues an epidemiological investigation on serum samples collected in south-east Asia before 1975 (and afterward if available). I would appreciate it very much if you could send me a list of what serum samples would be available for analysis, preferably from Thailand, India, Ceylon, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia and Vietnam, If the samples are few the Philippines and Indonesia might do.

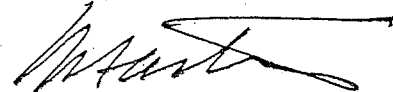
I presume the samples are freeze dried, and after reconstitution are in 1 ml. aliquots. Is this correct?

I would be most grateful if you could let me have this information - sent to the Pugwash address in Geneva on the letterhead.

I visit the states frequently, and about one month ago I saw Florence Lief. She suffered a terrible accident in the Yucatan several years ago which has left her weak and partially incapacitated, but she carries on bravely on a part-time basis heading a viral diagnostic unit (with Jean ~~and~~ help) at the Penn Veterinary school.

All good wishes, and I hope to see you when you visit Geneva or when I pass through Prague which is not often.

Yours,



Martin M. Kaplan
Secretary General

Assad,
A copy was sent to Julia
Assad

Geneva, 25 July 1983

Professor Kirill M. Dioumayev
Deputy Chairman
State Committee of the USSR for
Science and Technology
Gorki Ulitsa, 11
Moscow
USSR

Dear Professor Dioumayev,

... You will find enclosed information from Matt Meselson which we discussed privately at our chemical warfare workshop. Professor Bernard Feld of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Chairman of the Pugwash Executive Committee, will try to deliver this by hand; otherwise he will post the envelope in Moscow as agreed. Professor Feld is visiting the USSR for one week as a guest of the Academy of Sciences. As agreed in Geneva the arrangements discussed in Matt's letter are being kept entirely confidential.

I am asking Professor Feld to obtain a definite answer from our Pugwash office in Moscow whether Academician Pokin and/or yourself will come to Venice for the Pugwash Conference 26-31 August. If so, and it would be worthwhile for Matt to come in order to discuss arrangements given in his letter, he would do so. I hope you can arrange your own attendance in Venice to forward the very important matter involved.

With cordial personal wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Martin M. Kaplan
Secretary General

cc: Prof. M. Meselson

*Matt, This was enclosed with your letter. The envelope was sealed and delivered by hand to Bernie in Paris by Catherine (she is taking the afternoon train).
H. Sam - in - law who addresses the envelope.*

(over)

John addressed three separate envelopes. I asked Benie to use the one most closely resembling normal envelopes used in Moscow. If needed he might get someone in Moscow to write the name and address on a local envelope and enclose the sealed envelope. I gave him. The enclosed pieces of the three envelopes were closely taken.

Geneva, 25 July 1983

Professor Kirill M. Dioumayev
Deputy Chairman
State Committee of the USSR for
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по Науке и Технике
11 улица Горького
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Т. Профессор Дюмаев
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29 July 1983

Prof. Matthew Meselson
Fairchild Biochemistry Building
Harvard University
7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge MA 02138

Tuesday July 26 Fed'd to USSR
Friday July 29 phone call to
Kaplan from
Moscow re:
visa for D.

Dear Matt,

Many thanks for the copies of the articles on mycotoxin contamination of foods and foodstuffs in Southeast Asia. I note that the article by the Thai author does not name the journal in English or give the date, although I note that the last reference is 1981.

A simple approach to the entire matter might be the examination of blood samples from donors to blood banks in Bangkok. This would eliminate young people, but that might be overcome somewhat by obtaining aliquots of blood specimens collected at hospitals. Surely, access could be obtained somehow for such blood samples? But before I explore the matter further I should like to have the procedure involved in examining blood specimens for T₂ toxin. Could you please send me this material?

Cordially,



M. M. Kaplan

Friday

Matt,
I have just had a phone call from Moscow asking that I expedite an Italian visa for Monday. I have telephoned this request to Italy. I think like K. quiel will come to Venice, as he prepared. Bernie Felder took the letter to Moscow on the 26th and will be back in Paris on 2 August, so I should

copy to Julian P. Perry Robinson

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1983
30th August, 1083

Dr. Kyrill Dioumaev,
Deputy Chairman of State Committee on
Science & Technology,
MOSCOW, USSR.

Dear Dr. Dioumaev,

During the Conference in Venice, several of us discussed the convening of the next Pugwash Workshop on Chemical Warfare. We do not see any particular usefulness in holding the Workshop unless it is held in the Soviet Union or, failing that, in another Eastern European country. Enclosed is the agenda.

I believe that Academician Fokin has discussed this matter with Acad. Velikhov who seemed to have reacted favourably and the question will be taken up in Moscow by Acad. Fokin.

We have asked Acad. Fokin to inform us within the next four weeks at the latest whether or not we could look forward to having the Workshop in the Soviet Union. I am sure that we can count on your support in this matter.

The subject is also included on the agenda of our Conference in Sweden in July 1984. I hope you will come.

With cordial wishes,

M. M. Kaplan.

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~~September~~
1 ~~August~~, 1983

Dr. Kyrill Dioumaev,
Deputy Chairman of State Committee on
Science & Technology,
MOSCOW, USSR.

Dear Dr. Dioumaev,

Professor Meselson and I were deeply disappointed that you did not come to Venice following my note which accompanied Prof. Meselson's letter to you sent with Professor Feld in July. I had arranged for Prof. Meselson to come to Venice if it turned out that you would attend but he did not come since you would not be here.

It is of the utmost importance we receive some sort of answer from you sent to Prof. Meselson and/or me. Your reply need consist only of one or two words, such as "yes", "no" or "still pending" but some sort of reply is urgently needed. Dr. Pavlichenko will be returning to Geneva on about September 5 or 6 and perhaps you could send some sort of word with him if you wish. I leave this entirely up to you. I am sending this letter with Dr. Kuleshov, whom you know, who has promised to deliver it directly to you.

You will find enclosed another letter on an entirely different matter which concerns the next Pugwash Workshop on Chemical Warfare. This has been discussed in Venice with Academician Velikhov, Fokin, Lundin, Lons and Miettinen.

With cordial personal wishes,

Sincerely yours,

M. M. Kaplan

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Telephone: 01-405 6661
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5 September 1983

Prof. Matthew Maselson
Fairchild Biochemistry Building
Harvard University
7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Matt,

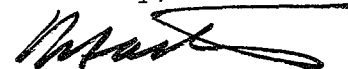
I am enclosing an agenda and a list of participants agreed with Fokin for the next Pugwash workshop to take place in the USSR in the Spring of 1984. This has been cleared with Velikhov as you will see from the copy of my letter to him, also enclosed.

I also enclose a copy of a letter sent to Dioumaev from Venice which is being carried by hand by a friend of his, Kuleshov, a very nice and dependable physicist who attended the Conference.

With regard to the other matter, Markov told me that Dioumaev's participation in Venice had been cleared with his immediate chief, and that is the reason we received word from Moscow to arrange for his visa. (I don't know whether Dioumaev was informed about this). However, when the chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technology, Marchuk, returned to Moscow he cancelled the permission. Marchuk is a good friend of Markov's, and Markov was therefore surprised about the cancellation. Markov was told upon enquiry that a strict order had come from the Central Committee level which prevented Dioumaev's participation in the Venice Conference. Apparently this was issued by the man in charge of science in the Central Committee -- Sherbakov. Markov did not consider it wise to pursue the matter further, although he had thought of asking Velikhov to speak to Zimyanin who is a secretary of the Central Committee. Markov is hesitant about going too high too often. I do not interpret this necessarily as a rejection, and it is quite possible we are dealing with a bureaucratic situation on a difficult question. Their agreement to hold the next Pugwash workshop in the USSR is interesting. We should agree on a convenient time before our Executive Committee meets in mid-December, and consult with Bob Mikulak and John Lundin about the dates.

All the best,

Cordially,



M.M. Kaplan

ENC

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

Dyumaev

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

11A, Avenue de la Paix
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

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CENTRAL OFFICE

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Telegraph: Pugwash. London

1983
30th August, 1983

Dr. Kyrill Dioumaev,
Deputy Chairman of State Committee on
Science & Technology,
MOSCOW, USSR.

Dear Dr. Dioumaev, (*Dyumaev*)

During the Conference in Venice, several of us discussed the convening of the next Pugwash Workshop on Chemical Warfare. We do not see any particular usefulness in holding the Workshop unless it is held in the Soviet Union or, failing that, in another Eastern European country. Enclosed is the agenda.

I believe that Academician Fokin has discussed this matter with Acad. Velikhov who seemed to have reacted favourably and the question will be taken up in Moscow by Acad. Fokin.

We have asked Acad. Fokin to inform us within the next four weeks at the latest whether or not we could look forward to having the Workshop in the Soviet Union. I am sure that we can count on your support in this matter.

The subject is also included on the agenda of our Conference in Sweden in July 1984. I hope you will come.

With cordial wishes,

M. M. Kaplan.

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

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Telegraph: Pugwash, London

5 September 1983

Prof. Matthew Maselson
Fairchild Biochemistry Building
Harvard University
7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138

Dear Matt,

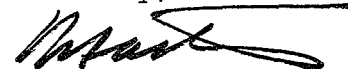
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All the best,

Cordially,



M.M. Kaplan

ENC

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

Dyumaev

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Telephone: 01-405 6661
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1983
30th August, 1983

Dr. Kyrill Dioumaev,
Deputy Chairman of State Committee on
Science & Technology,
MOSCOW, USSR.

Dear Dr. Dioumaev, (*Dyumaev*)

During the Conference in Venice, several of us discussed the convening of the next Pugwash Workshop on Chemical Warfare. We do not see any particular usefulness in holding the Workshop unless it is held in the Soviet Union or, failing that, in another Eastern European country. Enclosed is the agenda.

I believe that Academician Fokin has discussed this matter with Acad. Velikhov who seemed to have reacted favourably and the question will be taken up in Moscow by Acad. Fokin.

We have asked Acad. Fokin to inform us within the next four weeks at the latest whether or not we could look forward to having the Workshop in the Soviet Union. I am sure that we can count on your support in this matter.

The subject is also included on the agenda of our Conference in Sweden in July 1984. I hope you will come.

With cordial wishes,

M. M. Kaplan.

Kaplan

9 September 1983

To : Dr. T.A. Lambo, DDG

From : Dr. M.M. Kaplan, Consultant



Further to our talk I am enclosing some background material on allegations of use of chemical weapons made by the USA against Vietnam and the USSR, particularly with respect to Laos and Kampuchea. The enclosures are :

1. Conclusions of the UN Group of Experts after two visits to refugee camps in south-east Asia.
2. A review of the allegations as of February 1983 by Julian Perry Robinson who served with Professor Mathew Meselson (see next item) in preparing the WHO publication on chemical and bacteriological weapons in 1970. Robinson and Meselson are recognized today as the two foremost experts on this subject in the world.
3. A recent article on Prof. Meselson in Science about "yellow rain".
4. Recent article in Nature on allegations.

Briefly, there is considerable doubt about the validity of the USA allegations. One of the main refugee camps in question is Ban Vinai on the Cambodian border where H'Mong refugees from Cambodia have made the charges of agents used against them by Vietnamese forces. The symptoms mentioned in the allegations have puzzled most non-USA experts since they are so heterogeneous in nature and can be ascribed to a variety of endemic diseases and conditions, and not necessarily to chemical weapons agents.

The skin lesions and nervous symptoms reported are consistent with pellagera and it is quite possible that this is the real explanation of many illnesses described which disappears quickly after the nutritional deficiency is overcome with camp food.

It would be useful and important to have this matter looked into by competent medical authorities in order to clarify the situation because the continued allegations by the USA have poisoned international relations and have severely inhibited progress towards a chemical warfare treaty.

Perhaps the Thai neurophysiologist can assist in this matter.

NOV 26 1984

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

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Telegraph: Pugwash, London

EXPRESS

Geneva, 13 November 1984

Professor Kirill Dioumayev
State Committee of Science
and Technology
Gorki Street, 11
Moscow
USSR

Dear Professor Dioumayev,

I understand that SIPRI has invited you to attend a round-table discussion in Stockholm on 6 December concerning chemical warfare. The round-table will include experts and the ambassadors of many countries attending the Stockholm conference on disarmament. I have also been invited to attend along with Julian Perry-Robinson. I have determined that Matt Meselson will be in Europe at that time accepting his election to The Royal Society in London and to the French Academy of Sciences in Paris. If Meselson would be sure that you would attend the meeting in Stockholm, he would arrange to be there also.

I believe it would be very important for the three of us to get together again, and the meeting in Stockholm would provide an excellent opportunity. Please do everything you can to come.

I would appreciate being informed by cable in my Geneva office whether or not you will be in Stockholm on 6 and 7 December. We could meet privately during the evening of the 6th or the morning of the 7th.

With best personal regards,
Sincerely yours,

Martin M. Kaplan
Secretary-General

cc: Academician M.A. Markov

NOT ON ORIGINAL

bcc: Mr Julian P. Perry-Robinson
Professor Matthew Meselson
London Office

all cover the red tra

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

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Geneva, 25 November 1983

Prof. Matthew Meselson
Dept. of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology
Fairchild Biochemistry Building
Harvard University
7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge
Mass. 02138
USA

Dear Matt,

The translation of the letter, made by John, is as follows:

"Distinguished Professor Meselson,

Because of my leave, I received your letter late. Unfortunately a trip to the city you chose is not possible at the present time.

With warm personal wishes."

Yours



M. M. Kaplan

Gary Crocker visited me yesterday with copies of the statement he prepared for Schultz and others. He is unchanged.

Mikulak

December 14, 1983

Dear Martin,

We were surprised to find that your 25 November communication to members of the Pugwash Study Group on Chemical Warfare contained a personal judgment on the "yellow rain" issue. In our view it is highly inappropriate for you to include your personal conclusions on a controversial treaty compliance issue in an official Pugwash memorandum. It is doubly unfortunate that the judgment is phrased in a very general way which can easily be read to imply a conclusion by the Study Group itself on the entire "CW use" question. This statement will certainly raise further questions here about the utility of the Study Group and Pugwash itself as an objective forum for discussions.

We request that you set the record straight in the next communication to members of the Study Group by making clear that it was a personal judgment, that it applied only to the question of what has caused yellow spots on leaves (assuming that is what you meant, and not to other aspects of the CW use issue), and that members of the Study Group hold differing views.

Sincerely,

Bob Mikulak

Robert Mikulak
215 Highland St.
Arlington, Va. 22201

Charles H. Bay

Charles Bay
8500 Shadeway Place
Springfield, Va. 22153

Geneva, 29 December 1983

Dr Robert Mikulak
215 Highland St.
Arlington, VA. 22201 (USA)

Dr Charles Bay
8500 Shadeway Place
Springfield, Va. 22153 (USA)

Dear Bob and Chuck,


I was more surprised with your letter of 14 December than you were with my memo of 25 November. On a matter of principle: my capacity as Secretary General does not exclude my voicing personal opinions on substantive issues at any time, e.g. my article in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. Perhaps you don't read my annual reports given at our Conferences. The second part of these reports are highly personal, although they also try to reflect what I believe many of our members think and feel on certain subjects.

I have never stated or even implied that all members of our CW workshops agree on conclusions concerning subjects discussed. That would be plain stupid in view of USA and USSR participants (as individuals) in our workshops, not to speak of other nationalities represented. And all our workshop members know this, including yourselves I thought. Also, they are expert enough to come to their own conclusions when presented with all the facts. Nevertheless I will do as you request (about a personal judgment) in my next memo to the group to preserve, in your terms, Pugwash's utility as an objective forum for discussions.

You have received notice by now of the postponement of the next CW workshop. A complete working group will be devoted to the subject at our annual Conference to be held in Sweden 9-15 July. I am trying to arrange for key members of the CW workshop to attend including Lohs, Dymaev, Meselson, Robinson, Goms, Lundin, Mietinen, and one of yourselves. Enclosed is a copy of the agenda for the Conference in Sweden. Let me know how you feel.

Here's for a non-Orwellian 1984.

Yours,


Martin M. Kaplan

M.M.K., Wasth's letter for review then by ACDA?

cc: (not on original)
Meselson)
Robinson) with copy of their letter

London office (ditto)

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

Kaplan

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

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20 January 1984

MEMORANDUM

To : Participants in Pugwash Workshops on Chemical Warfare
From : Martin M. Kaplan, Secretary General

In a memo dated 25 November 1983 item 1 reads :

"Enclosed is recent information on "yellow rain". We have reviewed this question in our recent workshops and the evidence now seems conclusive that "yellow rain" as such is a natural phenomenon, i.e., bee excrement containing pollen".

I should like to make it clear that the above statement represents my personal opinion, and does not, of course, necessarily reflect the individual views of other participants in our Chemical Warfare Workshops. They are expert enough to arrive at their own conclusions on the basis of facts made available to them.

I have been supplied with a number of copies of the following documents which will be sent to you on request in the event you do not already have them :

1. Report from Secretary of State, George P. Shultz, "Chemical Warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan: An Update", November 1982, U.S. Department of State, Special Report No. 104.
2. Report to the Congress from Secretary of State, Alexander M. Haig, Jr., "Chemical Warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan", March 22, 1982, U.S. Department of State, Special Report No. 98.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

CENTRAL OFFICE

Please reply
to →

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England

Telephone: 01-405 6661
Telegraph: Pugwash, London

Geneva, 28 September 1984

To : Karlheinz Lohs
Matthew Meselson
Julian Perry Robinson

From : M.M. Kaplan, Secretary-General

In Björkliden the Council established the above individuals and myself as a subcommittee to prepare a statement on behalf of Pugwash for the review conference of the Biological Weapons Convention which presumably will take place in 1985, although the final date has not as yet been fixed. I have been asked to report on this matter to the Pugwash Executive Committee which will meet in Geneva on 15 and 16 December.

I would therefore welcome any suggestions you have, and I hope that Julian will be good enough to prepare a first draft.

My own view is that despite some shortcomings the BW Convention has been very valuable and any tampering with it should be done with great hesitation lest an unravelling occurs. I believe that the USA will focus on shortcomings which they believe exist with respect to lack of verification provisions and the potential of DNA recombinant work. We should try to address these two possible objections as well as any others.

Matt,

I don't recall if I sent you a copy of my editorial coming out soon in the October issue of the Newsletter, immortalizing your talk in Björkliden. Matt

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
HARVARD UNIVERSITY



7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

October 9, 1984

Dr. Martin Kaplan
Pugwash Conferences
11A Avenue de la Paix
1202 Geneva
SWITZERLAND

Dear Dr. Kaplan:

For the Pugwash statement regarding the Biological Weapons Convention review conference, I submit the following two suggestions.

1. States party should be encouraged, if they have not already done so, to embody the provisions of the Convention into the body of their domestic law. This has been done by the United Kingdom and France. It should be ascertained which states have yet to do so. The U.S. is one of these. Legislation was twice submitted by the White House, most recently in August 1980, in order to accomplish this. For information, I enclose a copy of the bill, House Resolution 7977, 96th Congress, 2nd Session. The bill was referred to the Committee on the judiciary but was never acted upon.

2. Consideration should be given to establishing a list of notifiable disease out-breaks of which would be reported to the World Health Organization. Such diseases should include those which have been known to be of particular interest with regard to biological warfare.

Sincerely,

Matthew Meselson

MM/db

cc: J.P.Perry Robinson

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

CENTRAL OFFICE

Please reply
to →

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9 Great Russell Mansions,
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London WC1B 3BE
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Geneva, 17 October 1984

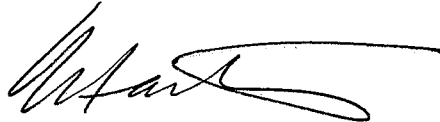
Professor Matthew Meselson
Department of Biochemistry
and Molecular Biology
Harvard University
7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
USA

Dear Matt,

Many thanks for your letter of October 9 with the enclosed information on action taken in Washington with respect to embodying the provisions of the Biological Weapons Convention into domestic law. I also note your suggestion about notification of disease outbreaks to WHO which might be of particular interest to biological warfare. I will enquire at WHO which diseases at present are included as notifiable ones.

We will keep the above in mind when preparing the Pugwash statement on the Convention.

With best regards,



Martin M. Kaplan
Secretary-General

cc: Mr J.P. Perry Robinson

*Matt,
The prize was long
overdue for Jesse
M.*

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

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Geneva, 25 October 1984

Prof. Dr Karlheinz Lohs
Forschungsstelle für chemische
Toxikologie der Akademie der
Wissenschaften der DDR
Permoserstr. 15
DDR-7050 Leipzig

Dear Karlheinz,

Many thanks for your helpful comments of 16th October concerning the BW Convention. I hope to receive from Julian a first draft of a possible Pugwash statement which I will take up with our Executive Committee in December.

I was in Bonn this past weekend, attending the 25th Anniversary of the FRG Pugwash Group. I heard there that your meeting with the SDP people on a chemical weapons free Germany came off well. I should welcome any details of that meeting.

With cordial regards,



Martin M. Kaplan

cc: Julian Perry Robinson
Matthew Meselson

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

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60 Great Russell Street.
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Geneva, 8 November 1984

Professor Matthew Meselson
Fairchild Biochemistry Building
Harvard University
7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
U.S.A.

Dear Matt,

The enclosed correspondence is in reference to a round-table discussion on CW that SIPRI is arranging in Stockholm with some 15 ambassadors attending the Stockholm conference on disarmament. Sverre Lodgaard of SIPRI is in charge. I suggested that Dioumayev be invited if Bob Mikulak attends if they want to "balance" the participants. I told Lodgaard that if Dioumayev will attend, you ought to be there. He agreed, but said it was entirely a question of lack of funds. My answer to that was funds would somehow be found. He will keep me informed.

Would you come if Dioumayev would be there? It is expensive but I believe it would be worth it. I'll arrange somehow to cover half the ticket (possibly through the U.S. Group) if SIPRI takes on the other half.

As ever,



Martin M. Kaplan ✓

Enclosure

cc: Mr Julian P. Perry-Robinson

November 21, 1985

Dr. Martin Kaplan
11A Avenue de la Paix
1202 Geneva
SWITZERLAND

Dear Martin,

I hope it wasn't too much trouble to answer Jean McDermott who wrote to you about Dengue fever in Cuba. Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to her. Now I am writing to you about the same problem, but I would like to hear your private assessment of the problem of whether an inquiry into the DHF epidemic in Cuba in 1981 is likely to be useful. Under no circumstances would I become involved since I really don't have any time left over from other things. But you will see from the enclosed letter from Mortin Halperin that he is interested. My question to you is this: should I encourage him or discourage him? I will keep your name completely out of it.

With love to you and your family,

As ever,

Matthew Meselson

CW corresp.

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

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Telegraph: Pugwash, Geneva

Telephone: 01-405 6661
Telegraph: Pugwash, London

DEC 9 1985

Geneva, December 2, 1985.

Professor Matthew Meselson
Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
Harvard University
7 Divinity Avenue
CAMBRIDGE
MA 02138
U.S.A.

jm

Dear Matt,

This is a quick answer to your letter of November 21, 1985, about Dengue fever in Cuba. As I told Julian, who happened to pass by yesterday, there is no way that I know of whereby one can pin down such an accusation, and I believe it would be unwise to try. In fact, my recollection is that Dengue hemorrhagic fever affected the entire Carribean area in 1981 and that we had anticipated such an outbreak for a number of years. I am leaving now for London for two weeks and when I get back I will check this with WHO.

In sum, I would certainly discourage Morton Halperin from undertaking an investigation.

Thanks also for your comments on the draft of the BW statement. I am going over this with Julian and he is preparing a slightly revised version based on comments that we have received. Most of them were completely in favour of the statement.

We shall incorporate your suggestions.

All the best,

Yours,



Martin M. Kaplan.

Dioumayev

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

PLEASE REPLY TO ----- : 11A, Avenue de la Paix
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

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Telegraph: Pugwash, Geneva

Prof. Kyrill Dioumayev
State Committee of Science and
Technology
Organic Chemistry
Gorki Street 11
Moscow
USSR

CENTRAL OFFICE

Flat A
63A Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3BG
England

Telephone: 01-405 6661
Telegraph: Pugwash, London

Geneva, 26 February 1986

Dear Prof. Dioumayev,

While in London recently I spoke to Professor Matthew Meselson who is on sabbatical leave from Harvard University for several months. He asked me to contact you again about the previous proposal for him to come to the USSR with an interpreter and one of the three people mentioned (Prof. Joshua Lederberg, Nobel Laureate and President of Rockefeller University, Prof. David Baltimore, Nobel Laureate, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or Prof. Paul Doty, Prof. of Biochemistry at Harvard).

In view of the welcome change in USA-USSR relations since our last discussion, Prof. Meselson considers that the suggested visit to Sverdlovsk, if implemented, would have a very beneficial effect on U.S. attitudes.

He stresses that the visit should be made as soon as possible. If necessary, Prof. Meselson would be prepared to come to Moscow alone if the purpose of his visit would be to work out details for the visit to Sverdlovsk of his group.

I agree with Prof. Meselson's assessment of the positive results that could be expected from such a visit, and fully support his proposal. I am taking advantage of Dr. Vladimir Pavlichenko's return to Moscow from Geneva on 7 March to convey this letter to you. I suggest that you reply directly to Prof. Meselson at Fairchild Biochemistry Building, Harvard University, 7 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. If you prefer, you can answer through me in Geneva. Please reply as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Martin M. Kaplan
Secretary-General

cc: Prof. M. Meselson

Fokin

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

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Geneva, 26 February 1986

Academician Alexander V. Fokin
USSR Academy of Sciences
Leninsky Prospekt 14
Moscow
USSR

Dear Academician Fokin,

When I was in London two weeks ago I spoke to Professor Matthew Meselson who is on sabbatical leave from Harvard University for several months. As you may know, we believe that an informal visit to Sverdlovsk by a small group of Pugwash scientists could do much to dispel the adverse criticism of the USSR in the USA with respect to violation of treaties signed by both countries. The anthrax incident in Sverdlovsk has been cited by the U.S. government and other authorities as a major instance where the USSR has violated a treaty, the Biological Weapons Convention of 1972.

In view of the welcome change in USA-USSR relations, and especially the emphasis now being given by both General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan to the need and advisability of adequate verification of arms control agreements, including on-site inspection, we consider that the suggested visit to Sverdlovsk, if implemented, would have a very beneficial effect on U.S. attitudes.

Professor Meselson has proposed that he, an interpreter and either Prof. David Baltimore, MIT, Nobel Laureate, Prof. Joshua Lederburg, President of Rockefeller University and Nobel Laureate, or Prof. Paul Doty of Harvard University visit Sverdlovsk. If necessary, Professor Meselson would be willing to come to Moscow alone if the purpose of this preliminary visit was clearly understood to be to arrange details of a visit to Sverdlovsk. If it is felt that my being a member of this group would be helpful I would do my best to arrange my schedule accordingly. I believe, however, that my presence would be superfluous.

I have written a similar letter to Prof. Kyrill Dioumayev, and am taking advantage of Dr. Vladimir Pavlichenko's return to Moscow from Geneva on March 7 to convey this letter to you. I suggest that you reply directly to Prof. Meselson at Fairchild Biochemistry Building, Harvard University, 7 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. If you prefer, you can answer through me in Geneva. Please reply as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Martin M. Kaplan
Secretary-General

TRANSLATION

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE USSR

117901 Moscow
Leninski Prospect, 14
Telephone: 232-29-10
Telex: 7564 ANS SU
Cable: Moscow V-71, Nauka

8.05.86 N361

Dr. M.M. Kaplan
Secretary-General
Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Kaplan,

I confirm receipt of your letter of 26 February 1986 regarding the possibility of a trip to the Soviet Union by a group of specialists from the USA.

In this connection I should like to inform you that I do not consider it expedient to organize this trip because of a lack of questions for discussion.

Sincerely,

Academician A.V. Fokin

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

PLEASE REPLY

TO ----- : 11A, Avenue de la Paix
1202 Geneva
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Geneva, May 30, 1986.

Prof. Matthew Meselson
Fairchild Biochemistry Building
Harvard University
7 Divinity Road
CAMBRIDGE
MA 02138
U.S.A.

Dr. Julian P. Perry Robinson
SPRU
University of Sussex
Falmer
BRIGHTON BN1 9RF
Sussex
United Kingdom

Dear Matt and Julian,

Enclosed is the answer from Fokin. Pavlichenko, who is in Geneva for the USA/USSR negotiations, told me two days ago that he had delivered my letter to Dioumayev and Fokin, and that they had conferred. I told Pavlichenko that the brush off is a bad mistake. He suggested that I discuss the matter with General Nicolai Chervov (in charge of disarmament negotiations for the Army) and Vadim Zagladin, Member of the Central Committee CPSU, who will be here in Geneva for our meeting on nuclear forces, 14 and 15 June. I'll probably speak to both of you on the phone before then.

Yours,



Martin M. Kaplan.

Encl. : 1.

P.S. Matt - of course we would be delighted to have you and the girls stay with us towards the end of June/early July.

Dear Matt

5 June

Kapan
= 1986?

Yesterday, at a virus meeting in Munich, Alain Méciun (son of Charles) introduced me to YVES MOREAU, a veterinarian who has helped set up the foot and mouth disease vaccine production plant near Moscow. Moreau worked there for 1 1/2 years in 1976-77, and visited the place again last year while attending an international veterinary Congress held in Moscow. I recalled to Méciun the visit of the Pugwash group in the late sixties to his plant in L'yon as part of the exercise on verification of non-production of BW agents, and told him that there was some concern in the USA about BW activities on the part of the Soviet Union which you and I believe is without foundation.

Moreau is a veterinarian with advanced training in immunology and microbiology, is in his thirties, and pleasant to talk to. He speaks English fluently. After we spoke I gave him your name and said you might telephone him directly.

The FMD plant (BIOKOMBINAT) is about 30 kms east of Moscow in the village of CHELKOVO, along side a military road (CHELKOVSKOYE road), 4 kms east (I believe) to a cosmonaut and radar installation. Moran knows nothing about any activity in or near Zagorsk which is in another direction. Moran will send me a map pin - pointing the plant, and in the meantime draw up the enclosed sketch. The new high security lab in the sketch has been under construction for several years and is nearly completed. It is intended for production of other veterinary vaccines to replace the old lab which is an unsatisfactory installation. There is another FMD lab in VLADIMIR, about 200 kms southeast. The vaccine is of high quality. Moran has visited another plant near Moscow which is about 8 years old and has large fermenters, presumably for ~~vaccine~~ production of bacterial products. He visited the plant last year with the French cultural attaché and will send me more information on this place although he does not know much about it.

CONFIDENTIAL

Kaplan
=

JUL 16 1986

AIDE-MEMOIRE

Meeting with Ambassador V.I. Issraelyan

7 July 1986, 5:00 - 5:45 p.m.

We met at his mission 4 Ch. de Champs de Blé, Chambésy. Grigory V. Berdennikov, Advisor of the USSR Delegation to the CD, was present to take notes.

1. I expressed my annoyance at the third postponement of the CW Workshop in the GDR which was to include a visit to a chemical plant. This information was relayed to me by Dr. Bertsch of the GDR who attended the nuclear forces workshop in mid-June. I told him I had written to Politburo member Axen at the suggestion of Lohs about this matter in November or December of 1985. Issraelyan said that a decision had been made in May 1986 to go ahead with the Pugwash workshop and that he was surprised at the postponement since he had supported the proposal for the workshop but that no date had been set. He would enquire further. Issraelyan said that his participation with members of his staff in the meeting in Holland in May (?) was a political gesture indicating USSR willingness to discuss all matters to achieve a CW treaty.

Issraelyan then asked what I could suggest to avoid a confrontation with the West at the BW Review Conference in September as they were anxious to avoid as much as possible such an event in September, although they were prepared to face issues, such as Sverdlovsk, should the occasion arise. I suggested declaration of P4 facilities as a measure for strengthening verification issues without disturbing the treaty itself which should be preserved. I also suggested that implementation of Meselson's proposal to Dioumayev could clear some of the air.

Issraelyan also requested urgently background technical information on BW issues. I told him I would provide some information which could be collected at my office the next day, since I was to leave for Moscow the following day (the 9th), and I had requested to see Dioumayev and Chervov if possible on 10 July in Moscow. Issraelyan said he would see what could be done to arrange the requested meetings in Moscow, but that time was short.

2. I explained the Meselson proposal and left with him Matt's letter to Dioumayev of July 1983, and recent newspaper and journal articles on yellow rain. I also gave him a copy of my note to Chervov two weeks ago outlining the reasons for implementing the proposal. He said he would give it careful study. I told him that Meselson had passed through Geneva the preceding week, but was returning to the States in a day or two. He asked if Meselson was coming to Geneva before leaving for the States as he would like to speak to him. I replied that Meselson probably could not but that possibly he could speak to Issraelyan on the phone. Issraelyan gave me his phone number and said that 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. would be a good time.

I transmitted the above information to Matt at his hotel in Paris the same evening. Matt thought it best not to speak to Issraelyan on the telephone and to leave matters in the USSR court based on his letter to Dioumayev. Matt suggested that even a meeting of a few people in Moscow to discuss anthrax may help to improve the situation as far as the BW Convention Review was concerned, although he was not sure he could or would attend such a meeting. He repeated, however, that he was willing to go to Moscow to discuss the proposed visit to Sverdlovsk.

Issraelyan indicated that he would like to speak to me again next week. I may contact him after my return from Moscow.

MMK

8 July 1986

cc. M. Meselson

PUGWASH.C

ICES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

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Geneva, September 15, 1986.

Prof. Matthew Meselson
Fairchild Biochemistry Building
Harvard University
7 Divinity Road
CAMBRIDGE
MA 02138
U.S.A.

Dear Matt,

I have your draft of September 5 on your trip to Moscow. Clearly, it was a very worthwhile effort and let us now see what happens about your three proposals, especially the first about a return visit with medical specialists.

For specific comments on your report you might mention that I also spoke to Colonel-General Nicolai Chervov about the matter (in mid-June when he attended a Pugwash meeting in Geneva and again when I was in Moscow in mid-July). While it is likely that the prime mover was Issraelyan, Chervov may have had something to do with your invitation. (Incidentally, Issraelyan telephoned me yesterday morning asking whether we could meet to discuss the BW Review Conference. We met yesterday afternoon in my office and I enclose an aide-memoire on the meeting.)

Page 2, last paragraph. Did they provide any data on antibodies or other immunological tests for protective effect either in man or animals? The vaccine sounds like a derivative of Sterne's vaccine strain first used in South Africa in the early 1940's.

Page 3, item 3. Shouldn't it be "intestinal" and not "gastric" anthrax?

Page 3, item 4. I am pretty sure there have been many instances of animal anthrax transmitted by dried waste from abattoirs used as supplements to animal feeds, and supposedly sterilized. I will have to look up the references when I have time. (This is being written at home.)

Page 3, item 6. The tests for identifying the anthrax strain as being the same (isolations from man, animals and feeds) are certainly not conclusive. Much better techniques now exist. Did they by chance save strains isolated from each of the sources mentioned?

Page 6, item 20. I would like to see the photo. I do not know any pathologist who has seen human intestinal anthrax. I have seen it in animals and the description is typical. In the USA I suspect that only a few veterinary pathologists have ever seen it (Texas A and M would be the best bet).

The entire description presents a very good case, although one might cavil a bit at the six week stretch of the outbreak, but not unreasonable given the circumstances.

Your three proposals are good ones. How about a visit to Sverdlovsk?

Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Kaplan', written in a cursive style.

Martin M. Kaplan.

CBW

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Geneva, September 17, 1986.

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Dr. Julian P. Perry Robinson
SPRU
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Sussex
United Kingdom

SEP 24 1986

Dear Matt and Julian,

I enclose the more interesting official statements made at the BW Review Conference thus far, but apparently a nasty dispute broke out in the plenary session yesterday afternoon which unfortunately I missed.

I was told that Lowitz made a savage attack on the USSR about not answering satisfactorily allegations about Sverdlovsk and CW, bringing with him for distribution all the official U.S. statements on the subject since 1980 (Haig, Shultz, etc.). He cited numerous instances of unanswered allegations. Issraelyan then took the floor mentioning that recent terrorist activity, and now another bomb had been dropped in their midst. He said that if a constructive review conference document was not desired, so be it.

Andrzej Karkoszka reported this to me this morning. He saw Bob Mikulak afterwards who said they were following instructions, but that everything would turn out well in the end.

I had a long talk with Dickson of Science yesterday explaining our views on the overblown attention being given to genetic engineering and declaration of P4's as the best way of handling the matter.

Let's await the next round.

Yours,

Martin M. Kaplan.

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Geneva, September 23, 1986.

Prof. Matthew Meselson
Fairchild Biochemistry Building
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7 Divinity Road
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MA 02138
U.S.A.

Dear Matt,

Vladimir Pavlichenko, who is back in town for the Geneva negotiations, came to see me this morning. Amongst other matters he asked about your trip to Moscow which he stressed had been arranged by Chervov and himself using separate channels at very high levels. He stated flatly that Issraelyan had nothing to do with the visit. I stressed the need to go forward with your 1983 proposal and he said I should speak about this with Chervov again when the latter comes to a Pugwash meeting in Geneva on Accidental Nuclear War in mid-December.

In their representations for your visit both Chervov and he (Pavlichenko) strongly supported a visit to Sverdlovsk as proposed, with myself included, but apparently they wanted to proceed by stages.

He asked for a copy of your report which I gave him since he has been privy to the entire matter.

Yours,



Martin M. Kaplan.

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Geneva, 3 October 1986

Professor Matthew Meselson
Fairchild Biochemistry Building
Harvard University
7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge
Mass. 02138
USA

Dear Matt,

... I have your letter of 23 September with the enclosed slide which I return herewith. The intestinal lesions are quite typical of anthrax - ecchymoses into the intestinal wall with a "paint brush" ^{lesion} on what looks like the lower bowel. If they opened up the intestine they would have probably found massive hemorrhages of dark blood. You probably have the reference I gave in a letter to the chapter on anthrax which mentions transmission by bone meal. I will try to look up other instances which I know have happened a number of times.

Yours,


M.M. Kaplan

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Geneva, October 16, 1986.

Ambassador Victor L. Issraelyan
4 Chemin de Champs de Blé
1292 CHAMBESY

OCT 22 1986

Dear Victor,

I refer to my letter to you of 15 September 1986 in which I enclosed Professor Meselson's draft report on his successful trip to Moscow in June 1986. Meselson has informed me that the results of his trip has had a very positive effect in influential Washington quarters. He has proceeded with his proposals as outlined on page 7 of his report and has sent letters twice through the USSR embassy in Washington to Dr. Bergasov, his contact in Moscow, who is Deputy Minister of Health, but has received no answer to date. Apparently, Dr. Bergasov retired very recently and this may explain the unfortunate delay in proceeding with Meselson's efforts. It is very important to do so, and I hope you can help in this respect as soon as possible.

Cordially yours,



M.M. Kaplan.

bcc. Prof. M. Meselson.
Dr. V.P. Pavlichenko.

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Geneva, 29th January 1988

Ambassador Valentin Falin
Chairman, News Press Agency

MOSCOW
USSR

Dear Ambassador Falin,

I am asking Academician Vitalii Goldanskii to have this letter delivered to you on his return to Moscow tomorrow.

Recently you had an interview with Flora Lewis of the New York Times, of which you probably have a copy. Unfortunately I have not seen the interview in question but I have received alarmed comments from the USA about your reference to "genetic engineering" as one area of development work in weapons that it is in the technical competence of the USSR to develop if desired.

The reference to "genetic engineering" immediately raised the accusation in certain quarters in Washington that the USSR is doing work in "genetic engineering" for the purpose of developing a weapon for biological warfare.

You may recall that last year a similar accusation concerning the AIDS virus was made against the USA by a supposed scientist from the GDR in the Moscow News. I took immediate steps with my friend and colleague Victor Zhdanov, former Director of the Ivanovsky Virological Institute, who died last June, to take steps urgently to deny the legitimacy of such a stupid allegation because of the harm it caused in USA-USSR relations which Pugwash has been trying for over 30 years to improve. Zhdanov took steps to write an article in Pravda (I believe) to point out that the origin of the virus of AIDS was from the African Continent, which most reputable virologists believe. Thus we were able to neutralize at least partially the damage done by the accusation concerning AIDS.

Similarly it would be of great importance to have a denial from you and other responsible quarters in the USSR that USSR has any intention whatsoever to use the science and technology of "genetic engineering" for weapons development or any other harmful purpose, and that the USSR strictly adheres to international norms with respect to work in "genetic engineering".

I am sure you will understand Pugwash's deep concern about this matter and will take prompt steps to remedy the situation.

With cordial personal regards,

Sincerely yours,



Martin M. Kaplan
Secretary-General

cc. Academician V.I. Goldanskii

bcc. Professor Matthew Meselson
Mr. Julian P. Perry Robinson
LO



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Mr. Martin M. Kaplan
Secretary-General
PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON
SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

February 5, 1988

Dear Mr. Kaplan,

Thank you for the letter which you have forwarded to me through Academician Goldansky.

In my letter to Flora Lewis I have also taken note of the same place in her publication, assuming that for shortage of space her account of our conversation was sketchy and, therefore, inaccurate.

She agreed with my remarks and suggested that I should write to the editor of The New York Times in order to recapitulate our original conversation.

Perhaps you will have read in The New York Time of what really took place before this letter reaches you.

Or better still, I am enclosing a copy of my letter to The New York Times.

Sincerely,

Valentin Falin

To the Editor of the New York Times

Sir,

Debates about military confrontation between the two world systems are becoming a feature of the American press, and a subject for an exchange of opinion with its authoritative representatives. Not long ago I happened to talk about this with Mrs. Flora Lewis. As usual, the talk was rather long, and meaningful like our previous conversations.

There was one idea we discussed on which I'd like to dwell in more detail than it was done in a relatively short commentary published by the New York Times.

We won't copy you any longer in producing planes and missiles, I told Mrs. Lewis. We'll take asymmetric measures proceeding from the new scientific data we have.

But an asymmetrical approach is bound to create new problems. Different military technologies will engender different military strategies and even different military mentalities with polar views on security. If this happens, the development will go out of control. Even weapons systems will start speaking different languages.

Even now gene engineering enables people to develop the means against which it isn't always capable of making an antidote. To avoid misunderstanding, I'll repeat here what I said to Mrs. Flora Lewis, notably, that gene engineering is mentioned outside the context of SDI for an adequate answer to SDI does not lie in the sphere of biology. Gene engineering is

just one of the most graphic examples of what limitless opportunities people have of acting to their own detriment, of what enormous responsibility they bear, and how topical the problem of disarmament is on the whole.

Respectfully,

Valentin Falin

Chairman of the Board

Novosti Press Agency

Moscow, USSR

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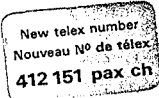
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Geneva, 15 February 1988



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Colonel-General Nikolai Chervov *General*
Chief of the Department of the ~~Central~~ Staff
of the Armed Forces of the USSR

MOSCOW
USSR

Dear General Chervov,

This is to let you know that our meeting in June will start after lunch on Saturday 11 June and will end on Monday 13 June at lunch time. The slight change in time was made with the knowledge that you usually arrive in Geneva late on Saturday morning and that you can stay for a press conference usually held on the following Tuesday. Mr McNamara and the other principal participants have agreed to the change in time.

I would like to take up with you another important matter which concerns Professor Matthew Meselson about whom we have previously communicated. Following our Pugwash Workshop on Chemical Warfare recently held in Geneva (23 and 24 January, copy of report enclosed), Meselson went to Moscow on 25 January at the invitation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, through Academician Vitalii Goldanskii now a member of the Pugwash Council. Meselson's visit was for the purpose of meeting with some of the Ministry of Health people he had met in September 1986 with regard to preparing a scientific paper explaining the anthrax incident in Sverdlovsk which has caused much anti-Soviet agitation in the West.

During the week of 25 January Meselson met several times with the following people. The meetings were arranged through the Ministry of Health with the cooperation of Dr Evgeny Chazov.

Peter Nicolaevitch BURGASOV
Former Deputy Minister of Health

Olga Veriaminova YAMPOLSKAYA
Assistant to Professor Nikiforov

Vladimir Nikolaevitch NIKIFOROV
Head, Department of Infectious Diseases
Central Postgraduate Institute

Meselson invited the above people plus Vladimir Petrovitch Sergeev, Director, Institute of Epidemiology, Moscow, to come to the USA as guests of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Cambridge, Massachusetts, which sponsors the Pugwash group in the USA. Arrangements would be made for them to meet leading medical authorities at Harvard and in the Boston hospital area and elsewhere for discussions on infectious diseases, including AIDS, of particular interest

bcc: J. Perry Robinson

M. Meselson

LO

to the USSR. At the same time the USSR visitors would be asked to give lectures on the anthrax incident in Sverdlovsk as a natural occurrence, and not as an accident in a biological warfare production plant, an accusation fostered by anti-Soviet individuals in the USA and elsewhere. We believe that such lectures and an opportunity to speak with the medical authorities directly involved in the Sverdlovsk outbreak would go far in neutralizing such accusations.


Burgasov, Nikiforov and Yampolskaya have accepted to come to the USA on 20 March for about one week for the purposes outlined above. Meselson is awaiting word about Sergeev. In order to avoid any possible delay concerning visas for the USA it is essential that the above individuals apply to the USA Embassy in Moscow for visas as soon as possible. Meselson would then take appropriate action with the Department of State in Washington.

I am sure that a mere phone call from you to Dr Chazov's office would help matters greatly in securing that early application for visas are made and that everything proceeds as arranged by Professor Meselson. After many years of effort on our part this would finally ensure some concrete results.

I am asking Academician Goldanskii and our Pugwash office in Moscow to forward a copy of this letter to you as I do not have your exact address in Moscow.

With cordial personal wishes,

Sincerely yours,


M.M. Kaplan
Secretary-General

cc: Academician Vitalii Goldanskii

CBW

Falin

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Geneva, 10 March 1988

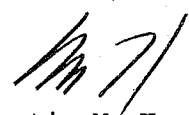
Ambassador Valentin Falin
Chairman of the Board
Novosti Press Agency
Zubovskii Buljvar, 4
119021 MOSCOW
U.S.S.R.

Dear Ambassador Falin,

Many thanks for your letter of 5 February 1988 and the enclosed copy of the letter you sent to the editor of the New York Times trying to clarify your interview with Flora Lewis. I have read the original article written by Flora Lewis on her talk with you. The fact is that any mention of gene engineering in the USA raises an alarm of its possible use as an agent of Biological Warfare. I am afraid that is what has happened with respect to your interview with Mrs. Lewis and I doubt whether your letter to the New York Times will succeed in dispelling the misunderstanding. Unless there are further repercussions I believe it best to let the matter die.

With cordial personal wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Martin M. Kaplan,
Secretary-General.

bcc. Prof. Matthew Meselson
Mr. Julian P. Perry Robinson

AIDE MEMOIRE

Meeting with Bob Mikulak
10.00 - 10.45, 21 July

28 7.

Bob stated that progress in CW negotiations and, in fact, in all CD negotiations, was very lethargic. He attributed some of this to pure fatigue on the part of the participants since they have been continuously occupied in Geneva and the USA for many months.

In CW, negotiations at the bilateral USA/USSR level are proceeding steadily. Bob pointed out the level of detail worked out for the reciprocal underground testing experiment between the USA and the USSR—some 400 pages. This indicates the nature and level of the problem of verification across the board. The complaint is that the higher levels of political authority, say Assistant Secretary, are simply saturated in covering the four main areas in the following priority: START, underground testing, conventional forces reductions and CW. The technical staff required for each of these areas also constitutes a major problem for both the USA and the USSR.

The chances of early agreement and signature on a CW convention are very remote on both political and technical verification grounds. At present everything is halted in the USA until the election and will remain in suspense for at least several months afterwards until policies are clarified.


With regard to the Pugwash section on CW in Dagomys, neither Mangel nor Kyriakopolous (now uncontactable in Greece) will attend. When I queried what aspects of the CW problem could Pugwash act on most constructively, Bob suggested a technical cooperative effort on the technology of monitoring compliance. The situation remains that various countries are working on this problem but there is little or no coordination or action between them. For example, Canada, USA, USSR, the Netherlands, Finland, the UK. He suggested that Pugwash mount a study group effort to coordinate technical studies on monitoring and ask the Canadian group to take the lead. Ron Sutherland of Canada is in Geneva for CW discussions and I asked Bob to have Ron contact me to discuss the matter.

The second area where he felt that Pugwash could make an important contribution is to establish contacts with important countries and regions related to CW, for example: the Middle East, especially Iraq, China and India. Bob stated that the USSR would never sign a CW agreement unless China were included. I doubted this flat appraisal and suggested that the USSR would sign an agreement without China or many other countries. We discussed the idea of going ahead with an agreement even with a limited number of countries, say 40-60, even though such countries as China, India and the Middle East did not participate at the time.

In Geneva at present, a group of industrial representatives are meeting to take up the question of their role in a CW convention, which Pugwash supported some years ago. Unfortunately, Swiss industry is not attending this despite an invitation sent to the Chemical Industries' Federation. I told Bob I was sorry that he did not let us know about this some time ago, as perhaps we could have put some pressure on Bern to arrange their participation. This is a multilateral effort backed by both the USA and the USSR and could lead eventually to reciprocal visits in chemical industries. Thus, Pugwash need not and should not take independent action in this sphere, except perhaps for non-participating third world countries.

I pointed out that insistence on the fine level of detail being worked out for underground testing and the INF Treaty would no doubt markedly slow down progress in all arms control fields. Bob stated that the experience being gathered on verification will be applicable to other fields as well, including CW. It is clear that we have a long way to go before a CW agreement will be signed.

Bob is going to Sweden for a three week holiday (we have his telephone number) and will return to Geneva in September for the closing of the CW discussions which should occur about one week after the CD session in mid-September.



Martin M. Kaplan

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DATE/HEURE/ DATE/HOUR:	28 SEPTEMBER 1988
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Telephone: 01-405 6661
Telegraph: Pugwash, London
Geneva, 28 September 1988

Mr. Mikhail S. Gorbachev
General Secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU
The Kremlin
Moscow - USSR

Dear Secretary-General Mikhail Gorbachev,

This acknowledges with great thanks and appreciation the thoughtful message you sent, which was read by Academician Vitalii Goldanskii, Chairman of the Soviet Pugwash Committee, on the occasion of the opening of the 38th Pugwash Conference in Dagomys, 29 August - 3 September. The message stimulated thoughts and ideas which are reflected in the enclosed report on the Conference, including a special declaration on the urgent problems of the environment.

May I take this opportunity to call your attention to two points, amongst others, that were stressed in a meeting of some of our group with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovsky in Moscow on 6 September following the Conference in Dagomys. I single out these items because early action on them, we believe, could have very great positive impacts on arms control efforts within a relatively short time.

1. As you no doubt are aware, negotiations for a total ban on chemical weapons are proceeding slowly despite efforts of the USSR in the past two years to hasten achievement of a Chemical Weapons Convention. The slow pace of negotiations is due primarily to the insistence by some nations on completion of fine details of verification of compliance in such a Convention before signature and ratification. Many of these fine details could well await completion following an agreement, but forces hostile to such an agreement could stretch out indefinitely negotiations on such details. Meanwhile chemical weapons have been used in the Iran-Iraq conflict and many other nations, particularly in the Third World, are believed to have taken active steps to add such weapons to their armamentarium since their use in Iran and Iraq has not been penalized by the international community.

Chemical weapons are universally abhorred by civilized humanity. Our suggestion is that the USSR unconditionally and unilaterally renounce their production, use and stockpiling, and declare they will destroy their stocks with inspection open to all states. Such a declaration would be analogous to the one made by President Richard Nixon in 1969, which resulted in the early achievement of a Biological Weapons Convention (1972) now signed and adhered to by over 100 nations.

We are confident that such an unconditional and unilateral renunciation of chemical weapons by the USSR would have a tremendous impact on world opinion and would materially hasten the achievement of a Convention totally banning these dreadful weapons.

2. The outbreak of human anthrax in Sverdlovsk in 1979 has been repeatedly cited until this day by anti-Soviet sources as evidence that the USSR has broken the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention and therefore cannot be trusted to adhere to arms control treaties. For several years Prof. Matthew Meselson, an eminent molecular biologist and geneticist at Harvard University, and I have been working through Pugwash to demonstrate that the Sverdlovsk outbreak was indeed caused by infected meat and not by an explosion in a biological weapons laboratory in Sverdlovsk as alleged officially by the United States Government and others.

It is of interest to note here that Prof. Meselson was primarily responsible for disproving the allegation by the United States Government that "yellow rain" was a chemical warfare agent supplied by the USSR for use in South-East Asia some years ago. Prof. Meselson has twice visited the Soviet Union to forward efforts towards clarifying the cause and nature of the Sverdlovsk incident through open scientific exchanges. His first visit occurred in 1986, kindly assisted by General Nicolai Chervov who was informed about the situation through Pugwash. During his first visit to Moscow in 1986, Prof. Meselson conferred with Dr. P.N. Burgasov, Deputy Minister of Health, Dr. V.N. Nikiforov, an infectious disease specialist, and others who dealt personally with the 1979 anthrax outbreak in Sverdlovsk. He then arranged for Burgasov, Nikiforov and Dr. V.P. Sergiev to come to the USA in April of this year to meet with specialists in epidemiology, infectious diseases and public health. These meetings were highly publicized and did much to dispell suspicions about the 1979 outbreak.

A third and crucial step would be a visit to Sverdlovsk itself by five or six American specialists, including one army infectious disease specialist as part of Prof. Meselson's team. It was tentatively agreed, in meetings Prof. Meselson had with Burgasov and others in Moscow during the first week in September of this year, that such a visit might take place in January 1989. If and when such a visit takes place, it is essential that the Ministries of Health and Defense ensure that the USA team would have access to all relevant information. We are confident that the result of such a visit would effectively eliminate harmful references to the 1979 outbreak that is being exploited by certain groups in the West, and which serves as a continuing hindrance to the achievement of arms control treaties with the USSR.

Respectfully yours,



Martin M. Kaplan
Secretary-General

c.c. : General Nikolai Chervov
Academician V.I. Goldanskii
Deputy Minister Vladimir Petrovsky

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London office ()

Rome office ()

JUN 16 1989

Geneva, 5 June 1989

Professor Vitalii Goldanski
Soviet Pugwash Committee
Moscow, USSR

Dear Vitalii,

I am having this delivered by Vladimir in order to save time.

First, I am very glad to hear that the results of your second by-pass operation have been successful. With your new duties you must be careful not to overtire yourself.

I am writing this specifically to ask you once again to do your best to obtain positive action with respect to Matt Meselson and his group to visit Sverdlovsk. You will recall that you, Matt and I spoke to Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovsky after our conference in Dagomys last September. I saw Petrovsky again in India in November in a meeting we both attended celebrating Nehru's centenary. Petrovsky indicated that he knew of no difficulties with respect to the visit. Matt arranged for Bernard Lown, Co-President of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, to contact Dr. Chazov, former co-president of the IPPNW, to use his influence and again we heard that there is no difficulty about the matter, but no action has been taken to date.

In April I spoke to Professor Joshua Lederberg, President of Rockefeller University and Nobel Laureate, who is very interested in the matter and probably would accompany Matt to Sverdlovsk. Lederberg is a major advisor to the State Department and Department of Defense. He told me that the continued refusal by the USSR to take action on a visit to Sverdlovsk is doing great harm in Washington quarters. Matt has learned the same thing. For this reason I strongly urge you to determine why there is a hold-up and to do your best to unblock any obstacle.

Both Matt and I look forward to seeing you in July at the Pugwash Conference in Cambridge. With warmest greetings to you and Milo,

Yours,

Martin M. Kaplan

*Matt,
Parabicholes was here for a Pugwash
meeting. I sent this with him, as well (over)*

as the drafts of the BW and CW
chapters of the verification book
(also sent to Lohs)

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Geneva, 9 August 1989

Professor Matthew Meselson - Harvard University
62 Shepard St.
Cambridge
Ma. 02138
USA
Department of Biochemistry
Fax 001 - 617 495 8308

Dear Matt,

Nikita Smidovich is in Geneva and I expect to talk to him later today or tomorrow. It would help greatly if you could fax the latest version of the chapter on BW for the verification book. Also copies of the correspondence you gave to Vitalii in Cambridge would be welcome which I would show Nikita if you agree.

Please note our new fax number directly to our office - 733 7313 Pugwash Gva.

Yours,



M.M. Kaplan

P.S. I have just spoken to Nikita and we are having lunch together tomorrow. I have informed Julian's secretary (he is on his way from Gstaad) to fax me his latest version of the CW part which Nikita particularly asked for. M.

IT-HOU 189 13723 DE 7337313 PUGWASH GVA

Kaplan
Kaplan

Aide Memoire on Lunch with Nikita Smidovich

10 August 1989

Smidovich (S.) is now head of the USSR negotiating team for a chemical weapons convention (CWC).

I picked up S. at 1 p.m. at the USSR mission for CD negotiations (Chambesy). At the restaurant (Collex-Bossy) we first went over Matt Meselson's (MM) editorial prepared with Julian Robinson (JR) for the CW Bulletin published by FAS. S. made two corrections in his own hand, the most important one being to delete the reference to a 4 month time limit for action to be taken for initialling a CWC (attached).

We then proceeded to the questions raised by MM. S. divided bilateral agreement on stocks as follows:

- Exchange data on exact location of stocks-stage 1
- Exact inventories data - stage 2
- Accuracy verified on stocks at declared sites by inspection teams
- Challenge inspections. S. said this could be anywhere (undeclared sites) and was being opposed by military especially on USA side, but also with some questions by Soviet military.

S. then went over the steps towards a finished CWC as follows:

1. When rolling text is finalized, approval is obtained at CD = initialling
2. Report sent to GA of IN - open for official signature and then to governments for ratification

USSR has stated that prior to initialling stage they are willing to have the exchange of data and to have the inspections conducted. When I tried to fix the mention of the 4 month interval, he said this was a statement by the USSR but the USA reaction is not known and is to be discussed (Mikulak will arrive in few days; this extra bilateral session will last 2 weeks). Four months was the time for initialling a CWC after a joint statement was made of bilateral intent to sign. The "intent" was to encourage other countries to prepare to initial. This will have to be clarified at our next meeting.

S. does not see any major technical difficulties to be overcome in the rolling text but many points remain to be resolved. He voiced great exasperation that in the CD negotiations the USA has blocked any insertions in the rolling text, even ones that had been previously agreed. He believes there is a bureaucratic block in Washington, given that at high political levels (Blash, Baker) the USSR believes there is a sincere desire for pushing forward. He felt that MM. and Pugwash should exert every effort to pinpoint the blocks and overcome them. He kept repeating that the USA is responsible for the complete impasse reached in the CD. He noted that the bilateral talks were in a very narrow range - data exchange and inspection, but that left the rest of the range of problems open. The US group is undoubtedly following instructions, S. said, but "who is writing them?"

When I asked about difficulties other countries might raise towards a CWC, he replied he anticipated some from countries like China, India and even the UK,

- 3 -

he replied that he saw Federbery in London in April, but said nothing more. I stated that MM.'s group merely wanted to visit the city, speak to people there, may be visit a cemetery, but not necessarily to visit the designated facility, although I was not sure about the latter point I told him.

I was with S. for 1 hr. 45 minutes. We agreed to have lunch together again next week. He would not know his schedule until Monday and we would try to meet again as soon as possible thereafter.

MM. telephoned me as I was entering the office and I transmitted the above information to him. I then telephoned Julian in France and did likewise. I forgot to tell Julian that S. had asked his embassy in London to contact him in June, when S. was there, but Julian did not call back.

Typed by Madeleine Satin
Copies sent to MM and JR, 11 Aug.

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Kaplan

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Kaplan,
Martin

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Please mail your reply (if any) to:

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London office ()

Rome office ()

Geneva, 31 August 1989

Nikita P. Smidovich
Department of Arms Limitation and Disarmament,
USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs
32/34 Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl.
121200 Moscow, USSR

FAX: 00 7095 253 90 82

Dear Nikita,

Not having heard from you, I telephoned you yesterday and Kripkin told me you had left for Moscow. It is possible you tried to leave a message on our recording machine which was out of order; there was a long interval of noise on it two days ago.

I am enclosing correspondence by Lohs and myself on the CW draft I gave you. They are self-explanatory. I hope you will send me by fax very soon any comments you have because we want to finish and publish the chapter as soon as possible. For the section BW I leave to you to contact the two experts you mentioned (LW off and Prozorowski) instead of Mokulski. Incidentally Matt wanted me to make clear to you that in any visit to Sverdlovsk by his group, they would not want to visit the special facility previously mentioned unless the USSR authorities wanted them to. They would be glad to talk to medical, veterinary and civilian authorities and people, perhaps visit a cemetery.

I look forward to hearing from you very soon, by fax if possible.

Sincerely yours,

Martin M. Kaplan

bc. Goldanskii
Meselson
Perry-Robinson

SEP 12 1989

Kaplan,
Martin

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Sincerely yours,

Martin M. Kaplan

bc. Goldanskii
Meselson
Perry-Robinson

SEP 12 1989

Dear Matt,

30th Dec. '89

Only today did I see your letter of the 13th with the enclosures by V. Krimirovic and Krass. The "information" is so much at variance with what little information we do have that I don't know what to make of it. I have no idea of the "reported Soviet epidemiologist" still alive to whom V. refers. Also, I confess to my doubts about the reliability of V. himself. I agree with you that the continued reluctance of the Russians to act upon our repeated requests is suspect, but let us see if Vitaly's latest efforts produce results. Perhaps by the time you come here in January we will have some news.

Forgive the script. Everyone is on holiday. Happy New Year to all of you and love to your adulating daughters

Matt

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Please mail your reply (if any) to:

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To: Robert A. Weinberg
From: Martin M. Kaplan

26 April 1990

This is in answer to your gentle reminder of April 17 to comment on the proposals for the BWC review conference. I would like to make a general comment which colors my specific responses. It concerns the Introduction, p.2 section on "Negotiating a Verification Protocol to the BWC." I agree fully with the difficulties noted in paras. 2, 3 and 4. Having closely followed the negotiations for a CWC for over 14 years, and how one country can effectively obstruct its attainment (the USSR formerly and now the USA) I shudder that another group of negotiators will pursue their careers in Geneva for n years to work out modifications of the BWC along some of the lines indicated, notably amendments and protocols, in the draft. I therefore believe that all the emphasis should be placed on voluntary unilateral or multilateral CBMs and on the fewest possible formal agreements, rather than on formal protocols and amendments.

Item B. 1) on p. 7. Toxicity studies on biochemicals or chemicals in general would cover too much territory for serious adherence.

Item B. 2) c) on p. 9. WHO already covers this item, and the response has been poor to a recommendation on this subject made at the second review conference.

Item C. p. 10. A technical Advisory Group would become another bureaucratic white elephant in the UN system. A Consultative Committee mechanism could serve adequately.

Item C. 3). p. 11. Same as previous item.

Item C. 4) p.11. My comments on the Introduction above applies especially here as regards time and cost. Also an inspectorate to cover both CW and kBW would be unwieldy; different wexpertise, data etc. is required.

Item D. 1, p.11 and D. 2) p.12. See previous items against a

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formal inspectorate. Use the authority of the UN Secretary-General to carry out any challenge inspection or investigate any suspicious event.

Item V A, p.13. It is highly unlikely that at least one of the permanent members of the Security Council would forego the veto privilege.

Item A) 1), p. 14 (fellowship program). I consider this unworkable.

Appendix A

Item A. 2, p. 1. Add to the examples Ebola and yellow fever viruses.

Item A. 3, d. Add to the examples Newcastle disease (poultry) and avian influenza. Certain strains of these viruses are very lethal and cause great economic losses.

bc. Meselson
Perry - Robinson

Kaplan

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Please send your reply (if any) to: Geneva office (*) London office () Rome office ()

Barbara Rosenberg, Ph.D, and
Alexis Shelekov, M.D.
SUNY Purchase
735 Anderson Hill Road
Purchase, New York 10577-1400

31 August 1990

I have your letter of August 20 concerning a biological verification regime being prepared for submission at the next review conference of the BW Convention of 1972.

There have been some 15 years of negotiations for a Chemical Weapons Convention, of which only the last two or three years have witnessed some real progress. The most difficult points to resolve have been verification of non-production, including systematic and challenge inspection regimes. The enforcement agency (technical secretariat) will be large, inevitably bureaucratic, and expensive.

SEP 12 1990

"Compulsory" inspection for non-production of biological weapons would compound the measures agreed for a CWC, and the difficulties involved. Instead of increasing confidence between states it could well prove the contrary because of loopholes allowing suspicions to arise in those wishing to exploit such suspicions.

Many years ago Pugwash actually organized trial inspections in two large, commercial biological laboratories in France and Switzerland (and, I believe, in a Scandinavian country) in preparation for the BW Convention of 1972, but gave up the effort as unfeasible and, as it proved, unnecessary for the treaty. I still believe it is neither wise nor practicable.

For the above reasons I do not support the idea of a formal verification regime. I would rather depend upon extension of data requests that have already been worked out in previous BW review conferences, and emphasizing the concept of "openness"-- reciprocal visits to laboratories by scientists, open publication of all work, etc.--as advocated in my previous response to the request from Dr. Weinberg.

Sincerely yours,

Martin M. Kaplan

cc M. Meselson and J.P. Robinson

Kaplan

Dr Martin Kaplan
Pugwash Executive Office
11A, Avenue de la Paix
1202 Geneva

Switzerland

17 October 1990

By telefax to Switzerland 7337313

Dear Martin,

This is in response to your fax of 3rd October in which you sent for comment the draft WHO briefing dated 29 September, 'Biological Warfare Threat in Middle East'. My comments are as follows:

Page 1, para 1. What Les Aspin actually said, according to the Washington Post for 29 September (which was presumably what Radio France was quoting), was: "Saddam Hussein...is expected to have a militarily significant biological [weapons] program by the end of this year or early next year. This will be a new dimension to the problem. It is a more important and more serious element than the chemical threat. It is a harder thing to deal with."

Page 1, para 3. The suggestion here is that the WHO has sufficient information about Iraqi activities to permit this strikingly clear ranking of the possible BW threats, a ranking which leaves out many other possibilities.

Page 2, 1979. The US Sverdlovsk allegation was first voiced publicly, not in the UN Disarmament Commission, but during the first review conference (Geneva, 1980) of the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention.

Page 2, 1979. The word 'admitted' implies guilt, but there was nothing necessarily illegal in there being a military research facility, even one working with anthrax, at Sverdlovsk.

Page 2, 1981. In comparison with the various other items of anthrax-weapon history that might have been mentioned, this one scarcely merits inclusion, surely?

Page 4, bottom. 'They deliver more destruction per kg than any other biological or toxin weapon' is a most questionable statement. One reason

why anthrax spores never became an authorized fill for USAF BW weapons was that the human inhalatory ID50 was reckoned to be at least 8000 spores and very possibly an order of magnitude more. In contrast, the bacterial agents which were authorized had estimated ID50s a thousand times smaller and with narrower margins of uncertainty.

Page 4, later. '50 kg' of what? In terms of the particular slurry with which the anthrax bombs would have been filled (an aqueous slurry comprising about 4 percent by weight of actual spores), the munitions expenditure envisaged for the raids on Aachen etc noted on page 2 corresponded to about 1050 kg of slurry per square kilometre of target area. The expenditure was calculated for a 50 percent casualty rate.

Page 8, top Maybe the figures given for the relative toxicity of botulin should be checked? The implication that the LD50 in man of ricin is 30,000 times smaller than that of tabun looks odd to me.

Page 8, top It was for aerosol weapons, at least as much as a water contaminant, that botulin was studied in past BW programmes.

Page 8, bottom The manuscript emendations here convert the 1969/70 WHO estimates of the typescript into something altogether more fanciful. Has this been done advisedly? Recall that the munitions expenditures prescribed for the original botulin aerosol weapons in WW2 corresponded to an application density of about 3500 kg of botulin preparation per square kilometre; and recall too that, in the late 1960s, a fill of sarin nerve gas for the warhead of the Lance ballistic missile was estimated to be more lethal than a fill of the then-current botulin formulation.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



J P Perry Robinson
Senior Fellow

cc Dr M S Meselson, Harvard University

FEB 19 1991

~~Meselson~~
Kaplan

Lunch with Bob Mikulak and Nikita Smidovich on
29 January 1991

Mikulak (USA) thought it would be useful to have a private lunch with his negotiating counterpart Smidovich (USSR) to forward bilateral and multilateral negotiations for a chemical weapons convention (CWC). I therefore arranged ~~the~~ lunch at the Auberge des Bois, Collex.

Discussion centered around (1) present difficulties with bilateral and multilateral negotiations, and (2) future Pugwash activities that would be most useful to accelerate progress.

Bilateral talks

While some (minor) technical details had to be worked out (e.g., destruction of stocks) the main problem was political, and that centered in the USA. A principal one was that the military objected to the risk of challenge inspections involving their installations.

Reciprocal visits to destruction installations and CW production facilities were going well (so far about 7 on each side). In February a large group (14) from the USSR will visit the Johnson island atoll. The USSR will have difficulty in meeting their commitment to the USA to have destruction underway by 1992. Their facility is very faulty (says Mikulak), and will certainly have operational trouble when it starts. Since technical personnel from both sides is involved I suggested that they could supply names for Issraelyan's meeting (April, Moscow), although it is difficult to see what the Moscow meeting can achieve in this sphere except in an educational sense for the parliamentarians who will attend. (I gave Smidovich my letter to Issraelyan for delivery in Moscow. I ask Issraelyan to give us information on acceptances and further plans for the meeting. If it is cancelled he should notify us immediately. This involves Meselson, Robinson, Lundin, Ezz and myself as co-organizers in a personal capacity.)

Multilateral

Mikulak was very pessimistic about getting very far concerning political agreement from other members of the CD. First, the USA and USSR would have to agree on a package, and then their combined weight could be extended on recalcitrants in the CD. According to Mikulak, the non-aligned group is fracturing. Both agree that the principal difficulty will be Third World countries for joining a treaty.

Pugwash

They both agreed that the best thing Pugwash could do was to hold a small meeting in Cairo of scientists (not diplomats) from key countries who could exert political influence in their countries to forward a treaty. Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Algeria, Pakistan, India, plus USA and USSR were mentioned. Mikulak and Smidovich would attend if they were free in time (fall would be best). I told them I would take this up with the Executive Committee and Council.

Smidovich felt that a prime need was a careful study of the secretariat and costs for an enforcement agency. Mikulak thought that several propositions had been put forward, but they need consolidation, keeping the annual budget at \$100 million dollars or less; otherwise there would be no chance for funding in the USA (who would have to cover 1/4 of the budget). I doubted whether Pugwash should or would undertake such a task; others could do it better.

Biological Weapons

I asked each to reply on the following concerning yellow rain and Sverdlovsk.

To re-open the yellow rain controversy for retraction, Mikulak said that a senior senator or committee would have to propose a re-study of the evidence. Mikulak also stressed that Sverdlovsk would certainly be brought up, if not previously resolved, when a CW treaty reached Congress, or perhaps when the yellow rain controversy surfaced again.

Smidovich said nothing about the possibility of clarifying Sverdlovsk when the report of the visit there by two journalists (Soviet) was discussed. He approved of the publication of their report, although he did not indicate whether the points made were valid.

For the Review Conference, Mikulak thought the best thing to do was to advocate openness by informal visits before trying to proceed to any formal inspections (if ever). He asked about epidemiological surveillance centres (advocated by D.A. Henderson formerly of WHO). I explained WHO past history on such centres, and added the advisability of human serum banks which I advocated over 30 years ago. USA will probably support the centre idea through WHO.

Mikulak thanked me for arranging the lunch which he found useful. Evidently the two men had little opportunity for an exchange of informal views on various issues. Mikulak was more pessimistic than ever about achieving a CWC in the near future (next two years). CW was behind conventional forces and START in the US order of priority, and now everything was pushed down the ladder because of the war. The two percent residual stock issue was not cast in cement and new ideas were being sought. The US group recognized the strong objections to that proposal on the part of other countries in the CD.

cc: Francesco Calogero
Joseph Rotblat

Matt Meselson
Julian Perry Robinson

Note added. Speaking later to Julian he reminded me that a previous suggestion was to arrange a meeting of inspectors participating in the national inspection exercises for an exchange of views and experience. Otherwise, much benefit of such exercises would be lost to preparations for and administration of a future CWC. This subject was not discussed at the luncheon.

MM 7/6

FEB 19 1991

Meselson
Kaplan

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MM 7/6

Kaplan

September 25, 1991

Dr. Martin Kaplan
Pugwash Conferences
11A Avenue de la Paix
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

Dear Martin,

Here for your interest are notes on phone conversations with Mr. Peter Gumbel of The Wall Street Journal who has twice visited Sverdlovsk to investigate the 1979 anthrax epidemic. I am not aware that he has published anything yet.

Sincerely,

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS *Kaplan*

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Phone **39-6-687 2606
Fax **39-6-687 8376

Please send your reply (if any) to: Geneva office (*) London office () Rome office ()

F A X C O V E R S H E E T

To: *Prof. M. Meulman*

From: *Marty Kaplan*

Number of pages, including cover sheet: *4*

Date: *27 Jan '92*

Dear Matt,

Message:

- 1. The enclosed was prepared on request from Student Pugwash USA for inclusion in their "Tough questions" section of their Newsletter. Please let me know if there are any factual errors.*
- 2. Remind Jack Gold of the dates of our Berlin Conference. I believe he wanted to attend as an accompanying person (with you or me).*
- 3. I think I have arranged a slot for you to report on the CNE at a plenary in Berlin.*
- 4. Dudley Wright died a few days ago.*

Some Comments on the Human Genome Project (HUGO)

by

Martin M. Kaplan

(see footnote at end of paper)

In considering the Human Genome Project (HUGO), I will only touch on the technical aspects, and will stress the importance of some of the social questions that arise.

The deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) constituting the human genome consists of sequences of some three billion base pairs in the 50,000 or more genes which govern our body processes. ^{More than} Some 2,000 of these genes have been mapped (located) so far. (James Watson and Francis Crick identified the structural arrangement of the chemicals in their formulation of the double helix in the early 1950s which won them the Nobel prize.) With recently developed sequencing technology it is possible to obtain the sequence of 300-500 base pairs in a single experiment. It is generally estimated that it will take about 15 years to map the entire human genome at a cost of about five billion dollars.

Proponents of HUGO have emphasized that priority would be given to the pursuit and delineation of malfunctioning genes that cause human disease, especially those diseases where a genetic predisposition (e.g. breast cancer) or a specific genetic deficit (e.g., cystic fibrosis) is involved. Other genetically determined diseases include hemophilia, sickle cell anemia and muscular dystrophy.

As James Watson, a prime mover of HUGO, put it:

"When finally interpreted, the genetic messages encoded within our DNA molecules will provide the ultimate answers to the chemical underpinnings of human existence. They will not only help us understand how we function as healthy human beings, but will also explain, at the chemical level, the role of genetic factors in a multitude of diseases, such as cancer, Alzheimer's disease, and schizophrenia, that diminish the individual lives of so many millions of people."

Molecular genetic and physical maps of human DNA are first needed to help locate disease genes. This will require preliminary work on model organisms such as the colibacillus, yeast, fruit fly and the mouse. There is little difference of opinion amongst biological scientists about proceeding with this preliminary work which, along with parallel research on human DNA, is estimated will take about five years.

There is ~~is~~ disagreement, however, within the scientific community about the second stage of the project which involves completing the physical maps of human DNA and

the sequencing of selected genes in the 24 different chromosomes. Part of this disagreement is technical in nature. For example, is it necessary ^{and worthwhile} to include non-functional parts (perhaps the most) of the DNA which are remnants of the evolution process. A more serious reservation is that sequencing is now largely an ~~automatic~~ ^{ad} technology, and may not attract good scientific minds to the extended years of work required. After the sequencing of an identified gene is accomplished it will be necessary to determine how the gene functions to produce its physiological or pathological effect - a complex, difficult and time-consuming ~~task~~ ^{task} ~~problem~~. Also, scientific opponents to the project consider that the funds required for a crash program would divert resources and personnel from investigator-initiated research, and would slow down high quality medical and biological research.

Both scientists and non-scientists are deeply concerned by some of the social issues involved. These problems have been recognized by the early and present forceful promoters of the project, and they have advocated that three to four percent, and later ~~up to~~ ^{up to} ten percent of funds of the project be allocated to study such questions. An important question is the use to be put of the acquired information about an individual's genetic constitution, for example, by insurance companies or by "security" forces. The lack of a right to privacy is morally objectionable, and society should limit as far as possible the potential misuse of genetic information. We need only recall the ~~tragic~~ misuse of incomplete genetic information for "eugenics") ~~either this century~~ ^{by some delusional scientists and others during the present century} not to speak of how the Nazis exploited some German ~~human geneticists and psychiatrists for their~~ ^{scientists to support their} genocide programs, ~~first against the mentally handicapped and then the Jews and Gypsies.~~ Efforts should be started as soon as possible by lawyers and other experts on data protection to formulate plans for regulation.

Another vexing question concerns the future product of genetic engineering. There is the fear of altering human germlines (ovum and sperm) and its unpredictable longer term consequences. Perhaps an exception here would be the genetically determined immune-deficiency diseases. But it has been argued that this could be the start of a slippery slope argument (once started, when does it stop?) that bedevilled the debate over embryo research. However, further research could be blocked (as was done in the embryo research field) by legislation at any stage. It has ^{also} been suggested that a list of disorders be compiled as allowable targets for gene therapy, whether germline or somatic ^{the latter} (affecting body cells - liver

kidney, etc., but not the ovum or sperm). The list could be changed periodically, but only through legislation or a ruling by a statutory body.

It should be kept in mind that curiosity about nature is the motor of scientific endeavor, and research in science is virtually impossible to stop. This is especially true, as Robert Openheimer put it in relation to the atomic bomb when the research is technically sweet ~~and would be socially important~~

The pace of research, however, can be slowed down by a restriction of funds, and perhaps this is advisable until the ~~social~~ ^{closest of} questions ^{and other problems} involved are better resolved. In any event, the social issues ^{arising from N000} must be debated and confronted urgently by expert groups and the public at large.

And the same

Footnote - Dr Kaplan, a former Secretary-General of Pugwash (1976-1988) is a microbiologist. He is presently serving as a consultant to the World Health Organization where he was previously employed as a director of research.

Shelokov

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
HARVARD UNIVERSITY



7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138-2092

5 February 1992

Dear Alexis and Martin,

Here is a packet of things I sent to Sverdlov in NYC to take with him to Moscow. On the telephone yesterday, he repeated his willingness to help us in Moscow and his agreeability to the first two weeks of June. Now we await a response from Yablokov. Meanwhile, we can continue to refine our ideas of what to do if we do go.

What do you think of trying to meet sometime in April or early May for 2 or 3 days of reading and brainstorming? I have a considerable collection of maps, photos, articles, audio and video tapes and other materials. Many of the older articles are listed in the enclosed bibliography. We could retreat to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences here in Cambridge or to our large house at Woods Hole, together with 2 or 3 advisors such as Phil Brachman, Dave Huxsoll, Alex Langmuir, and Jim Steele. It is imperative that we also identify a first rate pathologist for the kind of advice that Will Albrink could have given so well.

Martin, in response to your letters of 24 and 28 February:

1) The information I have regarding where the anthrax cases occurred is (i) the enclosed US map in "Soviet Biological Warfare Threat" stating that a spore cloud traveled in a south-southwesterly direction from the facility (ii) the statement by Bezdenezhnykh in Moscow in 1986 that about 70% of the residences were in southern Sverdlovsk and nearby suburbs and 30% elsewhere in the city and (iii) recent articles in the Russian press stating that many cases appeared in southern Sverdlovsk. I have marked a street intersection on the US map and what I think is the same intersection on the SPOT photo.

2) As for my met reports, I do not know for sure what their source is. For the time being, would you be willing to try to get the data for the Sverdlovsk Koltsovo airport from the IATA? Independent confirmation would be good to have.

3) Now that you mention it, I seem to remember reading about protean sites in systemic anthrax. A literature search is needed.

4) I have no case-by case epidemiological data. Does any still exist anywhere? This we will try to find out in Russia. Otherwise, we will need to rely on interviews with family members and survivors named in the Russian press and on grave markers, as suggested in the enclosed "Preliminary Outline...".

Do please let me hear from you on these various matters.

Matthew

As ever,

- 1) Letter of 3 March to Prof A.V. Yablokov to be hand delivered in Moscow by Sverdlov.
 - 2) Letter of 4 March to Sverdlov, sent to him in NYC % Alex Goldfarb
 - 3) Preliminary outline for Study Trip
 - 4) Preliminary Outline of Objectives and Procedures
 - 5) Persons in USA and Russia
- Sverdlov also sent videotapes of Cambridge mtg of April 1988.

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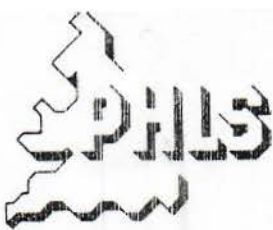
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As ever,



Dr Martin Hugh-Jones
Epidemiology & Community Health
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BATON ROUGE
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Telephone: 0980-610391

AUG 17 1992

Our ref

Your ref

27 July 1992

F.Y.I.

MM
JG

47
8.11.92

Dear Martin,

Just to thank you for your latest set of corrections. About "endemic" and "enzootic" - I attach the reviewer's comments on that serology paper which I sent you. I took it he knew what he was talking about, but it has coased me no end of grief! I had poor Pauline Lindeque change all her "epizoo.." to endem.. in her thesis only for her examiners to tell her to change them back! I will now write to the editor of Epidem Infct!

About the Russian vaccine requiring 3 doses - we have said vaccine here and for your interest I enclose copies of the instructions + translation. As I think you will see, it is not something one would care for 3 doses of! Anyhow, I cannot see anything about the 3 doses.

I hardly dare ask about the Zambia meeting or the Anthrax Workshop.

Well, the guidelines REALLY nearly are finished; appendices will be on their way to you this week with luck. All your corrections and all Reinhard's stuff are now in. Some of his ideas, particularly about rendering, are not wholeheartedly agreed with in Tolworth!

All the best. Thanks again for the corrections. Aye,
Public Health Laboratory Service Board, 61 Colindale Avenue. London NW9 5DF

Pete

III. Реакция на вакцину

Местная реакция выражается гиперемией склерификационных полосок легкой папулезной формы с размерами небольшой степени. Эти с последующим образованием желтоватой корочки по ходу склерификации. Возможно образование мелких узелков в области инъекции. Указанные явления стихают в течение 48-72 часов. Образование корочки начинается на 4-6 день.

Общая реакция на вакцину заключается в повышении температуры тела и выражается в недомогании, головной боли, рвоте и повышении температуры тела до 38°C.

Учет заболеваемости вакциной в республике

Привлекательность вакцин, как при вакцинации, так и при ревакцинации возрастает с годами (табл. 12) и объясняется тем, что население становится старше, когда во время вакцинации отмечаются осложнения. Причинами осложнений являются: недостаточная стерильность вакцин, недостаточная квалификация персонала, недостаточная квалификация персонала, недостаточная квалификация персонала. Вследствие этого в республике в последние годы отмечаются случаи осложнений при вакцинации, которые в основном связаны с реакцией на вакцину. Вследствие этого в республике в последние годы отмечаются случаи осложнений при вакцинации, которые в основном связаны с реакцией на вакцину.

Неквалифицированный персонал, а также отсутствие контроля за качеством препаратов, используемых для вакцинации, являются основными причинами осложнений при вакцинации.

В случае вакцинации на качество препаратов обращаются в Государственный институт стандартизации и контроля медицинских бланков при Госплане СССР, ул. Гусевская 11, Москва, Г-11.

Выписка из МРТУ-48 18

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАЩЕНИЯ СССР

Телескопическая трубка - исследование качества воздуха в помещениях
Тбилиси 10. 11. 1958 г.

НА С У А Б Л А И И Е

Исследование качества воздуха в помещениях, С.Т.И. - анализ воздуха в помещениях

I. Общие сведения

Исследование качества воздуха в помещениях С.Т.И. проводится с собой с целью выявления условий, способствующих распространению инфекционных заболеваний.

Вакцину применяют для создания активного иммунитета при сибирской язве.

Прививку производят один раз в год. Средний возрастной состав населения. Медицинские работники, проводящие прививку, должны быть обязательно ознакомлены с инструкцией по применению вакцин и научиться практическим навыкам прививки под руководством врача.

II. Краевые и сроки годности вакцин

Вакцину можно хранить в сухом, темном и проветриваемом месте при температуре не выше +4° (можно хранить при температуре ниже +6°). Срок годности вакцин 7 года со дня изготовления.

III. Показания и противопоказания

Вакцину вводят подкожно в предплечья, избегая мест, занятых рубцами, ожогами, сыпью, а также мест, занятых кожными заболеваниями. Вакцину вводят в предплечьях, избегая мест, занятых кожными заболеваниями.

В колхозах и совхозах в местах стационарного забоев сибирской язвой прививают для профилактики со скотом.

В остальных случаях - на эпидемиологических обследованиях.

V. Противопоказания

Прививки против сибирской язвы противопоказаны в следующих случаях:

- а) наличие острых инфекционных заболеваний или обострения хронических
- б) острое инфекционное состояние
- в) диабет
- г) заболевания сердца в стадии декомпенсации
- д) заболевания сопровождающиеся кахексией
- е) язвенная болезнь желудка и двенадцатиперстной кишки в период обострения;
- ж) гипербиотическая болезнь (III степень)
- з) ревматизм в период обострения;
- и) острый нефрит
- к) острое поражение и цирроз печени
- л) заболевания щитовидной железы (II—III степени)
- м) выраженный артериосклероз мозговых и венечных сосудов, заболевания коронарной недостаточности
- н) бронхоэктатическая болезнь, выраженная эмфизема легких
- о) лимфогранулематоз;
- п) кожные заболевания с обширным поражением поверхности кожи;
- р) выключительные новообразования.

V. Разведение вакцин

Сухую вакцину перед прививкой разводят в 1 мл водного 30% раствора глицерина, прилагаемого к вакцине в отдельной ампуле. Разведение вакцин производят асептично. Шейку ампулы с вакциной предварительно дезинфицируют, обтирают спиртом и обкалывают на 2-3 мм. Обкалывание шейки ампулы с вакциной производят осторожно, чтобы не нагрелся корпус ампулы, где находится вакцина. После этого шейку ампулы аккуратно отламывают. Стерильный водный 30% раствор глицерина, находящийся в отдельной ампуле, набирают иглой стерильного шприца и вводят в объеме 1 мл в ампулу с вакциной. Ампулу встряхивают до превращения сухой массы в равномерную суспензию. Полученной жидкостью пользуются для вакцинации.

Перед разведением и после приготовления сухой вакцины ампулу и ее содержимое тщательно рассматривают. При наличии в ампуле трещин, посторонних включений в вакцине, неразбивающихся комочков и неравномерной суспензии—данную ампулу вакцины браку.

Ампулу с разведенной вакциной при использовании тщательно предохраняют от возможного постороннего загрязнения.

Вскрытой ампулой с разведенной вакциной пользуются немедленно и хранят ее не более 4-х часов.

Разведенную и неиспользованную в течение этого срока вакцину уничтожают кипячением в течение 2-х часов.

VI. Техника прививки

Прививки против сибирской язвы живой вакциной .СТ. производят однократно накожным методом.

Прививки производят на наружной поверхности средней трети левого плеча. Кожу перед прививкой очищают спиртом, еще лучше вначале протереть кожу спиртом, а затем обезжирить эфиром. Когда спирт или эфир испарится насухо, не прикасаясь к коже, наносит по одной капле 0,01—0,02 мл разведенной вакцины в двух местах будущих насечек туберкулиновым шприцом с тонкой иглой, раздвигая эти капли друг от друга на расстоянии 3—4 см. Далее левой рукой охватывают кожу плеча и слегка натягивают ее, а правой стерильным оспопрививательным пером производят на коже через каждую нанесенную каплю вакцины 4 насечки. При этом обращают внимание на то, чтобы насечки не кровоточили (кровь должна выступать только из щели росняками). После этого плоской стороной оспопрививательного пера втирают вакцину в насечки в течение полминуты. После втирания нужно дать вакцине подсохнуть в течение 5-10 минут.

Примечание: а) оспопрививательное перо перед каждой прививкой необходимо прокипятить или протереть спиртом и обжечь на пламени, после чего дать ему полностью остыть. б) поверхностное нанесение на коже царапин без появления росенок крови снижает эффективность прививок. При вакцинации запрещается замена оспопрививательного пера какими-либо другими предметами (скальпель, игла и др.).

Ревакцинация производится ежегодно с интервалом 1 год. При этом обращают ту же технику, что и при первичной вакцинации.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH USSR

TBILISI SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF VACCINES
AND SERA, TBILISI (GEORGIA SSR)

DIRECTIONS

For using living, dry Anthrax vaccine ST1.

1. DEFINITIONS

Anthrax dry living vaccine ST1 is presented dried under vacuum conditions.

The vaccine is administered to create active immunity against anthrax.

The vaccine is produced by doctors for use by 'average' medical personnel (average = middle = paramedic). Medical workers using the vaccine must be made familiar in great detail with the instructions for administering it and should acquire practical skills under the direction of a doctor.

2. STORAGE AND PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF THE VACCINE

The vaccine must be kept in a dry, dark, cool place at a temperature no higher than +4°C (it can be kept at a lower temperature). Validity is 2 years from the date of manufacture.

3. DIRECTIONS FOR VACCINATION

Qualifying people - those in enterprises concerned with the preparation of animal products especially in organisations dealing with hides and wool and those working in meat combines. On Soviet and collective farms in places subject to anthrax those concerned closely with cattle (involved in handling them) should be vaccinated.

In remaining cases, according to epidemiological circumstances.

4. CAUTIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

Vaccination should not be administered in the following cases:

1. Presence of severe infectious disease or acutely chronic ones.
2. Every feverish condition.
3. Diabetes.
4. Heart disease in a stage of non-equilibrium.
5. Illness accompanying cachexia.
6. Ulcerous disease of stomach and duodenal ulcer in acute period.
7. High blood pressure (3rd degree).
8. Acute rheumatism.

9. Severe nephritis.
10. Severe attack of or cirrhosis of liver.
11. Disease of thyroid gland (2-3 degree).
12. Manifestation of arteriosclerosis of brain and blood vessels; manifestation of coronary defects.
13. Bronchial disorder in form of emphysema.
14. Lymphogranulomatosis.
15. Skin diseases with extensive destruction of surface of skin.
16. Malignant neoplasms.

5. PREPARATION OF VACCINE

(Cultivation, treatment or dilution)

Before vaccination the dry vaccine is reconstituted in 1 millilitre of water 30% solution of glycerine, accompanying the vaccine in a separate ampoule aseptically. As a preliminary an incision is made in the neck of the ampoule with the vaccine, it is rubbed down with spirit and warmed in flame. The warming of the neck of the vaccine ampoule is carried out carefully so that the body of the ampoule containing the vaccine is not burnt or heated up. After this the neck of the ampoule is neatly broken off.

The sterile 30% solution of glycerine which is in a separate ampoule is collected with the needle of a sterile syringe and introduced in a volume of 1 millilitre into the ampoule with the vaccine. The ampoule is shaken until the dry vaccine is converted into a measured suspension and used for vaccination. Before and after reconstitution of the dry vaccine the ampoule and its contents must be carefully checked/inspected. Should there be present any cracks/fissures extraneous inclusions in the vaccine, indistinguishable foreign bodies and irregular suspension then the given vaccine ampoule must be rejected.

When used, the ampoule with the vaccine must be carefully protected from the possibility of extraneous pollution/contamination.

The opened ampoule with diluted vaccine can be used and kept for no more than 4 hours.

Diluted vaccine which is not used within this period must be destroyed by boiling for 2 hours.

6. VACCINATION TECHNIQUE

Vaccination of ST1 is performed by the????????? skin method.

Vaccinations are effected on the external surface of the middle third of the left shoulder. Before vaccination the skin should be cleaned with spirit, even better is to rub it all over at the beginning with spirit and then dry

off with ether. When the spirit or ether has evaporated till dry, without touching the skin, take one droplet of 0.01 - 0.02 millilitres of diluted vaccine and place in 2 places (i.e. 1 droplet in each place) where the future incision with a tuberculosis syringe with a thin needle is to be made laying the droplets at a distance of 3-4 centimetres from each other. Then, with the left hand take hold of the skin of the left shoulder and lightly tighten it (stretch it) while with the right hand make on the skin across each droplet of vaccine 4 incisions with a sterile smallpox-vaccinating pen. One must be careful not to let the blood flow (it should only stand out in small dewdrops). After this, with the flat side of the syringe rub in the vaccine into the incisions for 30 seconds. After rubbing it in the vaccine must be allowed to dry out for 5 - 10 minutes.

Remarks:

- a) Before each vaccination it is essential to sterilize the syringe or rub it over with spirit and burn off with flame, after which allow time for it to dry completely.
- b) If no blood appears when the skin is scratched the effectiveness of the vaccination is reduced it is forbidden to substitute for the smallpox vaccinating pen any other objects (scalpals, needles, etc.). Revaccination is done every year at intervals of 1 year. The same procedure exactly should be followed as in primary vaccinations.

7. REACTION TO THE VACCINE

A local reaction may show hyperaemia of scarred strips with slight swelling of the skin and with a possible small oedema followed by the formation of a yellowish crust in the scarred place. The appearance of small knots in the region of the incisions is possible. These symptoms die down in 48 - 72 hours. The crusts will fall away in 4 - 8 days.

A general reaction is caused only on occasional cases and takes the form of lethargy, headache and more rarely raising of body temperature to 38°C.

CALCULATION OF THE SUCCESSFUL TAKE OF THE VACCINE AND THE REGISTRATION OF THOSE VACCINATED

The successful take with vaccination and revaccination is checked 48, 72, 96 hours and 6 days after vaccination. The results of checking local skin reactions are marked (+) and (-). Plus (+) indicates positive reaction/result, when the skin around the vaccination point shows redness and puffiness. Minus (-) indicates an absence of skin reactions.

All those vaccinated are registered in the journal of record of prophylactic vaccinations which notes the surname, path????? and first name, occupation, age, home address, date of vaccination/revaccination, serial number and validity period of vaccine and also dates of checks, results of vaccination when checked in 8 days, local and general reactions, surname and duties of the vaccinator. This journal is permanently kept in every medical, midwifery or paramedical department

Doses of ST1 which have not been used for 2 years (not less than 5000 doses) are reverified and checked for prolongation of the validity period.

In cases where preparations are recalled for quality checks they must confer with the State Institute of Standardisation and Control of Medical Biological Preparations named Tarasevich in Moscow.

LABEL ON VIAL

TBILISI
Living Anthrax Vaccine "ST1"
dry for humans
(skin)
10 doses one ampoule
Serial no. C73. K.1691
Valid until September 1989

OTHER SIDE OF BOX

5 complete sets per box
Store in dark dry place at a temperature $0 - 4^{\circ}\text{C} \pm$
Serial number C - 73
K - 1891
Valid until - September 1989

ONE SIDE OF BOX

Ministry of Health, USSR
Organisation for production of bacteria preparations of Tbilisi People's
Institute of Vaccines and Sera.

ADDRESS: 380042 TBILISI, GOTUA STREET 3 TEL 37-22-91.
ANTHRAX VACCINE. ST1. LIVING. DRY.

An ampoule contains 4 milliards of living spores or 10 doses.

For skin use.

To: Julian and Matt
From: Martin

5 January 1993

I spoke to Julian this morning about the meeting in May. The primary list looks good to me. I am suggesting that we add Chayes, Lederberg and Polanyi. I believe it would be unwise not to invite Ezz. Francesco is insisting that he pay his own travel, and that may keep him from coming.

I understand that both of you will meet soon and discuss the possible declaration. We should have some sort of draft in hand for the Executive Committee meeting in London on 15 February. Their approval is necessary for the issuance of a declaration by Pugwash. The draft could later be polished. Francesco thinks it should not exceed one page, and shorter if possible. It is important to include not only the positive aspects but also the possible negative consequences if the treaties are not implemented properly. For example, the pursuit of psychochemicals if such research is allowed under the guise of "defense". I can probably arrange maximum media publicity if a declaration will be issued and we have as attendees top well-known scientists, e.g., Polanyi and Lederberg (not to mention your good selves).

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Fax **41-22-738 32 92
Telex 412 151 pax ch
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Via della Lungara 10
I-00165 ROMA (Italy)
Phone **39-6-687 2606
Fax **39-6-687 8376
E.mail: calogero@vaxrma.infn.it

Please send your reply (if any) to: Geneva office (*) London office () Rome office ()

F A X C O V E R S H E E T

from the Geneva Pugwash Office

To: Prof. M. Meelen
Harvard University

From: M. Kaplan

Number of pages, including cover sheet: 3

Date: 31 March '93

Dear Matt,

Enclosed is a letter from two apparent
experts on legal aspects of the C.W. Committee visit
via the phone to Julian in Wales who feels that they
should not be invited. I will speak to Julian to -
message: moment after he returns from Wales. We had
received nothing from Wales who was supposed
to supply a list of legal experts. Although
some 50 people have been invited, but as a
has as yet been received from about half of
them, don't you think these two should be
invited? Matt

Note: If you wish to contact Martin Kaplan by telephone, please dial him
directly on **41-22 738 72 64.

C.C. Julian

DEPAUL UNIVERSITY



Honorable Richard D. Cudahy
Chairman of the Board

Professor M. Cherif Bassiouni
President

Douglas W. Cassel, Jr.
Executive Director

International Human Rights
Law Institute

College of Law
25 East Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois U.S.A.
60604-2287
312/362-8392
FAX: 312/362-5448

March 29, 1993

Mr. Martin Kaplan
Pugwash, Geneva Office
63, Rue de Lausanne
CH-1202 Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Kaplan:

On behalf of myself and my colleague, Mr. Edward Tanzman of Argonne National Laboratory, I would like to introduce our work to you and, hopefully, secure an invitation to the upcoming Pugwash Workshop on Implementation of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Convention. I heard of this Workshop through Ms. Jessica Stern at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory who is planning to attend, and Ms. Virginia Gamba of the MacArthur Foundation suggested I write to you to express my interest in also attending.

Mr. Tanzman and I have been writing articles and reports on the implementation of the CWC for a number of years. In the mid-1980s, Mr. Tanzman pointed out possible constitutional issues pertinent to the inspection procedures called for by the draft convention in the first law review article on the subject, appearing in the Yale Journal of International Law. Subsequently, he and I jointly wrote a law review article (appearing in the New York University Journal of International Law and Politics) which went into more depth concerning some proposed solutions to the problems raised in his earlier article.

On the basis of those early works, Mr. Tanzman and I contracted to prepare a report, *Harmonizing The Chemical Weapons Convention with the United States Constitution*, for the Defense Nuclear Agency addressing how to reconcile the draft convention with the U.S. Constitution. That work was very favorably received and led officials of the Department of Defense to inquire as to whether the obstacles we had identified also applied in other jurisdictions. In response, Mr. Tanzman and I, along with my colleague, Professor Cherif Bassiouni, wrote a second report, *A Comparative Study of the Legal Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention in Foreign Jurisdictions*. In addition, we will soon be completing a report concerning the potential issues of environmental law raised by the CWC. Finally, serious discussions are in progress for us to organize a team to draft the CWC implementing legislation to be considered by the U.S. Congress when it ratifies the CWC later this year.

Most recently, an organization with which you may be familiar, Parliamentarians for Global Action, asked Mr. Tanzman and myself to participate in a symposium which it sponsored adjoining the CWC signing ceremony in Paris this past January. We had the honor of leading the workshop on legal issues with a group of about two dozen parliamentarians from nations around the world, focusing on implementing intrusive inspections, the structure of a national authority, and problems of enacting the required penal legislation. We also discussed methods of protecting against the loss of trade secrets and potential restraints on the international trade of chemicals called for by the CWC. In the near future, we will be addressing a joint session of the Committee on National Security (CNS) and the Lawyers Alliance for World Security (LAWS) in Washington on many of these same issues.

I have provided this quantity of information because I want you to understand that our interest in attending the upcoming workshop is genuinely based on considerable familiarity with the issues that will be discussed. I would like to add that while I hope our work speaks for itself, our philosophy on these matters deserves special note. The Chemical Weapons Convention, with its call for the destruction of stockpiles and the establishment of a rigorous and intrusive verification scheme, presages a new foundation for international security based on due process of law. Every step taken to increase security necessarily intrudes upon the sovereign free will of the participating states. The difficult questions of how to resolve the need for security with traditional notions of sovereignty as well as individual rights and liberties will have to be debated, therefore, not only in the United States but in virtually every other nation. In some respects, the potential for the development of international law arising from the CWC is almost as fascinating as is the goal of ridding the world of chemical weapons.

On that idealistic note, I hope that you are sufficiently intrigued to extend invitations to Mr. Tanzman and myself. I look forward to discussing these issues with you further.

Sincerely yours,

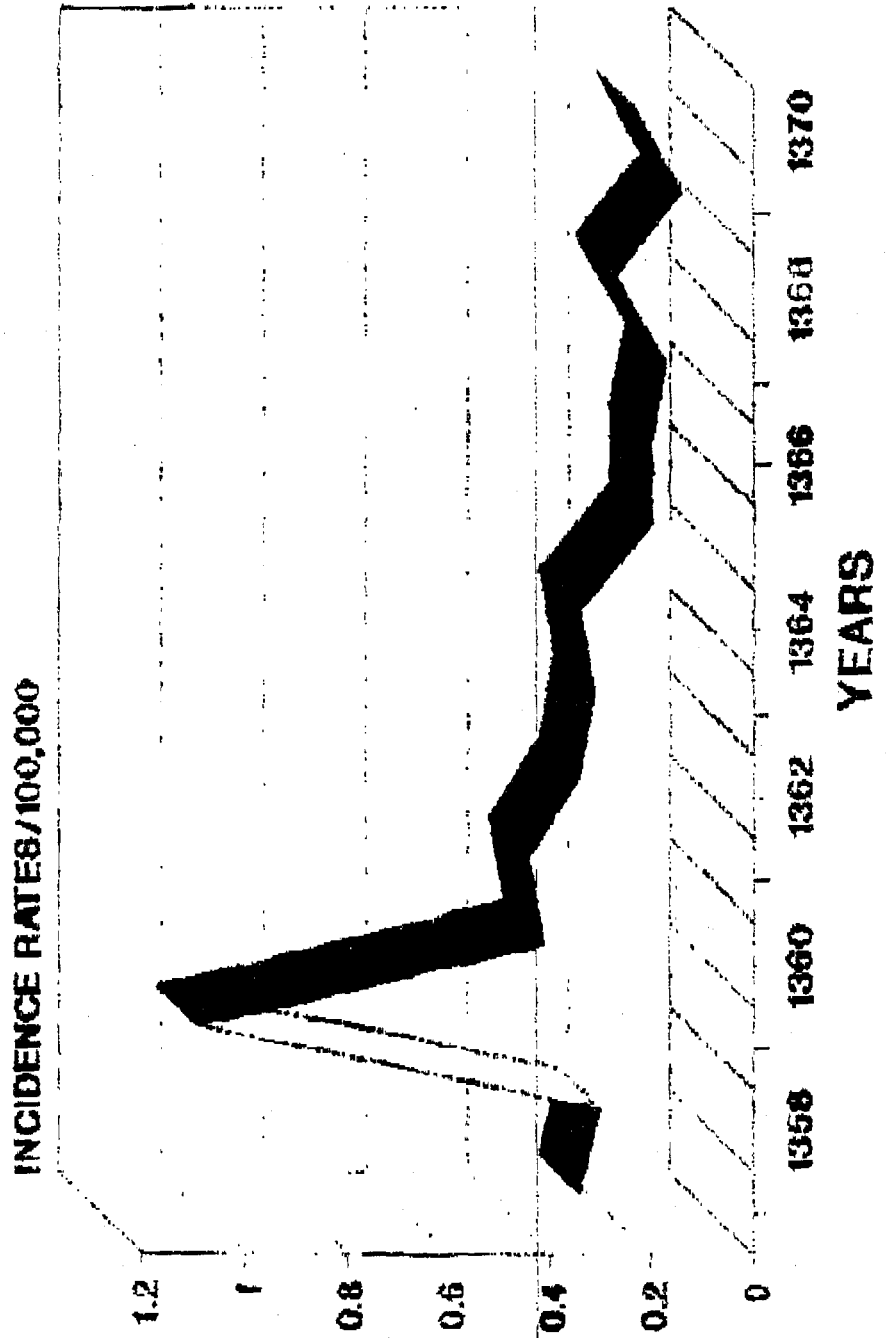


Barry Kellman
Professor of Law

cc: Mr. Francesco Calogero, Pugwash, Rome

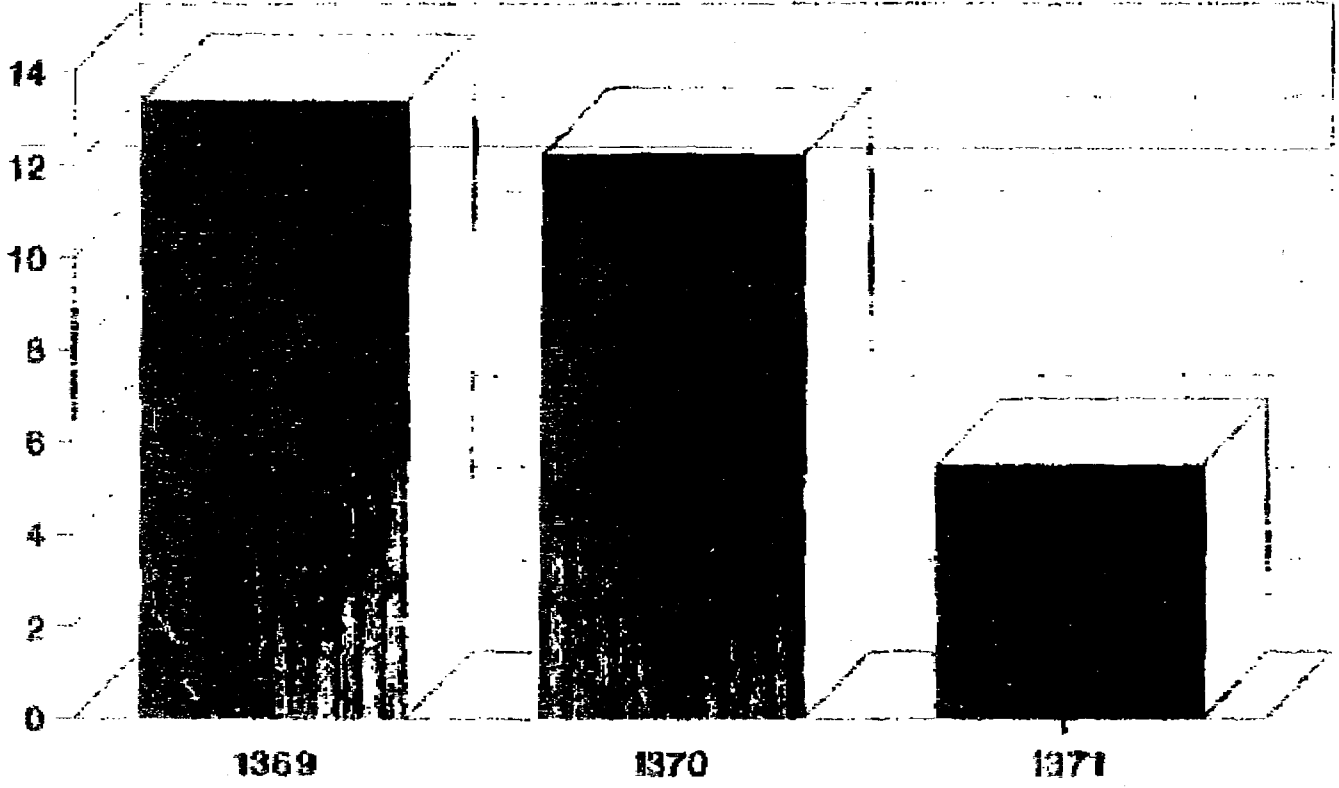
P.S. If indeed you decide to invite us, I can be reached at the address on the letterhead. Mr. Tanzman can be reached c/o Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 S. Cass Ave., Argonne, Ill. 60439-4841.

TREND OF ANTHRAX INCIDENCE RATES (IRAN = 1978-1991)



The first 9 months (MAR-DEC) incidence rates of anthrax (Iran ~ 1990-1992)

INCIDENCE RATES/10,000,000



تاریخ
شماره
پیوست



جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی

4 March 1993

Office of the who representative
Subject: Refuse of falsehood
News about spread of Anthrax,
Brucellosis and cholera in Iran

NO ACTION ACKNOWLEDGED
RECEIVED
07 MAR 1993
ACTION TAKEN

Dear Dr. Soliman,

Refer to facsimile dated 2nd March 1993 about falsehood news of great increase in the number of cases of anthrax, brucellosis and cholera, I like to inform you that fortunately these news are quite wrong and the incidence rate of these diseases have declined in this year in comparison with the last year.

The incidence rate of anthrax, brucellosis, rabies from (1987-1991) 136% to 1370 Iranian year and the number of the rabies by provinces and also the mean incidence rate of pulmonary TB. for 5 years intervals, acidum-positive pulmonary TB. incidence rates (1989-1992), pulmonary tuberculosis incidence rates (1962-1974) and pulmonary TB. incidence rates of recent four years are attached.

The recent reports of the newspapers of the western countries like International Herald Tribune (23 Feb) and New York times (20th Feb) as a Harmonious Orchestra about increase of the diseases could not stop us to be always correct on notification.

Director of Diseases Control
Department
Dr. Akhondieh Mohammad

FACSIMILE

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
CH - 1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND



Telegr: UNISANTE GENEVA
Tel: 791 3111 Telex: 415416
FACSIMILE: 7910746

Message No. **12965** Page 1 of 5 Pages

Date: 15 March 1993

From: Chief, VPM/CDS

To: Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs
11A, Avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva
Fax No: 732 32 92

Our ref.: VPM-22/180/3	Subject: ALLEGED INCREASE IN CASES OF ANTHRAX IN IRAN
-------------------------------	--

TEXT

FOR THE ATTENTION OF DR. M. KAPLAN, SECRETARY GENERAL:

Dear Dr Kaplan,

On the following pages please find copy of the facsimile received from the WHO Representative in the Islamic Republic of Iran in reply to our inquiry on the alleged increase in cases of anthrax in Iran.

Yours sincerely,

Dr F.-X. Meslin
Chief, Veterinary Public Health
Division of Communicable Diseases

Copied to Meselson

Copies to:

FROM :

PHONE NO. :

→ Chief VPH

201

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

DATE: 7 March 1993

Subject: EPIDEM OF ANAEMIA, BRUCELLOSIS AND CHOLERA IN IRAN

*With the compliments
Of the
World Health Organization
and the
WEO Representative
in I. R. Iran*

Received in EMI
18 MAR 1993
D 8 MAR 1993

با تقدیم احترامات
سازمان جهانی بهداشت

تقاضیه سازمان جهانی بهداشت
در جمهوری اسلامی ایران

In your fax No. 10015 dated 2 March 1993, enclosed please find WHO
response for your kind information and any necessary action
For: Chief, VPH /OCS

send
information
related to
Amtrak to
M. Kaplan in
USA

2/03

cc: 10015/002



Thomas
Jefferson
University

Jefferson
Medical
College

Department of Microbiology
and Immunology
Center for Neurovirology

Room 469 Jefferson Alumni Hall
1020 Locust Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107-6799
(215) 955-4695 / 4692
Fax: (215) 923-6795

March 17, 1993

TO: Professor Matthew Meselson
Harvard University
fax - (617) 495-8308

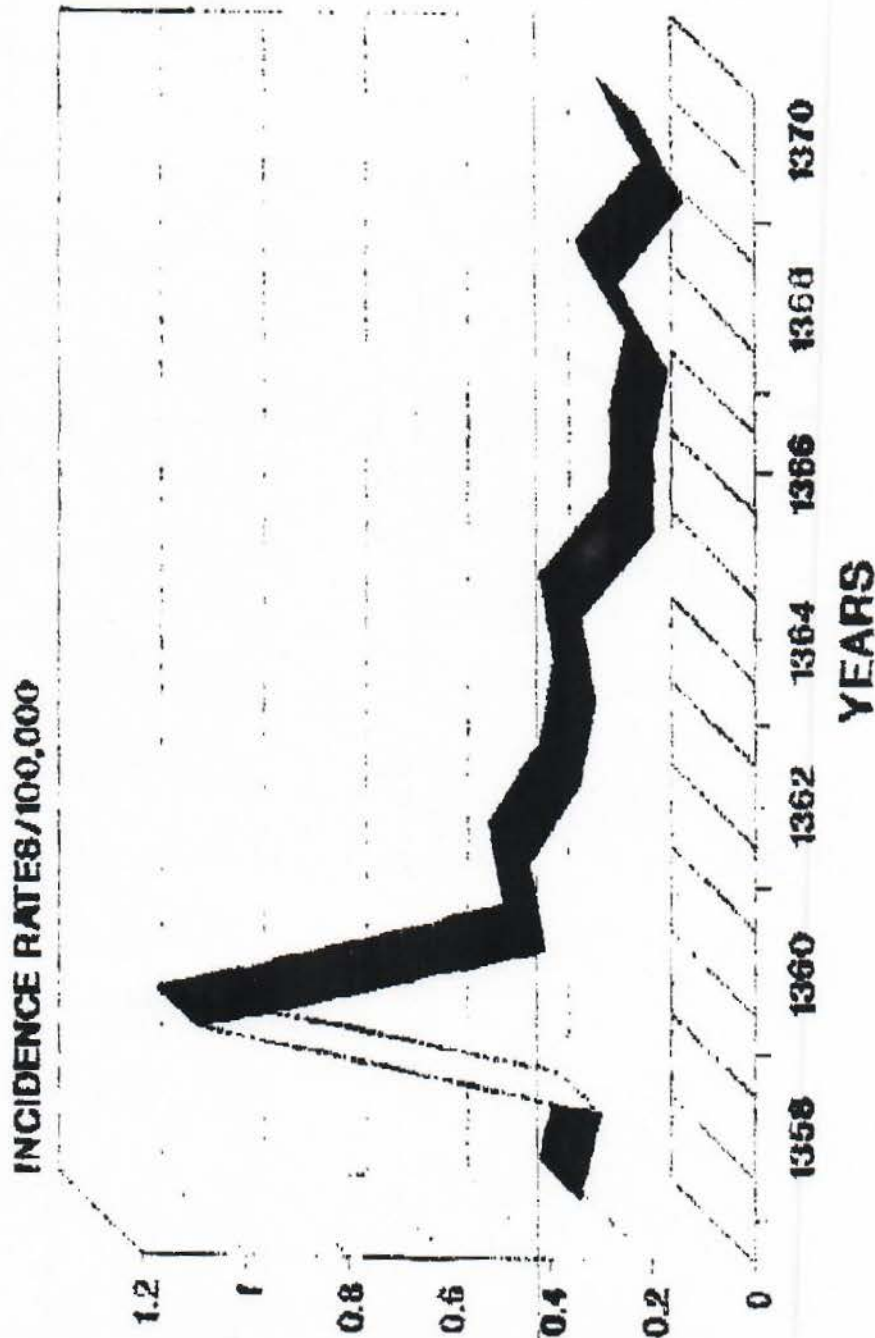
FROM: Martin Kaplan

The attached is the information on Anthrax in Iran which was sent to me at Dr. Hilary Koprowski's laboratory at Thomas Jefferson University. It looks like a false alarm, but if I get any more information I will let you know.

I leave for New Rochelle this Friday afternoon and will stay with my sister-in-law, Nina Kaplan (914) 636-8523. Next week I will spend 2-3 days in New York, but can always be reached at Nina's number.

I will try to call you before leaving for Geneva on the 26th.

TREND OF ANTHRAX INCIDENCE RATES (IRAN = 1978-1991)



..... تاریخ
..... شماره
..... پیوست



جمهوری اسلامی ایران
وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی

4 March 1993

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Director of Diseases Control
Department
Dr. Akhondel Monemac

100 3000 27 20 104 22 17

0115: 55. 28W 51

FACSIMILE

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
CH - 1211 GENEVA 27 - SWITZERLAND



Telegr.: UNISANTE GENEVA
Tel.: 791 21 11 Telex: 415416
FACSIMILE: 7910746

Message No. **12965** Page 1 of 5 PAGES

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To: Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs
11A, Avenue de la Paix, 1202 Geneva
Fax No.: 791 32 92

Our ref.:

Subject:

VPH-22/180/3

ALLEGED INCREASE IN CASES OF ANTHRAX IN IRAN

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Dr F.-X. Maslin
Chief, Veterinary Public Health
Division of Communicable Diseases

Copied to Meselson

Copies to:

FROM :

NOTE NO. →

Chief VPH

P81

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE

Geneva, 7 March 1993

Subject: STEWARDS OF ANTIAX, BRUCELLOSIS AND CHOLERA IN IRAN

With the compliments
Of the
World Health Organization
and the
WHO Representative
in I. R. Iran

Received in EML
17 29
08 MAR 1993

با تقدیم احترامات
سازمان جهانی بهداشت

تلاشده سازمان جهانی بهداشت
در جمهوری اسلامی ایران

Re your fax No. 10015 dated 2 March 1993, enclosed please find WHO
response for your kind information and any necessary action
For: Chief, VPH AIDS

send
information
related to
Anti-ax to
M. Kaplan in
USA

2 %

WHO/GENEVA



Thomas
Jefferson
University

Jefferson
Medical
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March 17, 1993

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The attached is the information on Anthrax in Iran which was sent to me at Dr. Hilary Koprowski's laboratory at Thomas Jefferson University. It looks like a false alarm, but if I get any more information I will let you know.

I leave for New Rochelle this Friday afternoon and will stay with my sister-in-law, Nina Kaplan (914) 636-8523. Next week I will spend 2-3 days in New York, but can always be reached at Nina's number.

I will try to call you before leaving for Geneva on the 26th.

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE

CENTRAL OFFICE

11A, Avenue de la Paix ←
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

Telephone: (022) 33 11 80
Telex: Peace 28 167 CH
Telegraph: Pugwash, Geneva

REPLY TO- 9 Great Russell Mansions,
60 Great Russell Street.
London WC1B 3BE
England

Telephone: 01-405 6661
Telegraph: Pugwash, London

Geneva, 25 November 1983

Prof. Matthew Meselson
Dept. of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology
Fairchild Biochemistry Building
Harvard University
7 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge
Mass. 02138
USA

Dear Matt,

The translation of the letter, made by John, is as follows:

"Distinguished Professor Meselson,

Because of my leave, I received your letter late. Unfortunately a trip to the city you chose is not possible at the present time.

With warm personal wishes."

Yours



M. M. Kaplan

Gary Crocker visited me yesterday with copies of the statements he prepared for Shultz and others. He is unchanged.

PUGWASH CONFERENCES ON SCIENCE AND WORLD AFFAIRS

Geneva office
63, rue de Lausanne
CH-1202 GENEVA
(Switzerland)
Phone **41-22-738 32 94
Fax **41-22-738 32 92
Telex 412 151 pax ch
E.mail: pugwash@hei.unige.ch

London office
Flat A, Museum Mansions
63A Great Russell Street
LONDON WC1B 3BJ
(Great Britain)
Phone **44-71-405 6661
Fax **44-71-831 5651

Rome office
Palazzina dell'Uditorio
Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei
Via della Lungara 229
I-00165 ROMA (Italy)
Phone **39-6-687 2606
Fax **39-6-687 8376
E.mail: calogero@vaxrma.infn.it

Please send your reply (if any) to: Geneva office (*) London office () Rome office ()

Ambassador Vladimir Petrovsky
Director-General
United Nations European Office
Palais des Nations
Case Postale
1211 Genève 10

June 6th 1994

Dear Ambassador Petrovsky,

I have just returned to Geneva after a meeting in the Netherlands of the Pugwash Study Group on the Implementation of the Chemical and Biological Weapons Convention. Enclosed is a list of participants of which you will recognize several people. One of them, Professor Matthew Meselson of Harvard University met you with Professor Vitalii Goldanskii and myself in Moscow when you were with the Foreign Office of the USSR. I subsequently met you again at a meeting in India convened by Rajiv Gandhi. In both meetings we discussed the Sverdlovsk incident concerning an outbreak of Anthrax.

I am therefore taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of a paper on the incident written by Professor Meselson which has been accepted for publication in the scientific journal "Nature". As you will see, it is a remarkable scientific analysis made by Professor Meselson after two visits to Sverdlovsk.

I hope we will have the opportunity to meet at your convenience so that we can discuss Pugwash activities.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lo
R0
Meselson
J. P-R

M.M. Kaplan
Director, Geneva Office

Given by Kaplan to
Pavlichenko at Bjarkliden

~ 15 July 84



Professor Meselson would be willing to come to Moscow if Dr Diumaev would like to see him in order to continue discussions on the objectives of and arrangements for a possible future visit to Sverdlovsk.

If such a discussion is arranged, Meselson would be pleased in addition to present a lecture on his research work in molecular biology, if that is desired by his Soviet hosts.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF
Martin M. Kaplan, Director General
Pugwash Conferences on Science
and World Affairs

DEC 26 1984

17 Dec.

Dear Matt,

The enclosed letter
was given to Partichev for
hand delivery in Moscow. To
be sure that Derjuzin
gets it, I suggest that
you send him a note
with a copy of the letter
stating you would like to
receive the copy and hope
to hear from him soon.
I leave for the states on 1 Jan.
but will telephone you on the 2nd or 3rd.
Neta

DEC 26 1984

Geneva, 14 December 1984

Professor Kirill Dioumayev
State Committee of Science and Technology
Organic Chemistry
Gorki Street 11
Moscow - USSR

Dear Professor Dioumayev,

I am taking advantage of Dr Vladimir Pavlichenko's presence in Geneva for a Pugwash meeting to have him bring this letter to Moscow for delivery to you.

I am writing in reference to our discussion last year in Geneva with Professor Meselson concerning the Sverdlovsk incident. It is very unfortunate that the arrangements we had hoped for have not materialized as yet. I should like to outline why it is more important than ever to obtain forward movement in this matter.

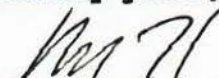
As you may know, the Reagan administration, including President Reagan himself and the highest officials in the USA State Department and Pentagon, have exploited the Sverdlovsk incident as evidence that the USSR breaks treaties and cannot be trusted to adhere to arms control agreements. In this instance they claim that the Biological Weapons Convention of 1972, of which both the USA and USSR are signatories, has been violated. The allegation is that an accident in the production of a biological weapon (anthrax), rather than possible limited research for peaceful purposes permitted by the Convention, took place in a Sverdlovsk building. The most effective way of neutralizing this allegation, which is extremely damaging to any attempt to reach arms control agreements between the USA and USSR, is by carrying through with the plan we discussed in Geneva. If you have any suggestions for lesser steps, we would welcome them.

I hope very much you will take action as soon as possible on this letter. The new start being made at the Gromyko-Schultz talk in early January must be given every opportunity to develop and ultimately succeed. I am convinced that with Professor Meselson's help, as with his exposure of the "yellow rain" allegation, a striking contribution could be made to favour the achievement and success of future arms control agreements between the USA and USSR.

I will be in the USA for the entire month of January, but will be in constant touch with my Geneva office as well as with Professor Meselson. During that period please feel free to communicate directly with him or with my Geneva office.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,


Martin M. ...

Confirmation copy

Kaplan
SEP 01 1995

To: Josh Lederberg, Matt Meselson and Julian Perry Robinson
From: Martin Kaplan _____ 25 August 1995

On 22 August I had an extended meeting with Anthony Piel, Director, Cabinet of the Director-General at WHO. We discussed potentialities of WHO with regard to decisions to be taken at the BW Review Conference in 1996. In particular, as I have mentioned in our meetings on CBW in the Netherlands, it is highly doubtful that appreciable financial allocations within the UNO would be made to support any new effort analogous to IAEA to monitor compliance with the BWC, such as full-time standing inspection teams for routine activities or allegations of use. I believe WHO is the proper organization to be given responsibility in these matters. This would mean a large saving in costs for implementing the strengthening of verification aspects of the BWC.

Piel strongly agreed with this view and outlined WHO's resources for that function: WHO's scientific knowledge and epidemiological interest as well as administrative capability and existing geographical presence in six regional offices and 110 countries of 190 Member States. I will mention this in a short working paper I will prepare for the meeting. Piel endorsed the decision of Dr. Ralph Henderson, Assistant Director-General to whom I had spoken the previous week, to send Jim Le Duc (seconded to WHO by the CDC) and Francois Meslin, Chief VPH in their personal capacities to attend our meeting. Apart from the BW aspect, WHO is greatly interested in and is expanding its program regarding new and emerging infections.

Piel emphasized, however, that WHO has not played an "enforcement" role; the UN's and WHO Member States consensus would be needed. He pointed out that there is an absolute necessity for additional funds to be committed to cover fully such purpose in view of the current budgetary and financial constraints. He also stressed that support by the USA for these matters is essential, particularly in Washington. I call this to your attention now so that it can be thought about and perhaps discussed privately apart from our meeting itself, and then with Piel himself.

Piel also passed on to me a disturbing piece of news that he said I could share with you, although it has not yet been revealed publicly. Despite a strong written agreement between WHO and Russia to retain stocks of the smallpox virus in Moscow accessible to inspectors from WHO until agreement is reached on their destruction, WHO has recently been informed by Russia (without prior consultation) that these stocks have been moved to a military laboratory, presumably in Siberia, for "security" purposes.

cc. Francesco Calogero, Rome

Matt,
I saw you for 30 seconds
the other day on CBS news reported
in Geneva re Anthrax
Love to the family
Martin

To: Professor Rotblat and Claudia, London office
From: Martin Kaplan *ML*
25 August 1995

1. Please discard the version of my paper for the London meeting sent yesterday. I have made minor but important modifications in the revised version attached.

2. You also received yesterday two minor modifications on pages 3 three and four of my book review that were suggested. They are line 12, of p. 3 deletion of (now termed executive committee), and p.4 third line of par. 3 should read myself included, held a closed private session (which was not a Pugwash meeting) to hear etc. Please let me know if this satisfies the suggestions made.

3. Claudia, with regard to your latest update of the BW meeting in December, the response to Barbara Rosenberg should be that we are inviting leading members of the ad hoc group to a cocktail reception on Saturday evening some of whom will be participants in the meeting itself, she can refer to the list you are sending. Mahy's abstract is O.K. As Francesco will realize from Batsanov's letter he has a place to stay in Geneva and that would save the hotel expenses that would ordinarily be involved. We have just received the contribution of 10,000 francs from the Federal Government in Bern which is in addition to the 10,000 francs also contributed by the Canton of Geneva. I can probably use a small part of these funds to help with travel of important participants such as Batsanov if necessary. I leave this to FC to suggest. Pearson's fax is O.K. Concerning Geissler's two papers, if they are not too long I should like to see them because he has sung the same song several times in other meetings. Perhaps he can be persuaded to shorten them or merely refer to his other publications on the subject. I am going to write Lederberg, Matt and Julian on another subject, with copy to you, and state that I have answered your item 2 and the Geissler query. Perhaps Julian will go to the Wilton Park meeting which he knows about.

CC Musselman & Julian

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CC Musselman & Julian

AUG 25 1995

Date: Thu, 24 Apr 1997 12:27:01 +0200 (MET DST)
From: Pugwash <pugwash@hei.unige.ch>
To: Charlene_Breedlove@ama-assn.org
Cc: Joshua Lederberg <jsl@rockvax.rockefeller.edu>,
Matthew Meselson <msm@wjh.harvard.edu>,
Julian Perry Robinson <j.p.p.robinson@sussex.ac.uk>

Dear Ms Breedlove, I have your letter of April 17 and the enclosed comments on my article by reviewers A and B. I disagree with practically every comment made by reviewer A, and would accept partially only the last paragraph of reviewer B. In any event I withdraw my submission to JAMA for publication as I do not consider it worthwhile to spend the time and effort to fulfill the requirements for consideration and possible publication in your journal. Thank you for the time and trouble you have taken. Please note that I am sending a copy of this message to the individuals I have mentioned in appreciation for their help in preparing the manuscript. Yours, Martin Kaplan



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From: Pugwash <pugwash@hei.unige.ch>
To: Joshua Lederberg <jsl@rockvax.rockefeller.edu>
Cc: Matthew Meselson <msm@wjh.harvard.edu>,
Julian Perry Robinson <j.p.p.robinson@sussex.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: Pugwash 1959

Josh, I am arranging to send you a copy of the proceedings of the 1959 Pugwash CBW meeting that you requested as well as a copy of the New Scientist article by Heden on the 1970 meeting in Mexico City. Also, I have received today a letter from Charlene Breedlove, Associate Editor of JAMA with copies of comments from two reviewers which recommend extensive cuts and some factual clarifications. I do not mind doing the latter, but I will not undertake the time and effort required to meet their requests as I do not believe such an undertaking to be worthwhile or, in many respects, justified. I will notify JAMA accordingly. In fairness to the three of you, and again thanks for your help, I will send you copies of the JAMA letter and the comments of the reviewer. Martin. On Wed, 23 Apr 1997, Joshua Lederberg wrote:

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> This will be helpful also for my general introduction.
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Date: Fri, 25 Apr 1997 16:12:02 +0200 (MET DST)
From: Pugwash <pugwash@hei.unige.ch>
To: Charlene Breedlove <Charlene_Breedlove@ama-assn.org>
Cc: Joshua Lederberg <jsl@rockvax.rockefeller.edu>,
Matthew Meselson <msm@wjh.harvard.edu>,
Julian Perry Robinson <j.p.p.robinson@sussex.ac.uk>
Subject: Re: your mail

Dear Ms Breedlove, Thank you for your message of the 24th. I would like to make it clear that on my part correcting any factual differences was not the problem, although it may be that of the reviewers. My major objections concerned the political and ad personem innuendos by the reviewers, and the time and effort involved in trying to take them into account and to rewrite a personal memoir on what I thought were interesting aspects of post World WarII history of biological and chemical weapons not generally known. As to the length of the article, I had thought that a previous answer from JAMA stating that my submission might better fit the JAMA "In Retrospect" series would be followed by a suggested abbreviated version which I would have been glad to consider, but that seems to have been forgotten. I hope this clarifies the matter for you as well as for my colleagues who have expressed dismay. On Thu, 24 Apr 1997, Charlene Breedlove wrote:

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[Your display is set for the "US-ASCII" character set]
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Anyhow, cheers for the ratification of the CWC.

On Thu, 24 Apr 1997, Joshua Lederberg wrote:

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From: Pugwash <pugwash@hei.unige.ch>
To: Julian Robinson <J.P.P.Robinson@sussex.ac.uk>
Cc: Joshua Lederberg <jsl@rockvax.rockefeller.edu>,
Matthew Meselson <msm@wjh.harvard.edu>
Subject: Re: Pugwash 1959

Dear Julian, Thanks for your kind offer to help in any revision of the JAMA article. You will have seen by now my last reply to Breedlove, and perhaps you have received by now a copy of the reviewers' comments. I doubt that she will accept my suggestion about JAMA preparing a shortened article for inclusion in their Retrospect series which they brought up in their earlier message. During the next few days we will send all of you the excerpt in the Bull. Atomic Scientists on our '59 meeting, a set of the minutes and a complete copy of the report (including the working documents) of that meeting which all of you requested. I was glad about the arrangement for Jeanne to carry the tab for Pugwash at the First Session of the SPOPCW next month. Martin.

On Fri, 25 Apr 1997, Julian Robinson wrote:

> Dear Martin,

>
> Thank you for this message. I was very much looking forward to
> reading, and being able to cite, your impending JAMA article, so
> I do hope a way can be found around the current impasse.

>
> I haven't yet seen the reviewer's comments, so I don't know what
> would be involved in amending the text to cope with them, but if
> you think I could help with the amendment process and maybe take
> some of the load off you, I would be very happy to do so. Please
> let me know and I will make the necessary time.

>
> If, however, you definitely decide to go down the unshrunk
> manuscript-for-the-archives route on which you solicit our help,
> remember that I am still in the process of completing my paper on
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> me back in January is as far as I have got. I have still some
> detailed research to do on which meetings happened when and who
> participated, and such like matters. Not all of this will be
> presented in my paper but might very well go into yours. In
> fact, knowing that it might could mean that I can be briefer than
> I had intended in the project paper, and therefore able to finish
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> Best,
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> sure

> > to be published elsewhere if not in the JAMA.

> >=20

> > Josh

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Date: Mon, 28 Apr 1997 11:40:29 +0200 (MET DST)
From: Pugwash <pugwash@hei.unige.ch>
To: Julian Robinson <J.P.P.Robinson@sussex.ac.uk>
Cc: Joshua Lederberg <jsl@rockvax.rockefeller.edu>,
Matthew Meselson <msm@wjh.harvard.edu>
Subject: Re: Pugwash 1959

Dear Julian, Thanks for your kind offer to help in any revision of the JAMA article. You will have seen by now my last reply to Breedlove, and perhaps you have received by now a copy of the reviewers' comments. I doubt that she will accept my suggestion about JAMA preparing a shortened article for inclusion in their Retrospect series which they brought up in their earlier message. During the next few days we will send all of you the excerpt in the Bull. Atomic Scientists on our '59 meeting, a set of the minutes and a complete copy of the report (including the working documents) of that meeting which all of you requested. I was glad about the arrangement for Jeanne to carry the tab for Pugwash at the First Session of the SPOPCW next month. Martin.

On Fri, 25 Apr 1997, Julian Robinson wrote:

> Dear Martin,

>
> Thank you for this message. I was very much looking forward to
> reading, and being able to cite, your impending JAMA article, so
> I do hope a way can be found around the current impasse.

>
> I haven't yet seen the reviewer's comments, so I don't know what
> would be involved in amending the text to cope with them, but if
> you think I could help with the amendment process and maybe take
> some of the load off you, I would be very happy to do so. Please
> let me know and I will make the necessary time.

>
> If, however, you definitely decide to go down the unshrunk
> manuscript-for-the-archives route on which you solicit our help,
> remember that I am still in the process of completing my paper on
> Pugwash and CBW for Alex Keynan's project. What you had from
> me back in January is as far as I have got. I have still some
> detailed research to do on which meetings happened when and who
> participated, and such like matters. Not all of this will be
> presented in my paper but might very well go into yours. In
> fact, knowing that it might could mean that I can be briefer than
> I had intended in the project paper, and therefore able to finish
> it more quickly. Alex is breathing down my neck.

>
> Best,
> Julian

>
> Dear Josh, Thanks for your message about the JAMA article.
> Yesterday I
> airmailed to the three of you the comments of the reviewers, but
> I didn't
> include the onerous requirements and work involved in answering
> their
> points. I would have been willing to correct any factual errors,
> and to
> shorten the paper as I thought JAMA might take in hand themselves
> after
> they notified me that it would better fit their "In retrospect"
> series.
> But with other obligations I am facing during the next several

> months I
> could not agree to undertake the hassle that would be involved in
> answering the reviewers point by point. In any event as soon as
> some time
> and leisure permit I'll return to the article and prepare it for
> archival
> purposes, and include any factual errors I have made. In the
> latter
> connection I solicit the help of all of you.
> Josh-- yesterday I also airmailed
> to you copies of the Bull. Atomic Scientists articles in 1960
> which dealt
> in some detail with our 1959 meeting, and a copy of the minutes
> of each of
> the sessions. I am preparing for you a copy of the entire
> proceedings
> (some 150 pages) which include the working papers. I also included
> in
> yesterday's dispatch the four page
> article of Hed=E9n in the New Scientist describing the meeting in
> Mexico
> City in 1970 of the International Microbiological Congress's
> resolutions
> against BW.

> Anyhow, cheers for the ratification of the CWC.

> On Thu, 24 Apr 1997, Joshua Lederberg wrote:

> > Dear Martin

> > I will try to intervene with JAMA. But whatever you do,
> please

> > complete your article -- with factual clarification -- to your
> > own standards. It will be an important archival document, and
> sure

> > to be published elsewhere if not in the JAMA.

> >=20

> > Josh

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