

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM  
United States Section  
120 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington 2, D. C.

October 1, 1962  
(Prepared September 24, 1962)

87th Congress - Second Session

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER NO. 95

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THREATS TO THE PEACE

CUBA - In late August and early September increased shipment of Soviet materials and technicians were reportedly being received in Cuba. Such reports have caused U.S. News and World Report to state "War over Cuba involving the U.S. with Russia, is moving closer, now that the Soviets have an advanced military base just off the coast of Florida." Time (9/21) goes even farther in a cover article about the Monroe Doctrine. It suggests a direct invasion of Cuba by the U.S., "carried out with sufficient force to get the job done with surgical speed and efficiency." Although the power to enforce the Monroe Doctrine was for all practical purposes delegated to the OAS at the Caracas Conference in 1954, Time dismisses inter-American pacts against intervention as "multilateral flypaper". WRITE YOUR EDITORS! ...Congressmen have clamored for U.S. to land troops, take possession of Havana, and occupy the country.

The President's request to have authority to call up 150,000 reservists in any deepening crisis was approved 76-0 by the Senate on 9/13, and the House 342-13 on 9/24. The Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees of the Senate drew up a resolution which states that the U.S. is determined by

force if necessary to prevent the Marxist-Leninist regime from extending to any part of the hemisphere, to prevent creation or use of a military base externally supported which endangers U.S. security, and to work with the OAS and "freedom loving Cubans" to support their aspirations for self-determination. This resolution passed the Senate on 9/20 by a vote of 86 to 1. Sen. Prouty (R-Vt) was the only dissenter - on the grounds that the statement was not strong enough for him.

Sec'y of State Dean Rusk pointed out before the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees the U.S. some years ago renounced the Platt Amendment, which gave it the right to intervene in Cuba internal affairs. WPTH 9/21/62. It was not clear how this acknowledgement would square with the resolution which permits the U.S. to act unilaterally if she feels her security threatened.

The President, in asking authority to call up reserves, has in a sense answered the cries for action as well as for restraint, not having actually used the authority he already had to declare a national emergency. Chester Bowles, Adviser to the President on Asian, African and Latin American Affairs, answered statements like that of Sen. Scott (R-Pa) that American people were tired of conferences and were willing to shed blood to meet the problem. Mr. Bowles explained that such statements were merely expressions of frustration. He said, "Frustration has never been accepted by historians as an adequate excuse for folly." He asserted that life is not based on power in which everything goes. To attack Cuba now, he said, would be to "undercut our influence in world affairs, to blacken our reputation in the U.N. and to forfeit our traditional claim to moral leadership, while destroying thousands of young lives in the process." NYT 9/15/62.

For ACTION - See next page.

ACTION: WRITE LETTERS TO 1. THE PRESIDENT  
2. YOUR CONGRESSMEN, 3. THE LOCAL EDITOR,  
REMINING THEM OF OUR TREATY OBLIGATIONS  
IN BOGOTA CHARTER ART. 16: NO STATE MAY  
APPLY COERCIVE ECONOMIC MEASURES TO FRUS-  
TRATE THE WILL OF ANOTHER SOVEREIGN STATE  
AND SEC. 960 OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT PRO-  
HIBITING THE SUPPORT OF MILITARY OR NAVAL  
EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE TERRITORY OF ANY  
FOREIGN STATE WITH WHOM THE U.S. IS AT  
PEACE. COMMEND CHESTER BOWLES, DEPARTMENT  
OF STATE, WASHINGTON 25, D.C. FOR HIS  
STEADYING VOICE IN THE MIDST OF TUMULTUOUS  
CRIES FOR MILITARY ACTION. READ CUBA TODAY  
IN THE NATION 9/22/62 BY SAM SHAPIRO. SEE  
RECENT WILPF RESOLUTION ON CUBA ENCLOSED.

BERLIN - It is questionable that the Ber-  
lin situation can remain in the present  
state. In WPTH 8/29 Marquis Childs said  
that the "stand firm" position of the U.S.  
suggests a complete lack of imagination,  
since ideas have been offered as to how  
to change the situation, by taking the  
initiative and improving the lot of the  
East Germans. He explains that the power  
struggle involving Chancellor Adenauer is  
much to blame. In NYT 7/29 James P. War-  
burg analyzes the situation. He explains  
that Adenauer has entered into alliance  
with de Gaulle to cover up his loss of  
hope for a reunified Germany, a loss he  
cannot admit. De Gaulle clearly does not  
want a reunified Germany, but rather a  
reunification of all Europe.

In his unconditional support of de  
Gaulle, Adenauer shares his contempt of  
the United Nations and supports de Gaulle's

Added to this is their belief  
that "utter intransigence toward Moscow"  
will eventually help bring about European  
reunification. Thus Adenauer blocks all  
U.S. efforts to negotiate a peaceful  
agreement in Berlin. He recently stopped  
further negotiation of the proposal for  
international supervision of access routes  
between West Berlin and West Germany, a  
subject of great contention at present.

In spite of this, negotiations behind  
the scenes have continued. On 9/14 the  
NYT reported that the Russians had granted  
a Western request to cease using armored  
vehicles in West Berlin. On 9/4 the Rus-  
sians changed from Checkpoint Charlie to  
the Sandkrug Bridge in the British sector  
\*\*nuclear policy which hinders a test ban treaty.

for crossing the border on their way to the  
memorial. This latter point was closer to  
the memorial, and the move was in response  
to another allied demand.

C. L. Sulzberger in NYT 9/1 asserts that  
Washington is perhaps the only capital hav-  
ing the illusion that an accord in Berlin  
can be expected which is tied to the even-  
tual unification of all Germany. This, he  
says, is impossible without a radical change  
in power balances, and "no such change is  
even remotely imminent."

#### DISARMAMENT

FALLOUT - "No Safe Radiation Dose: U.N.  
Unit Says: U.S. Doubts Peril in A-Test  
Fallout; States Chided for Acting Too Soon  
Against Radiation Threats in Milk; Kennedy  
Hints New Atom Tests Will Explore Weapons  
Advances; U.S. Fears Peking Bomb By '66."  
So the headlines read -- so the race goes  
on. Where, when and how will it ever end?

A few Congressmen have spoken up. Rep.  
Lindsay (R-N.Y.) has criticised President  
Kennedy and his administration for not yet  
having a clearly defined program of counter-  
measures against fallout and an established  
group or body delegated with the responsi-  
bility for instituting such a counter-meas-  
ure policy if there were one. He said  
the policy makers found excuses for not  
invoking control measures when iodine 131  
levels rose. NYT 9/5.

Rep. Kastenmeier (D-Wis) has introduced  
a bill H.R. 12945 (8/20) "to control the  
human intake of agricultural commodities  
containing radioactive substances..." Sen.  
Proxmire introduced a bill earlier giving  
authority to the Public Health Service  
Agencies and calling for the setting up  
of definite standards to measure radiation  
hazard. - S.3472.

Mr. Anthony V. Celebrezze, Secretary of  
Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), has  
said that "premature action had been taken  
to reduce I-131 intake in some areas, an  
action the Council would not have recom-  
mended under its interpretation of the  
Guides." However, an HEW release of 8/17  
praised the milk industry for its action  
in Utah and said it was "based upon the  
radiation exposure guidelines recommended

by the Federal Radiation Council (FRC). Although the FRC did not name the states which undertook "premature" fallout counter measures, it clearly meant Utah and Minnesota. WPTH 9/1. What a way to confuse the public!

The U.N. Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation made a report (NYT 9/10) which some thought too weak and too general, but which speaks clearly of the dangers to all mankind of continued testing and indeed of the testing already done. It said that wisdom dictates the assumption that genetic damage may follow any dose of radiation. Doses, even lower than those causing acute illness, could give rise to "cancer, leukemia and inherited abnormalities." Any increase in mutation is harmful, it reports. Little yet is known of the frequency of effects from small doses over a long period of time. The report concludes that "the achievement of a final cessation of nuclear tests would benefit present and future generations of mankind." This statement lacks some of the urgency which the rest of the report certainly prompts.

The Pittsburgh WILPF Branch has prepared an excellent booklet on "The Effects of Nuclear War on the Pittsburgh Area." An impressive list of scientists has helped in this endeavor and it is recommended reading for everyone. Order information and single copies for \$1.00 from Dr. Myron Garfunkel, Pittsburgh Study Group for Nuclear Information, Physics Department, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

TESTING: On 9/11 the AEC announced that starting late this month atmospheric tests would be resumed. The President pointed out in his Press Conference 9/13 that because of various technical difficulties in launching the missiles, the tests had not been completed in the time originally given.

Since the July 9 high altitude shot created a radiation belt much stronger and more hazardous than had been estimated and thus longer lasting, the AEC has assured us that these further tests will be kept below a 100 mile height and within the one million ton yield of TNT. NYT 9/14.

Three satellites were damaged apparently by the July 9 explosion, as signals ceased coming from them. It is reported that the Pentagon is anxious about 24 secret military satellites which carry cameras designed to work at about 300 miles above the earth, "and 300 miles is well within the belt's 'hot' region." Wm. Hines in Wash. Star (8/31). The Pentagon claims that manned satellites planned for the near future will not be affected by the belt. Dr. Van Allen said that the new radiation belt "increased the potential danger for manned space flights." NYT 8/20.

ACTION: SEE RESOLUTIONS ON NUCLEAR TEST HAZARDS, BAN AND NUCLEAR FREE LATIN AMERICA ENCLOSED. WRITE LETTERS TO THOSE LISTED, USING POINTS MADE IN THE RESOLUTIONS.

NEGOTIATIONS - The 17-nation disarmament conference made a "no progress" report to the U.N. General Assembly (UNGA) and then recessed until Nov. 12 NYT 9/8. This discussion of the deadlocking proposals may come up in the UNGA before Nov. 12, since disarmament is a prominent item on the agenda.

Meanwhile the Pugwash Conference held early this month came up with a new idea to break the deadlock. The scientists suggested the use of automatic sealed seismic stations which would be located in places and numbers the host countries agreed upon, after being sealed by an international authority. This system supposedly would reduce the number of unidentified events and the seals would make detectable any tampering with the stations. The conference also suggested that early elimination of delivery systems by linked with the reduction of conventional military forces proposed in the first stage of disarmament.

ACTION: WRITE THE PRESIDENT, WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON 25, D.C. AND AMBASSADOR ARTHUR H. DEAN, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE U. N., U.S. MISSION TO THE U.N., 799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. URGE AN IMMEDIATE TEST BAN AGREEMENT, USING IDEAS FROM THE ENCLOSED RESOLUTIONS.

MILITARY IN SPACE - In his annual report to

the U.N. dated 8/24 Acting Sec. General U Thant seemed to plead for the keeping of space for peaceful purposes by continually stressing the cooperation so far developed. He pointed out that positive action was taken during this year toward international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space. The leading two nations expressed willingness to cooperate, and the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee agreed on a "series of recommendations concerning the exchange of information, the encouragement of international equatorial sounding rocket facilities which offer a basis for practical and useful action." U Thant went on to state that he firmly hoped a cooperative approach would evolve without delay from the leading powers in this field so that the exploration of outer space could be ensured as an area of understanding and increased confidence rather than of discord and danger.

Still, voices in the U.S. continue to clamor for an all-out effort to make space a weapons environment. Recently a Pentagon official stated that the U.S. has no plans to extend the arms race to outer space by "orbiting H-Bombs" although it has the capability to do so. Deputy Sec. of Defense Gilpatric said the Administration would change its policy of keeping weapons out of space if the Soviets forced it to. WPTH 9/6. Presumably the Pentagon would determine when the Soviets had "forced" us to do it. Sen. Cannon (D-Nev) charged that civilian officials were delaying programs to explore space for military purposes. Military capability in space, he said, will provide America with "an adequate foundation of strength for our political will and resolution. This foundation for the future can only be provided by an appropriate and timely extension of our military deterrence into space."

**ACTION:** WRITE THE PRESIDENT TO IMMEDIATELY CONCLUDE AN AGREEMENT ON PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE. SEND COPIES TO SEC. OF STATE, SEC. OF DEFENSE, SENS. MANSFIELD, FULBRIGHT, HUMPHREY, REP. MORGAN, AND MR. WILLIAM C. FOSTER, ACDA DIRECTOR.

SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS - West Germany has signed a two year agreement to spend \$600 million a year for U.S. weapons and use of American supply facilities in Germany. Deputy Sec. of Defense Gilpatric said that the plan is to bring 12 West German divisions to full strength and add

two border brigades to the army. He reported that negotiations are well under way to sell arms to France and Italy and to make joint use of their facilities for military research and development. He presented a list of U.S. weapons for sale to France and acknowledged that some would indirectly help de Gaulle build a French nuclear force. He also proposed partial French take-over of U.S. supply lines from French ports to U.S. Army and Air Force units in Germany. France has adopted a plan to go into effect by 1970 whereby 700,000 men of the armed forces will possess nuclear weapons including thermonuclear strategic missiles. DeGaulle's aim is to free France from dependence on any exterior force. NYT 9/22

FOREIGN AID The Foreign Aid authorization of \$4.7 billion was cut by over a billion by the House. Action in the Senate is expected on this by Oct. 2 at which time a tough fight for a partial restoration of the cut is expected.

UN BOND The Senate approved and sent to the White House the President's request for authority to buy up to \$100 million of UN Bonds. In its final form the bill gives the President the right to purchase the same amounts as other nations buy. Since \$27 million have been bought, the U.S. will buy this much outright. \$45 million more have been pledged by other nations. WPTH 9/20.

NEW QUARTERLY REPORT FORMS are due Oct. 1. These are an easier form to fill out. Send one copy to the Legislative Office and keep duplicate for your reference.

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THERE IS STILL TIME TO INTERVIEW CANDIDATES. Congress is expected to adjourn by 10/2. USE EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO CONTACT CANDIDATES DIRECTLY BEFORE ELECTION DAY 11/6.

Prepared by Annalee Stewart, Leg. Secty. and Marie Ingerman, Research Assistant.