and fresh water eco-systems, climate, weather and soil preservation, they agreed that the effects of nuclear war "could be devastating to a degree previously unforeseen." They could not rule out the possibility that:

> "...the long-term biological effects of nuclear war could cause the extermination of humankind and most of the planet's wildlife species."

In order to make the startling details of Nuclear Winter widely known to the public, as well as other scientists and policy-makers, a major conference was convened in Washington in October 1983. The Conference on the World after Nuclear War attracted more than 600 participants, including scientists, ambassadors and officials from more than twenty countries, educators, religious leaders, business people, environmentalists and arms control, foreign policy and military specialists. This conference brought the Nuclear Winter theory out of the laboratories and into the headlines.

The conference ended with a live satellite linkage between Washington and Moscow consisting of a 90-minute exchange of scientific information and views on Nuclear Winter. During the exchange, the principal scientific secretary of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Gregori Skryabin, said that American and Soviet scientists had reached a consensus:

> "They are unified in their views that there should be no nuclear war, that this would mean disaster and death for mankind...and we should all try to bring our influence to bear in order to bring about an end to the arms race so there will never be a nuclear war."

At the end of the satellite link-up, conference moderator Dr. Thomas Malone expressed the hope that this frank exchange of views would be viewed as a turning point in the affairs of humankind and would "elevate the level of consciousness among policy-makers."

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Early in 1984, the Canadian Government, noting the growing number of national studies produced by such respected institutions as the Swedish Academy of Sciences, the U.S. National Academy of Science and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science and