Physicians for Social Responsibility

A History of Accomplishments
INSIDE COVER & ABOVE: PAPER LANTERNS FLOAT DOWNSTREAM IN ONE OF DOZENS OF HIROSHIMA DAY EVENTS ORGANIZED BY PSR CHAPTERS IN 1987 TO COMMEMORATE THOSE WHO DIED AND TO REKINDLE HOPE FOR A WORLD WITHOUT NUCLEAR ARMS.
PSR CO-FOUNDERS [FROM LEFT] DR. H. JACK GEIGER, VICTOR SIDEL, AND SIDNEY ALEXANDER POSE WITH THE 1985 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN OSLO.
PSR began in 1961 with one major goal: to educate the medical profession and the world about the dangers of nuclear weapons. We created an organization that could be trusted to speak the truth and to serve as an credible resource for all who cared about the survival of the planet. We grew into a national organization with local and medical student chapters, and became part of a global network of physicians groups, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), founded on PSR’s model. The efforts of this campaign to reverse the nuclear arms race were recognized in 1985 with the Nobel Prize for Peace.

Over the past decade, we have built on our record of achievement by stalling nuclear warhead production and winning a comprehensive ban on all nuclear tests. At the same time, PSR’s mission has expanded to meet the challenges that face us with the new century. Recognizing that other dangers to human health nowloom as large as the nuclear threat, we have broadened our agenda to address global climate change, toxic pollution, and gun violence. Our early victories include passing safe drinking water and pesticide reform legislation and saving the ban on assault weapons.

PSR’s national leaders and local chapters now speak on behalf of 18,000 members, bringing a powerful and scientifically respected message to policy makers and the public. Our accomplishments over the last four decades—in public and professional education, research, and national and international policy—attest to the enduring effectiveness of PSR’s vision of physician activism.
Nuclear Disarmament

New England Journal Articles
Within a year of the organization’s founding, PSR physicians published a series of articles in the New England Journal of Medicine detailing the catastrophic consequences of a thermonuclear war involving the US. The articles mapped out the potential human and ecological effects of a nuclear blast and the inadequacy of any medical response, thus refuting the government view that recovery from a massive nuclear attack was merely a matter of advance planning.

The Bombing Runs
When nuclear stockpiles hit an all-time high in the 1980s, a newly revitalized PSR, led by Helen Caldicott, MD, organized medical symposia in more than 30 cities throughout the country. Each event outlined for an overflow crowd how the cataclysmic effects of a nuclear attack on the US would leave the medical community helplessly short of personnel, medical supplies, and hospital beds needed to treat victims and alleviate human suffering. Making the nuclear issue relevant to everyone, these symposia built an activist network across the nation among health care workers and other concerned citizens, and fostered public support for arms control and a nuclear weapons freeze.

IPPNW and the Nobel Peace Prize
PSR’s success inspired the formation of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) in 1981. IPPNW helped open arms control discussions between the US and the Soviet Union and fostered an international physicians’ anti-nuclear movement that was recognized with the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985.

Sounding the Alarm about Fallout
In the 1960s, PSR realized that, despite government assurances, open-air nuclear tests were exposing Americans to dangerous levels of radiation. To prove their hypothesis, PSR physicians around the country gathered the baby teeth of local children. Tests on these teeth showed the presence of strontium 90, a by-product of nuclear testing. This finding built public support for a halt to US atmospheric tests and for the Limited Test Ban Treaty, which ended above-ground nuclear tests by the US, the USSR, and Britain in 1963.

US-Soviet Physicians Campaign
In the mid-1980s, PSR and its Soviet counterpart conducted a series of pioneering exchanges, bringing dozens of Soviet and US physicians together in local communities throughout both countries. Demystifying the “enemy,” participants shared medical and cultural information, discussed arms control strategies, and met capacity crowds at press conferences and public events.
Lessons from Chernobyl

In the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident, journalists turned to PSR for reliable projections of the health effects of the disaster. Despite the secrecy with which the Soviet Union cloaked its nuclear program, a team of PSR physicians visited Chernobyl victims in Moscow Hospital #6. They brought home firsthand accounts of the radiation health effects and provided a medical perspective on the crisis.

Scenarios for Disaster

In the 1980s, PSR repeatedly exposed federal nuclear-war civil defense planning as naive and futile. We aided municipal officials who, shocked by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) plan to evacuate whole cities in the event of a nuclear war, withheld their cooperation; more than 300 cities ultimately rejected FEMA’s plans. When FEMA threatened to withhold funds from states that balked at the evacuation exercises, PSR chapters in Washington and Oregon circulated copies of FEMA’s absurd scenario, while PSR experts debunked the plan on Capitol Hill. Finally, Congress ordered an embarrassed FEMA to back down.

Taking on the Air Force, PSR chapters in North Carolina, Oregon, Maine, and Massachusetts blocked plans for Ground Wave Emergency Network (GWEN) towers in their regions by holding community meetings and voicing loud opposition to the proposal for an extensive, post-nuclear-war communication system.

Poking Holes in Star Wars

To illuminate the fallacy of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), PSR created an umbrella with 5 percent of its surface cut away, making it plain that the proposed 95-percent-effective SDI system was simply full of holes. We distributed umbrellas to every House and Senate office. Keeping the arms race out of space has been a recurrent effort: PSR helped uphold a 1985 ban on anti-satellite (ASAT) weapons tests, worked to lower Star Wars funding, and is opposing current national missile defense schemes.

DAVID FRASZ, MD, USES A PROP TO ILLUSTRATE THE FLAWS IN A 95%-EFFECTIVE STAR WARS SHIELD.

PSR’S 1987 SOVIET PHYSICIANS TOUR BRINGS RUSSIAN DOCTORS TO A BILINGUAL SCHOOL IN CINCINNATI.
The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban, more than any other issue, demonstrates PSR’s endurance and persistence over its nearly 40-year history. The Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963 (see page 2) ended the era of atmospheric nuclear tests, but the superpowers continued to explode their bombs underground, contaminating vast swaths of land and using their testing data to fuel a treacherous arms race.

Personal appeals to Soviet President Gorbachev from IPPNW leaders helped prompt the USSR to declare a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests in 1985 and again in 1991. PSR responded by pressing the US to cease testing and to open negotiations for a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Faced with continued US testing, PSR activists and others in Oregon prodded freshman Congressman Mike Kopetski (D-OR) and Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR) to take action. Their bill to put a moratorium on US testing and to start test ban negotiations—also supported by Senators George Mitchell (D-ME) and J. James Exon (D-NE)—passed in 1992, thanks to a tireless effort by PSR chapters and staff, and citizens across the country. Said Senator Hatfield: “The surprise victory could never have happened without the support of PSR.”

In 1993, PSR helped uncover an administration draft plan to renew nuclear testing and to back a weak treaty that would have allowed tests under one kiloton. At PSR’s urging, 38 Senators and 159 Representatives called on President Clinton to extend the moratorium and pursue a
truly comprehensive nuclear test ban; he acceded. In 1995, when US officials again wavered, PSR worked with foreign governments and members of Congress to build opposition to a proposed 500-ton-threshold treaty, then mobilized 35,000 citizens to call the White House in support of a comprehensive treaty. The President finally explicitly endorsed a true “zero-yield” test ban.

When international CTBT negotiations finally opened, PSR faced new obstacles at home and abroad. In June 1996, PSR pushed the Senate to defeat the Kyl-Reid amendment, which would have undermined the treaty by allowing US tests. When India and Iran deadlocked CTBT negotiations in August, PSR rallied support for an Australian resolution to bring the treaty directly to the UN. The UN approved the resolution and adopted the treaty. After 2,046 nuclear tests worldwide, President Clinton and other leaders signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in September 1996.

In October 1999, after years of delay, the US Senate scheduled an abrupt vote on CTBT ratification. PSR mobilized its national leaders and grassroots network in support of the test ban. The Senate fell 18 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to approve the treaty, but PSR is working to assure that the CTBT returns to the Senate calendar, this time with the hearings and discussion appropriate to a major international security measure.
Trimming the Nuclear Arsenals

PSR’s education about the risks of nuclear war helped build public pressure for bilateral arms control measures. In this climate, US-Soviet summit negotiations resumed in 1985, after a six-year hiatus. PSR waged campaigns in support of the INF, START I, and START II arms control agreements, encouraging the superpowers to move from a strategy of mutually assured destruction toward one of mutually assured security.

Closing the Weapons Complex

In the late 1980s, PSR chapters in the Northwest worked with local coalitions and PSR’s national staff to publicize health concerns about the Department of Energy (DOE)’s Hanford Reservation, where radiation had been intentionally released into the environment. Public outcry resulted in the launch of an official multimillion-dollar health study and brought operations at Hanford to a halt. Then a dramatic late-night FBI raid on the DOE’s Rocky Flats Plant near Denver, Colorado, uncovered egregious environmental, health, and safety problems—including enough stray plutonium in plant ventilation ducts to spur a nuclear chain reaction. When these findings shut the plant, the DOE lost its capacity to mass-produce triggers for its nuclear bombs. PSR’s Colorado chapter worked with other groups to bar the restart of the treacherous facility. A national campaign helped stop construction of other nuclear production plants—thus imposing the long-sought nuclear weapons freeze. Subsequent PSR efforts have helped to enforce environmental cleanup at federal facilities and stall the DOE’s aggressive modernization plans.
**Dead Reckoning**

In 1988, PSR called for a comprehensive and independent evaluation of health and safety problems in the DOE’s nuclear weapons production complex, where radioactive and toxic wastes threatened workers and nearby residents. These efforts culminated in the 1992 publication of *Dead Reckoning*, PSR’s critical review of the DOE’s epidemiologic research on the health risks of nuclear weapons production. PSR’s work helped prompt the transfer of nuclear weapons production health studies from the DOE to the Department of Health and Human Services, improving independent oversight of research on the hazards of making and testing nuclear weapons.

**Radiation Experiments**

Responding to persistent calls from PSR and others to lift the veil of secrecy around health issues in the DOE’s weapons complex, in 1993, Energy Secretary Hazel O’Leary released previously classified information about US government-sponsored radiation experiments on human subjects. As the nation struggled to make sense of the deeply troubling story, reporters turned to PSR for expertise on medical ethics, the need for full disclosure, and the necessity for medical follow-up for all populations exposed to radiation from the nuclear arms race.

**Manhattan Project II**

To seize the opportunity afforded by the end of the Cold War, PSR launched the Manhattan Project II, with former Pentagon analyst Daniel Ellsberg. The project laid out a 10-point blueprint for undoing the legacy of the first Manhattan Project and abolishing nuclear weapons—an agenda subsequently adopted by other anti-nuclear groups.

**Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty**

Delegates from more than 170 countries met in New York in 1995 to review the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). PSR used the opportunity to emphasize to nuclear and non-nuclear states alike the value of extending this crucial agreement, while reminding nuclear weapons states of their obligation to pursue nuclear disarmament under Article VI of the treaty.

**Health Data on Atomic Fallout**

In 1997, PSR helped force the National Cancer Institute (NCI) to make public its findings on the health impacts of US atmospheric nuclear tests. NCI had conducted the federally mandated study but failed to alert the public and the scientific community to the radiation risks their research uncovered. The study documented the widespread dispersal of radioactive iodine 131 across the nation in the 1950s and early 1960s, validating PSR’s early concerns about the hazards of above-ground nuclear weapons tests. PSR provided an expert critique of the study, which it found had underestimated the health risks of the fallout.
General Butler Joins PSR’s Call for Abolition

After serving as Commander of STRATCOM, where he oversaw all US strategic nuclear weapons, General George Lee Butler became one of the most respected and compelling advocates for nuclear weapons abolition. In 1997, he joined PSR’s Board of Sponsors, and in 1998, he made only his third public speech on this topic at PSR’s National Conference.

“PSR has long been at the forefront of this effort,” declared General Butler. “It has provided a powerful moral beacon, decrying the folly of massive nuclear arsenals and their cataclysmic destructiveness.”

Accidents Can Still Happen

PSR physicians joined nuclear weapons experts to publish a 1998 article in The New England Journal of Medicine drawing attention to the grave risks of accidental nuclear war in the post-Cold War world. The article warned that an accidental nuclear attack could kill more than six million Americans. The public health imperative to prevent such an accident necessitates an agreement with Russia to take all nuclear missiles off hair-trigger alert—a key step toward the eventual abolition of nuclear weapons. PSR is building on concern about Russia’s deteriorating economy and military computers, as well as our own vulnerability to technological glitches, to make a strong case for immediate de-alerting of US and Russian nuclear arsenals.
Environment & Health

Critical Condition

In 1992, PSR’s work to mobilize the medical community on environmental health issues prompted MIT, the Harvard School of Public Health, Brown University, and PSR’s Greater Boston chapter to convene more than 700 physicians and environmentalists to assess environmental health issues. This collaboration resulted in *Critical Condition*, Dr. Eric Chivian’s definitive volume on human health and the environment.

Primers on Environment and Health

Recognizing that, on average, physicians receive only four hours of environmental health education throughout their careers, PSR launched a series of publications to provide primary care physicians with information on the impact of pollution on human health. The series covers pesticides, air pollution, cancer, and the most dangerous environmental toxins.

Protecting Children from Lead

Having witnessed the devastating developmental and neurological effects of childhood lead poisoning, PSR physicians moved to help prevent this entirely environmental disease. PSR enlisted pediatric department heads around the country to lobby for the inclusion of lead prevention measures in the National Housing Bill of 1992. This and other coalition efforts paid off when the final measure passed with the most significant federal provisions to prevent lead poisoning in 20 years.

PSR DRs. ARLYN LA BLAIR AND JOHN SHEPPERT HELP LAUNCH THE DENVER MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY’S 1990 EARTH DAY EXHIBIT.
PSR is a leader in the international movement to ban the worst persistent organic pollutants (POPs)—a dangerous group of man-made toxins that accumulate in the food chain and endure in the human body once ingested. These substances, which include dioxins, DDT, and PCBs, travel easily across national borders. Recognizing that national bans on POPs production and use are insufficient measures to safeguard public health, PSR works to educate citizens, physicians, and policy makers in the US, while pressing for an international treaty to ban the most dangerous POPs worldwide.

In 1993, PSR co-authored *Putting the Lid on Dioxins*, our first POPs-related report, which outlined policy recommendations for preventing dioxin exposure and which provided credible science in response to false claims by defensive industries.

As scientists study the ways POPs compromise human health, an emerging culprit is disruption of the endocrine, or hormonal, system, which plays a central role in virtually every human function. In 1997, PSR’s Greater Boston chapter published a report, *Generations at Risk*, alerting physicians and the public to the potential dangers of POPs and establishing PSR’s expertise in the field of endocrine

SHARON NEWSOME (LEFT) AND KAREN PERRY OF THE NATIONAL STAFF MONITOR 1999 UN POPS TREATY NEGOTIATIONS IN GENEVA.
disruption. The authors further elaborated their findings in a 1999 book of the same title published by the MIT Press. In California, PSR chapters in Los Angeles and San Francisco collaborated on a 1999 report on the increasing use of toxic chemicals in California and the implications for public health.

PSR has been instrumental in convening an international coalition to help shape a treaty to eliminate POPs. The International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN) includes more than 260 organizations from five continents, and made its mark at the UN’s opening POPs negotiations in 1998 with a day-long public forum that won acclaim from the director of the UN Environmental Programme. IPEN, with PSR as its Secretariat, is participating in every step of the treaty process.

ABOVE: AT A 1998 MONTREAL CONFERENCE CO-SPONSORED BY PSR, BARRY COMMONER ADDRESSES THE NEED TO ELIMINATE POPS, WHICH ARE FOUND AS FAR FROM THEIR INDUSTRIAL SOURCES AS THE ARCTIC (BELOW).
Making the Grade

Since 1995, PSR has been passing out grades for each member of Congress. PSR’s Children’s Environmental Health Report Card scores Senators, Representatives, and administrations on their record of protecting children from environmental hazards. At a time when drives for “regulatory reform” threaten to scrap all federal environmental safeguards, PSR’s report draws congressional and media attention and helps enforce our society’s obligation to protect its future generations.

Pesticides and Children’s Health

Because children have different eating habits and consume more food per pound of body weight than adults, their developing bodies face greater risks from pesticides in the food supply. By publicizing pioneering research on the issue by a PSR physician and enlisting the support of leaders in pediatric medicine, PSR won the incorporation of children’s health considerations in the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996.

Clearing the Air

When EPA Administrator Carol Browner set out to strengthen air quality standards in 1997, she found a strong ally in PSR. Well aware of the toll that bad air takes on children, the elderly, and those with lung disease, PSR co-authored an analysis of the link between air quality and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, and extrapolated the number of infant lives stronger air standards would save. PSR physicians across the country dramatized the clean air issue in local press events, while PSR experts testified at EPA hearings. PSR participation in high-level meetings in Washington, DC, helped counter extravagantly funded industry opposition, and President Clinton agreed to the tighter rules.

Health Care Without Harm

Physician concern about the health effects of dioxins came home to roost when the EPA named medical waste incinerators the largest source of dioxin releases in the US. PSR and other members of the Health Care Without Harm coalition publicized the need for reform and, in 1997, released a set of reports on the problem entitled First, Do No Harm. Student PSR members in Urbana, IL, co-founded a coalition that forced closure of two medical waste incinerators and prompted a city ordinance banning incineration of medical waste. PSR’s work has helped change purchasing standards at hospitals, and recent federal legislation includes first-ever standards for medical waste incinerator emissions.
SR experts on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change helped turn the tide of scientific opinion toward acceptance of the concept that human activities alter world climate. Their science helped shape the climate treaty negotiated in Kyoto in 1997, while other PSR efforts publicized the health consequences of climate change and helped build political consensus for an agreement. PSR collected the signatures of 1,100 physicians and eight Nobel laureates in medicine on a letter in support of a strong climate change treaty. PSR staff played an active role at the Kyoto meeting, pressing the US to negotiate for an agreement with specific targets and timetables for reductions in greenhouse gases.

To build support at home for climate change mitigation, PSR is taking its Death By Degrees campaign to seven states, where experts research, report, and publicize the statewide health consequences of rising temperatures. PSR launched the campaign in New Hampshire as the 2000 presidential primary heated up, helping to ensure a high profile for the climate change issue in the election season.
In 1994, PSR helped rescue drinking water standards when we co-authored a report entitled *Tap Water Blues*, which revealed that 14 million Americans were drinking water contaminated by several agricultural pesticides. Publicity around the report prompted the EPA to launch a review of pesticides and drinking water.

Faced with ongoing congressional opposition to stronger drinking water standards, PSR then went undercover to see which members spent taxpayer money on bottled water for their offices while blocking steps to clean up water from the tap. When PSR’s research unearthed 39 drinking-water hypocrites, chapters used “Bottled Water Gate” to expose the members in the local press. Congress, scrambling to clean up its act, passed 1996 drinking water reforms with haste.

PSR’s March 2000 conference “Drinking Water and Disease: What Every Health Care Provider Should Know” presented medical practitioners with information they need to treat and help prevent health problems associated with waterborne illness. The conference is part of PSR’s new campaign to address startling findings about emerging threats to safe drinking water in the US.

David Rall, MD, takes reporters’ questions about the safety of the nation’s water supply upon the release of PSR’s 1995 report *Tap Water Blues*. 
Violence Prevention

Shutting Down a Gun Factory

PSR medical students played an instrumental role in the birth of PSR’s violence prevention program. Their active participation in PSR/LA’s Cease Fire campaign, launched in 1994 to target gun manufacturers, garnered enormous publicity and helped shut down Southern California’s Bryco Arms.

Creating Models that Work

The PSR Philadelphia chapter’s domestic violence screening program was recognized in 1998 by the federal Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) in their Models that Work competition. Since 1994, the chapter’s domestic violence intervention training project has trained 5,000 doctors, nurses, medical students, medical technicians, and security guards in order to encourage the detection, treatment, and prevention of domestic violence. HRSA will rely on the chapter’s expertise to help replicate the program around the nation.

Passing the Brady Bill

PSR joined forces with other gun violence prevention advocates to help pass the Brady Bill in 1993, implementing a five-day waiting period on all gun purchases. The measure was the first gun control legislation enacted since measures passed in the wake of Robert F. Kennedy’s assassination in 1968.

Banning Assault Weapons

PSR activated its grassroots network in 1994 to help pressure Congress to pass a ban on assault weapons. When Senator Bob Dole (R-KS) promised the National Rifle Association he would overturn the ban in 1995, PSR redoubled its efforts. PSR medical students held “Heal-Ins,” winning local and national news coverage.
SR’s hallmark contribution to violence prevention has been our recasting of the issue from an intractable gun control debate to a pressing public health epidemic. Acceptance of this medical model has muted Second Amendment arguments and provided medical professionals and their communities with public health approaches for preventing gun injuries and deaths.

The first medical group to organize treatment in response to the gun violence epidemic, PSR’s Philadelphia chapter launched several initiatives in the early 1990s, among them the Health Academy Project, which linked medical students with low-income young people in mentoring and support programs.

In 1995–96, PSR’s Chicago chapter developed the first national medical training tool to address the gun violence epidemic. Their slide show, “Firearm Violence: Community Diagnosis and Treatment,” proved so inspiring and successful that national staff adapted it for use throughout the country. The slide show has been used in grand rounds, community meetings, and innumerable other settings to educate thousands on the epidemiology of gun violence and ways to combat the epidemic.
Dramatizing Gun Deaths

PSR’s 1996 “Emergency Response to Gun Violence” made the gun-violence death toll plain on Capitol Hill. Several hundred physicians, medical students, and concerned citizens convened to hear first-hand accounts from trauma survivors and a trauma physician, while every two minutes a local grade-school student fell to the ground to dramatize the actual frequency with which American children are shot.

Abusers Lose their Guns

PSR worked with other groups to win congressional passage of the Domestic Violence Offenders Gun Ban in 1996. The law prohibits anyone convicted of a domestic violence crime from owning or possessing a firearm. Because good record-keeping plays a key role in implementation of the ban, PSR pushed Congress for sufficient funding for full background checks on gun purchasers.

Rallying Against Junk Guns

A two-year campaign by PSR and Student PSR chapters in Los Angeles and Irvine, CA, took on junk guns, or Saturday Night Specials—the small, cheap handguns used in a disproportionate number of crimes. Their work helped spur the 1997 passage of an all-out ban on junk guns by both houses of the California legislature. Despite widespread support for such measures—which are already law in more than 29 cities and counties in the state—Governor Pete Wilson vetoed the ban.

Putting Gun Safety to a Vote

In 1997, PSR’s Washington chapter played an instrumental role in the drive to get the Handgun Safety Act on the ballot in Washington state. The most sweeping gun control measure ever to win statewide consideration, the act called for mandatory trigger locks on all guns sold and required a gun safety test for all gun owners. PSR members gathered the signatures needed to bring the measure to a vote, raised money, surveyed voters, conducted focus groups, and assembled staff for the campaign. When public support for the measure reached 60 percent, the NRA brought in their “big guns,” including President Charlton Heston. The NRA cash that flooded the state—along with the organization’s scare tactics and misinformation campaign—bought the measure’s defeat, but PSR members are using bonds forged during the effort to continue addressing gun safety issues.

AT A 1993 CONFERENCE, JOSIAH HILL, PA, OF PSR/OREGON, TALKS WITH ACTIVISTS ABOUT THE IMPACT OF MEDIA VIOLENCE ON KIDS.
Enforcing Common Sense

When Congress tried to pass “product liability reform” legislation that would have exempted most gun manufacturers from civil lawsuits, PSR lobbied in Washington, alerted its activist network, and collaborated with other national groups to defeat the measure. Likewise, when Congress capitalized on public hysteria about youth violence by proposing to criminalize children and strip money from some crime-prevention programs, PSR helped defeat the legislation, and built support for solutions that include public-health-oriented crime-prevention measures.

Blocking Gun Imports

PSR played a key role in defeating a House Appropriations Committee amendment that would have permitted the return to the US market of nearly 2.5 million American-made military weapons that had been sold or given to foreign nations, or taken as spoils of war.
PSR’s vision is clear as we enter the 21st century. Threats to global survival remain enormous. Building on our successes, PSR will continue to be a powerful medical force for positive change.
PHYSICIANS FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
1101 Fourteenth Street, NW, Suite 700
Washington, DC 20005

Telephone (202) 898-0150
Fax (202) 898-0172
E-mail psrnatl@psr.org
Web www.psr.org

US Affiliate of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War