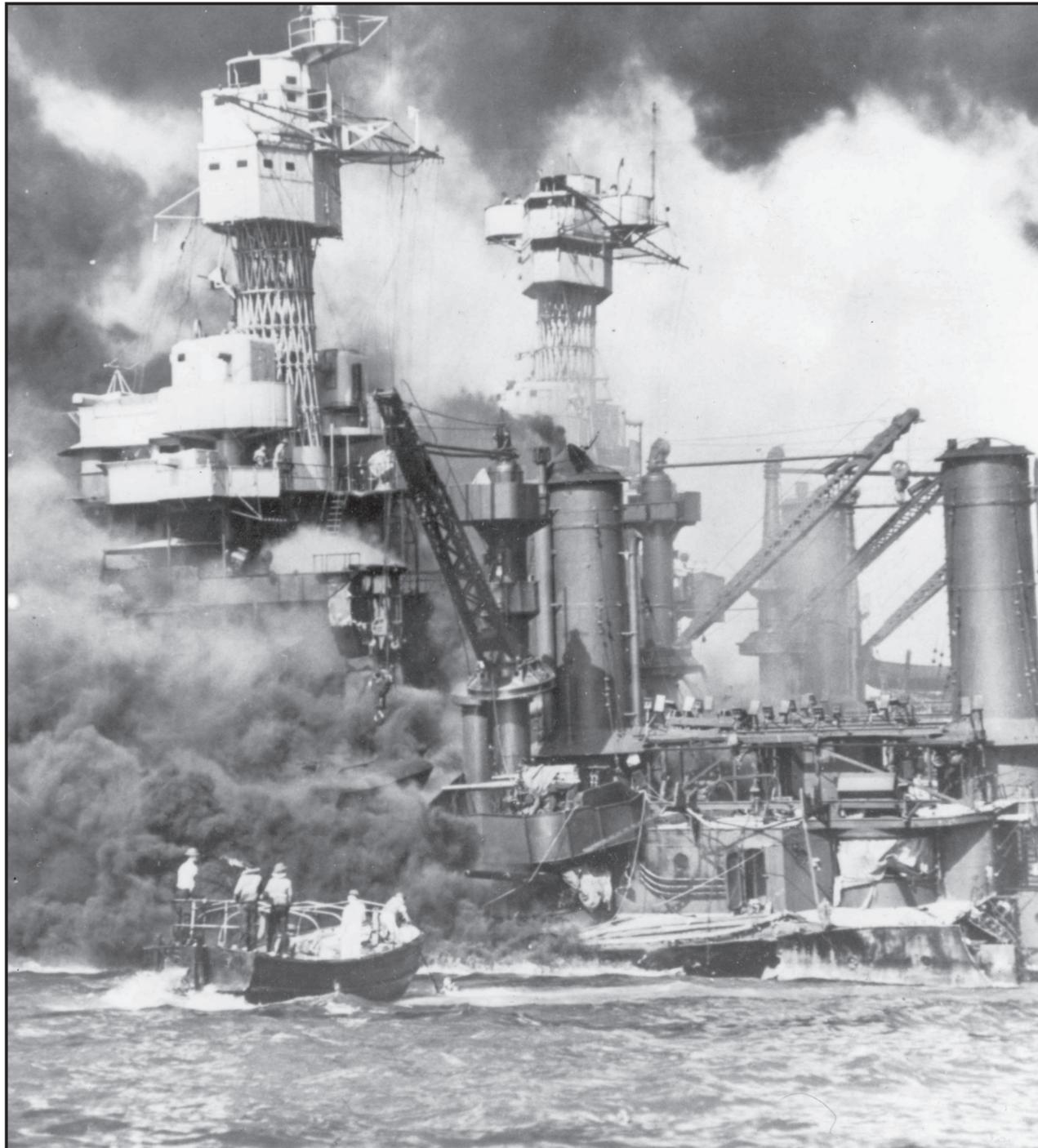


# HIROSHIMA, NAGASAKI, AND 7 DECADES OF NUCLEAR TERROR

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, killing 2,403 Americans and plunging the United States into World War II.

## BACKGROUND TO W.W.II & THE ATOMIC BOMBINGS

**T**he Worldwide Depression of the 1930s led to the New Deal in the United States—but in Germany and Italy it led to the rise of Fascism, and in Japan, of a strongly nationalistic militarism. This “war party” destroyed trade unions and all socialist and democratic opposition. In 1931 Japan invaded Manchuria and in 1937 they began a bru-

tal war in China. The 1940 Japanese attack on Indochina threatened raw materials needed by the U.S. and the colonial interests of France, Holland, and Great Britain. In July 1941 President Roosevelt ordered a total embargo on all trade with Japan. On December 7, 1941, the Japanese military ordered a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The war in the Pacific was marked by bitter fighting and high casualties on both sides, as the U.S. fought, island by island, toward Japan. On the American side there was a strong element of racism—soon after the war began all Japanese-Americans on the West Coast of the U.S. were rounded up and placed in concentration camps. The Japanese, their cities destroyed by heavy American air raids that started late in 1944, launched the kamikaze raids—suicide missions where Japanese pilots aimed their aircraft directly at U.S. military ships.



The U.S. began bombing Japan in April 1942.



Japanese kamikaze attack on the USS Saratoga off Iwo Jima, Feb. 1945.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

On August 6, 1945, as Japan was already asking for the terms of surrender, the U.S. Air Force dropped a single atomic bomb on Hiroshima, destroying the city in an instant. Three days later, after the Soviet Union had entered the war against Japan, the U.S. destroyed Nagasaki with another atomic bomb. The nuclear age had begun and World War II ended in a convulsion of barbarism.



American prisoners of war with hands tied behind their backs during the Bataan "Death March," April 1942.

U.S. MARINE CORPS



U.S. Marines begin an attack on the beach of Iwo Jima, Japan, Feb. 1945.

U.S. MARINE CORPS



Residents of Cavite, Philippines, evacuate after Japanese air raid, Dec. 1941.

U.S. ARMY



Encircled area represents extent of Japanese empire in 1943.



Typical of racist caricatures of the Japanese that appeared in Western press during World War II. Note that the cartoon above appeared in July 1941, before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MILITARISM

# DEVELOPING THE BOMB & THE DECISION TO DROP IT

In 1939, Albert Einstein, concerned about Germany's work with uranium, wrote to President Franklin Roosevelt about Leo Szilard's atomic bomb idea. In 1941, before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the atomic bomb program, code named The Manhattan Project, was under way. The project employed 130,000 people in secret sites across the country and cost \$2 billion. The first atomic explosion, called the "Trinity Test" took place in New Mexico on July 16, 1945. The bombings of

Hiroshima and Nagasaki took place on Aug. 6 and Aug. 9, 1945. The decision to drop the bomb was based not on saving American lives and ending the war, since Japan was already trying to surrender, but on impressing the Soviet Union. Besides the U.S. had spent all this time and money on the bomb and wanted to test it on a city. Furthermore, the use of the second bomb (over Nagasaki)—constructed with plutonium—would show how it was different than the uranium one used on Hiroshima.



Meeting of military and scientific heads of The Manhattan Project, Gen. Leslie Groves (left) and Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

HIROSHIMA/NAGASAKI PEACE COMMITTEE



On July 14, 1945, the completed bomb—except for detonators—was connected to a 100-foot tower and lifted into firing position in preparation for the first detonation of a nuclear weapon.

LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY



The first nuclear explosion occurred 5:29 am, July 16, at the Trinity Test Site in New Mexico.

LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY

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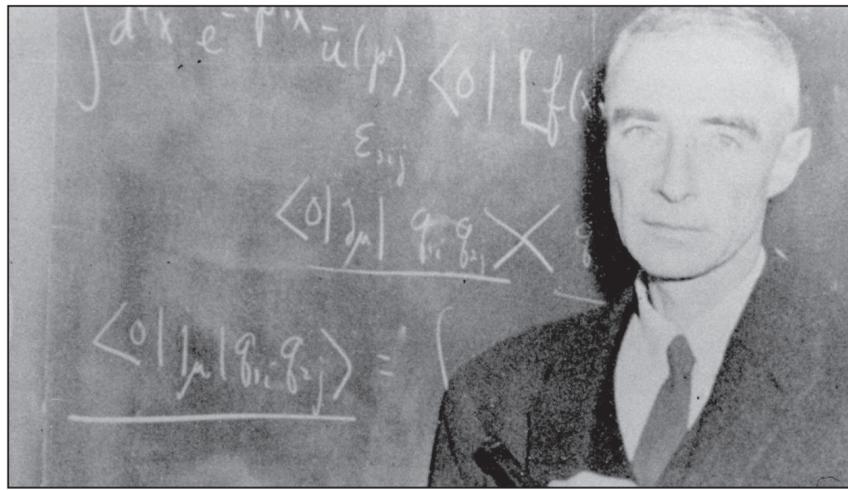
**"IT IS MY OPINION** THAT THE USE OF THIS BARBAROUS WEAPON AT HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI WAS OF NO MATERIAL ASSISTANCE IN OUR WAR AGAINST JAPAN. THE JAPANESE WERE ALREADY DEFEATED AND READY TO SURRENDER... MY OWN FEELING WAS THAT IN BEING THE FIRST TO USE IT, WE HAD ADOPTED AN ETHICAL STANDARD COMMON TO THE BARBARIANS OF THE DARK AGES. I WAS NOT TAUGHT TO MAKE WAR IN THAT FASHION, AND WARS CANNOT BE WON BY DESTROYING WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

**—ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY,  
CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF**

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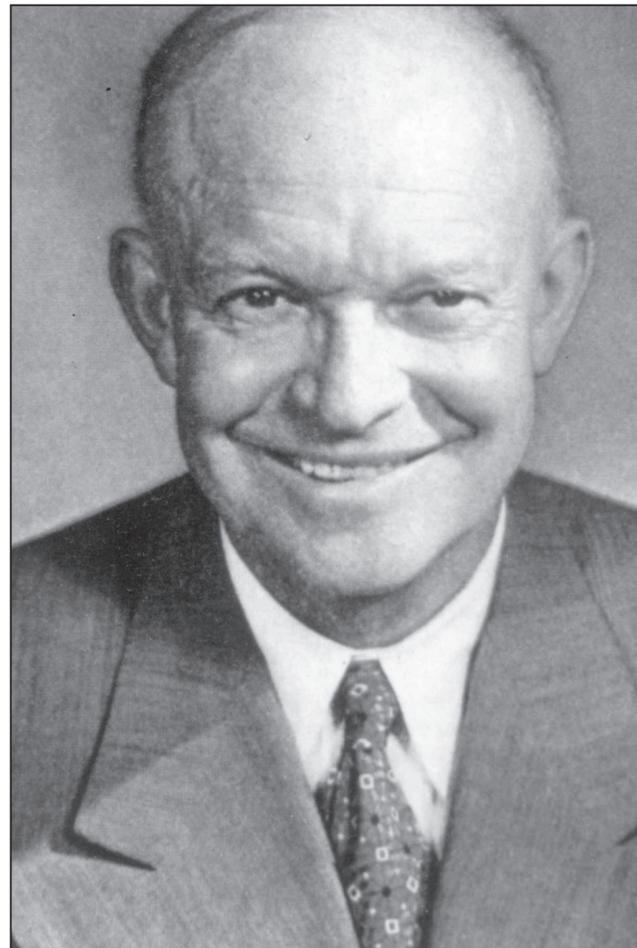
**"HE SAID WE HAD SPENT** TWO BILLION DOLLARS ON DEVELOPING THE BOMB, AND CONGRESS WOULD WANT TO KNOW WHAT WE HAD GOT FOR THE MONEY SPENT. HE SAID, 'HOW WOULD YOU GET CONGRESS TO APPROPRIATE MONEY FOR ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH IF YOU DO NOT SHOW RESULTS FOR THE MONEY WHICH HAS BEEN SPENT ALREADY?' ...HE WAS CONCERNED ABOUT RUSSIA'S POSTWAR BEHAVIOR... RUSSIA MIGHT BE MORE MANAGEABLE IF IMPRESSED BY AMERICA'S MILITARY MIGHT, AND THAT A DEMONSTRATION OF THE BOMB MIGHT IMPRESS RUSSIA."

**—LEO SZILARD'S CONVERSATION  
WITH SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES BYRNES**



**"WE KNEW THE WORLD WOULD NOT BE THE SAME. A FEW LAUGHED, A FEW CRIED. MOST WERE SILENT. I REMEMBERED THE LINE FROM THE HINDU SCRIPTURE... 'NOW I AM BECOME DEATH, THE DESTROYER OF OUR WORLDS.'"**

**—DR. J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER,  
ON SEEING THE FIRST NUCLEAR EXPLOSION**



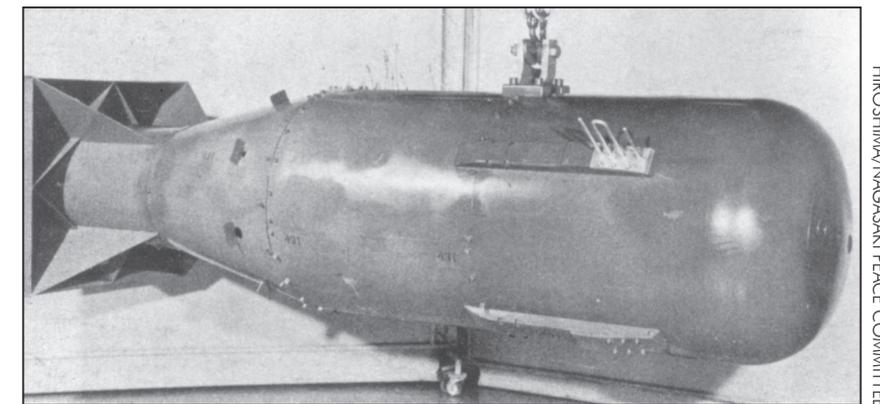
**"I WAS AGAINST IT ON TWO COUNTS. FIRST, THE JAPANESE WERE READY TO SURRENDER AND IT WASN'T NECESSARY TO HIT THEM WITH THAT AWFUL THING. SECOND, I HATED TO SEE OUR COUNTRY BE THE FIRST TO USE SUCH A WEAPON."**

**—GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER**



**"THIS IS THE GREATEST THING IN HISTORY."**

**—PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN**



**"Little Boy," the uranium bomb dropped on Hiroshima.**



**"CHURCHILL & I ATE ALONE. DISCUSSED MANHATTAN (IT IS A SUCCESS). DECIDED TO TELL STALIN ABOUT IT. STALIN HAD TOLD CHURCHILL OF TELEGRAM FROM JAP EMPEROR ASKING FOR PEACE. STALIN ALSO READS HIS ANSWER TO ME. IT WAS SATISFACTORY. BELIEVE JAPS WILL FOLD UP BEFORE RUSSIA COMES IN."**

**—PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN, JULY 18, 1945, JOURNAL ENTRY**

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# GROUND ZERO AT HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI



UNITED NATIONS

“The Atomic Dome” of Hiroshima, the rubble next to it was the Honkawa Elementary School, which was full of children and teachers at the time of the bombing.

**O**n August 6, 1945, the Hiroshima bomb, equivalent to 13 thousand tons of TNT, killed 130,000 civilians by flash, blast, fire, and radiation, destroying 90 percent of the city. On August 9, the more powerful Nagasaki bomb, equivalent to 22 thousand tons of TNT, killed 70,000 civilians and resulted in greater physical destruction than in Hiroshima. In both cities, two to three hours after the blast, firestorms created 40-mile-per-hour winds that lasted for six hours. Temperatures climbed to 5500° F. Many people near the hypocenter were instantly cremated, others had their clothes burned off, skin hung peeling from bodies. Wood and fabric burst into spontaneous flames. Steel structures and wooden buildings were flattened, glass and stone objects were melted and fused. Within an hour of the bombings “black rain” (made up of highly radioactive debris thrust up from the ground to mix with moisture in the air) fell on the city contaminating food and water. People fleeing to the river to escape the firestorm became countless floating corpses. Tens of thousands of Hibakusha—survivors of the atomic bombings—suffered radiation poisoning, birth defects, permanent keloid scars, increased cancer rates, psychological traumas, and social ostracism.



UNITED NATIONS

**A woman tries to comfort her badly burned baby.**



UNITED NATIONS

**Nagasaki on August 10, burned bodies and the remains of homes with despairing rescue workers.**



HIROSHIMA/NAGASAKI PEACE COMMITTEE

**Japanese survivors of the atomic bombing, called Hibakusha, hold a memorial service.**



UNITED NATIONS

**Ground zero in Hiroshima, a city of 400,000 women, children, and men, reduced to rubble.**

# GROUND ZERO AT HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

## QUOTES FROM SURVIVORS

**"THOSE WHO WATCHED THE PLANE HAD THEIR EYE GROUNDS BURNED...THE FLASH OF LIGHT APPARENTLY WENT THROUGH THEIR PUPILS...EYE GROUND BURNS ARE THIRD DEGREE SO CURE IS IMPOSSIBLE."**

**—DR. KOYAMA**

**"THE SKIN OF THEIR ARMS IS PEELED OFF AND DRIPPING FROM THEIR FINGER TIPS."**

**— 10-YEAR-OLD GIRL**

**"THEIR FACES WERE RED AND SWOLLEN SO YOU COULD HARDLY TELL WHERE THEIR EYES AND MOUTHS WERE."**

**— 5-YEAR-OLD GIRL**

**"ANOTHER MAN PRESSING WITH BOTH HANDS THE WOUND FROM WHICH BLOOD IS STEADILY DRIPPING, RUSHING AROUND AS THOUGH HE HAS GONE MAD AND CALLING THE NAMES OF HIS WIFE AND CHILD."**

**— 11-YEAR-OLD BOY**

**"SCREAMING CHILDREN WHO HAVE LOST SIGHT OF THEIR MOTHERS, VOICES OF MOTHERS SEARCHING FOR THEIR LITTLE ONES, PEOPLE WHO CAN NO LONGER BEAR THE HEAT COOLING THEIR BODIES IN CISTERNS, EVERYONE AMONG THE FLEEING PEOPLE IS DYED RED WITH BLOOD."**

**—JUNIOR COLLEGE WOMAN**



A first aid worker tries to save a small boy with a badly cracked and burned head. He gently tries to push the boy's brain back into place.

UNITED NATIONS



Rising mushroom cloud a few minutes after the Nagasaki bombing, Aug. 9, 1945.

U.S. ARMY



Women who survived the bombings had babies born horribly deformed even years later. These babies died young. After autopsy, their bodies were preserved to study the genetic damage by nuclear radiation.

UNITED NATIONS



Keloid scarring as a result of the Nagasaki bombing.



Survivors waiting for medical treatment in Hiroshima three hours after the blast.

YOTSUGI KAWAHARA



YOTSUGI KAWAHARA

The wounded, some with clothing ripped to shreds by the blast, three hours after blast in Hiroshima.

**"ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER BEEN PRESENT AT THE BIRTH OF A DEFORMED BABY, NEVER WITNESSED THE WHIMPERING SHOCK OF ITS MOTHER, DARE TO SAY THAT NUCLEAR TESTS SHOULD BE CONTINUED."** —**DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER**



YOTSUGI KAWAHARA

Injured policeman on duty in Hiroshima issuing certificates to sufferers, Aug. 6, 1945.

# THE STORY OF SADAKO & THE PEACE CRANES

A JAPANESE TRADITION SAYS THAT ANYONE WHO FOLDS A THOUSAND PAPER CRANES WILL HAVE A WISH COME TRUE. SADAKO SASAKI WAS A YOUNG GIRL IN HIROSHIMA WHEN THE BOMB WAS DROPPED.

TEN YEARS AFTER THE WAR SHE DEVELOPED RADIATION SICKNESS. SADAKO'S REMAINING DAYS WERE SPENT IN A HOSPITAL. FROM HER BED, SHE BEGAN TO FOLD A THOUSAND PAPER CRANES AS A PRAYER FOR PEACE. AS HER ILLNESS GREW WORSE IT BECAME VERY DIFFICULT TO FOLD THE PAPER. WHEN SHE DIED IN 1956 SHE HAD COMPLETED 644. FROM HER DEATHBED SHE HELD UP ONE CRANE AND SAID, "I WILL WRITE PEACE ON YOUR WINGS AND YOU WILL FLY ALL OVER THE WORLD."



THE STORY OF 12-YEAR-OLD SADAKO BECAME WIDELY KNOWN, MUCH THE SAME WAY THE STORY OF ANNE FRANK BECAME KNOWN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA. OTHERS TOOK UP HER UNFINISHED TASK.

SINCE HER DEATH MILLIONS OF ORIGAMI CRANES HAVE BEEN FOLDED, ESPECIALLY BY CHILDREN IN JAPAN.

SINCE 1958, CHILDREN FROM ALL OVER JAPAN COME TO HIROSHIMA'S PEACE PARK BRINGING CRANES TO THE SADAKO MEMORIAL WHERE A STATUE OF A GIRL WHO DIED IN THE BOMBING AND A STATUE OF A GIRL HOLDING UP A CRANE STAND SURROUNDED BY THOUSANDS OF CRANES. THE CHILDREN MOURN THE DEATHS OF THE ATOMIC

BOMB VICTIMS — STILL CONTINUING TO DIE OF RADIATION ILLNESS MORE THAN SIX DECADES AFTER THE BOMBING.

ON THE BASE OF THE MEMORIAL ARE CARVED THE WORDS, "THIS IS OUR CRY: THIS IS OUR TASK; TO ESTABLISH PEACE IN THE WORLD."



YOTSUGI KAWAHARA

Nagasaki, Aug. 10, 1945



YOTSUGI KAWAHARA

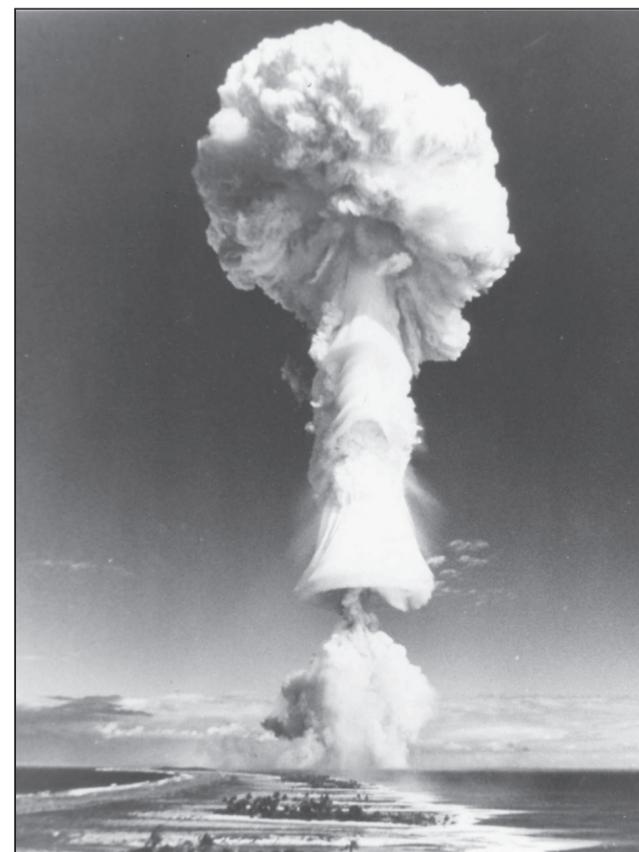
Boy burned to death near the hypocenter, Nagasaki, Aug. 10, 1945.

# EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR TESTING AND PRODUCTION

**N**uclear weapons have done more to poison than protect. While nuclear bombs have been used in anger only twice, nuclear weapons testing and production have contaminated the earth and exposed uncounted millions to radiation and other poisonous products of the nuclear age. A cloud of secrecy often followed the radiation cloud, as those exposed to radiation were not told of its dangers in the name of “national



A Pacific island's radioactive test site is covered in concrete to stop the spread of radiation.



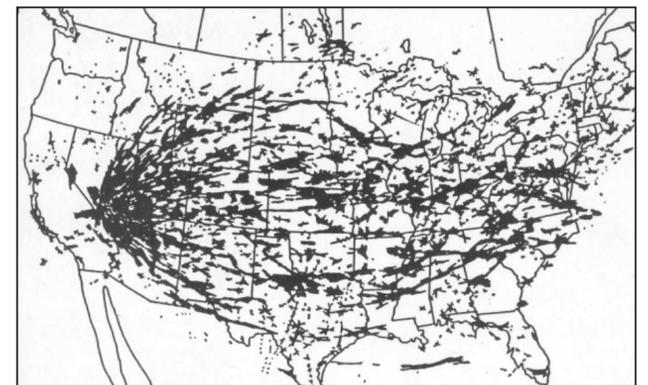
Mushroom cloud from an atmospheric test of a U.S. nuclear weapon on an island in the Pacific.

security.” Those exposed include atomic veterans, forced to witness nuclear weapons tests; downwinders from the Nevada test site, the Hanford nuclear site, and Pacific Island tests never warned as radiation was deliberately released; and medical patients deliberately irradiated in unethical experiments. These victims and uranium miners, the workers and neighbors of nuclear weapons production facilities, and those who as children

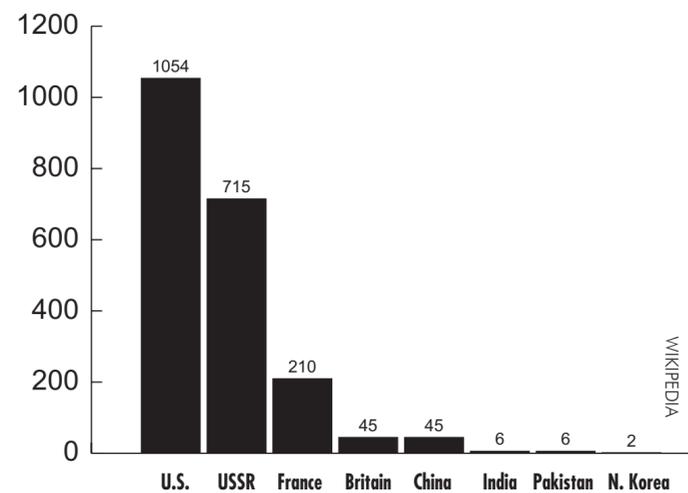


in the 1950s and early 60s drank milk contaminated by nuclear weapons tests all face cancer and other radiation-induced illnesses. Indigenous peoples have been at particular risk in places as far flung as the Nevada desert, Polynesia, and the Australian outback. The environmental and health costs of

the nuclear age remain with us. The estimated price tag to clean up contaminated nuclear weapons production and testing sites runs into the hundreds of billions of dollars in the United States alone.



Map shows the areas of the U.S. crossed by nuclear clouds from aboveground detonations (which ended in 1963) of nuclear weapons at the Nevada Test Site.



NUCLEAR DETONATIONS: 1945-2009

**A**fter decades of lobbying, the U.S. in 2001 began compensating radiation workers who suffered illnesses or deaths resulting from exposure to radiation. Payments of \$150,000 to workers or certain survivors of beryllium disease, silicosis, or a cancer-related illness contracted at a covered facility. Over 34,000 individuals have received more than \$4 billion.

# NUCLEAR POWER & NUCLEAR WEAPONS: TWO SIDES OF THE SAME COIN

Each year a typical 1000-megawatt commercial power reactor will produce 300 to 500 pounds of plutonium — enough to build between 25 and 40 Nagasaki-sized atomic bombs.

The same nuclear fuel cycle — mining, milling, enrichment, and fuel fabrication stages — prepares the uranium ore for use in reactors, whether these reactors are used to create plutonium for bombs or generate electricity. In the end, both reactors produce the plutonium. The only difference between them is the concentration of the various isotopes used in the fuel.

**“THERE IS NO TECHNICAL DEMARCATION BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN REACTOR AND THERE NEVER WAS ONE. WHAT HAS PERSISTED OVER THE DECADES IS JUST THE MISCONCEPTION THAT SUCH A LINKAGE DOES NOT EXIST.”**  
— Los Alamos National Lab, 1981

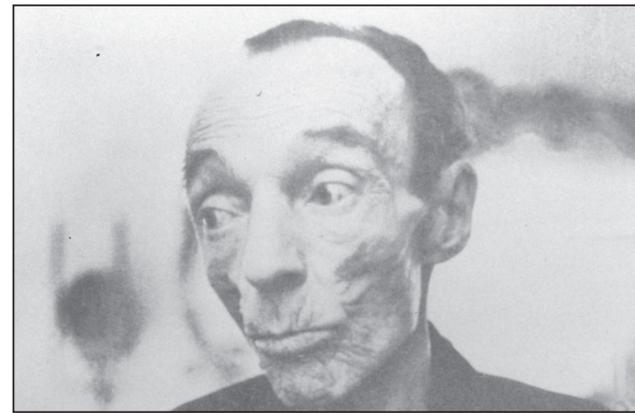
In 1953 Pres. Eisenhower announced his “Atoms for Peace” program to promote the “peace-

ful” uses of the atom by offering nuclear technology to the rest of the world. A year later the Atomic Energy Act was amended to allow commercial utilities to receive uranium fuel in exchange for the plutonium they produced, which was to be shipped to Rocky Flats in Colorado, which made plutonium triggers for nuclear weapons.

**PROLIFERATION.** France, China, India, Pakistan, North Korea, Iraq (before 1981), and presumably Israel have pieced together nuclear weapons from the fuel of “peaceful research reactors.” It is feared that other countries, such as Iran, are doing the same.



Elizabeth Catalan lived in Utah, downwind from the Nevada Test Site. “I am one of the women who can conceive a child but my body dissolves them as a result of the radiation... My best friend had a baby last year who had just all kinds of birth defects... all kinds... She suffered a number of miscarriages also.”



Joe Harding was a uranium enrichment worker who died of cancer. Harding and fellow workers were exposed to unsafe working conditions at the Paducah, Kentucky, plant. Of the 200 employees at the plant in the 1950s by the early 1980s over 50 had died of leukemia, cancer, and other ailments thought to be work related.

**THEFT.** Bomb-grade nuclear materials that are frequently unaccounted for may have been stolen. In addition, nuclear waste could be stolen and used in a “dirty bomb” — not a nuclear weapon but a way to spread radioactive material in a military or terrorist attack.

**HEALTH EFFECTS.** The mining and production of uranium along with the “normal” operation of commercial nuclear power plants releases harmful radiation every day to the environment. Because such radiation causes cancer in humans as well as deformities in developing fetuses, extraordinary

**“IN ESSENCE, A NUCLEAR REACTOR IS JUST A VERY SOPHISTICATED AND DANGEROUS WAY TO BOIL WATER — ANALOGOUS TO CUTTING A POUND OF BUTTER WITH A CHAIN SAW.”**

—HELEN CALDICOTT, 2006

care must be taken to minimize contamination.

**REACTOR ACCIDENTS.** There have been about 100 nuclear accidents worldwide (most in the U.S.), seven of which were considered severe, including Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania (1979), Chernobyl in the Ukraine (1986), and Fukushima in Japan (2011).

**ATTACKS.** Nuclear reactors are targets during wars and from terrorists. Since 1980, reactors have been repeatedly attacked by bombardment, occupations, and invasions. In the Middle East alone,



A truck carrying nuclear fuel crashed into the median barrier on I-91 in Springfield, Mass., in 1991. The speed of the truck threw nuclear containers over the edge of the highway and some containers crashed onto the road below the highway.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

PAUL SHOU/IMPACT VISUALS

## REACTOR ACCIDENTS

**THREE MILE ISLAND (1979)** was the worst commercial accident in U.S. history (rated 5 on the 7-point “nuclear event” scale, while Chernobyl and Fukushima were rated 7), resulted in a core meltdown and the release of 2.5 million curies of radioactive gases and 15 curies of I-131, dumping of 40,000 gallons of radioactive water into the Susquehanna River, and the evacuation of 140,000 pre-school children and pregnant women. The official figures claim 480,000 terabecquerels gases were released. The cleanup lasted 14 years and cost \$1 billion.

**CHERNOBYL (1986)** and the graphite fire (100 times worse than Three Mile Island) released large quantities of radioactive contamination — 14 million terabecquerels — that spread over much of western Soviet Union and Europe. Cleanup involved over 500,00 workers and an economically crippling amount of money. It was estimated that 4,000 additional cancer deaths would eventually occur.

**FUKUSHIMA (2011)**, caused by the 9.0 earthquake, 15-meter tall tsunami, and catastrophic failure of the cooling systems in three reactors, resulted in the evacuation of 140,000 residents within 12 miles of the plant. Dangerous levels of radiation (2 million terabecquerels so far) were released into the air and sea — including 12,000 tons of contaminated water — with radioactivity detected thousands of miles away. The continuing long-term dangers are the 10,000 spent fuel assemblies with over 300 million curies precariously sitting in vulnerable above-ground pools. It has been estimated that it might take 100 years before the melted fuel rods can be safely removed. Final containment will probably involve concrete entombment of the reactors and setup of an exclusion zone.



Unit 3 of the Fukushima Daiichi reactor pictured six months after the Mar. 11, 2011, core meltdown.

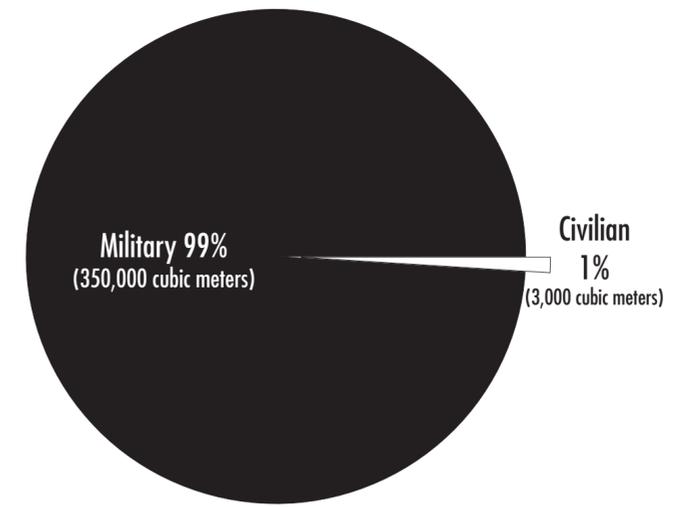
Iran, Israel, Iraq, and the U.S. have bombed nuclear facilities in Iraq, Iran, and Syria.

**TRANSPORTATION.** Radioactive materials — uranium ore, en-

riched uranium, plutonium, fuel assemblies, low-level to high-level nuclear wastes, nuclear weapons — are routinely transported on public roads, railways, and ships. The Department of Energy reported in 1996 that there have been over 70 accidents involving nuclear waste in the U.S.



A 1986 map of the radioactive contamination zones following the Chernobyl accident.



SOURCES OF HIGH-LEVEL NUCLEAR WASTES IN U.S.

reactors (spent but extraordinarily radioactive fuel rods), and re-processing to extract usable fuel by separating fission byproducts. While some waste decays relatively quickly, other waste remains dangerously radioactive and thus must be safely stored for thousands or millions of years. In the United States alone, the DOE states there are “millions of gallons of radioactive waste,” as well as “thousands of tons of spent nuclear fuel and material,” and “huge quantities of contaminated soil and water.” The United States has at least 108 sites designated as areas, some of them many thousands of acres, that are contaminated and unusable.

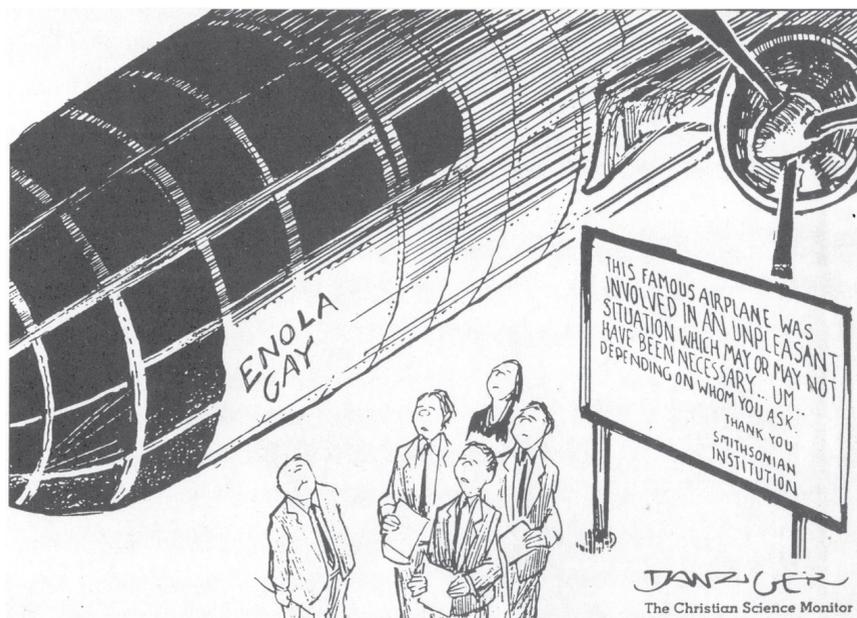
**NUCLEARWASTE.** Besides its connection to nuclear weapons, the Achilles Heel of nuclear power is managing the waste, which occurs during mining and milling (piles of tailings), enrichment (depleted uranium, some of which is used in military artillery), nuclear



TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY

# THE ENOLA GAY CONTROVERSY

In 1995, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the atomic bombings, the Smithsonian Institution restored and put on display the fuselage of the Enola Gay — the plane that dropped the Hiroshima bomb. Originally, the exhibit was to be accompanied by photos of ground zero at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the legacy of the nuclear arms race, the debate surrounding the bombings, and World War II battles. However, the script, considered balanced by historians, was labeled “anti-American” and too sympathetic to the Japanese by the American Legion



DANZIGER, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

and some members of Congress. Consequently, the Smithsonian tossed out the entire script, saying it would simply have a plaque and video displayed with the fuselage. As a result, several protests were organized by the Enola Gay Action Coalition.



ED HEDEMANN

Protesters during the June 28, 1995, opening day of the Enola Gay exhibit at the Smithsonian's Air & Space Museum in Washington, DC, which resulted in 21 arrests.



The U.S. Postal Service abandoned plans for a mushroom cloud postage stamp bearing the caption “Atomic bombs hasten war’s end, August 1945” after a storm of criticism such as reflected in this editorial cartoon (right).  
BENSON, THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL



## WHAT WAS CUT:

- ✂ All quotes by U.S. officials or military leaders who opposed or criticized the atomic bombings
- ✂ Any mention of “sending a signal to the Soviets” in the decision to drop the atom bombs
- ✂ All military information or political documentation of the fact that Japan was close to collapse and making diplomatic moves to surrender before August 1945
- ✂ Recognition that at the end of the war, the U.S. accepted a surrender which was not “unconditional”
- ✂ Information that the \$2 billion spent on the Manhattan Project was a factor in using the bomb
- ✂ Medical statistics about bombing survivors having five times the normal chance of getting leukemia
- ✂ All references to officials questioning the bombing of Nagasaki
- ✂ All information about the nuclear arms race, nuclear testing, radiation experiments, and anti-nuclear activity
- ✂ The photos of the dead and wounded victims of the bombings, quotes from survivors, artifacts of the children, discussion of racism against the Japanese

## WHAT WAS ADDED:

- ☺ Japanese peace-feelers were not worth pursuing
- ☺ Many veterans say that the atomic bombings saved their lives
- ☺ Scientists did not know much about radiation effects before the bombs were used
- ☺ An invasion of Japan was “inevitable” without the atomic bombings, and that would have cost many more American lives than the 31,000 maximum predicted by General Marshall, Army Chief of Staff
- ☺ Japan was not close to collapse and the war might have gone on into 1946
- ☺ Since school children and women did do some activities to support their country’s war efforts, therefore all civilians were “soldiers” and it was then acceptable to kill them with an atomic bomb
- ☺ Enrico Fermi, Manhattan Project Physicist, opposed those scientists who protested the use of the bomb
- ☺ An incorrect statement that warning leaflets were dropped on Nagasaki before it was bombed

# NUCLEAR DIPLOMACY

For decades, the United States and the Soviet Union (now Russia) steadily built more nuclear weapons, long range bombers, and intercontinental missiles. The world lived, every day, with the fear of a final conflict in which by accident, insanity, or political miscalculation, a nuclear war would begin. Each side felt its “protection” was the power to make sure that, even if its own nation were destroyed, it could destroy the other nation. Known as “Mutual Assured Destruction” (MAD), an entire generation grew up fearing that at any moment diplomacy would fail and a final flash of light and terrible rush of wind would signal the end. Both sides, not satisfied with MAD, began work on “first strike” weapons. For several years there was a serious danger that one side or the other side would strike first, hoping to destroy the other side totally, while losing “only” a few major cities of its own.

The closest the world came to deliberate nuclear war was during the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, but there were many times when a war almost started by accident. American radar once detected a flock of geese that was interpreted as “incoming” Soviet missiles. A final counterattack was nearly ordered. Several times the U.S. has secretly threatened to use nuclear weapons in order to give weight to its diplomacy. The Soviet Union also made such a threat in 1956 during the combined British, French and Is-



Missile silos on U.S. nuclear submarine.

HIROSHIMA/NAGASAKI PEACE COMMITTEE

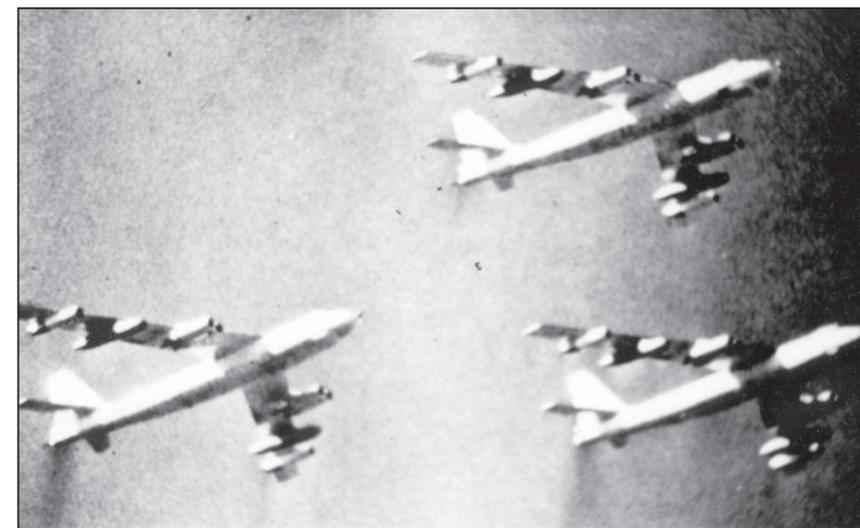


The closest that the world has come to a deliberate nuclear war was during the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962. The U.S. presented the aerial photos of missile silos in Cuba to the UN Security Council.

UNITED NATIONS

rael invasion of Egypt to try to regain control of the Suez Canal.

The dangers of nuclear diplomacy far outweigh its effectiveness at maintaining peace, given the hundreds of conventional wars and millions of lives lost since the end of World War II. In addition, the economies of the U.S. and Soviet Union (now Russia) were devastated by the arms race, and the world is left with a legacy of secrecy, nuclear waste, and steadily lower standards of living.



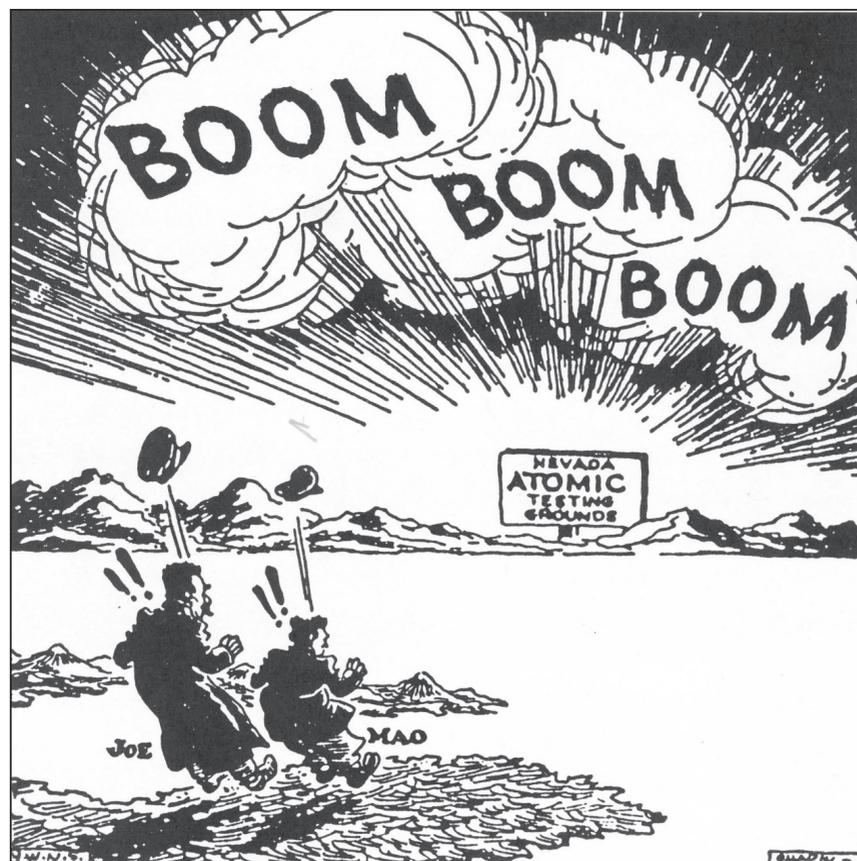
Armed with nuclear weapons, B-52 bombers have been an essential element to the U.S. nuclear strategy.

HIROSHIMA/NAGASAKI PEACE COMMITTEE

# INSTANCES OF U.S. THREATS TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS:

- 1948: Atomic-capable B-29s were sent to Berlin at the start of the Berlin Blockade.
- 1950: Truman threatened China when Chinese troops surrounded U.S. Marines at the Chosin Reservoir, Korea.
- 1953: Eisenhower threatened China with nuclear weapons to force a settlement in Korea.
- 1954: Secretary of State John Foster Dulles secretly offered France three nuclear weapons to assist French troops in Vietnam.
- 1958: Eisenhower directed preparation for the use of nuclear weapons to prevent Iraq from seizing Kuwaiti oil fields during the Lebanon Crisis.

CAN THIS BE "THE THING"?



A 1951 cartoon showing Stalin and Mao being knocked off their feet by the U.S. atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons.



Nikita Khrushchev and John F. Kennedy, 1961.

- 1958: Eisenhower approved use of nuclear weapons against Chinese troops if China attempted to invade Quemoy island.
- 1962: The Cuban Missile Crisis (President John Kennedy).
- 1968: Khe Sanh, Vietnam (President Lyndon Johnson).
- 1969-1972: Sec. of State Henry Kissinger



In 1960 at the height of the Cold War tension, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev addresses the UN General Assembly. Later, he and President Kennedy came very close to starting a third World War during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.

threatened North Vietnam with possible use of nuclear weapons.

- 1980: The Carter Doctrine on the Middle East threatened the use of nuclear weapons to protect American interests. Reaffirmed by President Ronald Reagan 1981.
- 1980: Use of nuclear weapons hinted at to deter Soviet troops massing on the Iranian border.
- 1991: President George H.W. Bush refuses to rule out use of nuclear weapons in Persian Gulf War.



- 1996: An Asst. Sec. of Defense announces that if the U.S. decided to destroy an (alleged) underground chemical weapons facility, it would use nuclear weapons. The existence of a specific plan for this was later denied.
- 1997: A Clinton Presidential directive allows targeting of "rogue states" with "prospective access" to nuclear weapons. Regarding Iraq, the administration refused to rule out any option.

(Adapted from a list compiled by former Pentagon analyst Daniel Ellsberg)

# HISTORY OF THE ANTI-NUCLEAR WEAPONS MOVEMENT

Since the beginning of the nuclear era, the unprecedented threat to all life on earth posed by nuclear weapons has motivated uninterrupted opposition. Hundreds of thousands—and even millions—of people at a time have



Calling for an end to the arms race and a re-ordering of government spending priorities towards domestic programs, the Continental Walk for Disarmament and Social Justice arrived in Washington, DC, in October of 1976 after starting in California nine months earlier. They linked up in Washington with marchers from two other main routes—one went through the deep south beginning in New Orleans and the other from New England that began in Boston.

WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE

taken to the streets to demonstrate against The Bomb, carrying their message to the Pentagon, weapons factories, research facilities, test sites, and military installations where nuclear weapons are stored or deployed. While the U.S. role in initiating the arms race received primary attention, the anti-nuclear weapons movement has been global. Moreover, many thousands have risked arrest and have been jailed for acts of civil disobedience demanding an end to the nuclear threat.

In the 1950s and 60s people marched in the streets against atmospheric testing, refused to participate in mandatory air-raid drills, crossed onto military bases, sailed boats into Pacific Ocean test areas, and interrupted launchings of nuclear submarines by swimming to the subs with banners and signs. In the 1970s and 80s people engaged on a global scale in mass marches, sit-ins, die-ins, blockades opposing nuclear weapons, and well-publicized local and statewide referenda. Some undertook individual acts of direct disarmament called plowshares actions, often receiving long prison terms because they accepted responsibility for these acts.

To this day efforts ranging from letter writing campaigns urging congressional legislation to thousands of acts of civil disobedience have annually voiced the increasing demands of millions of people for a world without nuclear weapons and, indeed, for a world without any weapons at all.



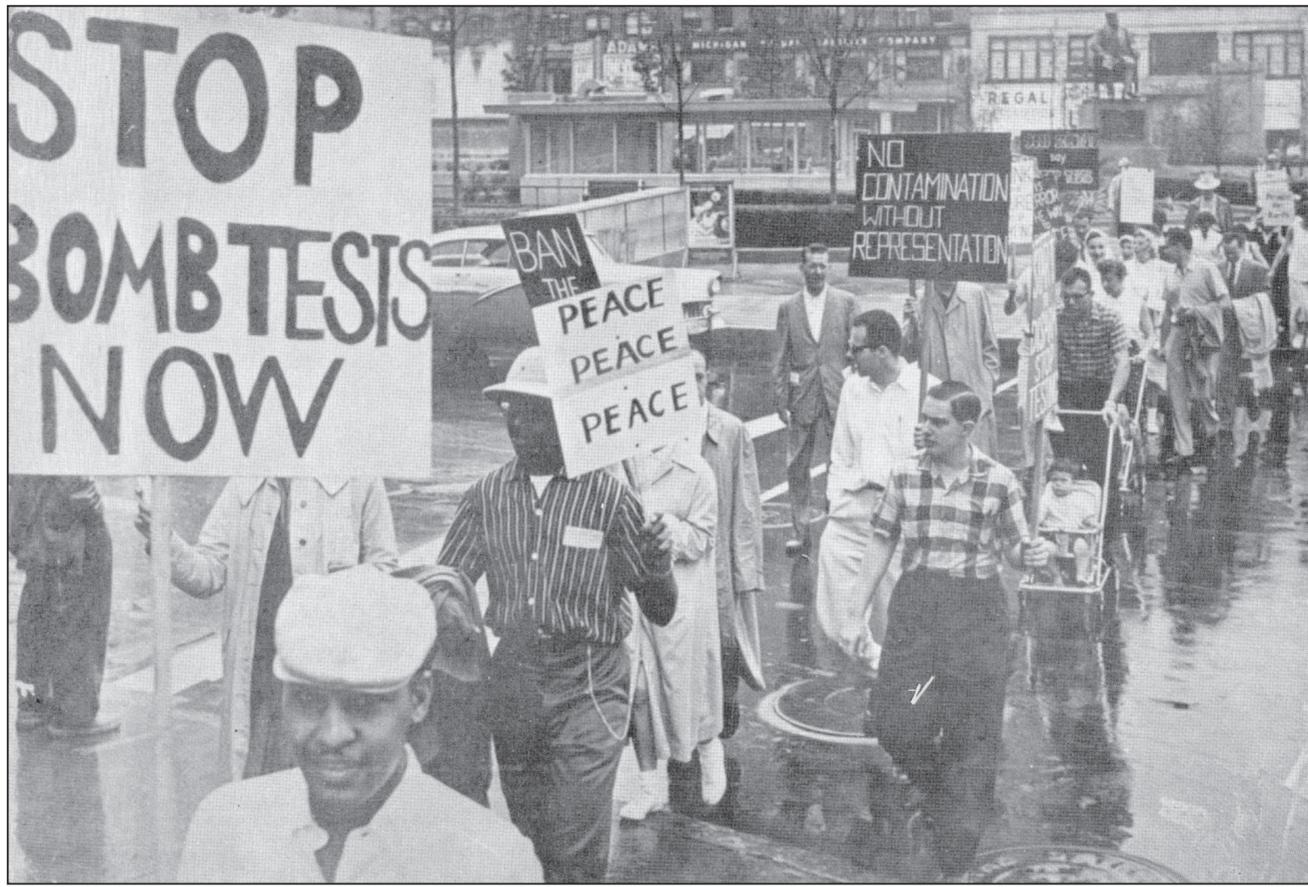
A child reads the 1962 "Dr. Spock is worried" New York Times ad placed by the anti-nuclear group Sane. The well-known child-rearing specialist said, "I am worried not so much about the effects of past tests but at the prospect of endless future ones. As the tests multiply, so will the damage to children — here and around the world."

SANE/SWARTHMORE PEACE COLLECTION



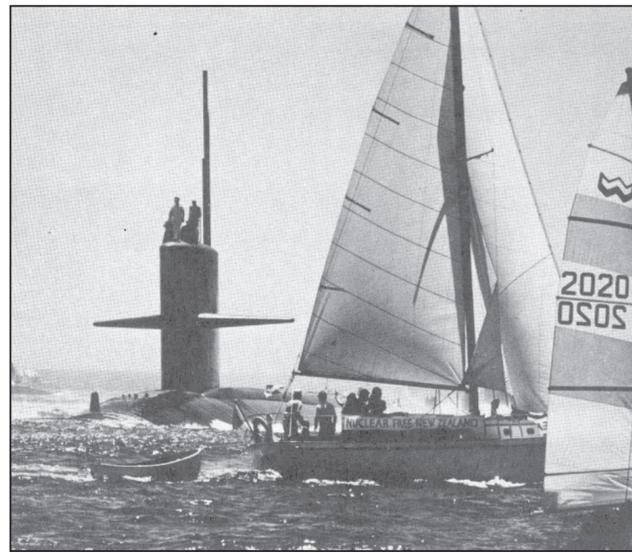
In one of England's largest anti-nuclear marches, protestors walked to London's Trafalgar Square from the nuclear weapons site in Aldermaston, 1962.

WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE



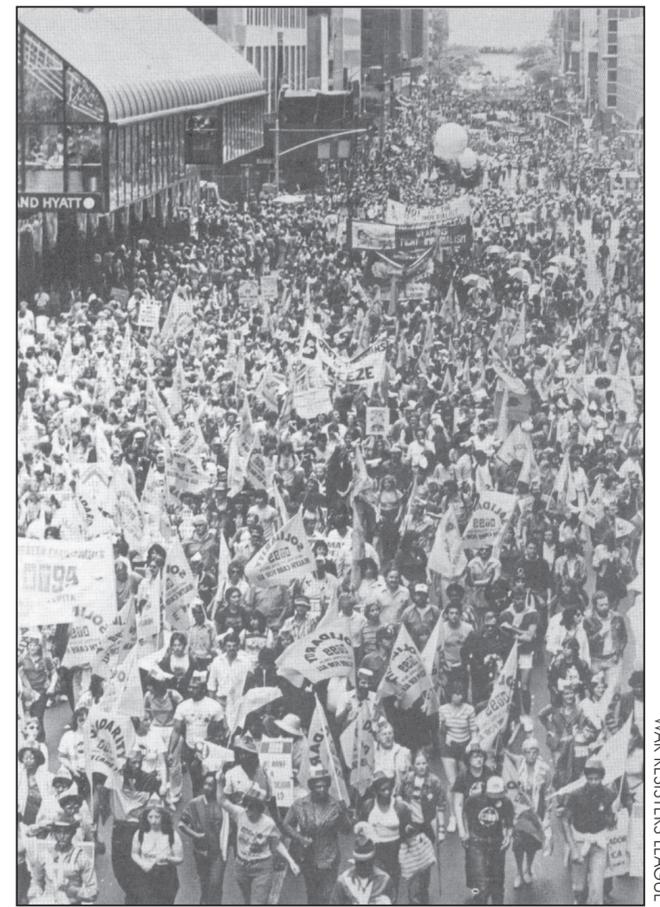
March in Michigan against atmospheric nuclear bomb tests, 1958.

B. MEHRLING/FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION



In 1978, the New Zealand Peace Squadron unleashed a fleet of 80 boats, canoes, and launches to block the arrival of the U.S. nuclear submarine Pintado. Though temporarily impeded, the sub did make it to the harbor but not without considerable publicity.

CREATIVE PHOTOGRAPHY, LTD.



During the 1982 United Nations Second Special Session on Disarmament, people came to New York City from around the world. Demonstrations, religious gatherings, and cultural events were held calling for nuclear disarmament. The largest gathering was the march and rally on June 12, attended by one million people. On June 14, almost 1700 people were arrested during a nonviolent blockade of the five UN Missions representing countries (U.S., USSR, Britain, France, China) known to possess nuclear weapons.

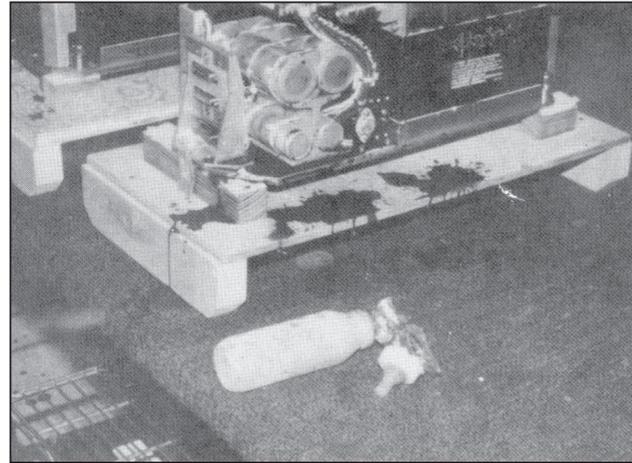
WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE



Calling for unilateral disarmament and the adoption of nonviolent resistance for defense, the 1961 San Francisco to Moscow Walk for Peace enters Moscow after walking ten months and almost 6000 miles across the U.S. and Europe.

WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE

[AT RIGHT] This guidance computer for a Trident nuclear submarine was disarmed by individuals who hammered upon the computer and poured blood on it from a baby bottle to symbolize its deadly capabilities. Since 1980 over 200 individuals, acting singly or in groups, have undertaken about 100 direct acts of disarmament. These are often called **PLOWSHARES ACTIONS** because the participants are enacting the prophecy of Isaiah to "beat swords into plowshares." Jail terms have averaged one to two years.



Declaring "Nuclear Disarmament Begins at Home" and calling on the U.S. to begin unilateral nuclear disarmament, demonstrators march to the UN's Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference in NYC, May 2010.

ED HEDEMANN



In 1962 Women Strike for Peace demonstrators protested atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons in Nevada.

HARVEY RICHARDS FROM CRITICAL FOCUS

# THE NEED FOR DISARMAMENT



**“EVERY GUN THAT IS MADE, EVERY WARSHIP LAUNCHED, EVERY ROCKET FIRED, SIGNIFIES IN A FINAL SENSE A THEFT FROM THOSE WHO HUNGER AND ARE NOT FED, THOSE WHO ARE COLD AND ARE NOT CLOTHED.”**

**—PRESIDENT DWIGHT EISENHOWER**

**N**EARLY 70 YEARS since Hiroshima bombing there remain about 20,000 nuclear warheads in the United States, Russia, Britain, France, Israel, China, India, Pakistan, and North Korea. Just one of these bombs can destroy an entire city. There are other dangers:

- **PROLIFERATION.** Iran (and likely others) has been eager to get nuclear weapons to balance the threat it feels from Israel. In Asia, Pakistan, fearful because India had nuclear weapons, developed its own. North Korea has The Bomb and South Korea has the technology.

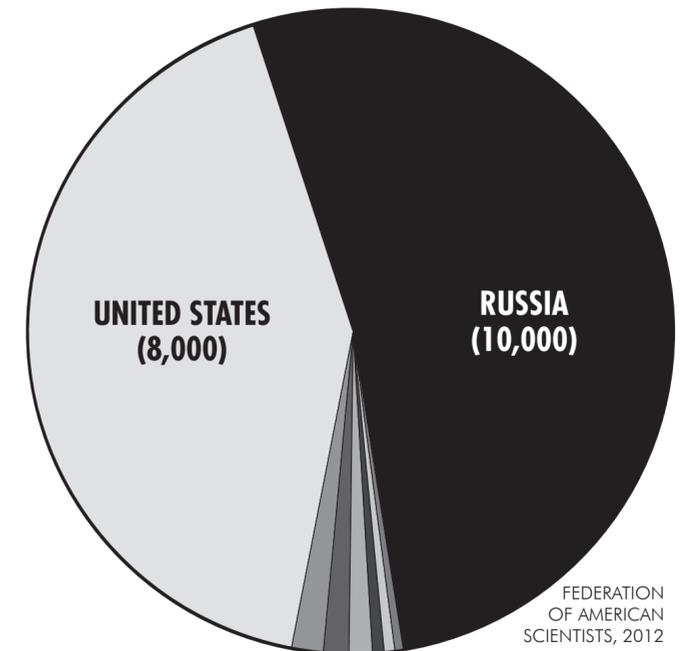
- **NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS.** During the Cold War both the U.S. and the Soviets nearly went to war because of false alarms and technological errors.

- **NUCLEAR WASTE** generated by nuclear production cannot be safely stored anywhere.

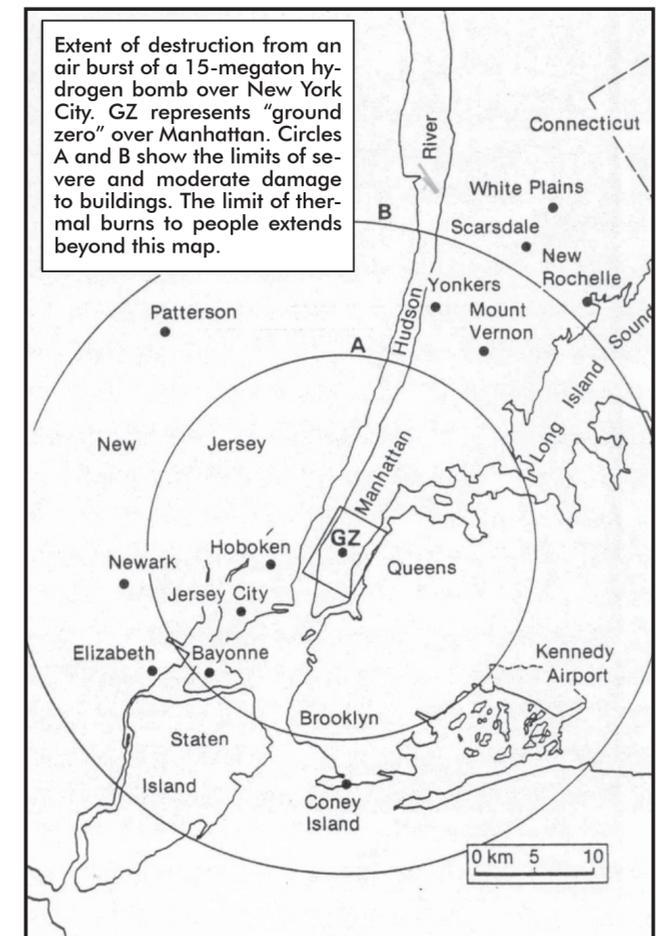
- **THE EXPENSE.** In a world where even rich countries, such as the U.S., are facing cutbacks in essential services, nuclear arms are too expensive.

- **FINALLY,** it is not enough to move toward a world free of nuclear weapons. Since World War II, “conventional” weapons — the U.S. is the world’s #1 arms merchant — have killed millions of people in hundreds of wars. Getting rid of nuclear weapons is only the first step toward general and complete disarmament by all nations.

**TOTAL NUCLEAR WEAPONS**



FRANCE (300), CHINA (240), BRITAIN (225), PAKISTAN (110), INDIA (100), ISRAEL (80), NORTH KOREA (<10)



The effects of one 15-megaton nuclear bomb on New York City. People as far away as Bridgeport, Conn., would be burned.



U.S. NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER

U.S. and Spanish officials on board the USS Petrel inspect the fourth and final hydrogen bomb recovered by U.S. Navy Task Force 65 from a depth of 2,850 feet off Palomares, Spain, in 1966.

### “BROKEN ARROWS” OR ACCIDENTS INVOLVING NUCLEAR WEAPONS

- **MARCH 11, 1958.** B-47 accidentally dropped a nuclear bomb on South Carolina, a conventional explosive used as a “trigger” for the nuclear bomb did explode leaving a 75-foot wide crater, 35 feet deep. Reportedly no radiation leakage was detected. Luckily no nuclear explosion occurred and no one was killed.
- **JUNE 7, 1960.** Fire at McGuire Air Force Base led to a series of explosions. One Bomarc nuclear missile was destroyed. No nuclear explosion occurred, through there was leakage of radioactivity.
- **1961.** B-52 over Goldsboro, North Carolina jettisoned a 24-megaton bomb, 1800 times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb. Five of the six safety devices were set off. The one remaining switch prevented a horrible explosion.
- **JAN. 17, 1966.** B-52 collided with another plane causing the deaths of 5 crewmen and the accidental dropping of 4 H-bombs into the ocean off of the coast of Spain. Radiation leaked out.
- **JAN. 21, 1968.** In making an emergency landing at Thule Air Force Base in Greenland, a B-52 crashed and burned, producing a plutonium-contaminated area of at least 2200 feet long and more than 300 feet wide.
- **OCT. 3, 1986.** An explosion in one of the 16 nuclear missile tubes of a Soviet submarine killed at least three. Three days later it sank in the Atlantic while under tow.
- **AUG. 2000.** A Russian submarine Kursk sank in the Barents Sea after an explosion in a torpedo, triggering the detonation of further torpedo warheads about two minutes later. All 118 aboard died.

“I AM AWARE OF THE EXISTENCE OF U.S. TACTICAL NUCLEAR WARHEADS...IN GREECE...AND IN TURKEY...IF GREECE AND TURKEY SHOULD COME TO BLOWS AND SEEK TO GAIN THE ADVANTAGE BY FORCIBLY TAKING THESE WARHEADS TO USE UPON THE OTHER, IT WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY COST MANY AMERICAN LIVES AND PLUNGE THE U.S. INTO AN UNTENABLE POSITION...NO MORE THAN 4 TO 6 U.S. SOLDIERS GUARD THE BUNKERS WHICH STORE THE NUKES! MOST OF THE TROOPS — ABOUT 40 PER DETACHMENT — ARE HOUSED ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE FROM THE BUNKERS AND COULD EASILY BE ISOLATED FROM THE WARHEADS.”

— LETTER FROM A CONCERNED U.S. SOLDIER TO SENATOR SYMINGTON



GENE LAROCQUE, AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

“WE STRATEGIC PLANNERS IN THE PENTAGON DEVELOPED A SYSTEM WHICH WAS HIGHLY AUTOMATED ... WE HAVE ALL OUR INSTRUCTIONS ON TAPES ... SOME MONTHS AGO THE TAPE WAS INADVERTENTLY PUT INTO THE MACHINE, IT WAS A TAPE WHICH ACTUALLY SENT ALOFT SOME OF OUR STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT...ANY SYSTEM AS COMPLICATED AS THE ONE WE DESIGNED AND PUT INTO OPERATION CAN EASILY MALFUNCTION BECAUSE OF TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES OR BECAUSE OF A PERSONNEL ERROR BY SIMPLY THROWING A WRONG SWITCH.”

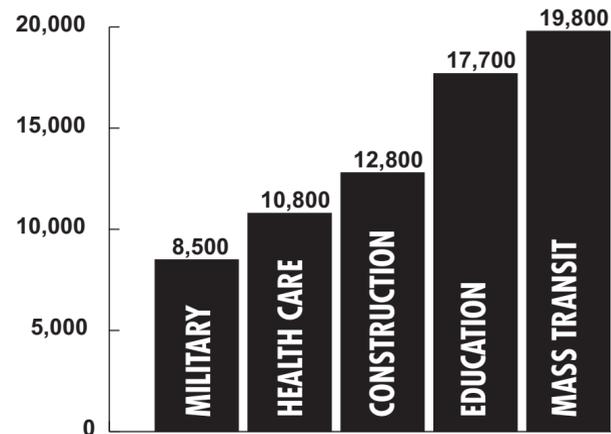
— ADMIRAL GENE LAROCQUE



AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

In the U.S. alone, there are nearly 120,000 people working closely with nuclear weapons. Congressional records show that in one year over 3,500 of these people were removed from their jobs because of mental illness, drug abuse, alcohol, or discipline problems.

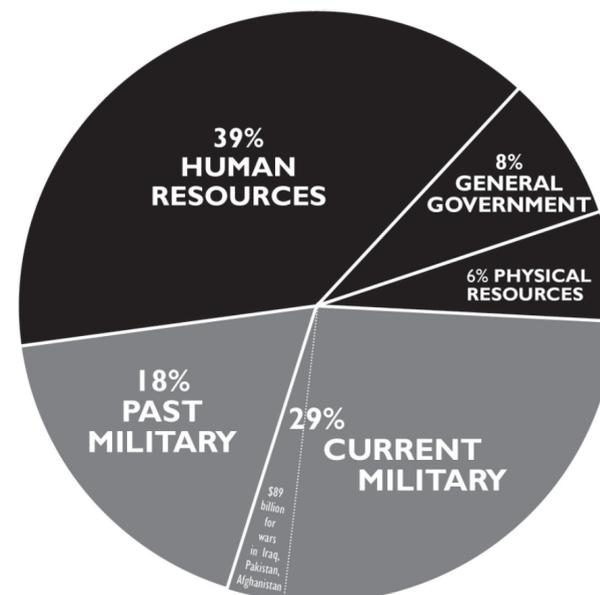
### NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED WITH \$1 BILLION



WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE & FREEDOM

Shifting Federal Government spending priorities from the military would produce many more civilian jobs.

### WHERE YOUR INCOME TAX MONEY REALLY GOES 2013 U.S. FEDERAL FUNDS EXPENDITURES



WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE

Figures are from a detailed analysis of the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2013 and show how Congress is spending your income tax dollars. Figures show Federal funds, which do not include trust funds, such as Social Security, that are raised and spent separately.

“THE SAME CULTURE OF VIOLENCE THAT HAS LED THE U.S. TO BUILD THE LARGEST MILITARY SYSTEM IN HISTORY SUPPORTS THE MANUFACTURE, SALE AND USE OF HANDGUNS AND ASSAULT RIFLES IN U.S. COMMUNITIES.”

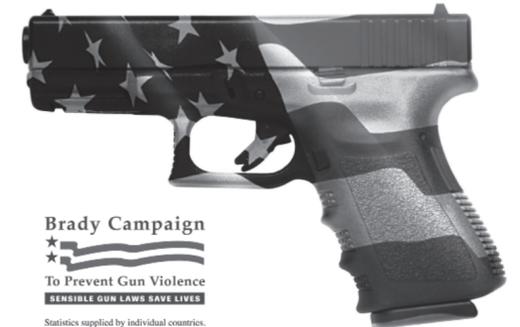
— FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

### IN ONE YEAR, GUNS MURDERED

- 17 PEOPLE IN FINLAND
- 35 IN AUSTRALIA
- 39 IN ENGLAND AND WALES
- 60 IN SPAIN
- 194 IN GERMANY
- 200 IN CANADA

AND 9,484 IN THE UNITED STATES

GOD BLESS AMERICA.



ONE BILLION DOLLARS — just 0.2% of the Afghanistan war cost — COULD PAY FOR:

- 300,000 schools with desks, chairs, tables
- 700,000 family homes
- 1 million vocational scholarships
- 3 million World Response Medicine boxes
- 4 million adult literary classes
- 25 million school desks and supplies
- 31 million child immunizations
- 89 million health worker training courses
- 2 billion meals for hungry people
- 100 billion chlorine tablets to make water safe

WILDF

“SOMEHOW WE MUST TRANSFORM THE DYNAMICS OF THE WORLD POWER STRUGGLE FROM THE NEGATIVE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE, WHICH NO MAN CAN WIN, TO A POSITIVE CONTEST TO HARNESS MAN’S CREATIVE GENIUS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING PEACE AND PROSPERITY FOR ALL THE WORLD.”

— DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

# TAKING ACTION

**ALMOST 70 YEARS** after the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, opposition to the bomb remains strong. People continue to campaign for an end to funding for the weapons. Protests continue at test sites, weapons research facilities, the Pentagon, and at the Smithsonian Institution's Enola Gay exhibit. People remain in jail for their participation in plowshares/disarmament actions.

**H**ow can you become involved? The first step might be to learn more about peace and disarmament issues. Contact a peace

group in your area and join their work. Letters-to-the-editor are simple and effective ways to communicate your views. Visit your elected representatives to voice outrage at cuts in human services while massive spending on armaments and wars continues. Invite a speaker to address disarmament issues in your school.

**N**ext consider organizing a boycott against stores that sell war toys or violent video games; protesting military recruitment on your campus or in your community; supporting plowshares activists at trial or in jail; organizing demonstrations against the production, testing, storage, and deployment of nuclear weapons; participating in a civil disobedience action at the Pentagon, White House, or nuclear power or weapons facilities; investigating how to resist paying taxes to the military.

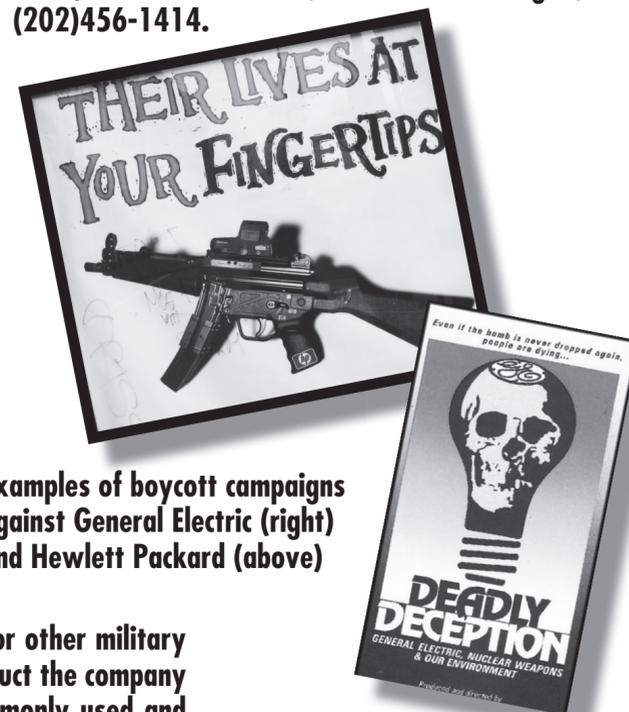
**BOYCOTTS:** Boycotting a maker of nuclear weapons or other military hardware will only be effective if there is a consumer product the company also makes. It also helps if this consumer product is commonly used and easily given up or if another manufacturer makes a comparable product to which consumers can be directed. For example, during the Vietnam War, Dow Chemical manufactured napalm. They also made Saran Wrap, which was easily boycotted because of readily available alternatives.

**NUCLEAR FREE ZONES:** Communities across the country have declared themselves "nuclear free." Of the estimated 130 NFZ communities, some prohibit transport and storage of nuclear weapons, others ban investments or contracts with corporations connected to the nuclear weapons industry. Often these ordinances are merely symbolic but in other cases they have amounted to a consumer boycott of nuclear corporations.



**LOBBYING AND PETITIONING:** It often helps to be rich or powerful when trying to influence an elected official, however ordinary citizens can have an impact. The most effective approach is to visit his or her office, write a personal letter, or make a phone call. Useful, though less effective, would be to sign form letters or online petitions.

**YOU CAN WRITE** to your Congressperson at U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC 20515, your Senators at U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510, the President at The White House, Washington, DC 20500. The House ([www.house.gov](http://www.house.gov)) and Senate ([www.senate.gov](http://www.senate.gov)) switchboard number is (202)224-3121; for the President ([www.whitehouse.gov](http://www.whitehouse.gov)) it is (202)456-1414.

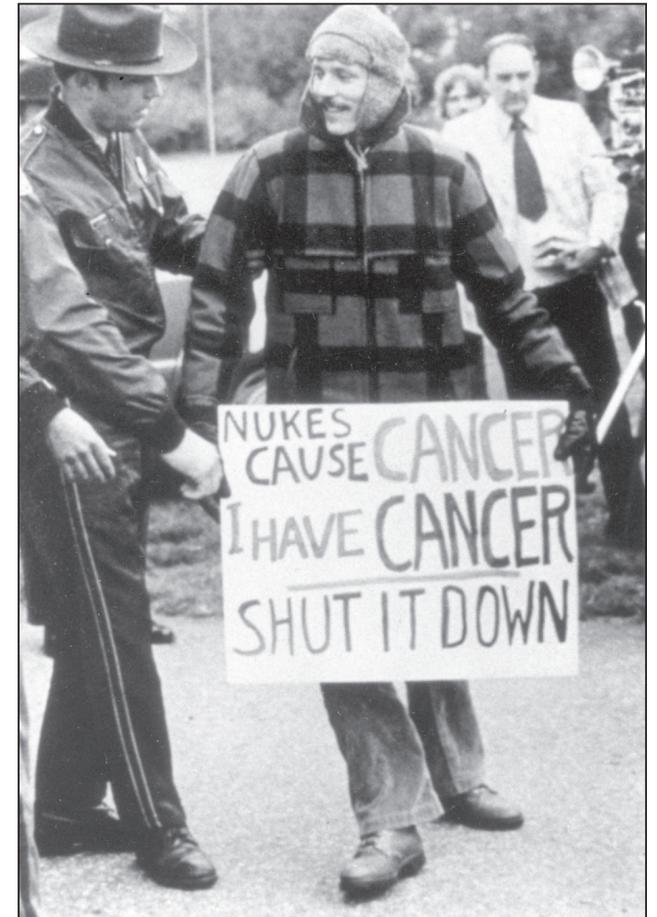


Examples of boycott campaigns against General Electric (right) and Hewlett Packard (above)



ED HEDEMANN

**LEAFLETTING:** With a short text, simple graphic, clever headline, and a source for more information, any group—even one person—can create an effective flyer which can be copied, then distributed at street fairs, shopping centers, political rallies, town meetings, post offices, Federal buildings, outside movie theaters, or anywhere a lot of people congregate.



AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

**DEMONSTRATIONS:** Marches, rallies, and picketing can sometimes be effective even if there are not large numbers of people participating. The photo above is from a protest at a nuclear weapons facility. Your group can make an impact with a good location at the right time, a simple flyer, music, a clear message communicated by speakers (whether they are speaking on a sidewalk with a bullhorn or on a stage with a sound system), and prior contact with the media.



ED HEDEMANN

**EDUCATION:** The first step to action is education. Ordering literature from the groups listed below can begin the process. Having a discussion group with friends and neighbors is a simple way to share readings and ideas. Inviting a speaker or having a panel for the first part of a meeting will aid in initiating discussion and stimulate debate, something often lacking in government.



ED HEDEMANN

**WAR TAX RESISTANCE:** Most of the financing for nuclear weapons and the Pentagon comes from individual income taxes. Some citizens have used this form of civil disobedience to say "not with my money you don't!" Those interested in exploring this means of protest should contact the National War Tax Resistance Coordinating Committee ([www.nwtrcc.org](http://www.nwtrcc.org)) or the War Resisters League ([www.warresisters.org](http://www.warresisters.org)).



GRACE HEDEMANN

**STREET SPEAKING:** A useful adjunct to leafletting is speaking in well-trafficked areas. A short script and several people rotating between being speaker and support audience or leafletter will make the process easier. Speaking without amplification encourages people to get closer and interact, as was done on Wall Street, NYC, in the photo above.



ED HEDEMANN

**THEATER:** Whether performed on a stage or in the street, with costume and props or without, this can be a powerful means of communication. The people in this photo are doing a "die-in" to criticize "nuclear weapons states" and dramatize what happens during a nuclear bombing. Because this was during rush hour in NYC's Grand Central Station in 2010, they were arrested.



FRANK CORDARO

**CIVIL RESISTANCE:** At times citizens have felt so strongly about an issue that they will deliberately break a law in order to call attention to that issue in a way that cannot be ignored. Non-violent civil disobedience has a long tradition in this country. It has been used by autoworkers to gain union recognition, African-Americans to fight discrimination, farm workers to better work conditions and pay, peace activists to oppose the Vietnam War. This photo shows a group of seven people who painted the word "WAR" on the sign at the entrance of the Strategic Air Command base in Omaha, Nebraska. They remained behind in a spirit of openness to take responsibility for their act.

**HERE ARE GROUPS YOU CAN CONTACT FOR INFORMATION ON ACTIONS AND LOCAL WORK:**

**AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE**

1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102  
(215) 241-7000 • [www.afsc.org](http://www.afsc.org)

**CATHOLIC WORKER**

55 E. 3rd Street, New York, NY 10003  
(212) 777-9617

**CODE PINK**

2010 Linden Ave, Venice, CA 90291  
(310) 827-4320 • [www.codepink4peace.org](http://www.codepink4peace.org)

**FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION**

521 N. Broadway, Nyack, New York 10960  
(845) 358-4601 • [www.forusa.org](http://www.forusa.org)

**NATIONAL WAR TAX RESISTANCE COORDINATING COMMITTEE**

PO Box 150553, Brooklyn, NY 11215  
(800) 269-7464 • [www.nwtrcc.org](http://www.nwtrcc.org)

**THE NUCLEAR RESISTER**

PO Box 43383, Tucson, AZ 85733  
(520) 323-8697 • [www.nukeresister.org](http://www.nukeresister.org)

**NUKE WATCH**

740A Round Lake Road, Luck, WI 54853  
(715) 472-4185 • [www.nukewatchinfo.org](http://www.nukewatchinfo.org)

**PEACE ACTION**

8630 Fenton St. #524, Silver Spring, MD 20910  
(301) 565-4050 • [www.peace-action.org](http://www.peace-action.org)

**PHYSICIANS FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

1875 Connecticut Ave., NW, #1012, Washington, DC, 20009  
(202) 667-4260 • [www.psr.org](http://www.psr.org)

**WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE**

339 Lafayette Ave., New York, NY 10012  
(212) 228-0450 • [www.warresisters.org](http://www.warresisters.org)

**WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM**

11 Arlington Street, Boston, MA 02116  
(617) 266-0999 • [www.wilpf.org](http://www.wilpf.org)

ORIGINALLY PRODUCED IN 1995 BY  
**ENOLA GAY ACTION COALITION**

Sponsored by War Resisters League  
339 Lafayette St., New York, NY 10012 • (212) 228-0450

COORDINATORS: Tom Keough and Michael Sprong  
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE (1995): Norma Becker, Ruth Benn, Jerry Coffin, Nicole Hala, Ed Hedemann, Eric Levine, Mike Levinson, Elmer Maas, David McReynolds, John Miller, Carmen Trotta

UPDATE (2012): Ruth Benn, Jonathan Friedman, Walter Goodman, Jerry Goralnick, Ed Hedemann, Mike Levinson, Jim Moschella, Vicki Rovere, Maureen Shea