

WORLD PEACE IS A LOCAL ISSUE

TIME CODE	SPEAKER	DIALOG
0:11:29	NARRATOR AND TEXT	In a democracy, the most important office is that of the private citizen." – Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis
00:21:26	NARRATOR AND TEXT	President Eisenhower once said, "People, even more than governments, are promoting peace. Indeed, I believe that people want peace so much, that one of these days, governments will hear their pleas, listen, and act."
00:42:21	TITLE	WORLD PEACE is a Local Issue
00:50:05	NARRATOR	In the early 1970s at the height of the Cold War concern about nuclear weapons development gave renewed strength to a global anti-nuclear arms movement.
01:05:08	NARRATOR	Nuclear freeze efforts swept the country-
01:11:07	TEXT	NO NUKES Concert, New York City, 1979
01:18:00	NARRATOR	-including concerts, protests, ballot initiatives, and conferences.
01:24:24	NARRATOR	Those who stepped forward included actor/director, Paul Newman. He represented the United States at a UN General Assembly Session on Disarmament.
01:35:18	PAUL NEWMAN	Just one of our strategic submarines carries more explosive power than was detonated in all of Europe and Japan during World War II. Yet we continue to research, test and build more destructive weapons.

01:50:07	NARRATOR	In 1980, Randall Forsberg, a peace activist committed to disarmament, introduced the first Nuclear Freeze Initiative.
02:00:11	NARRATOR	In March 10, 1982, Representative Ed Markey, with the support of other progressive Members of Congress, introduced a bi-partisan Nuclear Freeze Resolution in the House of Representatives.
02:14:26	REPRESENTATIVE ED MARKEY	Citizen lobbyists represent tens of millions of Americans who support a nuclear freeze. We want to freeze nuclear weapons. Senator Kennedy is leading the fight in the Senate.
00:02:28:26	SENATOR TED KENNEDY	The case is overwhelming for a freeze now, and then, for the reductions which are so essential for the future of not only arms control but all of humanity. I believe that individuals can make a difference, individuals that care about humanity, care about our security, and care about the future of this nation.
03:00:28	TEXT	Anti-Nuclear Weapons Die-In Protest 1983
03:06:09	NARRATOR	Is nuclear disarmament an appropriate issue for local governments to address?
03:12:03	NARRATOR	This issue sparked contentious public debate.
03:17:00	NARRATOR	In April 1982, in Palo Alto, California, a Soviet-American Weapons Freeze is on the City Council agenda. The Councilmembers are divided on whether or not this issue should even be discussed.
03:34:05	NARRATOR	On the day of the meeting, people gather to express their support for ending the nuclear arms race.

03:40:04	NARRATOR	The citizens take their signs and march to City Hall.
03:49:02	NARRATOR	The purpose of this demonstration is to send a message to their City Council.
03:55:19	NARRATOR	When they arrive at City Hall, organizers of the march have arranged for a musical welcome.
04:01:20	TUCK AND PATTI (SINGING)	"Would you believe in a dream when I tell you that it's true? Could you believe, precious friends?"
04:19:02	NARRATOR	The citizens have come to the meeting to ask the Council members to support the Nuclear Freeze Resolution.
04:25:16	NARRATOR	Before the meeting, the Mayor had announced that he will be making a motion to remove the Freeze Resolution from the agenda.
04:32:20	MAYOR FRED EVERLY	The issue is not whether there are concerns about nuclear weapon expansion, or whether a Freeze should be enacted. It is the propriety of our Municipal Council assuming a leadership role in international issues. I feel that this issue tonight should be removed.
04:51:16	ELLEN FLETCHER	The issue cannot be addressed if you're going to use tricks to shut off debate.
05:01:15	NARRATOR	The majority of the Council agree with the mayor.
05:04:03	NARRATOR	Though they may personally support a Nuclear Freeze, they feel a national concern is not in the jurisdiction of local government.

05:13:00	NARRATOR	Though the Freeze Resolution is not yet on the floor for Council discussion, Council member Ellen Fletcher presents a motion to ensure the citizens the right to speak out.
05:23:09	ELLEN FLETCHER	I move that the public be permitted to address the Council on agenda item number 18 (the Nuclear Freeze Resolution).
05:30:07	LARRY KLEIN	Some of my colleagues will argue that this is not a local issue. I wish we didn't have to have motions like this. I second this motion out of fear, hope and moral obligation on such essential issues, not just our right, but our obligation as Council members to speak out.
05:51:08	LELAND LEVY	I personally abstain from taking a position on a national issue. We should involve ourselves with local issues, issues over which we have jurisdiction.
06:02:00	NARRATOR	Jurisdiction is at the heart of tonight's debate. Levy's concern is shared by Michael Cobb.
06:10:09	NARRATOR	While as individuals both are in favor of a Nuclear Freeze, they question whether local government should address the issue.
06:18:18	MICHAEL COBB	We have a national issue, whether we like it or not. The emotions are here, the feelings are here. Although I think Mr. Levy is correct, I'm afraid we've reached the stage in this meeting tonight where the public does have to be heard. So, reluctantly, I will consent. (applause)
06:35:14	GARY FAZZINO	Well, I, like many of you personally support a nuclear freeze. I share the concerns of those many people and I emphasize many, who've phoned written or even come by my house over this weekend about the frightening nature of the arms race.

06:51:05	GARY FAZZINO	I do not believe, however, that I possess the necessary information to have the City Council formally support the Klein/Fletcher proposal. I also share some of Mr. Eyerly and Mr. Levy's concerns about the appropriateness of formal council action.
07:05:28	GARY FAZZINO	But believing all this, I still feel that citizens should have the right to address the City Council even if I personally oppose the council itself taking a stand on the issue. And I will oppose the motion to table and allow the public to speak.
07:23:20	TEXT	Should the public address the Council on the Freeze Resolution?
07:25:00	NARRATOR	Though the Council has now agreed to hear the public, most Council members still believe that local government should not take an official position on this national issue.
07:28:23	TEXT	COUNCIL POSITIONS YES 6 NO 3
07:36:00	NARRATOR	Can people convince the Council that world peace is a local issue?
07:42:27	BARNEY YOUNG	The issue before us transcends all other concerns. I remember when the atomic bomb was dropped. I was in my 20's. I remember the city of Nagasaki. I saw it before the bomb was dropped. Nobody asked me or my countrymen, whether that bomb should be dropped. We

		left this to those who “know” what to do. We have a responsibility for life...for stewardship of life, not only human life, but all life. Why must wait for such a catastrophe? Why does this city not take action, when it is time to take action?
08:29:00	ROBBYN KENYON	We have collected over 1000 signatures of Palo Alto High School students agreeing with this statement: “We, the youth of this country are deeply concerned about the threat of a nuclear holocaust. We ask that you immediately cease any additional development and production of nuclear weapons, and to hasten a reduction of arsenals. We feel that without this reduction, our future is in jeopardy.
08:59:15	JOSHUA GOLDSTEIN	The State proposed to drop pesticides on our community. It was an issue for the Council to take a stand on. How can you take a stand when someone’s going to drop pesticides on your community, but not when someone’s going to drop a nuclear bomb?
09:15:10	FRANK SPENCER	I’m the oldest person here. Next week, I start my 89th year. I’m afraid I’m going to live as long as you do, because we’ll all be wiped out at the same time.
09:37:15	MAIRN MACAFEE	I’m speaking for a lot of people here when I say that we feel alienated from most of the political process in this country. Many of these issues in this country are decided in smoke-filled rooms and in the form of the greased palm. This is a chance for us to participate in our government. And you are our government. This is the smallest level, and at the same time it is the greatest level.

10:09:05	JIM WAKE	Millions of people throughout the United States have made their statement. Town Meetings, City Councils, State Legislatures, all over the country have made their statements, but now it's time for you to make your statement. Your belief in a nuclear freeze as an individual does not carry the weight that a legislative body representing the people of this town, or any other town in this country. You as individuals have a responsibility to join together, to make a statement that can be heard. So I just ask you, use your voice as effectively as you possibly can.
10:48:10	NARRATOR	Forty people speak to the council over the next two hours.
10:54:19	NARRATOR	It becomes a soul-searching time for the councilmembers.
10:59:27	NARRATOR	They listen attentively as they decide how to vote.
11:06:29	MAYOR FRED EVERLY	My feelings haven't changed. If there are other Councilmembers that desire to speak, well, they may do so at this time.
11:14:00	LELAND LEVY	I don't mean by abstaining not to stand up and be counted as an individual. But to stand up and be counted as a City Council Member in an area that is not the province of the City Council, I think would be unwise.
11:31:21	EMILY RENZEL	Knowing that there's a million times the force of Hiroshima possible to turn loose in this world, is enough information.
11:42:13	GARY FAZZINO	The degree of community support for this issue has been impressive. I did not realize the mainstream support for a bilateral freeze. I particularly appreciate the rational way in which most speakers dealt with this issue tonight.

11:54:14	GARY FAZZINO	I arrived here tonight as a personal supporter of a nuclear freeze. I also arrived here tonight with a strong concern about the appropriateness of a city council action on this issue. Finally, I was ready to oppose any formal action on the issue given my strongly felt beliefs about Council business. So much for the best laid plans. I will support the main motion regarding the nuclear freeze resolution...
00:12:19:29	NARRATOR	Gary Fazzino, after listening to the citizens, realizes that he can, as a Council Member, support the Freeze Resolution.
12:29:29	MICHAEL COBB	What this discussion tonight has convinced me of is just one thing, and that is, that on this particular national issue, I must take a stand. How then do I feel about the Nuclear Freeze? It's worth a try, so long as it's verifiable and bilateral. And so long as those two words are included in the resolution, and if Ellen and Larry will add that it be sent to the Soviets as I have indicated, I will support it.
12:55:05	NARRATOR	With Cobb joining Fazzino the majority of the City Council Members now support a Nuclear Freeze Resolution. (applause)
13:04:25	LARRY KLEIN	This evening, I think, is one of the most remarkable demonstrations of the democratic process that I've ever had the privilege of seeing.
13:10:32	LARRY KLEIN	And I hope that the grassroots movement that's spreading all across this country will gather even further steam and have an effect on our national policy. (applause)
13:23:10	NARRATOR	On April 19, 1982, the City of Palo Alto voted to support a Nuclear Freeze.
13:31:28	NARRATOR	If the people of one community can change the minds of

		their elected officials, the people of any community could do the same thing.
13:43:23	NARRATOR	Ed Markey, now a Senator, after three decades of commitment to anti-nuclear issues recently drafted a bill to reduce nuclear weapons development and stockpiling.
13:56:07	REPRESENTATIVE ED MARKEY	America's Nuclear Weapons Budget is locked into a Cold War Time Machine. It doesn't reflect our Twenty-First Century security needs. It makes no sense. It is insane that we're going to spend 84 billion dollars for up to 14 new nuclear submarines. It's an insane strategy, but it's America's current plan.
14:19:14	REPRESENTATIVE ED MARKEY	Today, I am introducing The Sane Act, a smarter approach to nuclear expenditures act, with 34 of my colleagues. The Sane Act cuts 100 billion dollars in spending, over the next ten years, on outdated, wasteful nuclear weapons programs.
14:38:20	REPRESENTATIVE ED MARKEY	Let's cut new nuclear weapons - not the poor, the sick, the children, and the elderly of our country. (applause)
14:48:11	TEXT	The following clips have been created by organizations that support World Peace through education and activism.
15:01:08	NARRATOR	Ira Helfand is from Physicians for Social Responsibility. In "Effects of a Nuclear Bomb," he addresses the medical, economic, environmental, and humanitarian consequences of a nuclear bomb if dropped in a metropolitan area in the United States.
15:23:15	IRA HELFAND	Within a thousandth of a second of the detonation of this bomb, a fireball would form, reaching out for two miles in every direction, four miles across. Within this area,

		temperatures would rise to twenty million degrees Fahrenheit which is hotter than the surface of the Sun. And everything would be vaporized-the buildings, the people, the trees, the upper level of the Earth itself.
15:49:13	IRA HELFAND	To a distance of four miles in every direction, the blast would generate winds in excess of six hundred miles per hour and blast pressures greater than twenty-five pounds per square inch.
16:01:17	IRA HELFAND	Forces of this magnitude can destroy anything that human beings could build. Underground shelters would collapse.
16:08:26	IRA HELFAND	To a distance of six miles in every direction, the heat would be so intense that automobile sheet metal would melt.
16:17:03	IRA HELFAND	To a distance of ten miles in every direction, the blast would still generate winds in excess of two hundred miles per hour and blast pressures greater than ten pounds per square inch. Forces of this magnitude would level wood-framed buildings, masonry buildings. A modern concrete and steel building would see its walls and its floors swept out, just the steel skeleton would remain.
16:41:22	IRA HELFAND	To a distance of sixteen miles in every direction, the heat would be so intense that everything flammable would burn-wood, paper, cloth, heating oil, gasoline. It would all ignite. Hundreds of thousands of fires which would over the next half hour coalesce into a giant firestorm thirty-two miles across, covering over eight hundred square miles. Within this entire area, the temperature would rise to fourteen hundred degrees Fahrenheit. All the oxygen would be consumed, and every living thing would die.
17:18:21	IRA HELFAND	Beyond this great firestorm, the destruction would continue. And there would be hundreds of thousands if not millions of people, suffering severe injuries. Crush injuries, penetrating injuries, extensive burns, blindness from retinal burning. All of these people would need intensive medical care, but it would not be available

		because most of the hospitals would be destroyed. Most of the doctors and nurses and other health professionals would be dead. There would be no electricity to run the ventilators and cardiac monitors. Most of the medical supplies would be exhausted within hours. And the vast majority of these people would not receive any medical care at all. They would die alone and in great pain.
18:01:15	IRA HELFAND	And if this attack were part of a large-scale war between the United States and Russia, this level of destruction would be visited on every metropolitan area in the United States and in Russia.
18:13:16	IRA HELFAND	A study which Physicians for Social Responsibility published in 2003 showed that if just three hundred of the warheads in the Russian arsenal detonated over urban targets in the United States, something between seventy-five and a hundred million people would die in the first half hour. In addition, the entire economic infrastructure would be destroyed. Transportation system, communications network, public health system, all the things that a modern industrial country requires to maintain its population, all these things would be gone.
18:46:00	IRA HELFAND	And it is probable that in the ensuing months, the vast majority of American and Russian population, those who were not killed outright in the first half hour of the attack, they too would die from starvation, from exposure, epidemic disease, from radiation poisoning.
19:06:03	TEXT	Physicians for Social Responsibility is committed to reducing the U.S.'s nuclear footprint. For more information please visit: psr.org
19:16:00	NARRATOR	DemandZero (#demandzero) presents members of Global Zero, side-by-side with celebrities, speaking out. Each individual takes a stand, calling for a world without nuclear weapons.
19:31:03	TEXT	In 2009, President Obama called for the world to face our most urgent threat. These are his words.

19:34:15	PRESIDENT OBAMA AND CELEBRATIES	<p>Today I state clearly and with conviction America's commitment to seek the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons. This matters to people everywhere. Some argue that the spread of these weapons cannot be stopped, cannot be checked -- that we are destined to live in a world where more nations and more people possess the ultimate tools of destruction. Such fatalism is a deadly adversary, for if we believe that the spread of nuclear weapons is inevitable, then in some way we are admitting to ourselves that the use of nuclear weapons is inevitable. To denounce a call for cooperation is an easy but also a cowardly thing to do. That's how wars begin. That's where human progress ends. But make no mistake. When we fail to pursue peace, then it stays forever beyond our grasp. It will take patience and persistence. But we must ignore the voices who tell us that the world cannot change. Human destiny will be what we make of it. Let us bridge our divisions, build upon our hopes, accept our responsibility to leave this world more prosperous and more peaceful than we found it. And I demand zero.</p>
21:20:00	PRESIDENT OBAMA	<p>The world must stand together to prevent the spread of these weapons.</p>
21:23:20	TEXT	<p>It's time. Join the movement. www.globalzero.org</p>
21:33:18	NARRATOR	<p>Nuclear Famine documents the potential impact of a limited nuclear war today. We learn about the extraordinary power of modern nuclear warheads compared with the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. (Nuclear Famine, website: wagingpeace.org)</p>
21:50:01	VIDEO NARRATOR	<p>..Would have taught that millions of people could potentially be killed in a nuclear war or disaster. But what many people don't know is what happens after nuclear war can be even more devastating. Most nuclear weapons today are between 8 and 30 times more powerful than the weapons that destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Current estimates put the explosive power of the world's nuclear</p>

		arsenals at 5000 megatons, 400,000 times as powerful than the Hiroshima bomb.
22:19:02	VIDEO NARRATOR	Now let's look at a scenario. In this example, India and Pakistan each detonate 50-Hiroshima-sized-nuclear weapons. On the other cities, this represents less than one half of 1 percent of the explosive power of all nuclear weapons in the worlds. But according to recent studies, there could be catastrophic global effects from this regional war. These one hundred relatively small bombs would cause fires that would release immense amounts of smoke and other particles into the atmosphere.
22:49:05	VIDEO NARRATOR	The reduction in sunlight would lead to the lowest temperatures on earth in the past 1000 years. Precipitation around the world would drop, and growing seasons in many regions would be significantly shortened causing crop shortages and famine that would lead to the deaths of hundreds of millions of people worldwide.
23:06:14	VIDEO NARRATOR	But wait, it gets worse. Instead of less than one half of one percent of the world's bombs being set off, if a nuclear exchange were initiated with existing arsenals of strategic nuclear weapons, the effects would be colossally worse. Temperatures of many places would become inhospitable for human life. In Central North America and Eurasia, temperatures would be below freezing for 1 to 3 years. Agricultural land would become incredibly scarce in most parts of the world. Sustenance would become a luxury, and billions of people would die.
23:40:08	VIDEO NARRATOR	The planet we live on is a delicate eco-system. Even if a nuclear exchange takes place halfway around the world from you, nuclear famine means that you and those you love could still become victims of nuclear war. So long as nuclear weapons exist on the planet, nuclear famine means that no one is safe.
23:57:22	TEXT	To learn more about nuclear famine, go to www.wagingpeace.org/famine

24:02:06	NARRATOR	In "Nuclear Weapons: It's time to end this threat," people living around the world share what they love in photos and film clips. The goal is to ban the use of nuclear weapons by underscoring what's at stake.
24:20:02	VARIOUS PEOPLE	Our world is an amazing place. To be protected from harm, we ask to share a photo or video with us so we don't forget what's at stake. You responded. Nuclear weapons? The power of humanity. Australian Red Cross.
26:01:29	TEXT	To take part in the Make Nuclear Weapons the Target Project, please submit a photo or video to: www.redcross.org.au
26:20:17	SINGERS	Come Senators, Congressmen, please heed the call - Don't stand in the doorway, don't block off the hall...
		END