

to Kosygin, we learn that they apply less to civil defense than to most other defense measures. He said, in the early days of the missile defense debate, "I believe that defensive systems, which prevent attack, are not the cause of arms race. . . ."

The specific point which I wish to make expresses surprise that the reviewer considers it incredible that the U.S.S.R. would use nuclear blackmail to force us to evacuate Berlin or to withdraw our protection of the Philippine Islands, and thus risk nuclear retaliation, but he does consider it possible that we might risk nuclear retaliation by interfering in Eastern Europe. As the chapter criticized by the reviewer points out, even when we had a monopoly of nuclear weapons, and no risk of retaliation was involved, we stood by when Czechoslovakia was occupied soon after the conclusion of the Second World War, when the Hungarian peace treaty was broken, Berlin was blockaded, and so on. If, in the 1860's, a book on railroading was to be reviewed, would the editors have chosen someone unfamiliar with railroading methods but passionately opposed to rapid transportation?

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Open Inspection of CBW

An open letter to President Nixon has been signed by 35 participants in the Conference on Cellular Aspects of Growth and Differentiation in the Nervous System. In it, we urge members of the academic and scientific professions to join us in requesting (i) prompt deployment of the President's directive concerning destruction of offensive chemical and biological warfare weapons, (ii) open inspection of governmental defensive CBW research facilities, and (iii) rapid unclassified publication of defensive CBW investigations. Strong support by scientists for these requests will undoubtedly influence public opinion and the news media toward advocating the destruction of existing CBW stocks. Also, we hope that open publication and inspection of CBW laboratories will provide progress toward multilateral disarmament.

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20 FEBRUARY 1970

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