

April 7, 2000

Bishop C. Dale White
117 Eustis Avenue
Newport, RI 02840

Dear Dale:

I believe that those of us who believe that nuclear deterrence and any use of nuclear weapons are immoral should make this an election issue in 2000. We should challenge the presidential candidates to deal with this matter. We should demand that they consider the immorality of threatening innocent people and the environment in the name of nuclear deterrence. We should insist that they admit that nuclear weapons have no utility for war-fighting, as numerous military leaders have testified. The same issues could be raised with candidates for the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

I would like to explore this matter with you by correspondence and to talk with you some time during the first week of General Conference. I'll be there from May 1 to 5.

One possibility would be a letter from religious leaders to the presidential candidates, emphasizing the immorality of nuclear weapons and asking them to set forth a plan for global elimination of nuclear weapons within a reasonable time span. Because of the sensitive nature of church/state relations the signers might be persons like yourself who are not official representatives of religious denominations rather than asking heads of communion to sign. Such persons might include Bishop Walter Sullivan, president of Pax Christi; retired heads of communion, such as Episcopal Bishop Edmond Browning, former UCC president Paul Sherry, retired Presbyterian Stated Clerk James Andrews, etc.; Joan Brown Campbell; other prominent clergy, including other faiths.

Such a letter could cite the position of various religious bodies, such as the UM bishops' *In Defense of Creation*, the UM resolution on Nuclear Abolition (which will be updated in Cleveland), a similar Episcopal resolution, last year's statement by Pax Christi bishops, a statement of Archbishop Martino, the Holy See representative to the UN, a statement by Dr. Konrad Raiser and Cardinal Martino to the NPT Preparatory Conference in 1998, and others. Several of these are enclosed.

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The letter could ask the candidates' views on the morality of nuclear weapons and have them indicate under what circumstances they would authorize the use of nuclear weapons, if at all. The letter could appeal to them to renounce nuclear weapons, to state an intent to adopt a no-use policy. It could ask them to lay out a step by step plan for total elimination.

As to timing, a factor to take into consideration is that the Washington National Cathedral wants to release the enclosed statement of religious and military leaders some time in June (however, the date has been repeatedly postponed). This statement compromises on deterrence in order to get a wide range of signers, but it has other positive features. It will be released generally and won't seek to address presidential candidates directly.

A letter of the kind I suggest above could come a few weeks later as a kind of follow up. It could refer to the Cathedral statement along with the other documents I mentioned and ask presidential candidates to state their position. A possible date would be Monday, July 17, the day after the 55th anniversary of the first atomic explosion in New Mexico. This would be two weeks before the Republican National Convention when attention to the presidential campaign is picking up.

As follow up, we could encourage peace activists to go to voter forums and ask the candidates their position on nuclear deterrence and disarmament. We could seek ways to get reporters to ask the candidates the same question.

What do you think of this idea? Do you have suggestions for other ways to get nuclear disarmament into the political debate?

I'll be out of town from April 8 to 18. You can reach me between April 19 and 30, when I go to Cleveland for General Conference. Otherwise I'll try to get in touch with you.

Shalom,

Howard W. Hallman
Chair

X-Sender: a2000@mail.silcom.com
Date: Wed, 15 Mar 2000 16:15:07 -0800
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <a2000@silcom.com>
Subject: (abolition-usa) Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

(Apologies for any duplicate messages received due to crossovers lists.)

Abolition 2000 Grassroots Newsletter
March 2000
Vol. II Number 3

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Introduction

WOW! With less than 40 days until the first day of the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, we only need enroll 236 organizations or municipalities to reach our goal of 2000 endorsers by the time of the NPT Rev Con. The Network now has 1,522 organizations in 93 countries and 242 Municipalities have endorsed the Abolition 2000 Municipal Resolution. Let's keep the momentum going! Help us reach our goal by enrolling an organization this week. Please join me in wishing a warm welcome to the following organizations and municipalities which have recently endorsed the Abolition 2000 statement and joined the network. Thank you for your continued support.

New Organizations

African Students Union, Tmisoara/Romania
Allen Avenue Unitarian Universalist Church, Portland/Maine

ANBM (Alliance for National Buddhist Movement), Seoul/ Republic of Korea
Bangladesh People's Solidarity Center, Sao Miguel/Portugal
Bay Area Campaign to Free Mordechai Vanunu, Oakland/California
Brotherhood Link, Cantoments/Ghana
Center for Peace, Orissa/India
Children of the Manhattan Project, San Francisco/California
Civic Alliance of Serbia (political party), Belgrade/Serbia
Civil Solidarity for Open Society, Seoul/Republic of Korea
ComSult International, Tallahassee/Florida
Earth Matters, Ridgefield/Connecticut
Fairfield County Coalition for Peace and Justice, Norwalk/Connecticut
Falmouth Friends of the Earth, Kernow/UK
Foundation for Universal Responsibility, New Dehli/India
Free the Children International, Concord/Ontario
Friedenszentrum Braunschweig, Braunschweig/Germany
Global Youth for Peace & Environment, Kerala/India
Good Friends: Centre for Peace, Human Rights and Refugees, Seoul/Republic
of Korea
Ground Zero Center for Nonviolent Action, Poulsbo/Washington
Heal Our Planet Earth Global Environment Organization, Vancouver/Canada
I and We, Seoul/Republic of Korea
Indigenous Environmental Network, Bemidji/Minnesota
Interculture, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia
International Association of Educators for World Peace, Huntsville/Alabama
International Informatization Academy, Cape Coast/Ghana
KIN (Korean International Network), Seoul/ Republic of Korea
Korea Atomic Bomb Casualty Association, Seoul/Republic of Korea
Korean Dentists' Association for Healthy Society, Seoul/ Republic of Korea
Korean House for International Solidarity, Seoul/Republic of Korea
Korean Federation for Environmental Movement (KFEM), Seoul/Republic of Korea
KNCR (Korea National Congress for Reunification), Seoul/Republic of Korea
LEAD, Concord/Ontario
Maine Coalition for Food Security, Portland/Maine
Maine Veterans for Peace, Winthrop/Maine
Mothers Against War, Berlin/Germany
Morningside Monthly Meeting, New York/New York
National Campaign for the Eradication of Crime by US Troops in
Korea , Seoul/ Republic of Korea
Llanymddyfri Peace Group, Cynghordy/Llanymddyfri
Natural Heritage Fund, Odessa/Germany
NB21 Agenda 21 Community Environmental Programme, Bedsworth/UK
Nordic Women Peace Network, Oslo/Norway
Northeast District of the Unitarian Universalist Association, Portland/Maine
Nuclear Free Future Award, Munich/Germany
Orpington Women's Peace Group, Orpington/UK
Pax Christi Maine, Portland/Maine
Peace and Justice Center of Southern Maine, Portland/Maine
PSPD (People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy), Seoul/Republic of Korea
Physicians for Social Responsibility Maine, Portland/Maine
Pittsburgh Area Pax Christi, Pittsburgh/Pennsylvania
Plowshares Support Group of Portland, Portland/Maine
Post Pessimists, A-Bolo Graz/Austria
Raging Grannies, Subiaco/Western Australia
Saffron Walden Friends Meeting, Saffron Walden/UK

Saffron Walden Green Party, Walden/UK
SOFA Action (People's Action for Reform of the Unjust ROK-US SOFA Agreement), Seoul/ Republic of Korea
Solidarity for World Peace & Human Rights (SPR), Seoul/Republic of Korea
SOS Hotline and Center for Girls, Belgrade/Serbia
Tabitha Community, Kyonggi-Do/Republic of Korea
The Millennium Visioneer, Madina/Ghana
The Participatory Autonomy Forum for 21st Century, Kwangju/Republic of Korea
The Victoria Peace Project, Ontario/Canada
Tottenham and Wood Green Friends of the Earth, London/UK
Uniting Church, Sydney/Australia
Veterans for Peace Chapter 18, Ridgefield/Connecticut
Western Washington Fellowship of Reconciliation, Seattle/Washington
Womenlink, Seoul/Republic of Korea
Women Making Peace, Seoul/Republic of Korea
WILPF Maine, Portland/Maine
Zelenyi Svit Environmental Association, Dnipropetrovsk/Ukraine

New Municipalities

Clackmannanshire Council, Central Scotland
Salzburg Municipal Council, Salzburg/Austria
Stevenage Borough Council, Hertfordshire/UK

Articles

Global Abolition Days in Japan

To celebrate Global Abolition Days, organizations in Japan hosted a series of events to educate and advocate nuclear abolition. On 26 February, a public meeting was held in Kawasaki City to celebrate the annual general assembly of the Peace Depot. The evening also included a speech by Rebecca Johnson on the NPT Review Conference. The speech was used as an educational tool and was circulated among activists and journalists.

In a forum organized by Japanese women's groups, Angie Zelter spoke in Tokyo on 3 March. Angie Zelter was recently acquitted by a Scottish judge on four accounts of maliciously and willfully damaging a floating laboratory that provides operational support for Trident Submarines. On March 4, a one day program in Tokyo featured "Our Abolition Day! Symposium on Northeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone." Angie Zelter inspired those in attendance by recounting her non-violent direct action. A panel discussion on establishing a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in North East Asia followed in the afternoon.

In Shinjuku, Tokyo, there is a street which prohibits automobile traffic on Sundays. Young ant-nuclear activists, also called Nuclear

Abolition Beni-Tengu, used this opportunity on 5 March to present "Sunflower Operation -- A Street Performance." Activists also made a Sunflower "objet d'art" and had a live music performance.

On March 11, the first pre-assembly of the Global Citizens Assembly to Abolish Nuclear weapons held a panel discussion on "Nuclear Abolition and the Citizens' Role." The discussion took place in Nagasaki and featured Robert Green (Middle Powers Initiative), Kate Dewes (Disarmament & Security Centre), Angie Zelter (Trident Plowshare), Hideo TSUCHIYAMA (Former President, Nagasaki University) and Masao TOMONAGA (Professor, Nagasaki University).

In addition to the activities mentioned above, there were many other activities commemorating Bikini Day during the week of February 29 to March 3 in Shizuoka and Tokyo.

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Global Abolition Days in Hawai'i

On March 1 (Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Day), Richard Salvador, a member of the Abolition 2000 Coordination Committee, collaborated with the Student Peace Action Network (SPAN/Peace Action) and hosted a Appeal for Peace Pacific Forum at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa.

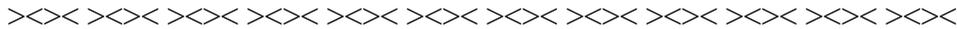
Abolition 2000 and Hague Appeal for Peace each had a table with information in a central location of the university. The Abolition 2000 table was quite successful and solicited signatures for the International Petition during the entire Global Abolition week. Richard Salvador also spoke about Abolition 2000 at a rally to Free Mumia Abu Jamal.

Follow-up activities for Global Abolition Days in Hawai'i will include introducing a Nuclear Free Resolution to the presidents of the undergraduate student government and the graduate student organization for implementation at the University of Hawai'i. Future plans also include lobbying the Honolulu City Council to pass an Abolition 2000 Resolution.

In addition, Hague Appeal for Peace presentations will be given during the whole month of March in hopes of educating both students and the community. Air time will also be requested from the public access channel to show the Hague Appeal for Peace and Back from the Brink videos.

For more information, please contact:

Richard Salvador
Tel: +1 (808) 956-8537
Fax: +1 (808) 956-6877
Email: salvador@hawaii.edu



Year 2000 Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons in Japan

On December 22, 1999, "The Year 2000 Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons" was officially launched at a press conference in Tokyo. The campaign is being coordinated by citizen groups in Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Tokyo/Yokohama. The vision of these organizations is to revitalize a nation-wide voice for nuclear abolition in the year 2000. The Campaign is organizing a unified demand to the Government of Japan with broad popularity across the political tendencies and organizations.

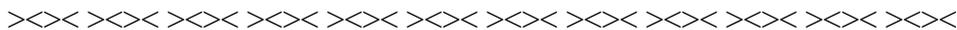
The pillar of this campaign is the "The 2000 People's Appeal: Toward the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons -- Japan's Mission." Campaign organizers have set a goal of gathering at least 2000 signatures from opinion leaders and prominent individuals from various professions. At the time of press conference, the campaign had already received 619 signatories. As of 25 February, 974 individuals, including actors, actresses, singers, writers, artists, cartoonists, scholars, lawyers, presidents of organizations, businessmen and campaigners, have signed the Appeal. The campaign hopes to attain 2000 signatories by the end of June. The Appeal will then be sent to the Prime Minister and heads of major political parties for actions and to implement people's demands.

The Year 2000 Campaign is playing an important role in Japan to outreach to new people and encourage new approaches to nuclear abolition. Activities of the Campaign include:

1. Organize "The 2000 People's Appeal: Toward the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons -- Japan's Mission" and a delegate to present the Appeal to the Government of Japan and Parliamentarians.
2. Maintain a web-site to publicize abolition activities of various organizations and groups all around Japan, including traditional national organizations and local citizen groups.
3. Introduce overseas activities related to nuclear abolition to the Japanese audience and relate Japanese activities to audiences overseas.
4. Support the Nagasaki NGO International Assembly in November and help plan, advertise and mobilize for its success.

If you would like further information, please contact:

Hiro Umebayashi
International Coordinator, PCDS
President, Peace Depot
3-3-1 Minowa-cho, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama, 223-0051 Japan
Tel: +81-45-563-5101 Fax: +81-45-563-9907
Email: CXJ15621@nifty.ne.jp



Australia Follows Example of Aotearoa (New Zealand)

In a vote on 9 March 2000, the Australian Senate passed (33 to 27) a resolution concerning the upcoming Non Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in New York. The Australian resolution follows a recent decision made by the NZ Parliament to adopt a resolution moved by the Prime Minister, Helen Clark. The NZ motion marks the year 2000 with a call on all countries to implement the NPT nuclear disarmament obligation by concluding negotiations on complete nuclear disarmament.

Laurie Brereton, Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs, welcomed the motion adopted by the Australian Senate. Brereton commented on the importance of the upcoming NPT conference and stated, "This year will be critical for progress towards nuclear disarmament and strengthening international prohibitions on weapons of mass destruction. The NPT Review Conference is likely to be very difficult. United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan last month rightly highlighted the parlous state of nuclear disarmament efforts. The failure to make progress on disarmament increases the risks of nuclear proliferation with adverse consequences for Australia's national security."

Brereton also stated, "Leadership from non-nuclear middle powers, especially Australia, is vital to help rebuild momentum towards nuclear disarmament. We should be putting all our efforts into breaking the impasse on nuclear disarmament, not sitting on the sidelines apologising for the nuclear weapon states. It is a matter of great regret that the Howard Government has effectively abandoned Australia's previous leading role on nuclear disarmament issues and risks becoming little more than an apologist for the nuclear weapons states."

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Peace Builds, Bombs Destroy: Making Asia Nuclear Free

From 18-20 February, activists and scholars from around the world attended "Peace Builds, Bombs Destroy: Let's Make Asia Nuclear Free" in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The conference was initiated by Community Development Library (Dhaka) and Focus on the Global South (Bangkok and Mumbai) and sponsored by Bangladeshi, Indian and Pakistani peace, development and justice organizations. The anti-nuclear conference was the first to be held in the Asian region since the nuclear weapons tests conducted by India and Pakistan in May 1998.

The conference issued a declaration calling upon India and Pakistan to "immediately dismantle these programmes (nuclear weapons programmes) and sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and other restraint measures as steps towards nuclear disarmament, and as part of their return to the global disarmament agenda." In addition, the Dhaka Declaration called upon the 5 declared Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) to honor their disarmament obligations under Article 6 of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the 1996 opinion of the International Court of Justice. Furthermore, the Declaration called upon the NWS to ratify Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty,

de-alert nuclear forces, halt deployment of ballistic missile defense systems and work towards a nuclear weapons convention.

A Plan of Action was adopted by the Conference and appealed to South Asian activists to support global nuclear disarmament and urged activists to work towards a South Asia Nuclear Weapons Free Zone. Additionally, the Plan of Action called for the launching of a "South Asian Peace Coalition" to create "broad base alliance" and link the South Asian movement with other anti-nuclear and peace organizations around the world.

For more information, please visit:

The Dhaka declaration is available on the world wide web at:
http://www.focusweb.org/nuclear/dec_nuc.htm

The Plan of Action is available at:
Http://www.focusweb.org/nuclear/poa_nuc.htm

or contact:

John Burroughs
Lawyer's Committee on Nuclear Policy
Email: LCNP@aol.com
<Http://www.lcnp.org>

Dr. Joseph Gerson
American Friends Service Committee
Email: Jgerson@afsc.org
Related speeches, resources, and web site links are available on the American Friends Service Committee website: <Http://www.afsc.org/pes.htm>

Abolition 2000 Organizations in the Year 2000

The "Abolition 2000 Organizations in the Year 2000" highlights the activities of and statements from various organizations in Abolition 2000. If you would like to share your past, current or future activities and plans with other members of the Abolition 2000 Global Network, please email your statement to Carah Ong, the Abolition 2000 Grassroots News editor, at A2000@silcom.com.

Switzerland

Roland Schutzbach and David Schmitter
Global Initiative
Allmendstr. 75, 4500 Solothurn, Switzerland
Tel: (41) 32 622 4191 Email: gi@globalinitiative.org
<Http://www.globalinitiative.org>

The People's Walk for Peace in Switzerland 2000

At the Peace Walk 1999 350 people walked from different regions of Switzerland to Berne for world-wide, total disarmament. This event has a bigger potential. In July 2000 there will be another Peace Walk, which will be twice as long. Plans for the event include:

-Sunday 2 - Friday 7 July walking communities will make their way to Berne. On Saturday July 8, all the groups will meet in Bern for a festive-revolutionary peace demonstration. It will be the final celebration for the participants of the first part and the starting point for the participants of the second part. Hard-core activists will walk during both weeks.

-Sunday July 9, the same or other walking communities will leave Bern, spreading the message of peace to their regions until Saturday 15 July. The peace walk 2000 is another opportunity to walk together, to get in contact with nature, to celebrate, to discuss peace themes and to express the will to live in a world without weapons and violence. People willing to participate can found their own walking community or join an existing one. It is also possible to join the walk for only a part of the way.

Each route of the Peace Walk 2000 has a theme. Organizations and engaged individuals walk their own route. The Peace Walk is also meant to show the connection between the efforts of the different initiatives. It can be incorporated into schools as a project week and the classes can prepare by working on peace themes at school and exchange with other classes at the peace walk. Join us to put an end to apathy and resignation!

Announcements

Abolition Global Caucus Update

The Abolition Global Caucus now has 415 subscribers from around the world. If you are not already a member, then I encourage you to join. The Global Caucus is an excellent international forum for discussion of nuclear issues. In addition, the listserv offers current articles and insight to keep members informed about the anti-nuclear movement and current events related to nuclear issues.

If you are already a member of the Abolition Global Caucus, then please help expand our list by including the following advertisement in your email signature:

"Join the Abolition-Global Caucus listserv to receive regular updates about the Abolition movement. The caucus provides an international forum for conversation on nuclear-related issues. Important articles and information relating to nuclear issues are also circulated to keep interested individuals and activists informed about nuclear issues. To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus send an e-mail to: abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com (leave the subject line and body of

register, please contact:

Hanna Jarvinen Katri Silvonon

e-mail: belgium@motherearth.org Fax: +32-9-242.87.51

13 The UK and Irish Local Authorities announce the third annual conference on nuclear hazards. Themes for the conference include:

- "Getting to Zero: Implementation of the OSPAR agreement to cut radioactive discharges

from nuclear plants to the marine environment"

- "Polluter or Remediator?: Can the Sellafield nuclear complex convert to clean up?"

- "Protecting the Public: Controlling the circulation of radioactive scrap and preventing its

incorporation into consumer goods."

- "Managing Nuclear Waste: Review of progress with the rundown of highly active liquid

wastes at Sellafield and the outlook for UK policy."

For detailed information about the conference, please contact the Nuclear Free Local Authorities Secretariat at:

Town Hall

Manchester, M60 2LA, UK

Email: nfzns@gn.apc.org URL: [Http://www.gn.apc.org/nfzns/](http://www.gn.apc.org/nfzns/)

16 Demonstration against the Laser Megajoule and tests in labs at Le Barp, near Bordeaux France at 12 noon. The event will be hosted by the French Peace Movement and other Abolition groups. For more information, please contact:

Lysiane Alezard

Le Mouvement de la Paix

139 BD VICTOR HUGO - F-93400 SAINT-OUEN

Email: mvtpaix@globenet.org URL: [Http://www.asi.fr/~ddurand/](http://www.asi.fr/~ddurand/)

14-17 Keep Space for Peace! Join activists from around the world in Washington, D.C for four days of protesting plans to weaponize space. For more information please contact:

Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space

P.O. Box 90083

Gainesville, Florida 32607

Tel: +1 (352) 337-9274 Email: Globalnet@mindspring.com

URL: www.globenet.free-online.co.uk

16-23 Holy Week Walk from Las Vegas to the Nevada Test Site. For more information, contact:

Cindy Pile

Nevada Desert Experience

Tel: 702/646-4814 Email: cindypile@juno.com

21-26 The Chernobyl Project is hosting a conferecen on on energy sources of the future devoted to the scheduled closing of Chernobyl nuclear power station and will be held in Kiev, Ukraine. For more information, please contact:

CHERNOBYL PROJECT

107 Avenue Parmentier

F - 75011 PARIS

FRANCE

Phone : +33 1 43 55 44 05

Fax : +33 1 43 55 44 05

Email : chiche@innocent.com

22 Earth Day 2000 events and activities will take place around the world.

24-May 19 Mark your Calendars! The 2000 NPT Review Conference will be held at the UN in New York. Stay tuned for forthcoming information on action you can take to demand disarmament from the nuclear weapons states. Daily meetings of Abolition 2000 will take place from 8am-9am at 777 UN Plaza, 2nd floor.

25 Abolition 2000 will have a large demonstration honoring Hibakusha, Downwinders, Indigenous Peoples and Affected Communities at Dag Hammarsjold Plaza, 47th Street and First Avenue

26 Chernobyl Day (Chernobyl nuclear reactor accident, 1986)

28 Dance Party celebrating the Fifth Anniversary of Abolition 2000 at 611 Broadway, 9th Floor.

24-28 Auckland, New Zealand College of Humanities and Social Sciences Massey University (at Albany) is holding a conference entitled "Enhancing the prospect of peace within pluralistic societies and the pluralistic global body, across the realms of Community, Nationality, International Relations, and Individuality". For further information on conference themes and registration, please visit the website at:

<http://www.massey.ac.nz/~wvsocial/homepage.htm>

or contact: Dr. Warwick Tie (conference convenor), School of Sociology and Women's Studies Massey University, Private Bag & Helli, North Shore Mail Centre, New Zealand. Fax +64 09 443 9716

Email: W.J.Tie@massey.ac.nz

30 Abolition 2000 Annual General Meeting (business meeting); location and time TBA

May

1-15 International Call-In-Days to White House & Congress on Star Wars No BMD!

These two weeks will be a crucial time for activists around the world to help create massive pressure on Clinton and Congress to back away from dangerous, costly, and destabilizing plans to allow "early deployment" of the Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) system.

7-10 Alliance for Nuclear Accountability will host "2000 DC Days: Nuclear Accountability for the New Millennium" -- 4 days of training, education and political advocacy. Registration deadline: April 11, 2000

Form more information, contact:

Tel: +1 (202) 833-4668

URL: <http://www.ananuclear.org>

7-13 Shoshone Walk and Run for the Damaged Land, Warm Springs to Mercury.

Please call Johnnie Bobb of the Western Shoshone Nation, Yomba Tribe at (775) 964-2210

11 and 28 Proliferation Days (India and Pakistan conduct nuclear tests, 1998)

22-26 The Millennium Forum at the UN will be an important opportunity for Abolition 2000 organizations to interact with the rest of the NGO community. The Millennium Forum is part of the preparations for the Millennium Summit of the UN General Assembly that will take place in September 2000. For more information, visit:
[Http://www.millenniumforum.org](http://www.millenniumforum.org) or www.un.org/millennium

22-27 "Visions of Peace" International Conference in Dublin, Ireland is now accepting proposals for papers and presentations as part of the UNESCO's International Year for a Culture of Peace. The Conference is sponsored by the Free University of Ireland. Contact:
Sean English
55 Prussia Street, Dublin 7, Ireland
Tel: 353-1-8683368 Email: senglish@iol.ie

June

1 Sunflower Celebration Day (US Russian and Ukrainian defense ministers plant sunflowers to celebrate Ukraine becoming nuclear weapons free)

4-30 Peace Power 2000! Global Peace Services-USA invites anyone concerned with active peacemaking to participate in a series of four week-long education and training courses at Centro Maria in Washington, D.C. For more information, please contact:
Clara Doyle
P.O. Box 27922
Washington, D.C. 27922
Tel: +1 (703) 356-8023 Email: claradoyle@aol.com
URL: [Http://www.globalpeaceservices.org](http://www.globalpeaceservices.org)

11 Action and demonstration at Crozon near Ile Longue (French nuclear submarine base) : "for a nuclear weapon free Brittany and world" at 12 noon. For more information, please contact:
Lysiane Alezard
Le Mouvement de la Paix
139 BD VICTOR HUGO - F-93400 SAINT-OUEN
Email: mvtpaix@globenet.org URL: [Http://www.asi.fr/~ddurand/](http://www.asi.fr/~ddurand/)

14-18 International Network of Engineers and Scientists (INES) announces an International Conference entitled "Challenges for Science and Engineering in the 21st Century" in Stockholm, Sweden. For more information, contact the INES 2000 Conference Secretariat at:
Gutenbergstr. 31,44139 Dortmund, Germany
Tel: +49 231 575218, Fax: +49 231 575210,
E-mail: INES2000@t-online.de
URL: [Http://www.ines2000.org](http://www.ines2000.org)

July

1-9 August The People's Campaign for Nonviolence will lead peace and justice groups from around the United States in prayerful vigil and peaceful protest at either the Pentagon, White House, or the Capitol Building. Each day, a different group from around the country will maintain this call for peace and justice. For more information, please contact the Fellowship of Reconciliation at:

Tel: +1 (914) 358-4601. Email: for@forusa.org

INFO: <http://www.nonviolence.org/for/114.htm>

6-9 The "International Conference on War Tax Issues" will be held in Washington, D.C. The conference will be sponsored by the National Campaign for a Peace Tax Fund. For more information, contact the Peace Tax Fund at:

Tel: +1 (202) 483-3751 Email: peacetaxfund@igc.org

URL: <Http://www.nonviolence.org>

8 International Court of Justice Opinion Day (International Court of Justice rules nuclear

weapons generally illegal and there exists an obligation for complete nuclear disarmament)

8-13 The Sixth World Congress of Educators for Peace will be held in Paris, France. For more information, contact:

IAEP

13 Allee M. Robespierre

92290 Chatenay-Malabrie, France

Tel: +33 1 4630 6126

Email: iaep@lshs.univ-paris13.fr

August

6 Abolition and Peace Rally for Hiroshima Day in Britany, France will include a peace walk on the Menez Hom, a small mountain near the nuclear submarine base of Ile Longue.

For more information, please contact:

Lysiane Alezard

Le Mouvement de la Paix

139 BD VICTOR HUGO - F-93400 SAINT-OUEN

Email: mvtpaix@globenet.org URL: <Http://www.asi.fr/~ddurand/>

October

7 International Day of Protest to Stop the Militarization of Space

9 Nuremberg Day (Leaders held to account for crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity, 1946)

19 Indigenous Peoples' Day (Indigenous peoples have suffered disproportionate effects of nuclear mining and testing)

20-21 Asia-Europe Meeting III (ASEM III) will be held in Seoul, South Korea. For more information, please contact: Gyung-Lan Jung

jglan21@yahoo.com

24 Disarmament Week

24 United Nations Day

Resources

Websites

If you haven't visited the Abolition 2000 website recently, you are missing out! In February, the Abolition 2000 website received an award from Encyclopedia Britannica online as one of the best sites on the internet. In addition, Infoseek/Go.com recently ranked Abolition 2000 as the #4 Watchdog Organization on the World Wide Web!

[Http://www.abolition2000.org](http://www.abolition2000.org)

Reaching Critical Will, a project of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, contains current information on the forth-coming NPT Review Conference. Visit the website to learn about the history of NPT and issues surrounding the upcoming conference.

[Http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org)

The Nuclear Files has many documents and extensive information on the history of the NPT. The site also includes four new nuclear proliferation research portals for North Korea, Russia, China and Germany.

[Http://www.nuclearfiles.org](http://www.nuclearfiles.org)

Alice Slater has written an article about nuclear disarmament entitled "Where's our Treaty?" The article can be viewed at the Abolition 2000 website or copies can be requested from Carah Ong at A2000@silcom.com.

The 24-page Plutonium Investigation Special issue on the USA is now on the web: [Http://www.pu-investigation.org/gb/17_18/contents.html](http://www.pu-investigation.org/gb/17_18/contents.html)

Letter from the Editor

"On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the NPT's entry into force, the Secretary-General would like to stress that in order to achieve the ultimate objective of a world free of nuclear weapons, the international community should immediately start taking new and effective measures to achieve the inherently linked goals of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Efforts to seek the elimination of all nuclear weapons must remain a high priority."

Spokesperson for Kofi Annan
Secretary-General of the United Nations
3 March 2000

Dear Friends and Activists,

As you know, the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference is just around the corner. In light of its importance to global disarmament efforts, Abolition 2000 plans on having a large and visible presence at the NPT. Abolition 2000 has put together a packet of information that you and your organization will find useful to prepare for the NPT. You will receive this packet very shortly. Look for its arrival by mail.

Abolition 2000 needs the support and participation of all its members! Even if you are unable to attend the NPT Review Conference in New York, you can help the Global Network to achieve its goal of global nuclear disarmament by taking these simple steps:

- 1) Enroll a new organization or have the Abolition 2000 Municipal Resolution passed in your local government council. Our goal is to have at least 2000 endorsers by the NPT Review Conference in April.
- 2) Write to your Head of State and Foreign Minister: Urge them to make the NPT Review Conference a top priority and to personally attend; ask that they open all sessions of the conference to civil society. A sample letter is available at the Abolition 2000 website:
[Http://www.abolition2000.org](http://www.abolition2000.org)
- 3) Honor the Hibakusha, Downwinders and Indigenous Peoples directly injured by the Nuclear Age. We need your help to gather the names of Downwinders, Hibakusha, and affected Indigenous Peoples from all over the world for our demonstration. Photos are also welcome. Please send the names and city, country, date of exposure, death, or accident, of nuclear victims and the nature of their injuries, by e-mail to:
leenak@gracelinks.org; or by snail mail or fax to: Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE), 15 East 26th Street, Room 915, New York, NY 10010; tel: (212) 726-9161; fax: (212) 726-9160.
- 4) Circulate the Abolition 2000 Petition! The Chairman of the NPT Review Conference has agreed to receive our signed petitions this spring at the United Nations in New York.

Thank you for your support of Abolition 2000. If you would like to share information about what your organization or community is doing to help rid the world of nuclear weapons, please contact me! I would love to hear from you.

In Peace and Solidarity,

Carah

Carah Lynn Ong
Coordinator, Abolition 2000
1187 Coast Village Road PMB 121, Suite 1
Santa Barbara CA 93108

Phone (805) 965 3443 FAX(805) 568 0466
Email: A2000@silcom.com
Website <http://www.abolition2000.org>

Join the Abolition-Global Caucus listserv to receive regular updates about the Abolition movement. The caucus provides an international forum for conversation on nuclear-related issues. Important articles and information relating to nuclear issues are also circulated to keep interested individuals and activists informed about nuclear issues.

To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, please do one of the following:

1. Send a message to the list moderator at A2000@silcom.com
2. Visit the Abolition-caucus website at:
[Http://www.egroups.com/list/abolition-caucus/](http://www.egroups.com/list/abolition-caucus/) and submit a membership form.
3. Visit the Abolition 2000 website and submit a membership form.
4. Send an e-mail to: abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com (leave the subject line and body of the message blank).

To post a message to the Abolition Global Caucus, send your message to:

abolition-caucus@egroups.com

To subscribe to the Abolition-USA listserve, send a message (with no subject) to:

abolition-usa-request@lists.xmission.com

In the body of the message, write:

"subscribe abolition-usa" (do not include quotation marks)

To post a message to the Abolition-USA list, mail your message to:

abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

-

To unsubscribe to abolition-usa, send an email to "majordomo@xmission.com" with "unsubscribe abolition-usa" in the body of the message.

For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send "help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

From: CHouleMM@aol.com
Date: Wed, 15 Mar 2000 20:14:52 EST
Subject: Interfaith partnership
To: mupj@igc.org
CC: mdennis@maryknoll.org
X-Mailer: AOL 3.0 16-bit for Windows sub 41

Howard W. Hallman, Chair
MUPJ

Dear Mr Hallman,

Marie Dennis of the Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns has asked me to be her representative on this issue. If you wish to relate only to her, please let her know this. Otherwise I will communicate with you myself as she has asked me to do.

I am a Maryknoll priest and I returned to the U.S. after spending considerable time in Africa and I am getting acquainted with my new work as one of Maryknoll's representatives to the U.N. I have attended several NGO meetings on the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty recently and I realize how important this issue is for much of the world. I would say, let us continue this discussion to see what we can do as interfaith groups. I think a meeting would be helpful. It would let us know how many are interested, so we could realistically plan our next steps.

The date of May 22 is not good for me, nor is the rest of that week. May 15-19, May 30-June 2, June 5-9 are all okay at this time. But I would need to know rather soon, because a lot of activities come up quickly.

Peace, Carroll Houle M.M.

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-1205-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Sender: acronym@pop.gn.apc.org
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Version 1.4.4
To: abolition-caucus@igc.apc.org, abolition-caucus@egroups.com
From: rej@acronym.org.uk (Rebecca Johnson)
Date: Thu, 16 Mar 2000 05:31:32 +0000 (GMT)
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] DD 43 on web

Dear friends,

This is note to let you know that the latest (January/February) issue of Disarmament Diplomacy (DD 43) is now posted on our website at <http://www.acronym.org.uk>

Issue 43 begins with an editorial looking at "The Non-Proliferation Dilemma" ahead of the April-May NPT Review Conference and provides reports from the CD, BWC Ad Hoc Group, and the British Parliament.

The Acronym Institute's new Geneva analyst, Jenni Rissanen, looks at the continuing impasse at the CD and updates ongoing negotiations in the BWC Ad Hoc Group. Senior analyst Nicola Butler reports on a wave of renewed interest in nuclear issues at Westminster, while Malcolm Savidge MP and Tony Colman MP write on the newly launched All-Party Parliamentary Group on Global Security and Non-Proliferation and British ratification of the IAEA Additional Protocol.

In Opinion & Analysis Ambassador She Zukang, Director-General for Arms Control and Disarmament in Beijing sets out China's views of US national missile defence (NMD) deployment plans in Opinion & Analysis.

Merav Datan, programme director of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) in New York, writes on the historic Israeli Knesset debate on nuclear policy. William Walker, Professor of International Relations at the University of St Andrews in Scotland gives a thought-provoking analysis of international relations in a unipolar world.

Documents and Sources includes recent key statements on Russia's new security concept, Madeleine Albright's recent visit to Moscow, US NMD plans, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan on disarmament, and China's suggestions for preventing an arms race in outer space (PAROS). This section also references relevant website addresses.

News Review includes reflections on recent newswire coverage of Russia's new Security Concept, recent START and ABM Treaty related issues, the new UN Iraq Commission, controversial new US Taiwan legislation, President Clinton's planned visit to South Asia, New Zealand's vow to prioritise disarmament, and the recent US Department of Energy proposal for a

moratorium on Russia nuclear reprocessing.

All the best
Michael Szabo
Editor

The Acronym Institute
24, Colvestone Crescent, London E8 2LH, England.
telephone (UK +44) (0) 20 7503 8857
fax (0) 20 7503 9153
website <http://www.acronym.org.uk>

To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, send an email from the account you wish to be subscribed to: "abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com"

Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

@Backup- Protect and Access your data any time, any where on the net.
Try @Backup FREE and recieve 300 points from mypoints.com Install now:
http://click.egroups.com/1/2345/1/_/91925/_/953184716/

-- Create a poll/survey for your group!
-- <http://www.egroups.com/vote?listname=abolition-caucus&m=1>

From: invoice.inquiry@mindspring.com
Date: Thu, 16 Mar 2000 05:12:20 -0500 (EST)
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: "EarthLink/MindSpring Invoice #25954611, Please Read"
X-Hercules-ID: mupj@igc.org

Remit To: Account Number: 2028691
Page: 1
EarthLink Inc. Invoice Date: 03/13/00
P.O. Box 7645 Invoice Number: 25954611
Atlanta, Ga. 30357-0645 USA

Bill To: Due upon receipt.
Late if not received by 04/04/00
Howard W. Hallman
Methodists United for Peace wi
1500 16th St., NW
Washington, DC 20036

Date	Description	Qty	Price	Amount
	Previous Balance			15.95
03/01/00	Check # 1226			15.95CR
	Adjusted Beginning Balance			.00
03/13/00	non-automated payment	1.00	1.00	1.00
	mupj (Howard W. Hallman)			
03/13/00	Mar 13-Apr 12:Standard monthly	1.00	14.95	14.95
03/12/00	Feb 13-Mar 12:Hours used		8.73	
	Current Chgs:		15.95	
	Balance Due:		15.95	

Please pay upon receipt and be sure to include your account number 2028691 with your payment.

****ATTENTION-IMPORTANT CHANGE****
MindSpring has now officially changed its name to EarthLink, Inc.
Please make all payments payable to EarthLink, Inc.
If you would like further information on the merger, please visit:

<http://www.mindspring.com/merger/faq.html>

Remember, we'll credit your account \$20 for each new dial-up customer you refer to us (\$50 for web hosting)!

Have them mention you when they sign up!

We provide several tools designed to help you manage your EarthLink/MindSpring account more effectively. These tools may be found at:

<http://www.mindspring.com/acct-mgmt/index.html>

Remit To:

EarthLink Inc.
P.O. Box 7645

Invoice Number: 25954611

Page: 2

Invoice Date: 03/13/00

Account Number: 2028691

If you think there is an error on your invoice, please write to us via email at invoice.inquiry@mindspring.com or US mail at the address above within 30 days of the invoice date to dispute the erroneous charge. We'll be happy to clarify your invoice or correct any erroneous charges.

To: phil
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: "EarthLink/MindSpring Invoice #25954611, Please Read"
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Phil,

Please pay. Thanks.

Howard

>From: invoice.inquiry@mindspring.com
>Date: Thu, 16 Mar 2000 05:12:20 -0500 (EST)
>To: mupj@igc.org
>Subject: "EarthLink/MindSpring Invoice #25954611, Please Read"
>X-Hercules-ID: mupj@igc.org

>
> Remit To: Account Number: 2028691
> Page: 1
> EarthLink Inc. Invoice Date: 03/13/00
> P.O. Box 7645 Invoice Number: 25954611
> Atlanta, Ga. 30357-0645 USA

>
>
> Bill To: Due upon receipt.
> Late if not received by 04/04/00
> Howard W. Hallman
> Methodists United for Peace wi
> 1500 16th St., NW
> Washington, DC 20036

>Date	Description	Qty	Price	Amount
>	Previous Balance			15.95
>03/01/00	Check # 1226			15.95CR
>	Adjusted Beginning Balance			.00
>03/13/00	non-automated payment	1.00	1.00	1.00
>	mupj (Howard W. Hallman)			

>03/13/00 Mar 13-Apr 12:Standard monthly 1.00 14.95 14.95
>03/12/00 Feb 13-Mar 12:Hours used 8.73

>
>-----
> Current Chgs: 15.95
>-----
> Balance Due: 15.95
>=====

> Please pay upon receipt and be sure to include your account number
> 2028691 with your payment.

> **ATTENTION-IMPORTANT CHANGE**

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> Remit To: Invoice Number: 25954611
> EarthLink Inc. Page: 2
> P.O. Box 7645 Invoice Date: 03/13/00
> Account Number: 2028691

> If you think there is an error on your invoice, please write to us via
> email at invoice.inquiry@mindspring.com or US mail at the address above
> within 30 days of the invoice date to dispute the erroneous charge.

> We'll be happy to clarify your invoice or correct any erroneous charges.

>
>

From: Vmsmagic@cs.com
Date: Thu, 16 Mar 2000 08:24:54 EST
Subject: Contributions
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
CC: ESUNAT@aol.com
X-Mailer: CompuServe 2000 32-bit sub 76

Howard,

I am depositing today \$475 to the Education Fund bringing its total to \$979.17 and \$55 to the General Fund making its total \$735.70.

The Education Fund deposit includes the Peace Mission's \$400.

Enjoy the retreat.

Phil

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-1234-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
Date: Mon, 20 Mar 2000 10:07:04 +0200
From: acc <acc@internetegypt.com>
Reply-To: acc@internetegypt.com
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 [en] (Win95; I)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, a2000gc@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca,
abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com, abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de,
gourihap99@igc.org, regina@haguepeace.org, mvtpaix@globenet.org,
mbkalinowski@yahoo.com, paxafricana@germini.cia.com,
disarmtimes@igc.org, rej@acronym.org.uk, HAP-OC@antenna.nl,
hapnews-list-post-russia@igc.topica.com, HAP-PEAdvisory@topica.com
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] NPT 2000 Statement

A Message from the Middle East

To the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is a major asset and an important instrument for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

Its six article requests each of the parties to the Treaty to pursue negotiations on effective measures relating to cessation of nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament.

Major steps included in the decision on "Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament" adopted by NPT Extension Conference of 1995 are conducive to a world free of all nuclear weapons.

A "Resolution on the Middle East" was also adopted by the 1995 Conference calling those States in the region not parties to the Treaty (Israel) to accede to it, accept the safeguard system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on all nuclear activities, and renounce nuclear weapons.

However, all these principles and objectives either remain unfulfilled or obstacles are still hampering their implementation, hence proliferation has increased threatening world peace

The case of the Middle East testifies to this fact. Israeli insistence on acquiring and developing its nuclear arsenal is prompting other States in the region to acquire weapons of mass destruction in order to counter the deadly threats of Israeli nuclear weapons and possibly their actual use in military operation.

To ward off these dangers, Arab countries approve an Egyptian proposal on transforming the Middle East into a zone free from nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in order to ensure equal security for all States of the region.

Full support has been extended to this project by Arab NGOs. They also

support the New Agenda Coalition declared by foreign ministers of eight States including Egypt on nuclear weapons disarmament, the programme of the Canberra Commission on the elimination of nuclear weapons and the resolutions of the non-aligned countries' Summit Meetings on banning these weapons.

Therefore, parties participating at the NPT Conference of 2000 are urged to kindly make all efforts to achieve the following:

? The immediate implementation of article eight of the Treaty which was confirmed by the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice issued on August 8, 1996, stating that "there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control"

? Reduction of nuclear weapons possessed by ?US and Russia, and the other nuclear weapon States, as well as, States which refuse to adhere to NPT, towards their total elimination.

? Adherence of Israel and other States not party to NPT to the Treaty and their acceptance of the IAEA safeguards on their nuclear activities.

? Banning the production of fissile materials for military purpose and put the already produced material under appropriate international safeguards.

? Halt lab-tests designed to maintain the existing nukes and produce more sophisticated ones, a step which will complement the ratification of the CTBT.

? Refrain from implementing any project which will lead to nuclear arms race such as the so-called missile-defense system, masterminded by US and already implemented by Israel with US technological and finance assistance.

? Firm commitment to legally binding assurances, both negative and positive, to assure non-nuclear weapon States party to the treaty against the use and the threat of use of nuclear weapons.

? Conclusion of treaties on the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones especially in regions of tension such as the Middle East.

? Taking practical steps for the attainment of the above-mentioned objectives such as de-alerting, separating nukes from their delivery systems, no first use and elimination of all tactical nuclear weapons.

In this connection, it is important to implement " The Resolution On The Middle East", adopted by the 1995 NPT Conference, which has been totally remained unfulfilled. As a result, grave concerns have been created over the threats of Israeli nuclear weapons leveled at the very survival of the people of the region and at world peace. What Israel is possessing is not several nukes but an arsenal of about 200 nuclear weapons equal to that possessed by a big power, the UK.

Therefore, parties to NPT are requested to identify the necessary steps towards the implementation of this resolution, including:

a- To bear pressure on Israel to accede to NPT and to ensure transparency of its nuclear activities by putting them under the IAEA safeguards. All Arab States already acceded to NPT.

b- Nuclear weapon States should undertake, in compliance with NPT article one, to undertake not to transfer to Israel, directly or indirectly, any material related to nuclear explosives and not in any

way to assist, encourage or induce Israel to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices.

c- Also, all parties to NPT are urged to commit themselves, according to the seventh paragraph of the preamble and article one of NPT, not to transfer materials, instruments and information which assist nuclear activities including assistance in the fields of nuclear, space and communication technology so long as Israel refrain from acceding to NPT

d- To implement the resolution of the twelfth Summit Meeting of the non-aligned countries to establish a sub-committee within the framework of the second Main Committee of the 2000 NPT Conference to seek ways and means for the implementation of "The Resolution On The Middle East".

Every effort should be made to transform the Middle East into a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and in particular nuclear weapons, a major step for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.

(end of the Message)

Bahig Nassar;

Coordinator; Arab Coordination Centre of NGOs;

19-3-2000.

To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, send an email from the account you wish to be subscribed to: "abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com"

Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

Get paid for the stuff you know!

Get answers for the stuff you don't. And get \$10 to spend on the site!

http://click.egroups.com/1/2200/1/_/91925/_/953539911/

-- Talk to your group with your own voice!

-- <http://www.egroups.com/VoiceChatPage?listName=abolition-caucus&m=1>

To: BRANDTCO@aol.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Seeking an agent
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Mr. Brandt:

I am seeking an agent to help me market a screenplay entitled Sprightly Old Men. Would you be interested?

Picture, if you will, the characters played by Jack Lemmon and Walter Matthau in Grumpy Old Men and its sequel. (Or another "odd couple" of actors in their 70s.) At a New Year's Eve party as 2001 begins, they get uproariously drunk and out of control. The next morning their wives throw them out of the house onto the snow-covered street. They end up in Florida where they become managers of opposing senior softball teams in a 70+ league.

The men think their wives will miss them and want them back, but the wives enjoy freedom from their cantankerous husbands. After a while, though, they decide they should look in on their men, who have reported where they are but not much more. So the wives head for Florida, garb themselves in disguises, and spy on their wayward spouses.

In the 70+ senior softball league the players -- the sprightly old men -- are amazingly accomplished but full of fun. The two rookie managers from the North pull some clever tricks as they carry their years-old rivalry into the competition between their teams. After splitting their two games in the 14-game season, they meet in the finals of the playoffs.

Posing as journalists writing about senior softball, the wives attend the games and shadow their husbands in other settings. They are even picked up by a couple of senior players and go out on their boat. Finally after the championship game the wives decide it's time to interview the contending managers, who say some astonishing things about their wives. The two men are shocked when the women remove their disguises and reveal their true identity. It takes some ardent wooing for reconciliation to occur.

In Sprightly Old Men the names of the characters are different than those of Grumpier Old Men so that the screenplay can reach a broader market. For the senior softball scenes I draw upon my own experience on a senior team and interviews with players and umpires about unusual plays, jokes, and anecdotes. I have taken courses, read books, watched movies, studied scripts, and written several to learn the art of screenwriting.

If you would like to read the screenplay of Sprightly Old Men, please let me know.

In addition to Sprightly Old Men, I have written four other screenplays, which are described in an attachment. If you are interested in reading any of them, get in touch with me.

Sincerely yours,
Howard W. Hallman

###

Additional screenplays by Howard W. Hallman

Super Wednesday is a romance comedy with an element of mystery. It takes place in the course of a day in a suburban supermarket. It features initial conflict between Larry, the manager, and Christine, a police officer, called into investigate an anonymous, early morning threat. Throughout the day events occur that verge on the catastrophic until the case is finally resolved in the evening. During the day the relationship between Larry, a widower, and Christine, a

divorced mother, changes until by evening they show a spark of romantic interest in one another. In thinking who might be interested in Super Wednesday I noted that when Rob Reiner's *The Story of Us* premiered in Washington, he was quoted as expressing his interest in "what happens on a day-to-day basis". That's what a supermarket is, a place where mini-drams occur all day long, and several of them come into my screenplay as mini-subplots. So perhaps Castle Rock Entertainment might be interested.

Sunday Box is a family drama of conflict among three generations of headstrong men with a fourth added by the grandfather's memory of his own father. Old grudges emerge as they come together on the grandfather's 75th birthday. Through creative and loving reconciliation the women of the family -- mothers, wives, an ex-wife, a housemate, an aunt -- succeed by day's end in achieving forgiveness and reconciliation. I wrote *Sunday Box* with the Hallmark Hall of Fame in mind, but it might also be appropriate for some other producer for CBS Sunday evening movies.

Lead, Kindly Light is a Christmas drama. An ensemble piece, it takes place on the day before Christmas in a small church just off the interstate highway in Nebraska where some earthy, querulous, and irreverent travelers are stranded in a ranging blizzard. Through persuasion, reconciliation, and a bit of pressure the pastor assembles them into the cast for an unconventional presentation of the Christmas pageant with amazing life-changing results for the participants. At a time when most Christmas screenplays offer either a secularized version of the Christmas spirit or miraculous intervention of angels, *Lead, Kindly Light* offers a real life encounter with the original Christmas story. I believe there would be a wide audience for it.

Glorious Season depicts the 1944 football season of a Midwestern high school as the team works out interpersonal conflict and confronts external challenges and adversities. The final year of World War II looms ever present in the background as the players watch newsreels at the movies, their brothers and former players are reported injured and dead, a Polish refugee joins the team, and all of the players face the draft. From defeat on the gridiron and war-related experiences, they learn that "sweet are the uses of adversity". *Glorious Season* combines the drama of football, nostalgia for a simpler style of play, and an enduring interest in the events of World War II.

If you are interested in reviewing any of these screenplays, please let me know.

Howard W. Hallman
mupj@igc.org
6508 Wilmet Road, Bethesda, MD 20817
phone: 301 897-3668 fax: 301 896-0013

From: BRANDTCO@aol.com
Date: Mon, 20 Mar 2000 18:01:57 EST
Subject: Re: Seeking an agent
To: mupj@igc.org
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 67

Thanks for you interest in our company. I can understand and be sympathetic to your dilemma, it is a catch 22. Your idea may be great yet in our experience it is the execution of the idea that makes the film. The truth is there is only so much time to read unsolicited material and we are deluged with queries all the time, therefore our only position has to be you need to be referred by anyone we know.

X-Sender: jdi@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.5 (32)
Date: Tue, 21 Mar 2000 09:28:58 -0500
To: jdi@clw.org
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>
Subject: Weapons to children . . .

From: Children's Defense Fund
Council for a Livable World Education Fund

If Just Some of the funds we spend on our nation's weapons systems were spent on children . . .

On February 7, President Clinton sent his FY 2001 budget proposal to Congress, which included a request for \$305 billion for defense spending -- an increase of \$12 billion over FY 2000. Despite the fact that our nation is at peace, the United States military budget is five times larger than that of Russia, and the United States spends nineteen times more on defense than the combined spending of the seven countries historically identified by the Pentagon as our most likely adversaries (Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Sudan, and Syria), the debate in Washington continues to be how much defense spending should be increased.

Ironically, every year Congress funds weapons systems the Pentagon says it doesn't need. If the funding for some of the unnecessary weapons systems were instead spent on children, millions of children throughout the country would begin life with a healthier and fairer start. The chart below compares President Clinton's proposed FY 2001 funding for nine major weapons systems to how many additional children could be served each year if that money were invested in Head Start, Child Care, or the 21st Century After-School program.

If the following programs are cut, the number of additional children that the money could reach next year . . .

=====
NSSN Navy New Attack Submarine
=====

Clinton budget request for FY 2001: \$2.03 billion
of additional children Head Start could reach: 181,000
of additional children in Child Care: 910,000
of additional children in 21st Century After School Program: 3,804,000

=====
F-22 Air Force Advanced Tactical Fighter
=====

Clinton budget request for FY 2001: \$3.9 billion
of additional children Head Start could reach: 353,000
of additional children in Child Care: 1,773,000
of additional children in 21st Century After School Program: 7,410,000

=====
DDG-51 Navy AEGIS Destroyer
=====

Clinton budget request for FY 2001: \$3.3 billion
of additional children Head Start could reach: 302,000
of additional children in Child Care: 1,517,000
of additional children in 21st Century After School Program: 6,338,000

=====
F/A-18 E/F Navy Super Hornet
=====

Clinton budget request for FY 2001: \$3.08 billion
of additional children Head Start could reach: 275,000
of additional children in Child Care: 1,380,000
of additional children in 21st Century After School Program: 5,768,000

=====
C-17 Air Force Airlift Aircraft
=====

Clinton budget request for FY 2001: \$3.08 billion
of additional children Head Start could reach: 275,000
of additional children in Child Care: 1,380,000
of additional children in 21st Century After School Program: 5,768,000

=====
B-2 Air Force Bomber
=====

Clinton budget request for FY 2001: \$145 million
of additional children Head Start could reach: 13,000
of additional children in Child Care: 65,000
of additional children in 21st Century After School Program: 271,000

=====
RAH-66 Army Comanche Helicopter
=====

Clinton budget request for FY 2001: \$614 million
of additional children Head Start could reach: 55,000
of additional children in Child Care: 275,000
of additional children in 21st Century After School Program: 1,150,000

=====
V-22 Navy Osprey
=====

Clinton budget request for FY 2001: \$1.8 billion
of additional children Head Start could reach: 164,000
of additional children in Child Care: 825,000
of additional children in 21st Century After School Program: 3,451,000

=====
D-5 Navy Trident II missile
=====

Clinton budget request for FY 2001: \$496 million

of additional children Head Start could reach: 44,000

of additional children in Child Care: 222,000

of additional children in 21st Century After School Program: 929,000

Source: President Clinton's FY2001 Budget, February 2000;
Children's programs calculated by the Children's Defense Fund.

John Isaacs
Council for a Livable World
110 Maryland Avenue, NE - Room 409
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 543-4100 x.131
www.clw.org

To: filmagents@aol.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Seeking an agent
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Friend:

I am seeking an agent to help me market a screenplay entitled Sprightly Old Men. Would you be interested?

Picture, if you will, the characters played by Jack Lemmon and Walter Matthau in Grumpy Old Men and its sequel. (Or another "odd couple" of actors in their 70s.) At a New Year's Eve party as 2001 begins, they get uproariously drunk and out of control. The next morning their wives throw them out of the house onto the snow-covered street. They end up in Florida where they become managers of opposing senior softball teams in a 70+ league.

The men think their wives will miss them and want them back, but the wives enjoy freedom from their cantankerous husbands. After a while, though, they decide to look in on their men, who have reported where they are but not much more. So the wives head for Florida, garb themselves in disguises, and spy on their wayward spouses.

In the 70+ senior softball league the players -- the sprightly old men -- are amazingly accomplished but full of fun. The two rookie managers from the North pull some clever tricks as they carry their years-old rivalry into the competition between their teams. After splitting their two games in the 14-game season, they meet in the finals of the playoffs.

Posing as journalists writing about senior softball, the wives attend the games and shadow their husbands in other settings. They are even picked up by a couple of senior players and go out on their boat. Finally after the championship game the wives decide it's time to interview the contending managers, who say some astonishing things about their wives. The two men are shocked when the women remove their disguises and reveal their true identity. It takes some ardent wooing for reconciliation to occur.

For the senior softball scenes I draw upon my own experience on a senior team and interviews with players and umpires about unusual plays, jokes, and anecdotes. I have taken courses, read books, watched movies, studied scripts, and written several to learn the art of screenwriting.

If you would like to read the screenplay of Sprightly Old Men, please let me know. In addition, I have written four other screenplays, which are described in the enclosure. If you are interested in reading any of them, I'll send them to you.

Sincerely yours,
Howard W. Hallman

###

Other Screenplays by Howard W. Hallman

Super Wednesday is a romance comedy with an element of mystery. It takes place in the course of a day in a suburban supermarket. It features initial conflict between Larry, the manager, and Christine, a police officer, called into investigate an anonymous, early morning threat. Throughout the day events occur that verge on the catastrophic until the case is finally resolved in the evening. During the day the relationship between Larry, a widower, and Christine, a divorced mother, changes until by evening they show a spark of romantic interest in one another. In thinking who might be interested in Super Wednesday I noted that when Rob Reiner's The Story of Us premiered in Washington, he was

quoted as expressing his interest in "what happens on a day-to-day basis". That's what a supermarket is, a place where mini-drams occur all day long, and several of them come into my screenplay as mini-subplots. So perhaps Castle Rock Entertainment might be interested.

Sunday Box is a family drama of conflict among three generations of headstrong men with a fourth added by the grandfather's memory of his own father. Old grudges emerge as they come together on the grandfather's 75th birthday. Through creative and loving reconciliation the women of the family -- mothers, wives, an ex-wife, a housemate, an aunt -- succeed by day's end in achieving forgiveness and reconciliation. I wrote Sunday Box with the Hallmark Hall of Fame in mind, but it might also be appropriate for some other producer for CBS Sunday evening movies.

Lead, Kindly Light is a Christmas drama. An ensemble piece, it takes place on the day before Christmas in a small church just off the interstate highway in Nebraska where some earthy, querulous, and irreverent travelers are stranded in a ranging blizzard. Through persuasion, reconciliation, and a bit of pressure the pastor assembles them into the cast for an unconventional presentation of the Christmas pageant with amazing life-changing results for the participants. At a time when most Christmas screenplays offer either a secularized version of the Christmas spirit or miraculous intervention of angels, Lead, Kindly Light offers a real life encounter with the original Christmas story. I believe there would be a wide audience for it.

Glorious Season depicts the 1944 football season of a Midwestern high school as the team works out interpersonal conflict and confronts external challenges and adversities. The final year of World War II looms ever present in the background as the players watch newsreels at the movies, their brothers and former players are reported injured and dead, a Polish refugee joins the team, and all of the players face the draft. From defeat on the gridiron and war-related experiences, they learn that "sweet are the uses of adversity". Glorious Season combines the drama of football, nostalgia for a simpler style of play, and an enduring interest in the events of World War II.

If you are interested in reviewing any of these screenplays, please contact me:

Howard W. Hallman	phone: 301 897-3668
6508 Wilmett Road	fax: 301 896-0013
Bethesda, MD 20817	e-mail: mupj@igc.org

From: "rwco" To: Subject: Fw: Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 02:08:47 -0600 X-MSMail-Priority: Normal X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1 X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

-----Original Message-----

From: rwco <rwco@aristotle.net>
To: mupj@agc.org <mupj@agc.org>
Date: Wednesday, March 22, 2000 12:42 AM

Howard -

Phoenix can use your photo in the conference program but must have it by March 31, along with accompanying text. If I can get them to send it to me when they've finished with it, may use it in next Newsletter issue as well.

They want me to provide caption text and I submit for your approval: "Howard Hallman of Washington D.C. co-founded Neighborhoods USA (originally National Conference of Neighborhood Concerns) by inviting several cities in 1976 to participate in a workshop on neighborhood advisory councils. This three-day conference, held in Kansas City MO, featured workshops and neighborhood tours."

Please email me back your comments .. and send ASAP your pix to:

Janis Kellerman, CMP
Conference Manager
Katherine Christensen & Associates, Inc.
4032 E. Woodland Dr., Suite 100
Phoenix AZ 85048
Thanks much!

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-1263-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Sender: johnburroughs@mail.earthlink.net
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.1
Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 10:10:02 -0500
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
From: John Burroughs <johnburroughs@earthlink.net>
Cc: womp@igc.org, petweiss@igc.org
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] GCD & Global Action to Prevent War

I am glad that a discussion of general and complete disarmament (GCD) has been taking place on this listserve. NPT Article VI indeed does contain an obligation for all states to negotiate a treaty on GCD. In its advisory opinion, the International Court of Justice delinked the Art. VI obligation to negotiate nuclear disarmament from the Art. VI obligation to negotiate GCD. Nonetheless, there is a practical relationship, as the ICJ perhaps alluded to in referring to nuclear disarmament "in all its aspects" - an aspect could be, for instance, control of missiles. A drive toward nuclear disarmament would surely result in significant adjustments in conventional forces, although unfortunately the direction could be towards more conventional forces, not less (obviously not the result we want). A drive towards nuclear disarmament certainly would have to involve control of missiles and other dual use systems. And a drive towards comprehensive disarmament (including conventional and strengthening biological and chemical regimes) would facilitate nuclear disarmament. So there is a dynamic interaction. At the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy we support both nuclear and comprehensive disarmament, without making either contingent on the other.

GCD will be addressed by NGOs at the NPT Review Conference, including in the presentations to diplomats, and was last year at the PrepCom (see GCD presentation at www.igc.org/disarm).

It is not practical at this time to work towards amending the NPT to make it a GCD treaty. The obstacles are very high also to amending the NPT to make it a nuclear weapons abolition convention, though an amendment conference which can be called without the consent of the nuclear weapon states could serve as forum. To state the obvious, political will in the US and other nuclear weapon states is required for nuclear weapons abolition, legally and practically under NPT or any other mechanism.

For those who want to work on GCD, let me repeat a suggestion made by my colleague Alyn Ware some time ago - get involved in Global Action to Prevent War - see <http://www.globalactionpw.org>. I recently spoke with one of the founders, Saul Mendlovitz. Another version of the (ongoing) Global Action document is now being prepared; it's possible that comments made soon could still be taken into account. Global Action is working on getting

an active steering committee going. There are also mechanisms for individuals and groups to sign up at the website. While it could not be said that Global Action now has an active campaign going, if you want there to be one, this seems by far the most logical place to work towards making it happen. Also keep in mind that the central goal of the Hague Appeal for Peace is the "abolition of war" - so it's another arena in which to work, and both Abolition 2000 and Global Action are part of the Hague Appeal for Peace. See www.haguepeace.org.

John Burroughs, Executive Director
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy
211 E. 43d St., Suite 1204, New York, NY 10017 USA
tel: +1 212 818 1861; fax: 818 1857
e-mail: johnburroughs@earthlink.net; website: www.lcnp.org
Part of the Abolition 2000
Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, send an email from the account you wish to be subscribed to: "abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com"

Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

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Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 11:09:36 -0500
From: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.02 [en] (Win95; I)
To: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>
Subject: Fail Safe sample letters to the editor

Dear Friends,

The house party campaign around the April 9 CBS-TV live anti-nuclear drama Fail-Safe is in full gear. We expect over 500 watch parties to be held around the country in homes, churches, and colleges. It's not too late to order your house party organizing kit. Email <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org> or call 800/233-6786, ext. 21 for your free kit.

Attached are two sample letters to the editor to help raise awareness of this campaign. Please feel free to adapt in any way you see fit and send them to your local newspaper.

In Peace,

Kevin Martin
Director, Project Abolition

PLEASE RE-POST AND CIRCULATE WIDELY!

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\project abol fail safe sample letter.doc"

To: "rwco" <rwco@aristotle.net>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Pix and caption
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <002901bf93d5\$da660760\$291696cf@compaq>
References:

At 02:08 AM 3/22/00 -0600, you wrote:

> -----Original Message-----

>From: <rwco@aristotle.net>

>To: mupj@agc.org<mupj@agc.org>

>Date: Wednesday, March 22, 2000 12:42 AM

>

> Howard - Phoenix can use your photo in the conference program but

>must have it by March 31, along with accompanying text....

I'm sending a picture to Janice Kellerman, as you suggested. As an alternative text for the caption, I suggest the following:

"Howard Hallman of Washington, D.C. called together city representatives for a Practitioners' Workshop on Neighborhood Councils in Kansas City, Missouri in May 1976. This led to the formation of the National Conference for Neighborhood Concerns, which in 1980 became Neighborhoods USA."

You and the conference manager can make the final decision on wording.

Howard

To: "rwco" <rwco@aristotle.net>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Revised caption
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <002901bf93d5\$da660760\$291696cf@compaq>
References:

When I sent my photo to Janis Kellerman, I modified the suggested text for the caption, as follows:

In May 1976 Howard W. Hallman of Washington, D.C. brought together 63 persons from 36 cities and counties for a Practitioners' Workshop on Neighborhood Councils in Kansas City, Missouri. This led to the formation of the National Conference on Neighborhood Concerns, which in 1980 changed its name to Neighborhoods USA.

Howard

X-Sender: disarmtimes@pop2.igc.org
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.3 (32)
Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 14:43:51 -0500
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
From: Disarmtimes <disarmtimes@igc.org>
Subject: NPT/NGO: Mar 17 meeting summary

NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE
SUMMARY OF THE NGO PLANNING MEETING
17 MARCH 2000

NEXT MEETING: THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1PM, 777 U.N. PLAZA

NPT/NGO EVENTS CALENDAR

The NPT Review Conference will take place at U.N. headquarters in New York from April 24 to May 19. Updates to the running schedule of NGO events can be found at www.peacenet.org/disarm/nptcal.html. Availability of meeting space in

the U.N. will be extremely low during the Review Conference. The small conference room (Conference Room C) reserved as the NGO office space throughout the conference will have to serve as the venue for many of the NGO panels and briefings as well. The Abolition 2000 annual meeting, scheduled

for Sunday, April 30, still needs a location for the day; a synagogue might be

a possibility. There is a need for outreach for the Abolition 2000 demonstration, organized in concert with Earth Day New York, scheduled for 9 am on Tuesday,

April 25; information on this event can be found at www.times-up.com.

NGO FACILITATION: HOUSING

Sonya Ostrom of Metro Peace Action has agreed to help coordinate in finding housing for NGOs coming to New York for the NPT conference. Sonya would very much value a partner in this effort! It is hard to estimate how many people will be coming for the conference and need help finding housing, and for how long. NGOs should communicate with Sonya about their needs and to offer accommodations for one or more nights. Sonya Ostrom, Metro Peace Action, 475 Riverside Drive #549, New York NY 10115; tel 1.212.870.2304; fax 1.212.870.2243;

home 1.718.377.7788; e-mail metropeace@aol.com

NGO PRESENTATIONS

The meeting heard status reports about the preparations for the NGO presentations

to be delivered to the delegates on May 3. There is still time for people to send their input on specific topics to the convener/s of that topic.

Some of the

invited speakers have been assigned (more or less) to topics within the structure discussed in previous meetings. This information follows, organized according to the order of presentations.

1. Opening

CO-CONVENERS: Kathleen Sullivan, Engaged Democracy for the Nuclear Age

33 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11217, USA
tel 1.718.222.1454; kathleen@projectedna.org

Roger Smith, NGO Committee on Disarmament
777 U.N. Plaza #3B, New York, NY 10017, USA
tel 1.212.687.5340; fax 1.212.687.1643; disarmtimes@igc.org

The opening presentation will be made by Mr. Iccho Itoh, Mayor of Nagasaki, possibly preceded by a short introduction by an NGO representative.

2. Nuclear disarmament

CONVENER: Jim Wurst, Middle Powers Initiative
C/o Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy
211 East 43rd Street, Suite 1204, New York NY 10017, USA
tel 1.212.818.1861; fax 1.212.818.1857; jhwurst@aol.com

Daniel Ellsberg, an invited speaker, will work with Jim to prepare this presentation.

3. Ballistic Missile Defense

CO-CONVENERS: Jurgen Scheffran
International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation
Zintl Institut, Hochschulstrasse 10, 64289 Darmstadt, Germany
Tel 49.6151.164468; fax 49.6151.166039; scheffran@hrzpub.tu-darmstadt.de

Stephen Young, Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers
110 Maryland Ave., Suite 201, Washington DC 20002, USA
tel 1.202.546.0795x102; fax 1.202.546.5142; syoung@clw.org

4. Regional Proliferation and Universality

CO-CONVENERS: Praful Bidwai and Achin Vanaik, Movement in India for Nuclear Disarmament
e-mail: praful@del3.vsnl.net.in ; pamela@del3.vsnl.net.in

The co-conveners, one of whom will be the likely speaker, would prefer to concentrate on issues related to South Asia. Because of time limitations, however, the meeting agreed that regional concerns about the Middle East should also be reflected in the presentation. John Burroughs agreed to contact Bahig Nassar of the Arab Coordination Center for NGOs to help coordinate input on the Middle East.

5. Article IV and Alternative Energy Sources

CO-CONVENERS: Alice Slater, Global Resource Action Center for the Environment
15 East 26th St., Rm. 915, New York, NY 10010, USA
tel 1.212.726.9161; fax 1.212.726.9160; aslater@gracelinks.org

Zia Mian, International Network of Engineers & Scientists Against Proliferation
Center for Energy & Environmental Studies, Princeton Univ., Princeton NJ 08544
Tel 1.609.258.5468; fax 1.609.258.3661; zia@princeton.edu

6. Law

CONVENER: John Burroughs, Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy
211 East 43rd Street, Suite 1204, New York NY 10017, USA
tel 1.212.818.1861; fax 1.212.818.1857; johnburroughs@earthlink.net

7. Deterrence

CONVENER: Ann Hallan Lakhdir, Institute for Defense & Disarmament Studies
c/o NGO Committee on Disarmament, 777 U.N. Plaza #3B, New York NY 10017
tel 1.212.687.5340; fax 1.212.687.1643; lakhdir@snet.net

Jonathan Schell, an invited speaker, will address the topic of deterrence within his presentation.

8. Research and Development

CO-CONVENERS: Jackie Cabasso, Western States Legal Foundation
1440 Broadway #500, Oakland CA 94612, USA
tel 1.510.839.5877; fax 1.510.839.5397; wslf@earthlink.net

Hisham Zerriffi, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research
6935 Laurel Ave., Suite 204, Takoma Park, MD 20912, USA
tel 1.301.270.5500; fax 1.301.270.3029; hisham@ieer.org

9. Health and Environment

CONVENER: Merav Datan
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
727 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge MA 02139, USA
tel 1.617.868.5050; fax 1.617.868.2560; mdatan@ippnw.org

Merav will work with Aleksei Yablokov of the Center for Environmental Policy in Russia, an invited speaker, on this presentation.

10. Indigenous Testimony on the Nuclear Age (convener/s TBA)

Several possible conveners and/or speakers were named for this presentation, but no decisions have been reached as of yet.

11 & 12: Two additional invited speakers, Lev Feoktistov and Andreas Toupadakis, will speak on topics to be determined in consultation with John Burroughs, Roger Smith and others.

13. Closing

CONVENER: Peter Weiss, Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy
211 East 43rd Street, Suite 1204, New York NY 10017, USA
tel 1.212.818.1861; fax 1.212.818.1857; petweiss@igc.org

Admiral Ramu Ramdas, former Commander of the Indian Navy, will deliver this presentation, summing up the arguments made on nuclear disarmament and also reflecting broader issues relating to demilitarization.

DISCUSSION

It was suggested that three hours may not be enough for all the speakers, and that the NGOs should request an additional hour on May 3, possibly before lunch. Agreement was not unanimous on this point and no decision was made. The point

was stressed that all of the invited speakers who have confirmed their appearance are male, and that there should be an attempt at gender balance among the speakers.

Ann Lakhdir reported that the U.N. will record the translation of the presentations into six languages; these will be available for later use by NGOs.

DAILY U.N. BRIEFINGS

The NGO Committee on Disarmament will arrange a 9am briefing daily during the NPT conference, in the "NGO room" (U.N. Conference Room C). It is not quite clear yet what format the daily morning briefings will have. At the three PrepCom meetings, the morning briefings have usually featured a guest speaker, often a delegate. Stephanie Fraser of WILPF proposed that the briefings take a more interactive approach, and offered WILPF's help in organizing some of the briefings.

NOTES

Tamara Malinova, NGO liaison for the U.N. Department for Disarmament Affairs, will be away from March 24 until April 17th. In the meantime, our contact in the U.N. is Mr. Ayuush Bat-Erdene, who can be reached at 212.963.2874.

NGO representatives and individuals seeking entrance to the U.N. during the NPT conference should communicate with the NGO Committee on Disarmament by April 17 to ensure accreditation. The U.N. Secretariat has requested the names of all NGOs attending, even those with regular U.N. grounds passes, so they can send final conference documents to NGOs by mail after the close of the conference.

NEXT MEETING: THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1PM, 777 U.N. PLAZA

Peacefully,

Roger Smith
Network Coordinator, NGO Committee on Disarmament
777 U.N. Plaza #3B, New York, NY 10017, USA
tel 1.212.687.5340; fax 1.212.687.1643; disarmtimes@igc.org
www.peacenet.org/disarm

I would like to thank Nancy Colton of International Association for Volunteer Effort for her help in preparing this summary.

From: "rwco" <rwco@aristotle.net>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Pix and caption
Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 11:42:22 -0600
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

I'll go with yours!

-----Original Message-----

From: Howard W. Hallman <mupj@igc.org>
To: rwco <rwco@aristotle.net>
Date: Wednesday, March 22, 2000 11:07 AM
Subject: Pix and caption

>At 02:08 AM 3/22/00 -0600, you wrote:

>> -----Original Message-----

>>From: <rwco@aristotle.net>

>>To: mupj@agc.org<mupj@agc.org>

>>Date: Wednesday, March 22, 2000 12:42 AM

>>

>> Howard - Phoenix can use your photo in the conference program but

>>must have it by March 31, along with accompanying text....

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>"Howard Hallman of Washington, D.C. called together city representatives

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>Missouri in May 1976. This led to the formation of the National Conference

>for Neighborhood Concerns, which in 1980 became Neighborhoods USA."

>

>You and the conference manager can make the final decision on wording.

>

>Howard

>

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-1283-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
X-Sender: johnburroughs@mail.earthlink.net
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.1
Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2000 09:17:40 -0500
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
From: John Burroughs <johnburroughs@earthlink.net>
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] GCD, nanotech, robotics, bioengineering, etc.

In my message yesterday re general and complete disarmament (GCD) and nuclear disarmament, I forgot to mention that in addition to what Saul Mendlovitz calls the killing weapons, rifles, assault weapons, tanks, machetes, chemical explosive bombs, with which slaughter is actually being perpetrated, we're also looking not too far down the road at various new technologies, including robotics, nanotech devices, bioengineering, all discussed in a recent article in Wired - see <http://www.wired.com/wired/archive/8.04/joy.html> The article does not discuss the potential for "fourth generation" nuclear or nuclear-related weapons (pure fusion, anti-matter, etc.), unfortunately not at all beyond the realm of possibility, or space-based non-nuclear and nuclear weapons. So clearly as we work on nuclear disarmament we also need to take a broader view.

John Burroughs, Executive Director
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy
211 E. 43d St., Suite 1204, New York, NY 10017 USA
tel: +1 212 818 1861; fax: 818 1857
e-mail: johnburroughs@earthlink.net; website: www.lcnp.org
Part of the Abolition 2000
Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

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-- Create a poll/survey for your group!
-- <http://www.egroups.com/vote?listname=abolition-caucus&m=1>

From: "rwco" <rwco@aristotle.net>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Revised caption
Date: Thu, 23 Mar 2000 08:52:40 -0600
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3

Great. I will email her to disregard the one I emailed and use yours. Thanks again.

-----Original Message-----

From: Howard W. Hallman <mupj@igc.org>
To: rwco <rwco@aristotle.net>
Date: Wednesday, March 22, 2000 2:32 PM
Subject: Revised caption

>When I sent my photo to Janis Kellerman, I modified the suggested text for
>the caption, as follows:

>

>In May 1976 Howard W. Hallman of Washington, D.C. brought together 63
>persons from 36 cities and counties for a Practitioners' Workshop on
>Neighborhood Councils in Kansas City, Missouri. This led to the formation
>of the National Conference on Neighborhood Concerns, which in 1980 changed
>its name to Neighborhoods USA.

>

>Howard

>

>

X-Sender: jdi@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.5 (32)
Date: Wed, 22 Mar 2000 18:04:20 -0500
To: jdi@clw.org
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>
Subject: Nunn-Lugar: Programs that work

The National Missile Defense program MAY be able to defend against a handful of nuclear warheads; the Nunn-Lugar program HAS DEACTIVATED 4,918 nuclear warheads

=====
Information on Nunn-Lugar and other programs for Nuclear Security Cooperation with Russia

[Information from William Hoehn, Russian American Nuclear Security Advisory Council (RANSAC). For a complete copy of the report, please see: www.princeton.edu/~ransac]

=====
LATEST BUDGET REQUEST

=====
FOR NUNN-LUGAR AND RELATED PROGRAMS:
=====

On February 7, President Clinton released the federal budget request for fiscal year (FY) 2001. This request, the Clinton Administration's last, includes about \$973.6 million in this second year of funding for programs in the Expanded Threat Reduction Initiative (ETRI). The Initiative, created in FY 2000, represents the collection of programs lead by the Defense, Energy, and State Departments that provide nonproliferation assistance to Russia and other New Independent States. Among other things, this assistance facilitates the dismantlement of strategic nuclear systems, protection of nuclear warheads and weapon-usable nuclear materials, disposal of excess plutonium and highly-enriched uranium, downsizing of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons complexes, and enhancement of export controls and border security in the region.

The FY 2001 request for ETRI represents a 9.4% (non-inflation adjusted) increase over the FY 2000 allocations (about \$890 million total). The budget requests \$469 million for the Department of Defense (DOD), \$363 million for the Department of Energy (DOE), and \$141 million for State Department activities.

=====
SUCSESSES OF THE PROGRAM: DEFENSE
=====

== Between FY 92 and FY 00, Congress has authorized almost \$3.2 billion for the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, representing about one-tenth of one percent of the DOD budget for those years (measured in FY 2000 constant dollars). Some of the accomplishments include:
== 3,300 nuclear warheads have been removed from Ukraine, Belarus, and

Kazakhstan.

== Kazakhstan and Belarus no longer have any strategic deliver vehicles on their soil.

== Deactivation of 4,918 warheads

== Elimination of 380 ICBMs

== Elimination of 354 ICBM silos

== Elimination of 12 SSBNs

== Elimination of 224 SLBM launchers

== Elimination of 91 SLBMs

== Elimination of 57 heavy bombers

== Contributing to safety and security enhancements over Russian warheads at 123 storage locations [NB: locations means buildings, bunkers, or facilities. There can be several locations at one site, meaning the total number of sites/bases where these activities are being carried out is smaller.]

== Assisting in construction of an advanced storage facility at Mayak to secure fissile material from 6,250 dismantled Russian warheads. Loading will begin in FY 2002, and the facility may be expanded to accommodate storage for material from 12,500 warheads.

Source: "Statement by Dr. Susan J. Koch, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Threat Reduction Policy, Before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities," United States Senate, March 6, 2000.

=====

SUCSESSES OF THE PROGRAM: ENERGY DEPARTMENT

=====

== The nuclear Material Protection, Control, and Accounting (MPC&A) program will have significant security upgrades installed over approximately 450 metric tons of fissile material in the NIS by the end of the year.

== The Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention program has helped secure Russian and NIS nuclear expertise by facilitating civilian research opportunities for over 6,000 WMD scientists in the region.

== The Nuclear Cities Initiative has helped create new commercial opportunities for displaced workers and scientists in the Russian nuclear weapons complex – in its first year, the program has implemented or is developing over 30 civil projects that will lead to over 700 jobs for nuclear scientists and workers that will become excess as the complex downsizes.

Source: "Statement of Rose Gottemoeller, Deputy Administrator for Defense Nuclear nonproliferation (Acting), U.S. Department of Energy, Before the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, Committee on Armed Services," United States Senate, March 6, 2000; and "Presentation by Rose Gottemoeller, Expanding Threat Reduction Assistance to Russia panel, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace International Non-Proliferation Conference," Washington, DC, March 17, 2000.

John Isaacs

Council for a Livable World
110 Maryland Avenue, NE - Room 409
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 543-4100 x.131
www.clw.org

From: Vmsmagic@cs.com
Date: Fri, 24 Mar 2000 07:24:15 EST
Subject: Deposits
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
X-Mailer: CompuServe 2000 32-bit sub 76

Howard,

As a result of the checks you left for me in our mailbox, I've deposited \$200 to our general fund bringing its total to \$1009.75.

We stay alive!

P.

To: pshocket@napawash.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Standing Panels
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

I would like to be a member of the new Standing Panel on Social Equity.

I am receiving notices of meetings of the Standing Panel on the Public Service. I'm not a member of that panel and would like to have my name removed from the mailing list.

Thanks,

Howard W. Hallman

From: "Shocket, Phyllis" <PShocket@NAPAWASH.ORG>
To: "'Howard W. Hallman'" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: RE: Standing Panels
Date: Fri, 24 Mar 2000 09:53:58 -0500
X-Mailer: Microsoft Exchange Server Internet Mail Connector Version 4.0.996.62

Thanks, Howard.

I have e-mailed the staff member who supports the Public Service Panel to give them your message.

Warmest regards,
Phyllis

>-----Original Message-----

>From: Howard W. Hallman [SMTP:mupj@igc.org]

>Sent: Friday, March 24, 2000 9:40 AM

>To: Shocket, Phyllis

>Subject: Standing Panels

>

>I would like to be a member of the new Standing Panel on Social Equity.

>

>I am receiving notices of meetings of the Standing Panel on the Public Service. I'm not a member of that panel and would like to have my name removed from the mailing list.

>

>Thanks,

>

>Howard W. Hallman

>Howard W. Hallman, Chair

>Methodists United for Peace with Justice

>1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

>Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org

>

>Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a membership association of laity and clergy. It has no affiliation with any Methodist denomination.

X-eGroups-Return: abolition-caucus-return-1310-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.egroups.com
Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
From: "Janet Bloomfield" <jbloomfield@gn.apc.org>
To: "abolition-caucus" <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>,
"Abolition-Europe" <abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de>
Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 13:12:54 +0100
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2314.1300
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
Mailing-List: contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
X-Mailing-List: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Help: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/info.html>>,
<<mailto:abolition-caucus-help@egroups.com>>
List-Unsubscribe: <<mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>>
List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Greenham Fence to come down on April 8th 2000

Dear Friends,
here is evidence that change takes place after persistent campaigning. A nuclear site is being transformed back into common land. Please forward to all who might be interested.

From the West Berkshire Council:

"On Saturday 8 April 2000 the perimeter fence at Greenham Common (base for US nuclear Cruise Missiles and site of many women's protests in the 1980's) begins to come down. The base will once again be open to the public for all the enjoy. This is a significant moment as it symbolises the return of this vast area of open space filled with wildlife to the local community. It is the beginning of the restoration process which will see; the re-establishment of heathland where there were once concrete runways, the increased use of the Commons by local people and the grazing of the Commons by livestock.

At 11.00 am on Saturday April 8th there will be a ceremonial entrance onto the airbase at Blue Gate opposite School Green. People are invited to gather on School Green, where they will be entertained by the the Watership Brass Band, and then participate in removing the fence and reclaiming the airbase A sculpture, a life size replica of a Cruise Missile, will be designed and built by the Youth Group and will be displayed on the day. This work will involve local youngsters in the opening of the Commons and remind them of the history and significance of the airbase. The fact that the sculpture is made from materials that were once part of the base adds a certain poignancy to the day."

It would be wonderful to have a good turnout of people who campaigned to get rid of Cruise....

See you there?
Yours in peace,
Janet Bloomfield.

Janet Bloomfield
25 Farmadine

Saffron Walden
Essex
CB11 3HR
England
Tel/Fax: +44 (0)1799 516189
e-mail: janet@atomicmirror.org

To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, send an email from the account you wish to be subscribed to: "abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com"

Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

Get paid for the stuff you know!
Get answers for the stuff you don't. And get \$10 to spend on the site!
http://click.egroups.com/1/2200/1/_/91925/_/954164797/

-- Easily schedule meetings and events using the group calendar!
-- <http://www.egroups.com/cal?listname=abolition-caucus&m=1>

X-Sender: jdi@[209.8.25.194]

X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.5 (32)

Date: Mon, 27 Mar 2000 11:36:07 -0500

To: albright@isis-online.org (David Albright),ali@clw.org,
Steven_P_Andreasen@nsc.eop.gov,timb@2020vision.org (Tim Barner),
edward_levine@foreign-rel.senate.gov (Biden),
wayne_glass@bingaman.senate.gov (Bingaman),bblair@cdi.org (Bruce Blair),
nbolus@ploughshares.org (Naila Bolus),rlboro@aol.com (Robert Borosage),
RBoyer@macfound.org (Raymond Boyer-MacArthur),
sara@fcnl.org (Sara Bradbury-FCNL),matthew_bunn@harvard.edu (Matt Bunn),
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pcbiker@ix.netcom.com (Paul Carroll),joseph@ceip.org (Joe Cirincione),
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tgrimwood@ucsusa.org (Jonathan Dean),
rdenever@macfdn.org (Renee de Nevers),
randy_devalk@daschle.senate.gov (Randy DeValk),
ndonaldson@dmggroup.com (Nancy Donaldson),brian_moran@dorgan.senate.gov,
tdowney@dmggroup.com (Tom Downey),ieland@cato.org (Ivan Eland),
maureene@earthlink.net (Maureen Eldridge),
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mjfonte@fundforpeace.org (Mike Fonte),
frolov@starpower.net (Vladimir Frolov),
agallivan@psr.org (Anne Gallivan),daniel_ginsberg@leahy.senate.gov,
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michael.gerner@wm.bwl.de (Michael Gerner),
gronlund@mit.edu (Lisbeth Gronlund),mupj@igc.org (Howard Hallman),
jhandler@Princeton.edu (Josh Handler),
henson@publicedcenter.org (Matt Henson),
natalie@2020vision.org (Natalie Hildt),
cgh@isis-online.org (Corey Gay Hinderstein),
peggyblsp@uswest.net (Peggy Huppert),jjames@stimson.org (Jesse James),
jaquith@mindspring.com (Wayne Jaquith),
acronym@gn.apc.org (Rebecca Johnson),
rfkaufman@erols.com (Richard Kaufman),
smk@armscontrol.org (Spurgeon Keeny),laura@egroup.org (Laura Kriv),
jkelleth@mit.edu (Jane Kellett Cramer),menda_fife@kennedy.senate.gov,
skerr@clw.org (Suzy Kerr),dkimball@clw.org (Daryl Kimball),
kknobloch@ucsusa.org (Kevin Knobloch),dan@clw.org (Dan Koslofsky),
mkrepon@stimson.org (Michael Krepon),dlewis@savesfbay.org (David Lewis),
sallyl@ploughshares.org (Sally Lillienthal),
david_lyles@armed-services.senate.gov,
richard_fieldhouse@armed-services.senate.gov,
kluongo@princeton.edu (Ken Luongo),xeniality@aol.com (Bruce MacDonald),
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kmagraw@wajones.org (Katherine Magraw),ieer@ieer.org (Arjun Makhijani),
ogillette@mail.jhuwash.jhu.edu (Michael Mandelbaum),
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gwrathje@mit.edu (George Rathjens),
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sschwartz@bullatomsci.org (Steve Schwartz),
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slakey@aps.org (Francis Slakey),jsmith@clw.org (Jenny Smith),
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hugh.brady@mail.house.gov (Spratt),Todd.Stein@mail.house.gov (Allen),
js526@uemail.umd.edu (John Steinbruner),
rtimerbaev@glasnet.ru (Roland Timerbaev),jtoscana@gmmb.com (J Toscano),
towncrk@dmv.com,tsipis@mit.edu (Kosta Tsipis),
lowell_ungar@harkin.senate.gov (Lowell Ungar),
fvhippel@princeton.edu (Frank Von Hippel),lwarren@clw.org (Luke Warren),
jwolfsthal@ceip.org (Jon Wolfsthal),dwright@ucsusa.org (David Wright),
jwyerman@2020vision.org (James Wyerman),syoun@clw.org (Steve Young)
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>
Subject: "U.S. Plan To Renovate Warheads Stirs Opposition"

"U.S. Plan To Renovate Warheads Stirs Opposition"

Washington Post March 26, 2000

By Walter Pincus, Washington Post Staff Writer

The Energy Department plans to renovate more than 6,000 aging nuclear warheads over the next 15 years, almost double the number that the United States is allowed to deploy under the START II arms reduction treaty, according to senior U.S. officials.

The added warheads will make up what Energy officials refer to as the "inactive reserve," some 2,500 to 3,000 refurbished warheads that would give the United States the ability to match another country's sudden production of additional warheads.

This plan, the legacy of a 6-year-old presidential decision, is coming under sharp criticism from arms control proponents. They contend that it is unnecessary and possibly counterproductive to maintain an arsenal of 6,000 warheads at a time when President Clinton and other U.S. officials are attempting to persuade India, Pakistan, North Korea, China and Russia to halt or restrain their nuclear weapons programs.

"While the president is talking about the dangers of nuclear weapons, technicians at the national laboratories are working to refurbish a stockpile the size of which is unaffected by any agreement or treaty," said Janne Nolan, director of international programs for the Century Foundation and a former official in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Robert S. Norris, a nuclear arms specialist with the Natural Resources Defense Council, has dubbed the plan "Cold War lite."

"This is the dark side of the stockpile. We will spend vast billions to refurbish warheads which we [cannot deploy but] haven't decided to throw away," Norris said.

On the other hand, a Defense Department official with responsibility for strategic weapons contended that until Russia ratifies START II, the United States must hedge its bets against a possible reversal of that agreement. After the treaty enters into force and "we gain confidence" that the Russians are abiding by it, the official said, "then we, too, can eliminate additional warheads."

The United States spends about \$4.6 billion a year to maintain its nuclear arsenal. The Energy Department does not separately break out the cost of the 3,000 to 3,500 deployed warheads from the cost of the 2,500 to 3,000 that will be held in reserve. But to address what the acting head of Energy's defense programs called "shortfalls in production readiness," the department is requesting \$55 million in the supplemental appropriations bill before Congress.

The funds are "essential," Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Gioconda told a House Armed Services subcommittee last week, to support "important workloads" at three plants involved in the refurbishing program: Pantex in Texas, Y-12 in Tennessee and the so-called Kansas City plant in Missouri.

The first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I), signed in 1991, permits Washington and Moscow to maintain 6,000 strategic warheads on bombers, submarines and land-based missiles. The 1993 START II agreement would reduce that limit to between 3,000 and 3,500 deployed warheads. Neither treaty restricts the number of warheads kept in reserve.

Although the Senate ratified START II in 1996, the Russian Duma has delayed voting on it, so the treaty has yet to go into effect. Both sides have cut their arsenals to the START I level, but Congress has prohibited the U.S. military from going below 6,000 deployed warheads until Moscow ratifies START II.

Russian leaders--including Vladimir Putin, the almost certain winner of a presidential election today--repeatedly have promised to push the treaty through the Duma. Russian and American officials also have had preliminary discussions about a START III agreement that could further reduce nuclear stockpiles.

The plan to keep an "inactive reserve" of 2,500 to 3,000 more warheads than permitted to be deployed under START II is the product of a little-publicized Clinton administration nuclear policy called "lead and hedge." It was described to Congress in 1996 by Harold P. Smith Jr., then assistant to the secretary of defense for nuclear, chemical and biological defense programs.

He said that while the administration "leads" by pushing for force

reductions in arms control negotiations, the United States has to "retain the ability to hedge by returning to START I levels."

Smith said the policy was approved by President Clinton in September 1994 as part of a Nuclear Posture Review, an annual document setting guidelines for America's nuclear forces.

Michael Krepon, president of the Henry L. Stimson Center and an arms reduction advocate, said the Pentagon has pressed for the "inactive reserve" of warheads because its plan for how to fight a nuclear war is basically unchanged from a decade ago.

"The Pentagon has not revised targeting doctrine since the Cold War," Krepon said. "It has simply downsized the active requirement and put half of what they say they need on the shelf. But the war plan requirement for 6,000 detonations has never changed."

An informal Russian proposal to reduce the number of warheads on each side to 1,500 in the future START III talks has met opposition from some U.S. defense officials who contend that that number would not be enough to ensure deterrence.

The Russian military, strapped for funds, appears to be moving toward a 1,500-warhead arsenal in any event. But, Krepon said, the difference in the size of the Russian and U.S. stockpiles is so great that "the Russians are looking at a U.S. breakout level"--strategic jargon for the ability to field a vastly superior nuclear force.

Newly reconstructed B-61 bombs for strategic bombers already have gone into the U.S. stockpile, while the first refurbished W-87 warheads are now being delivered to the Air Force for rearming America's 50 Peacekeeper intercontinental ballistic missiles. The Peacekeeper carries 10 W-87s, each of which has 20 times the explosive power of the U.S. bomb that destroyed Hiroshima.

The program also will see refurbished W-87s put on the 500 deployed Minuteman III ICBMs over the next five years. Additional W-87s will be placed in the "inactive" stockpile, available to replace those on the deployed missiles or to be put on any newly constructed rockets.

Meanwhile, plans are going forward to start similar refurbishment for the W-76 warheads carried by the Trident I sub-launched intercontinental missile; the W-80 warhead for sea- and ground-launched cruise missiles; and the W-88, the newest and most miniaturized U.S. warhead, carried by the Trident II sub-launched ICBM.

While adhering to a pledge made by President George Bush not to resume underground nuclear testing, the Energy Department also has a backup plan to resume such testing within three years if needed. One official said last week that the time frame could be shortened "to months" for limited testing.

Energy already is planning to step up the number of "subcritical tests"--tiny, contained explosions that do not involve an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction but do allow scientists to study how nuclear

materials react to explosive force--from four last year to seven this year.

John Isaacs
Council for a Livable World
110 Maryland Avenue, NE - Room 409
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Status Report on Project Abolition “State Strategy”

-Submitted by Project Abolition Director Kevin Martin, 3/28/00

The following ten states were selected as priorities for Project Abolition organizing in 2000 and 2001: Washington, Oregon, New Mexico, Iowa, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. Exactly what this means will differ widely from state to state, and we are very early in the process of contacting active groups in those states. Most of the contacts we’ve made thus far have been with local affiliates or contacts of Project Abolition organizations – Physicians for Social Responsibility, Peace Links, Women’s Action for New Directions, Peace Action, and the Disarmament Clearinghouse – but we intend to work with any local groups in those states that are interested, including Abolition 2000 groups and independent peace groups. Also, the important organizing opportunity presented by the broadcast of *Fail Safe* has delayed the outreach and development of the state strategy a bit, but after April 9 the state strategy will become a top priority. Here’s a state by state rundown of where we currently stand:

Pennsylvania: I traveled to Pennsylvania March 14 to 19 and met with nuclear abolition coalitions in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, as well as a multi-issue peace and justice group in Wilkes-Barre (northeastern PA) before attending the religious leaders “New Abolitionist” retreat in the Poconos. Tyler Stevenson of the Global Security Institute, Sen. Alan Cranston’s new organization, was with me at all meetings except the Pittsburgh one, and was a terrific co-conspirator. The trip exceeded my expectations. The coalitions in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are doing terrific work on public education, media outreach, and candidate education. They were excited to hear of our “civil society” abolition resolution campaign, and also efforts to reach out to the faith-based community. The group in Wilkes-Barre is somewhat typical, I believe, of peace and justice groups that embrace a broad agenda but are realizing the need to work on nuclear disarmament more, and are looking for resources and just a little bit of direction. In all three cities, folks expressed support for a state legislature resolution on abolition, which Bev Droz of Women’s Action for New Directions is working on (in PA and other states). The Philly and Wilkes-Barre folks had suggestions of state representatives to approach to sponsor such a resolution, which passed on to Bev.

In addition to the cities listed above, I established contacts in Harrisburg, and got a list of other peace groups in the eastern part of the state. (The northwest corner of the state around Erie is the only part of PA where we haven’t established contacts yet, except for Pax Christi, which has its national headquarters in Erie.) For the first time since the mid-1980s, there is the prospect of a statewide network on nuclear disarmament being formed (by the initiative of the groups in the state, not at Project Abolition’s instigation). I believe Project Abolition can help bring such a statewide entity into being by playing a fairly minimal supporting, facilitating role.

The New Abolitionist retreat was a great success, thanks to facilitators Jonathan Schell and John Dear of Fellowship of Reconciliation. Without going into too much detail (I’ll leave that for a future report on outreach to the faith-based community), I believe we laid a solid foundation for Project Abolition and leaders in the religious peace community to build upon together.

Indiana: Since Fourth Freedom Forum is located in Northern Indiana, we’ve been quite active in this part of the state, organizing three public forums featuring Jonathan Schell in February, an upcoming conference on the nuclear crisis at the University of Notre Dame March 31 featuring Nobel Peace Prize laureate Dr. Joseph Rotblat and others, and planning *Fail Safe* watch parties at Notre Dame and Goshen College. We’ve also been successful in getting good media coverage in this part of the state. We’ve been less successful in making contacts in other parts of the state,

particularly Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, and Bloomington, though we have a few contacts in the latter two cities. I plan to organize meetings in Indianapolis and Bloomington in the next 4 – 8 weeks.

Arkansas: WAND and PeaceLinks activists in Little Rock organized a very successful event last fall as part of our “Wall of Denial” speakers tour on abolition around the tenth anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall. The main instigator there, Ethel Ambrose of the WAND chapter, recently called to ask what was next on Project Abolition’s plate, and was thrilled to hear that Arkansas had been selected as one of our priority states. She reports the folks in Little Rock are interested in reaching out to other parts of the state. I will investigate the possibility of an Arkansas trip in the next couple of months.

Illinois: Illinois Peace Action, in tandem with a great group of young progressive artists called Art and Revolution, built their own “Wall of Denial” last fall at the site of the first controlled, sustained nuclear chain reaction, which took place at the University of Chicago in 1942. They have contacted me regarding collaboration on a nuclear abolition symposium next spring in Chicago to coincide with a dinner and social event they are planning. The rest of state outside the Chicago area will be a challenge. There are some terrific peace and justice groups in Rockford, Springfield, and Carbondale, but for the most part nuclear disarmament is not on their front burners.

Michigan: I had been asked to come to meet with activists in East Lansing in February, but that meeting fell through, and I’ve had no further communication with activists there, nor in Ann Arbor or Detroit. There are very active groups in all three cities. Project Abolition’s work in Michigan may be limited to a supporting role.

Oregon: Oregon PeaceWorks (the Peace Action affiliate), PSR, WILPF, and other groups organized a successful event last fall as part of the speakers tour. We have not been in contact with them since Oregon was selected as a priority state, but will be soon.

North Carolina: We’ve had only limited contact with groups in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill and Asheville areas. The Asheville WAND group is organizing a *Fail Safe* house party.

Washington: To date, we’ve made only one contact, Don Whitmore, who has his own non-profit and is part of the Northwest Disarmament Coalition. He plans a *Fail Safe* house party. This is another state that is fairly well-organized, with the coalition, and Project Abolition’s role in the state may end up being rather limited.

Iowa: From last fall’s speakers tour events, we established good contacts with the Iowa Peace Network in Des Moines and former Democratic U.S. Rep. Dave Nagle. At the Kirkridge retreat, I made contact with Dan Ebener, who works for the Catholic diocese of Davenport. This is another state that needs contact soon after *Fail Safe* is over.

New Mexico: Peace Action New Mexico, headquartered in Santa Fe, hosted Jonathan Schell last fall as part of the speakers tour, and is eager to reach out around the state to build an abolition network. Diana Lyon, a Peace Links contact from Truth or Consequences, is keen to participate in a statewide effort. Again, we need to reach out to folks in NM and assess how best to proceed soon after *Fail Safe*.

To: gfred@falcon.cc.ukans.edu
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Thanks
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear George,

The contact you gave me with Gwen Jansen in the KU political science department was fruitful. She has helped me set up a reception for 1950 KU political science graduates and Professors Fields, Heller, and Drury for 4:00 p.m., Friday, April 14 during our class reunion. Thanks for your help.

If your schedule changes and you're in town, please stop around.

Howard

To: g-jansen@ukans.edu
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Reception for political science graduates
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

We've had a decent response to our invitation for the reception for 1950 political science graduates and our three professors. My count is 16. We're posting it on the reunion schedule, so we may have some more. Therefore, I've increased my order with catering to 25 to be sure there is enough. You can have left over cookies and soft drinks!

I greatly appreciate the help you have provided in setting up this event.

Howard Hallman

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Delivered-To: listsaver-egroups-abolition-caucus@egroups.com
Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 00:15:05 +0900
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List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Central Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone

Dear friends,

I would like to share the following information on a Treaty-drafting conference for a Central Asian Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone. In the article below, the date of the conference was not definite yet, but now it is definite as is suggested. The entire conference sessions, except for opening and closing ceremonies, are dedicated to draft the Treaty. In the press release of March 27, I finds in the list of participants two delegates from each of the four of the five countries concerned, but none from Turkmenistan.

I fully welcome the efforts of the Government of Japan behind this scene, but it looks very cynical to those who know that the GOJ is so reluctant to establish a Northeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone, which affects the US nuclear umbrella which Japan enjoys.

In peace,

Hikomichi Umebayashi

Hiro Umebayashi
International Coordinator, PCDS
President/Executive Director, Peace Depot
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<Japan Times, March 16, 2000>
Central Asian states to meet in Sapporo

By HISANE MASAKI
Staff Writer

Ministerial-level officials from five former Soviet republics in Central Asia will meet in Sapporo, probably early next month, for what Japan hopes will be the last round of negotiations on a treaty creating a nuclear weapons-free zone in the region.

The United Nations-sponsored negotiations among Kazakhstan,

Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan are likely to be held for four days starting April 3, although the date has not yet been finalized, government sources said Wednesday.

The sources said Japan strongly hopes that the five Central Asian countries will reach a final agreement on the nonnuclear treaty in the forthcoming round of negotiations so it will give a favorable impetus to efforts to achieve a successful conclusion of a high-profile international conference on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

The four-week international conference on nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation will kick off in New York in late April under U.N. sponsorship to review the 1970 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Sapporo also hosted the last round of negotiations on the Central Asian nonnuclear treaty in October. It was the first time that the treaty negotiations have been held in Japan.

The last round of negotiations were attended by only three of the countries involved -- Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.

But Japan expects all five Central Asian countries to participate in the forthcoming round of negotiations, although Turkmenistan has not yet formally notified Japan of its intention to do so, the sources said.

The three Central Asian countries participating in the last round of negotiations agreed in principle on a draft treaty establishing a nuclear weapons-free zone in the region.

The draft treaty calls, among other things, for nuclear powers not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the five Central Asian countries, which became independent along with nine other Soviet republics with the demise of the Soviet Union at the end of 1991.

Central Asian is expected to be the world's fifth region with a nuclear weapons-free treaty after Latin America, the South Pacific, Southeast Asia and Africa.

Latin American countries signed the Treaty of Tlatelolco in 1967. The South Pacific nations signed the Treaty of Rarotonga in 1985. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations signed the Treaty of Bangkok for Southeast Asian in 1995. African countries signed the Treaty of Pelindaba for Africa in 1996.

The NPT restricts possession of nuclear weapons to five countries -- the United States, Russia, China, Britain and France. Although the NPT was indefinitely extended at its previous review meeting five years ago, India and Pakistan have effectively become nuclear powers following nuclear tests they conducted in May 1998.

Despite strong international pressure, the two archrivals in Southwest Asia also have not yet signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, or CTBT as the arrangement is more commonly called.

The CTBT, adopted at the U.N. General Assembly in the fall of 1996, stipulates that all 44 declared and potential nuclear powers must ratify the treaty before it can take effect.

But of the 44 countries, only 28 have so far signed and ratified the treaty. Among the remaining 16 countries that have yet to ratify the treaty are the U.S., Russia and China. Britain and France have already ratified the CTBT. North Korea has not even signed the treaty.

The U.S. Senate's rejection of the CTBT last October raised concerns in the international community that Russia, China and some other countries might be disinclined to ratify the treaty and that the trend of nuclear nonproliferation might be reversed.

Japan, the only nation to have been the target of atomic bombings, has stepped up diplomatic efforts in recent months, including the dispatch of special envoys to some non-ratification countries, to have the CTBT ratified by as many countries as possible before the NPT review conference in New York. (end)

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-- <http://www.egroups.com/cal?listname=abolition-caucus&m=1>

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From: "Suzy Pearce" <mpi@ippnw.org>
To: "Abolition Caucus" <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>
Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2000 15:53:08 -0500
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2919.6600
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6600
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List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Canadian Senate Motion on eliminating nuclear weapons

NEWS RELEASE

The Senate of Canada on March 28th adopted a Motion urging the Nuclear Weapon States to move to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons, as called for by the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

The Motion, introduced by Douglas Roche, O.C., Independent Senator from Alberta, was adopted without a vote.

Senator Roche, speaking as Chairman of the Middle Powers Initiative, urged the Government of Canada to work alongside the New Agenda Coalition at the NPT Review Conference (April 24-May 19) to obtain the Nuclear Weapon States' reaffirmation of their NPT Article VI commitment "and ensure that governments make new commitments to accelerate the nuclear disarmament process."

Speaking as a Government member in the Senate debate, Senator Sheila Finestone, calling the NPT Review Conference "crucial," said: "The future course of nuclear weapons, attitudes, policies, and arsenals is at stake." She said Canada would seek an updated action program with new, concrete objectives for disarmament and non-proliferation, advance a more robust review process, and promote universal adherence to the NPT.

Senator Noel Kinsella, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, said the time has come for governments to approach the elimination of nuclear weapons in terms of "a new generation of rights," which would include the right to peace for all peoples. He quoted the words of Martin Luther King who said: "I refuse to accept the cynical notion that nation after nation must spiral down a militaristic stairway into the hell of nuclear annihilation."

Senator Roche referred to the Middle Powers Initiative's call for the Nuclear Weapon States to "affirm unequivocally that there are legally binding obligations to engage in good faith negotiations to eliminate nuclear weapons and to commence these negotiations as a matter of utmost

urgency." He also called for nuclear weapons to be taken off alert status, a No-First-Use pledge, and legal assurances that nuclear weapons would never be used against non-nuclear weapon states.

He added that the Nuclear Weapon States "should also acknowledge that the NPT regime cannot endure indefinitely if a few States insist that nuclear weapons provide them with unique security benefits while denying these alleged benefits to others."

The text of the Senate Motion reads:

"That the Senate recommends that the Government of Canada urge the Nuclear Weapon States to reaffirm their unequivocal commitment to take action towards the total elimination of their nuclear weapons, as called for by the Non-proliferation Treaty, which will be reviewed April 24-May 19, 2000".

For further information, contact:

Tel. (613) 943-9559

Suzanne Pearce, Coordinator
Middle Powers Initiative
727 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02139, USA
Tel: 617 492-9189 Fax: 617 868-2560
MPI webpage: www.middlepowers.org

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From: JFNORTH@aol.com
Date: Wed, 29 Mar 2000 15:25:38 EST
Subject: for HH, CH and GW
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
X-Mailer: AOL for Macintosh sub 146

Re: Gladys' permits:

On 3/27/00

I talked with Dr Patrick Strange (stran-ge) at the Department of Labor
202-219-5263 ext 102

He had been referred by Dr Shirley Smith, also DOL, who said he would be the one who would know how labor law applied in particular, little-known, areas.

Question put to him: can a person coming to the US on an A-3 category (H3 visa, I assume) get the needed DOL clearance to take a job as a geriatric nursing assistant, on a non-immigrant, temporary basis.

Background information: The A-3 category is used for employees of diplomatic personnel.

It is necessary for someone in the A3 category to change to a "temporary worker" category before taking a job (other than that of an employee of a diplomat). The individual cannot apply to shift to a "permanent resident worker" category without leaving the country and applying and awaiting quotas to be available.

Category/visa H2B is used for non-immigrant, temporary, non-agricultural employees. To apply for permission to work permit, "certain persons" in the A category apply to the INS for permission to work in the H2B category. These "certain persons" are those who do not have the advanced USgov-specified, special skills and education or who do not intend to work in the agricultural area.

Step 1: The first step in applying for permission in the H3B category requires filing a form (1-566) with the Dept of State which states this intention to switch categories. On clearing this form, the DOS then shifts "responsibility" for this person to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Step 2: For such a person to apply for such a permit, he/she must secure a Dept of Labor certification, or in lieu of that, a statement, that the labor supply in the US in this category does not meet the demand (or the need).

Step 2: The individual then sends the DOL statement with another form (1 129) to the INS to apply for a workpermit as an H2B. As I understand it, the future employer must attest on this 1-129 form that they will employ this person, or that this person's skill is in short supply

Answer: Dr. Strange said that the present immigration law does not allow DOL to provide such a certification for work as a geriatric nursing assistant: a)

Congress was very strict on permissions for work for persons without at least two years of education; b) the law makes it difficult for a temporary worker to work longer than 10 months.

The law allows for people to come to come to the US -- or to stay in the US

-- to work for a special project or when there is a sudden -- but temporary
-- spike in need, a spike for specific employers, I judge. The present law
does not allow for a chronic need (as he recognized is true for people in
this category). The key issue is “temporary” .

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Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 10:32:18 +0100
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Subject: [abolition-caucus] Abolition 2000 Co-ordinating Committee Conference Call minutes 23 March 2000.

DRAFT MINUTES OF ABOLITION CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE CONFERENCE CALL
MARCH 23/24,2000.

(Action items in Capitals)

1. Present: Janet Bloomfield, Alice Slater, Jackie Cabasso, John Burroughs,
Ross Wilcock, Carah Ong,
Apologies: Hiro Umbeyashi, David Krieger

Facilitator - Jackie, Note taker - Janet.

2. Finance and Fundraising:

Currently just over \$14,000 in hand. Application in to Seventh Generation for transport of indigenous people to NPT. Also applications with Samuel Rubin and Saskawa and the Lifebridge Foundation. JOHN will talk to Samuel Rubin. Jackie had details of a new Trust which she will follow up. It was requested that DAVID should find out the current situation at the Turner Foundation. Not much of a response from supporting groups so far. ROSS will enquire about IPPNW. CARAH would send an encouraging message to remind people of the financial need.

3. The Co-ordinator's Contract:

The draft was discussed and AGREED with the deletion of point 5. JANET would send amended version for signature to NAPF.

4. NPT:

(a) Pre-NPT Mailing: This had gone to the US groups and the Global Council and to regional contacts for distribution with labels. CARAH will post list of regional contacts and responses. The letter and statement of demands had also gone to the UN Missions. Thanks to Carah for her work on this.

(b) 2000 by 2000: Currently 1536 organisations and 243 municipalities totaling 1779. Only 221 to go! A request for endorsement will go to all US

groups on the HAP list. Ross raised the question of asking states to endorse the Statement. After a discussion we asked ROSS to elucidate his ideas about this by e-mail.

(c) Petitions: JOHN will communicate with the NPT Chair about this. There are 200,000 at the office in Santa Barbara. EVERYONE to think about how we can make the most impact with the presentation at the NPT. Could DAVID take on the co-ordination of this? Ideas raised were a large mock up the petition for people to sign and the use of boxes to represent numbers. We also discussed getting A2000 sunflower buttons.

(d) Materials: Canadian PGS will produce 5000 briefing packs. ROSS will send details of contents for comment by the end of next week (March 31). CARAH will post a suggested list of the A2000 materials we should have available at the NPT and circulate for comment.

(e) Activities at the NPT: Street Action on April 25th will be publicised with a flyer soon. A large crane will be used for display of names of downwinders. The Nuclear Power Powers the Bomb balloon and the mock missile with will also be there. Special publicity about this will be circulated by e-mail. ALL to send suggestions for speakers and running order etc to Alice.

(f) NPT Presentations: EVERYONE to read the latest message about this and comment if they wish to.

5. A2000 Annual Meeting:

We discussed the conflict with the Vietnam commemoration events. It was AGREED that JOHN will try to book a venue from 9.00am to 6.00pm. JANET, ALICE and JACKIE will work on a draft agenda and facilitation ideas for the next call.

Any Other Business:

John raised the question of how we can increase the number of subscribers to the listserv.

NEXT CALL:

APRIL 5/6 (depending on your time zone!) Aotearoa: 7am on 6 April (+12 hrs GMT) UK: 5.30pm GMT on 5 April (0 hrs GMT) Canada/US: 2pm ET (-5 hrs GMT), 11pm PT (-8hrs GMT), 9am Hawaii (-10hrs GMT) 5 April. CARAH will set up. JANET to circulate draft agenda to include Annual Meeting agenda and time for Abolition Caucus at NPT.

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e-mail: jbloomfield@gn.apc.org

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"Abolition-Europe" <abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de>
Cc: "Oxford Research Group" <org@oxfrg.demon.co.uk>,
"Claire Poyner" <a2000uk@gn.apc.org>
Date: Thu, 30 Mar 2000 12:52:49 +0100
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List-Archive: <<http://www.egroups.com/group/abolition-caucus/>>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] New Report on the NPT, CTBT and ABM Treaty from Oxford Research Group

:

NEW REPORT ISSUES WAKE-UP CALL ON THE NUCLEAR THREAT

A new report produced by the independent research organisation, Oxford Research Group, highlights the threats to three crucial treaties which are fundamental to the international arms control regime and currently in danger of unravelling.

Oxford Research Group's latest Current Decisions Report: "Collective Security: A New Role for Britain" was be launched at a meeting at the House of Commons on March 20th addressed by film actor and UN Ambassador for Peace Michael Douglas.

In recent years the British Government has taken important steps in decommissioning and dismantling all its tactical nuclear weapons and publishing more information about numbers of warheads and stocks of military fissile materials. The UK has also played a constructive role in creating the existing framework of treaties for global non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. But now the entire nuclear non-proliferation regime is under threat. With the prospect of imminent collapse of vital treaties, the danger of a new Cold War and a new arms race looms large. It is a time for statesmanship.

This report proposes ways in which Britain can play a powerful international role in bringing about greater collective security.

? Britain can strengthen the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) by giving this year's Review Conference diplomatic and political priority, through the presence of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, encouraging other nations to do the same.

? Britain can announce willingness to join negotiations in the UN on multilateral nuclear disarmament, as we are committed to do under the NPT.

Britain can also, with her European partners, push for the adoption of new benchmarks and objectives which will make implementation of the Treaty more effective.

? Because of our close and special relationship with the US, Britain is well-placed to play a key role in reclaiming the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty as a vital instrument in preventing nuclear proliferation. Besides committing ourselves to curtail all new forms of nuclear weapon research and testing, we could withdraw military nuclear cooperation from other countries and challenge other nuclear weapon states to follow our example.

? A powerful initiative on the Anti-Ballistic Missile regime would be to propose its multi-lateralisation. This would allow strong pressure to be brought against any party wishing to modify the Treaty, but it would also set a precedent for multi-lateralising other arms control treaties, and would enhance cooperative efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation regime generally.

To order copies of the report for £5.00/\$8.00 contact Oxford Research Group at org@oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk,

Janet Bloomfield
25 Farmadine
Saffron Walden
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CB11 3HR
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Tel/Fax: +44 (0)1799 516189
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To: ipnd
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: May 22 meeting
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues,

There will be a meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday, May 22, 2000 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. Please mark this date on your calendar and plan to come to the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting will be to engage in long-range planning in order to prepare for a vigorous effort to make substantial progress on nuclear disarmament in 2001-2004 during the term of the next president and the next two Congresses.

At the meeting will discuss three matters:

- (1) Public policy objectives for 2001.
- (2) Building a strong and active grassroots interfaith network.
- (3) Raising nuclear disarmament issues in a nonpartisan manner during the 2000 election (for those so inclined).

Soon I will send a communication on each of these topics to start an interchange of ideas prior to the meeting.

A tentative agenda for May 22 is as follows:

1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available

1:10 Introductions

1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001

 Presidential initiatives

 Legislative action

2:10 Break

2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond

 Use of networks of denominations and religious associations

 Encouraging, organizing, and assisting state and local interfaith coalitions

 Providing educational material

 Two-way communication

 Who will do what?

3:10 Break

3:15 2000 Election

 Formulating questions for candidates (president, Congress)

 Congressional candidates

 Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates

 Feedback

 Presidential candidates

 Posing questions

 Contact with staff

 Who will do what?

4:00 Adjourn

Date: Fri, 31 Mar 2000 10:19:59 -0500
From: Dick Rothenberg <richardr@erols.com>
Reply-To: richardr@erols.com
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.5 (Macintosh; I; PPC)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: Allen Winer <allenwiner@aol.com>,
Paul Cosimano <pcosi@starpower.net>,
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Gloria Izumi <callglo@hotmail.com>, Dwight Mote <Alamote@aol.com>,
Dan Ivkovich <ME1324@aol.com>,
Bill Gordon <berniceandbill@webtv.net>,
Bob Abrams <robertabr@aol.com>, Bob Stroup <babsstroup@aol.com>
Subject: Super Senior Season

Hi,
The following letter is being sent to all the other team members by
"snail mail" today. Any questions, you know where I am. Good luck
Dick

DICK ROTHENBERG
118 MONROE STREET - # 1010
ROCKVILLE, MD 20850
301-279-7974
e-mail - richardr@erols.com

March 30, 2000

Dear Super Senior Softballer,

Thanks to those of you who were able to show up for our first meeting.
I think we are beginning something that will be around for a long time -
as long as each of us stays healthy!!

Bill Tait and I have, at your suggestion, chosen the teams as best we
can. I have arbitrarily assigned names of scrappy, fighting animals to
each team. The list is enclosed. If at any time during the season, the
coaches/managers (whom each team must choose) feel that a trade would
make teams more even, then just arrange it.

Our first warm up game - which will not count in the standings - will
be held Monday April 24, 2000 at Olney Manor Park at 9:30 AM. All 3
teams should show up ready to play as we will have both Fields 4 and 5
available for that day only. We will have several three inning games to
provide teams an opportunity to get acquainted and get some practice as
well. The season will officially begin on Monday May 1, 2000 and will
continue for 13 weeks. The last two weeks we have to have each team
play a double header because we must be off the fields by the second
week in August. The complete schedule and your shirts will be made

available to you at the first warm up games.

Until that time, we urge you to come out to Aspen Hill Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10:00 AM and begin to get your softball body in shape. In case of questionable weather, call 301 933-0250 after 9:00 a.m. to find out if the fields are in shape.

If you have any questions, feel free to let me know at the above address, phone or e-mail. We all look forward to a successful season - and a lot of fun as well.

Sincerely,
Dick

JAGUARS	COUGARS	PANTHERS
Tom English	Ollie Peters	Joe Rostkowski
Dick Rothenberg	Mike Yasher	Bob Stroup
Gloria Izumi	Nancy Callan	Pat Meagher
Judy Perkins	Kay White	John Supinski
Joe Byrnes	Joe Ricciardella	Herman Drake
Ted Briggs	Stan Picoult	Len Mordfin
Sy Weinstein	Howard Becker	Allan Winer
Ren Eckroth	Bob Abrams	Dick Eppsteiner
Ike Eytchison	Jim Horkan	Don Rice
Herb Spicer	Bill Smith	Joe Trolier
Chuck Kimble	Ed Milligan	Shelly Kinberg
Walter Barry	Bill Gordon	Howard Hallman
Danny Ivkovich	Larry Kelly	Dave Matzke
Clara Beaver	D. Dwight Mote	Ruth Baxter
Paul Cosimano		Mort Paulson

To: joe@fcnl.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc: kathy@fcnl.org
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Joe,

I imagine that Kathy Guthrie has relayed to you our lengthy conversation of where we are in getting the faith community organized for a concerted, long-term effort on a nuclear disarmament agenda. As it now stands, I have put aside my attempt to organize an Interfaith Partnership with a separate corporation and major funding from foundations. There were too many obstacles in the way of getting representation on a corporate board, and so far we haven't been able to line up large foundation grants. Instead we will form an Interfaith Committee on Nuclear Disarmament as a kind of unincorporated, working group. I'm seeking foundation support for my role as chair, for a web site, and for a position of field coordinator. The latter would be based in one of the participating faith-based organization, which one to be determined.

To start long term planning for the next presidential term and two Congresses, we will have a meeting on Monday afternoon, May 22 at the Methodist Building. Details are provided in the attached announcement. I hope that FCNL will be represented at this meeting. In the meantime, if you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013

Shalom,
Howard

###

There will be a meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday, May 22, 2000 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. Please mark this date on your calendar and plan to come to the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting will be engage in long-range planning in order to prepare for a vigorous effort to make substantial progress on nuclear disarmament in 2001-2004 during the term of the next president and the next two Congresses.

At the meeting will discuss three matters:

- (1) Public policy objectives for 2001.
- (2) Building a strong and active grassroots interfaith network.
- (3) Raising nuclear disarmament issues in a nonpartisan manner during the 2000 election.

Soon I will send a communication on each of these topics to start an interchange of ideas prior to the meeting.

A tentative agenda for May 22 is as follows:

- 1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available
- 1:10 Introductions
- 1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001
 - Presidential initiatives
 - Legislative action
- 2:10 Break
- 2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond
 - Use of networks of denominations and religious associations

Encouraging, organizing, and assisting state and local interfaith coalitions
Providing educational material
Two-way communication
Who will do what?

3:10 Break

3:15 2000 Election

Formulating questions for candidates (president, Congress)

Congressional candidates

Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates

Feedback

Presidential candidates

Posing questions

Contact with staff

Who will do what?

4:00 Adjourn

To: bgrieves@dfms.org, tom.hart@ecumet.org, jmskipper@aol.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Brian, Tom, and Jere,

When you reviewed my proposal for an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament earlier this year, you declined to participate. Since then the proposal has evolved. I want to describe where we are now and explore further with you whether the Episcopal Church might become involved.

I have put aside my attempt to organize an Interfaith Partnership with a separate corporation and major funding from foundations. There were too many obstacles in the way of getting representation on a corporate board, and so far we haven't been able to line up large foundation grants. Instead we will form an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament as a kind of unincorporated, working group. I'm seeking foundation support for my role as chair, for a web site, and for a position of field coordinator. The latter would be based in one of the participating faith-based organization, which one to be determined.

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will be engaged in public policy advocacy in Washington and through grassroots mobilization. This contrasts with the Washington National Cathedral's Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative, which is strictly educational. The two efforts are complementary.

To start long term planning for the next presidential term and two Congresses, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will have a meeting on Monday afternoon, May 22 at the Methodist Building. Details are provided in the attached announcement. I hope that one or more of you come to this meeting to offer your input and to consider becoming involved on an ongoing basis. In the meantime, if you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013

Shalom,
Howard

###

There will be a meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday, May 22, 2000 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. Please mark this date on your calendar and plan to come to the meeting.

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- Congressional candidates

 - Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates

 - Feedback

- Presidential candidates

 - Posing questions

 - Contact with staff

- Who will do what?

4:00 Adjourn

To: ograbc@aol.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Curtis,

I want to you invite you to a long-range planning meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament, which is a formative stage. I realize that you cover so many subjects that you can't attend every meeting your are invited to. I also know of the interest of American Baptist Churches USA in disarmament issues, as signaled by the action alert you sent out when the CTBT suddenly came before the Senate last October.

We are setting up the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament as an unincorporated working group to facilitate interfaith cooperation in Washington and for grassroots mobilization. I'm seeking foundation support for my role as chair, for a web site, and for a position of field coordinator. The latter would be based in one of the participating faith-based organization, which one to be determined.

To start long term planning for the next presidential term and two Congresses, we will have a meeting on Monday afternoon, May 22 at the Methodist Building. Details are provided in the attached announcement. I hope that your office will be represented at this meeting. In the meantime, if you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013

Shalom,
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- Congressional candidates
 - Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates
 - Feedback
- Presidential candidates
 - Posing questions
 - Contact with staff
- Who will do what?

4:00 Adjourn

X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
Date: Fri, 31 Mar 2000 18:13:02 -0500
To: dkimball@clw.org
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>
Subject: Nuclear Testing Update, 3/31 - Bush vs. Gore; Clinton on CTBT;
Gen. Shali speaks; "rogue" lab directors; more ratifications ahead?

<x-rich>March 31, 2000

TO: Coalition members and friends

FR: Daryl Kimball, Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers

RE: Nuclear Testing Update, 3/31

While the CTBT is not for the time being a high-profile issue, there are a

number of "subcritical," but significant developments related to the

subject of nuclear testing, both positive and not so positive. As a result,

this is an unusually long edition of the Nuclear Testing Update.

On the election 2000 front, now that the party nominating process is for

all intents and purposes over, candidates Bush and Gore can be expected to

direct their attention to one another and the differences in their

positions on the issues. Early signs indicate that the CTBT may become one

of the issues that the candidates highlight. Last week, George W. Bush

showed that he is factually challenged by attacking Gore's credibility

because, as the Gov. put it in a Washington Post interview: "This is a man

[Gore] who said he is constantly against the test ban treaty and was for it

up to 1992." A Bush aide tried to correct the obvious misstatement but

twisted the truth by saying that "Gore says he long favored the treaty but

opposed it as recently as 1992." In fact Gore supported a test moratorium

and a phased approach towards the CTBT. A summary of Gore statements on nuclear testing and the CTBT are collected below.

President Clinton called Republican critics of his S. Asia trip on their CTBT

hypocrisy this week, saying, "I noticed a member of the other party in the Senate was criticizing me for going to

India and Pakistan, because I didn't "get anything for it." That is, they didn't agree to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, or to the other efforts that I'm making to try to stop them from building up nuclear

weapons. Well, they didn't. What he didn't point out is that I lost all the leverage I had when the Republican Senate defeated the ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. I thought, that is real gall. Man, for

a guy -- (laughter) -- to stand up and say that." (See excerpt below.)

Former JCS Chairman and CTBT Task Force Advisor Gen. John Shalikashvili

concluded his first week of work on the Treaty the week of March 13 with

the first meeting of the CTBT Task Force, several meetings with Cabinet officials, and Senators, and a very strong speech to the Carnegie

Non-Proliferation Conference in which he made a strong case for the CTBT

and described his role in continuing a dialogue with the Senate on the issue. Shalikashvili will be in Washington again this month. Excerpts of

his speech are collected below. A full copy is available on the Coalition's

Web Site at <<<http://www.clw.org/coalition/shali031600.htm>>>

Meanwhile, Sandia lab director Paul Robinson is doing his best to win this

year's "Dr. Strangelove" award. Robinson and Los Alamos associate director

continue to exaggerate the difficulties of maintaining nuclear weapons

without tests and advocate the development of new nuclear weapons. Robinson

told a meeting in Albuquerque this week tht emerging world politics might

require the United States to develop new nuclear weapons, but U.S. policy

soon could leave the country without scientists to devise them. Prohibiting

new nuclear weapons designs, he said, is tantamount to a policy of "self

deterrence" by the United States, in which the country gives up flexibility

to respond to crises in a world with many nuclear powers.

Counterpoints to Robinson's assertions came from retired vice president of

Sandia, Bob Peurifoy. He said that the weapons labs simply need to focus on

their mission of maintaining existing weapons -- weapons they know work and

will work for a long time. (See excerpts from the Albuquerque Journal, below.)

Unfortunately, the Department of Energy is not focusing the mission of stockpile stewardship. This week The Washington Post reports that DOE is proceeding with an ambitious, costly,

and unnecessary warhead "refurbishment" program. As Janne Nolan puts it in

the Washington Post, "While the president is talking about the dangers of

nuclear weapons, technicians at the national laboratories are working to

refurbish a stockpile the size of which is unaffected by any agreement or

treaty." (See article below for details.) Yet another piece of evidence

that the stockpile stewardship

program should be restructured to address only essential maintenance of a

core and shrinking nuclear stockpile.

Also this month, DOE conducted another subcritical experiment at the Nevada

Test Site at the same time the President was in India urging nuclear

restraint.

During President Clinton's visit this month to South Asia, the CTBT was a

major issue of public and private discussion. President Bill Clinton said

during a visit last week that he hoped India and Pakistan would ultimately

sign and ratify the Treaty. The response - as expected - was the usual

Indian and Pakistani government equivocation. The hawkish, Kushabhau Takre,

president of the ruling BJP replied: "We have our own security concerns. If

only the CTBT is changed taking our security concerns into consideration,

we can think of signing it."

However, prospects are good for some additional ratifications of the CTBT

before or soon after the April/May NPT Review Conference. As reported

earlier, China's People's Assembly has begun consideration of the Treaty,

although its has adjourned and will not act on the Treaty soon.
However,

the Duma held a hearing on the CTBT on March 8 and may ratify soon. And
speaking at a breakfast meeting reporters on March 30, Secretary

Albright's ambassador-at-large and special adviser for newly
independent

states, Stephen Sestanovich, said: "We've had some indications a vote
on

ratification for CTBT and START II will be considered next month or
early

thereafter."

In addition, Algeria, Iceland, and others are in the late stages of
their

ratification processes and might become states parties soon. Finally,
this

month marks the CTBTO's third year of existence and progress towards

completing the verification and monitoring system for the Treaty. See
press

release below. The CTBTO will also hold a press briefing and symposium
in

Vienna on April 4 entitled: "CTBT Three Years On - Significance,
Achievements, the Way Forward."

- DK

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* Bush criticizes Gore on CTBT, The Washington Post, March 23, 2000

* GORE REMARKS ON NUCLEAR TESTING AND THE TEST BAN 1986-1992, Compiled by

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* March 30, 2000, REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT DURING DNC LUNCHEON

2. THE CTBT TASK FORCE

* Remarks of General Shalikashvili, Special Advisor to the Pres. and Sec.

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Non-Proliferation Conference, March 16, 2000. For entire speech, see:

<<<http://www.clw.org/coalition/shali031600.htm>>

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS R&D

* EXCERPT from "Lab Chief Warns of Weapons Gap," Albuquerque Journal, March

29, 2000

* "U.S. Plan to Renovate Warheads Stirs Opposition," The Washington Post,

March 26, 2000

* DOE conducts subcritical experiment "Thoroughbred" See

<<<http://www.nv.doe.gov/news&pubs/newsreleases/thoroughbred1.htm>>

4. CTBT SIGNATURE/RATIFICATION: Russia; India/Pakistan

* "Clinton Pitching Treaties Abroad," Associated Press, March 22, 2000

* "US links lifting curbs to signing CTBT," The Deccan Herald, March 23, 2000

* Reuters, 03/26/00 "Nuclear treaty must consider India's security -BJP"

5. THE CTBTO AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM

* CTBTO Marks 3rd Year of Operations

1. THE CTBT IN ELECTION 2000

[Excerpt from] Text: Post Interview With George W. Bush

The Washington Post Thursday, March 23, 2000

BUSH: "...It's apparent that I'm going to have to defend my honor and integrity, which I'm going to do vigorously and point up the contrast. And

make the case of credibility. I think someone's credibility is important in

the course of the campaign. I've got a record to run on. There's going to

be a lot of attempts to undermine my records, and I'm going to lay out the

facts as they are. I'm going to make the case that the vice president has a

credibility problem. This is a man who said he is constantly against the

test ban treaty and was for it up to 1992. [Editor's note: A Bush aide

later said the governor misspoke here, that Gore says he long favored the

treaty but opposed it as recently as 1992.]"

GORE REMARKS ON NUCLEAR TESTING AND THE TEST BAN 1986-1992

Compiled by Daryl Kimball, Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers, March 31,

2000

1986 -- Senator Gore voted in favor of an amendment to express the sense of

the Congress that, at the earliest possible date, the President should:

1)

request the Senate's advice and consent to the ratification of the

Threshold Test Ban and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaties, signed in 1974

and 1976 respectively; and 2) propose to the USSR the immediate resumption

of talks towards conclusion of a verifiable comprehensive test ban treaty.

The amendment was approved on August 7, 1986 by a vote of 64-35.

1988 -- As a candidate for President in 1988, Gore stated that he supported

a treaty banning nuclear tests, but emphasized that such an agreement must

verify that the Soviet Union is not testing. "Well, just as President John

Kennedy made our world safer by getting a treaty banning atmospheric

explosions, I would seek a treaty with the Soviet Union banning underground

explosions as well. But before doing so, I would pin down the answers to

two questions that are important to our national security. First of all,

can we firmly verify whether or not the Soviet Union is exploding low-yield

tests on its territory? The evidence now coming from scientists indicates

that there are ways to negotiate cooperative agreements with the Soviets to

make that possible. But we need the answer before the test ban rather than

after." Source: Stop the Arms Race Political Action Committee debate,
September 27, 1987.

1992 -- On June 17, 1992, Gore became the 51st co-sponsor of the
Hatfield

amendment to impose a one-year moratorium on U.S. nuclear test
explosions

unless the USSR conducts a nuclear test during that time. The amendment
was

a response to the end of the Cold War and the test moratorium initiated
by

President Gorbachev and continued by President Yeltsin. The Hatfield

amendment would later be modified to become the Exon-Hatfield-Mitchell

legislation, which was approved by the House and Senate, and which was

reluctantly signed by President George H. W. Bush in October, 1992. The

Exon-Hatfield-Mitchell legislation imposed a 9-month moratorium,
allowed

for up to 15 tests over three years for "safety and reliability"
purposes,

and mandated that the President initiate talks for a comprehensive test
ban

treaty.

As his June 17, 1992 speech indicates, Gore did not -- as Governor
George

W. Bush's campaign alleges -- "oppose" the CTBT. It would be accurate
to

say that Gore at that time:

a) supported the moratorium due the failure of the Bush and Reagan
administrations to heed repeated Congressional requests and requirements
to

explore test ban talks with the Soviet and the need to re-examine the

existing nuclear testing policy;

b) that Gore believed that "we also need a nuclear testing regime that inhibits the Russians as well as ourselves from any further proliferation

of new types of weapons in support of new types of nuclear missions;"

b) that Gore and expressed some concerns about an immediate and total ban on all testing, but that he supported a phased-approach towards such a ban.

It should also be noted that Gore's concerns - relating the the possible

need for safety and reliability tests - were accounted for in the

Exon-Hatfield-Mitchell legislation, passed later in 1992 (although Gore was

not present for the votes) and have been addressed by the augmentation of

the DOE's stockpile surveillance and evaluation activities (with the

so-called Stockpile Stewardship program) following the 1993 nuclear test

moratorium extension.

Key excerpts of Gore's remarks are as follows:

"...There were said to be unreconciled differences between some in the

[Bush] administration who would like to reduce the rate of testing and/or

the yields of tests and others who wish to accept no new limits on testing

now or any time in the future. Unfortunately, gridlock appears to have

prevailed on this issue, and by default the U.S. position on testing will

remain unchanged and events will continue to drift.

"Indeed, drift is not the only thing that can happen. Policy may actually be pushed in very undesirable directions. After listening to testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, my impression was that the Bush administration was entertaining some very strange views as to the future of nuclear weapons after the end of the cold war and the collapse of the Soviet Union. For example, the administration clearly preferred an outcome involving higher weapons totals than those finally agreed to in the present compromise. The administration has also been reflecting upon proposals for novel ideas regarding the applications of nuclear weapons--for example, to deter the use of chemical and biological weapons by Third World governments. I believe that some within the administration are also considering new warhead designs for which extensive test programs would be needed.

"The administration's readiness to compromise and go to levels of strategic forces substantially lower than the figure it originally favored is extremely good news. But that step raises a series of further issues about the fundamental long-term objectives we should hope to be pursuing now that we have passed this watershed. The balance of my comments address those issues.

"In my opinion, the future of nuclear weapons should be a movement toward

drastically lower levels. If the Soviet Union still existed, START would

have been a decent enough accomplishment. The total of 3,500 agreed to in

the present announcement is a major step forward. However, for years,

expert analysis has been suggesting the acceptability of even lower totals.

"I have thought at times that the ultimate number might be 1,000 or even

lower, but that total raises and reemphasizes the need for continued

attention to strategic stability. Moreover, the prospect of a U.S.-based

ABM system with hundreds of interceptors--which holds open the door for,

and in due course may encourage, a Russian analog--does not fit well in an

effort to reduce nuclear deterrent forces to ultra-low levels. In view of

the reductions agreement just announced, and considering the many problems

that have surfaced in relation to last year's compromise measure on SDI, I

believe Congress should completely reexamine that issue.

"New doctrinal justifications for nuclear weapons should be avoided and, on

the contrary, their doctrinal role as war-fighting weapons ought to be

contracting as their numbers decrease. Our objective should be to reach

levels of weapons that are sufficiently low so as to cause the elimination

of war-fighting missions. The purpose of nuclear weapons must be to deter

the use of nuclear weapons--no more, no less. Their role as general-purpose

deterrents should become one more vanished artifact of the cold war.
New

types of nuclear weapons should be avoided. For this purpose, we also
need

a nuclear testing regime that inhibits the Russians as well as
ourselves

from any further proliferation of new types of weapons in support of
new

types of nuclear missions.

"This brings up the question of a comprehensive test ban [CTB] and/or a
moratorium to precede it. Having allowed the President time to make
progress in this area, and noting that there is none, I believe that
Congress should now act. I am therefore pleased to become the 51st
cosponsor of the Hatfield amendment for a 1-year nuclear testing
moratorium.

"However, whether one favors a moratorium or not, the core issue is
whether
there ought to be a comprehensive test ban. In this connection, I have
some
concerns and this is the time to mention them.

"There are some improvements in nuclear weapons that would promote
safer
designs, without modifying the military characteristics of existing
weapons. Those changes can be made with a relatively small number of
associated tests, and I believe they should be made. It is possible,
moreover, to believe that such testing could be completed within a very
limited period of time, even if carried out at very constrained levels.

"This would, of course, disappoint many who believe that we should have
an
immediate CTB, and who support the idea of a moratorium mainly as a

warmup

to the main event. I can understand that, but would also like to ask them

to consider a different side of the equation; namely, the safety of Soviet

designs. Since Soviet warhead designs are the product of the same

disastrous bureaucratic culture that is responsible for other Soviet

nuclear disasters, we had better give some thought to the advisability of

freezing their designs, as opposed to somehow encouraging their

modification for purposes of greater safety.

"Second, and independently of testing modifications for safety, there is

the question of testing for reliability. If nuclear warheads remain in our

inventory for another 10, 20, or 30 years, there may come a moment when we

detect a flaw that raises serious doubt about the reliability of a design.

If by then we are relying on only a handful of weapons types, and have

realized the hope of radically cutting back the total number of weapons,

any doubt as to the reliability of a warhead design would be very serious.

"I would add that it would be even more serious in the event that at that

future time we face an opponent who is both nuclear-armed and equipped with

a missile defense and air defense system of some substance. Of course, we

might hope that political relations with any such country will be so good

as to make the risks flowing from a failure of some element of our

nuclear

arsenal entirely acceptable. But then again, there is no way to count on that.

"Testing for reliability might be possible under a very limited quota,

although that would mar the concept of a CTB by creating an exception for

nuclear weapons states. Some will argue that this imperfection will be

rejected by the nonnuclear weapons states that are parties to the NPT, and

will therefore endanger this vital agreement when it comes up for review in

1995. Others may argue that at a time when the two nuclear superpowers are

decommissioning weapons by the thousands, a sharp reduction in nuclear

testing short of absolute zero might be justified as reasonable on their part.

"Therefore, although I continue to give close and respectful attention to

the idea of a total and permanent ban on nuclear testing, it would fit my

notions of progress were we to emerge in a year's time with agreement to

cut testing levels sharply, under conditions that allow for safety

improvements and then, minimal reliability testing. I would have been happy

if the administration had come to a similar view. Failing that, it is time

for Congress to impose a pause for further reflection."

The entire speech is available from The Congressional Record, Page S8336,

June 17, 1992. See <<<http://www.loc.gov/>>

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

(New York, New York)

For Immediate Release

March 30, 2000

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT DURING DNC LUNCHEON

Private Residence

New York, New York

1:27 P.M. EST

<bold> </bold> "...If you look at other issues -- I could just mention two or three

more. Our view of the world -- I got tickled the other day. I just got

back from India and Pakistan and Bangladesh, and I stopped in Switzerland

to try to make another effort on the Middle East peace. And I noticed a

member of the other party in the Senate was criticizing me for going to

India and Pakistan, because I didn't "get anything for it." That is, they

didn't agree to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, or to the other

efforts that I'm making to try to stop them from building up nuclear

weapons."

"Well, they didn't. What he didn't point out is that I lost all

the leverage I had when the Republican Senate defeated the ratification of

the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. I thought, that is real gall. Man, for

a guy -- (laughter) -- to stand up and say that. That requires a lot of

moxie, you know. (Laughter.) One of their great strengths is, by the way,

they have no guilt and no shame. I mean, they'll say anything.

(Laughter.) You know, you'll never see them blink about it."

2. THE CTBT TASK FORCE

* Remarks of General Shalikashvili, Special Advisor to the Pres. and Sec.

of State on the CTBT to the Carnegie Endowment for Intl. Peace Non-Proliferation Conference, March 16, 2000.

General Shalikashvili: "...I remain convinced that the United States will

be safer with this important treaty than without it.

"...let me say a few words about how the test ban treaty serves these functions and thus strengthens U.S. security.

A global ban on nuclear testing essentially rules out a renewed . . .

nuclear arms race. [W]ithout testing, no one will be able confidently to

develop advanced new nuclear weapons types. Without testing there is no

way to be sure that a new design will function as intended, or perhaps at

all. The Test Ban Treaty will greatly impede China's ability to

modernize

its nuclear arsenal, for example by developing smaller warheads that could

ride on a MIRVed ICBM. It will also make it much harder for Russia to

develop new types of tactical nuclear weapons, where they decide to wish to

do that.

"The CTBT can help head off a further nuclear arms race in South Asia, the

place where the risk of nuclear war is perhaps the highest now.

Persuading

them to formalize their testing moratorium through the CTBT is a major goal

of the international community. But it surely is not easy asking them to

give up a legal right to test if we desire to retain ours.

"Banning tests slows the spread of nuclear weapons to more countries by

throwing another tough obstacle in the way of anyone who wants to acquire

nuclear arms. True, potential proliferators can make simple fission bombs

without testing. But a test ban makes it much harder to get nuclear

weapons down to the sizes, the shapes and the weights most dangerous to us:

deliverable in light airplanes, rudimentary missiles, or even in a

terrorist's luggage.

"Every U.S. ally strongly supports our ratification of the CTBT. All of

them have signed the CTBT. Most have ratified it already, with Turkey

being the most recent, and the rest intend to do so. Neither they, our

allies, nor anyone else outside of our borders has any doubt about the

credibility of the U.S. nuclear deterrent. Instead, what our allies fear is

that if we walk away from the Test Ban Treaty, U.S. leadership on arms control and nonproliferation will be seriously, seriously weakened.

"The CTBT, however, is not a panacea. But then, nothing in our military

arsenal today, and nothing that we could dream up for tomorrow, can solve

all of our security problems either. We must apply to this treaty the same

standard that we use for everything else: On balance, are we better off with or without it?

"Simply put, I believe this treaty is too important to our national

security, to international stability, and to American leadership to be left

on the shelf.

"Although the administration does not -- does not -- intend to ask for

Senate action on the CTBT this year, we must use this time to engage in

that low-key, reasoned dialogue that I mentioned earlier, to help bridge

the differences, so that at the appropriate time the U.S. can ratify the

treaty in complete confidence that it makes America stronger.

"By working with Congress on a Test Ban Treaty, I hope that we all can

renew a national consensus on how America and our allies can respond with

an effective long-term strategy in which arms control plays an integral role."

See: <<<http://www.clw.org/coalition/shali031600.htm>> for entire speech.

1992 - In their pre-election policy position book from the summer of '92,

"Putting People First: How We Can Change America," candidates Clinton and

Gore promise to: "Lead the effort to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban

Treaty through a phased approach" (p. 43).

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS R&D

EXCERPT from "Lab Chief Warns of Weapons Gap," Albuquerque Journal, March

29, 2000

Emerging world politics might require the United States to develop new nuclear weapons, but U.S. policy soon could leave the country without scientists to devise them, the head of Sandia National Laboratories [Paul

Robinson] told weapons experts Tuesday.

...His comments were to nuclear scientists, engineers and managers at the

Nuclear Security Decisionmakers Forum being held this week in Albuquerque.

...Without design and testing, Robinson predicted that in 15 years, most

scientists and engineers with any weapons design experience will have retired, leaving the United States in a lurch if it needs a different kind

of weapon. Any new weapons also would require testing, Robinson said.

...But prohibiting new nuclear weapons designs, he said, is tantamount to a

policy of "self deterrence" by the United States, in which the country gives up flexibility to respond to crises in a world with many nuclear powers.

...Counterpoints to Robinson's assertions came from opposite directions:

from Bob Peurifoy, retired vice-president at Sandia, and Matthew McKinzie,

a scientist with the Natural Resources Defense Council, Washington, D.C.-based environmental group.

Peurifoy said that the weapons labs simply need to focus on their mission

of maintaining existing weapons -- weapons they know work and will work for

a long time.

McKinzie, meanwhile, argued that the design, construction and testing of

new nuclear weapons could only lead to more proliferation. He said easy

availability of some nuclear weapons test results allow a sort of reverse

engineering of weapons.

...."Our production facilities are in a perilous state - a perilous state -

in the capability of maintaining the stockpile into the future," said

Stephen Younger, Los Alamos associate lab director for weapons programs.

... Bob Peurifoy ... said the arsenal ... should be "robust and dependable

and can remain that way for many years. They are rock solid," he said of

the bombs. "There is no significant near-term aging (of parts) that I know

of."

He suggested that what each of the labs needs most is "a chief engineer"

whose only mission would be assessing "the health of the stockpile."

Peurifoy said he has nothing against putting expensive bomb simulators and

supercomputers at each of the nuclear weapons labs if taxpayers are willing

to pay for them. But, he said, lab directors are misleading Congress and

the public about the need for them.

"U.S. Plan to Renovate Warheads Stirs Opposition"

By Walter Pincus Washington Post Staff Writer Sunday, March 26, 2000;
Page A02

The Energy Department plans to renovate more than 6,000 aging nuclear warheads over the next 15 years, almost double the number that the United

States is allowed to deploy under the START II arms reduction treaty, according to senior U.S. officials.

The added warheads will make up what Energy officials refer to as the "inactive reserve," some 2,500 to 3,000 refurbished warheads that would give the United States the ability to match another country's sudden production of additional warheads.

This plan, the legacy of a 6-year-old presidential decision, is coming under sharp criticism from arms control proponents. They contend that it is unnecessary and possibly counterproductive to maintain an arsenal of 6,000 warheads at a time when President Clinton and other U.S. officials are attempting to persuade India, Pakistan, North Korea, China and Russia to halt or restrain their nuclear weapons programs.

"While the president is talking about the dangers of nuclear weapons, technicians at the national laboratories are working to refurbish a stockpile the size of which is unaffected by any agreement or treaty," said

Janne Nolan, director of international programs for the Century Foundation

and a former official in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Robert S. Norris, a nuclear arms specialist with the Natural Resources Defense Council, has dubbed the plan "Cold War lite."

"This is the dark side of the stockpile. We will spend vast billions to refurbish warheads which we [cannot deploy but] haven't decided to throw away," Norris said.

On the other hand, a Defense Department official with responsibility for

strategic weapons contended that until Russia ratifies START II, the United

States must hedge its bets against a possible reversal of that agreement.

After the treaty enters into force and "we gain confidence" that the

Russians are abiding by it, the official said, "then we, too, can eliminate

additional warheads."

The United States spends about \$4.6 billion a year to maintain its nuclear

arsenal. The Energy Department does not separately break out the cost of

the 3,000 to 3,500 deployed warheads from the cost of the 2,500 to 3,000

that will be held in reserve. But to address what the acting head of

Energy's defense programs called "shortfalls in production readiness," the

department is requesting \$55 million in the supplemental appropriations bill before Congress.

The funds are "essential," Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Gioconda told a House Armed

Services subcommittee last week, to support "important workloads" at three

plants involved in the refurbishing program: Pantex in Texas, Y-12 in Tennessee and the so-called Kansas City plant in Missouri.

The first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I), signed in 1991, permits Washington and Moscow to maintain 6,000 strategic warheads on bombers, submarines and land-based missiles. The 1993 START II agreement

would reduce that limit to between 3,000 and 3,500 deployed warheads.

Neither treaty restricts the number of warheads kept in reserve.

Although the Senate ratified START II in 1996, the Russian Duma has delayed

voting on it, so the treaty has yet to go into effect. Both sides have cut

their arsenals to the START I level, but Congress has prohibited the U.S.

military from going below 6,000 deployed warheads until Moscow ratifies

START II.

Russian leaders--including Vladimir Putin, the almost certain winner of a

presidential election today--repeatedly have promised to push the treaty

through the Duma. Russian and American officials also have had preliminary

discussions about a START III agreement that could further reduce nuclear

stockpiles.

The plan to keep an "inactive reserve" of 2,500 to 3,000 more warheads than

permitted to be deployed under START II is the product of a

little-publicized Clinton administration nuclear policy called "lead and

hedge." It was described to Congress in 1996 by Harold P. Smith Jr., then

assistant to the secretary of defense for nuclear, chemical and biological

defense programs.

He said that while the administration "leads" by pushing for force

reductions in arms control negotiations, the United States has to "retain

the ability to hedge by returning to START I levels."

Smith said the policy was approved by President Clinton in September 1994

as part of a Nuclear Posture Review, an annual document setting guidelines

for America's nuclear forces.

Michael Krepon, president of the Henry L. Stimson Center and an arms reduction advocate, said the Pentagon has pressed for the "inactive reserve" of warheads because its plan for how to fight a nuclear war is basically unchanged from a decade ago.

"The Pentagon has not revised targeting doctrine since the Cold War,"

Krepon said. "It has simply downsized the active requirement and put half

of what they say they need on the shelf. But the war plan requirement for

6,000 detonations has never changed."

An informal Russian proposal to reduce the number of warheads on each side

to 1,500 in the future START III talks has met opposition from some U.S.

defense officials who contend that that number would not be enough to ensure deterrence.

The Russian military, strapped for funds, appears to be moving toward a

1,500-warhead arsenal in any event. But, Krepon said, the difference in the

size of the Russian and U.S. stockpiles is so great that "the Russians are

looking at a U.S. breakout level"--strategic jargon for the ability to

field a vastly superior nuclear force.

Newly reconstructed B-61 bombs for strategic bombers already have gone into

the U.S. stockpile, while the first refurbished W-87 warheads are now being

delivered to the Air Force for rearming America's 50 Peacekeeper

intercontinental ballistic missiles. The Peacekeeper carries 10 W-87s, each

of which has 20 times the explosive power of the U.S. bomb that destroyed

Hiroshima.

The program also will see refurbished W-87s put on the 500 deployed Minuteman III ICBMs over the next five years. Additional W-87s will be placed in the "inactive" stockpile, available to replace those on the deployed missiles or to be put on any newly constructed rockets.

Meanwhile, plans are going forward to start similar refurbishment for the

W-76 warheads carried by the Trident I sub-launched intercontinental

missile; the W-80 warhead for sea- and ground-launched cruise missiles; and

the W-88, the newest and most miniaturized U.S. warhead, carried by the Trident II sub-launched ICBM.

While adhering to a pledge made by President George Bush not to resume underground nuclear testing, the Energy Department also has a backup plan

to resume such testing within three years if needed. One official said last

week that the time frame could be shortened "to months" for limited testing.

Energy already is planning to step up the number of "subcritical tests"--tiny, contained explosions that do not involve an uncontrolled nuclear chain reaction but do allow scientists to study how nuclear materials react to explosive force--from four last year to seven this year.

4. CTBT SIGNATURE/RATIFICATION

March 22, 2000

"Clinton Pitching Treaties Abroad"

Filed at 3:34 p.m. EST

By The Associated Press

AGRA, India (AP) -- Indian leaders have made it clear they don't like being

told what to do by America. Yet President Clinton has been pressing them

hard to accept two treaties that even the United States has not ratified.

Against the shimmering backdrop of the Taj Mahal, Clinton promoted a

global-warming treaty that has yet to go to the Senate, and he's spent days

abroad pitching a nuclear test-ban treaty that the Senate soundly rejected

last year.

In some respects, it seems Clinton is telling Indians they must make hard

choices -- but can also have it both ways.

"We don't have to choose between economic opportunity and environmental

protection," Clinton told a group of environmentalists Wednesday at one of

the world's most photographed sites. His point was that both are possible

with modern technology and the proper policy, but that's not an argument

he's won in his own backyard.

Here at the home of the domed Taj Mahal, few doubt that clean air is vital

to arrest the discoloration that pollution is inflicting on the prized, 350-year-old white marble.

But Agra is also the home to dozens of smoke-belching iron foundries and

other industries that are an important source of jobs in this struggling

community. Clinton cited recent improvements in air quality in the city,

but pollution still remains significant.

The administration has yet to send the global air-quality pact, which it

helped write in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997, to the Senate for ratification.

Support among legislators is scant. And the administration does not want to

give Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee,

a chance to bury it and gloat.

Still, Clinton told Indians, ``We must ... remember our obligations to realize the promise of the landmark Kyoto Protocol on climate change."''

The agreement calls for sharp reductions in heat-trapping ``greenhouse"

gases by pollution-causing nations. The United States leads the world in

the emissions; India is sixth or seventh, depending on the calculation.

Although developing nations get more time to comply, the issue still is extremely sensitive for India as it power-marches its awakening economy into the 21st Century.

Clinton carefully chose his words in talking about the tense India-Pakistan rivalry, not wanting to appear to be lecturing or forcing a U.S. solution.

Yet when it comes to the Kyoto and nuclear test-ban pacts, he is less diplomatic.

Both Clinton and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright have issued toughly worded demands that India back away from its nuclear-weapons program and support the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

Even on Wednesday, Clinton told India's Parliament in New Delhi: ``India's nuclear policies, inevitably, have consequences beyond your borders: eroding the barriers against the spread of nuclear weapons, encouraging others to keep their options open."

He didn't mention that the test-ban treaty has virtually no chance of approval in the current Congress; or that his administration has done little to try to revive it.

India conducted underground nuclear tests in 1974 and again in 1998. The

1998 tests prompted retaliatory tests by Pakistan, startling the world.

But Indians aren't about to back away from their new membership in the

nuclear club. In fact, they're proud of it -- and want to join the five established nuclear powers with permanent seats on the U.N. Security Council.

Clinton's call for a nuclear rollback drew silence from members of Parliament, even though they generally received him warmly.

And Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee didn't mince words. "I've explained to President Clinton the reasons that compel us to maintain a minimum nuclear deterrent," he told reporters tersely.

The Clinton administration has put the best face on it all, saying lack of progress on the Kyoto pact does not preclude gains in environmental cooperation, and the nuclear treaty is but one issue among many of significance.

"Obviously, the nonproliferation issue is very important," Albright said.

But the visit is making clear "the depth and breadth of our relationship with India."

<http://www.deccanherald.com/deccanherald/mar24/lift.htm>

"US links lifting curbs to signing CTBT"

NEW DELHI, March 23 (PTI & DHNS)

US Commerce Secretary William Daley today sought to link total lifting of economic sanctions against India to New Delhi signing the Comprehensive

Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and hoped that both would take place.

"India signing CTBT will not only remove sanctions but reduce tension in

the world," Mr Daley told reporters after his hour-long meeting with

Finance Minister Yashwant Sinha.

Asked when the United States would lift the remaining sanctions against

India which was imposed after the Pokhran nuclear tests in May 1998, Mr

Daley said: "I hope sanctions become a thing of the past. Even the group

of eight industrialised nations have asked India to sign the CTBT. This

will take place."

The sanctions imposed by the United States are being lifted gradually in a

phased manner and there are expectations that whatever little remained

would be removed during the visit of President Bill Clinton.

Mr Daley said during his talks with Mr Sinha he emphasised the need for

India to reduce tariffs further to attract more US investment into India.

He also wanted the Indian government to take steps to import from the US so

that the balance of trade which was heavily loaded in favour of India was

reversed.

Reuters 03/26/00

Nuclear treaty must consider India's security -BJP

NEW DELHI - India will sign the nuclear test ban treaty only if it addresses

the country's security concerns, the president of the ruling Bharatiya Janata party (BJP) was quoted as saying on Sunday.

U.S. President Bill Clinton said during a visit last week that he hoped India, which in 1998 staged tit-for-tat nuclear tests alongside rival

Pakistan, would ultimately sign and ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

"We have our own security concerns. If only the CTBT is changed taking our

security concerns into consideration, we can think of signing it,"

Kushabhau Thakre told a news conference in the city of Madras, according to

the Press Trust of India.

Thakre's BJP heads the multi-party National Democratic Alliance which is in

power in New Delhi.

He was quoted as saying the present form of the CTBT was "unilateral" and

there was no question of India signing it.

No other details were available but India has in the past balked at

joining the CTBT on the grounds that it would allow recognised nuclear

powers to fine-tune their arsenals while holding others in check, and that

it would not bind them to disarm within a specified time-frame.

All five declared nuclear powers -- the United States, Russia, Britain,

France and China -- have signed the treaty, but only Britain and France

have ratified it.

The CTBT cannot go into force without ratification by all 44 nuclear-capable states. Clinton said during his visit that he still wanted the U.S. Senate, which rejected the treaty last year, to ratify it eventually.

During Clinton's visit, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee reiterated a commitment not to conduct further nuclear tests, engage in a nuclear arms race or be the first to use nuclear weapons against any country. [0833]

5. THE CTBTO AND THE INTERNATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE
COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY ORGANIZATION (CTBTO)
PROVISIONAL TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT

30306/Ann/3

17 March 2000

PRESS RELEASE

"CTBTO PREPARATORY COMMISSION THREE YEARS OLD"

Vienna, 17 March 2000 ----- Three years ago today the Provisional

Technical

Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive

Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO Preparatory Commission)
began

operations at the Vienna International Centre. It promptly started work
to

build up the global verification regime mandated by the Comprehensive

Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) to monitor compliance with the total ban
on

all nuclear explosions.

To date, the CTBT has been signed by 155 States and ratified by 54
States

Signatories, including two nuclear-weapon States; this includes 28 of
the

44 States whose signature and ratification are necessary for the Treaty
to

enter into force.

On the eve of the anniversary, Wolfgang Hoffmann, Executive Secretary
of

the Preparatory Commission remarked: "In the three years of its
existence,

the Commission has laid the foundations for verifying worldwide
adherence

to the CTBT. I am proud of what the staff has achieved in such a short

time. Many of the 321 stations of the International Monitoring System
are

functional and contributing data to our International Data Centre here
in

Vienna."

In the course of the three years, the organizational and personnel

framework of the Preparatory Commission has been developed. The staff,

currently 221 from 67 States Signatories, are concentrating on establishing

the global verification regime mandated by the Treaty. When complete, the

system will comprise a total of 321 monitoring stations forming a global

network that transmits the data generated by four complementary

technologies (seismology, hydroacoustics, infrasound and radionuclide) to

the International Data Centre (IDC) in Vienna where the data are processed

and made available, with IDC summaries, lists and bulletins of events, to

States Signatories for final analysis. Under the Treaty's verification

regime, any matter that causes a State party concern about compliance with

the Treaty's basic obligations will be subject to consultation and

clarification. As a final verification measure, an on-site inspection may

be requested.

The Commission has made steady progress in building up the International

Monitoring System (IMS) according to the strict criteria specified by its

verification experts. The focus has been on building up each of the four

technologies in parallel. Although many of the seismic stations already

exist, most of the stations in the other three technologies will be

entirely new. Before a station can be installed, a legal framework has to

be negotiated and the logistics determined for the coordination of

scientific expertise, procurement and installation of state-of-the-art

equipment, and the inclusion of a satellite communication link. Given

the scale of the engineering involved and the remoteness of many of the locations, this work is unprecedented in the field of arms control. The first step is usually a rigorous site survey to assess the suitability of the location identified in the Treaty and the equipment required for a station to meet the IMS criteria. So far, some 60 per cent of these surveys have been completed and 15 per cent of the entire IMS network has been installed according to IMS specifications.

The International Data Centre, which is being progressively built up at the Vienna International Centre, is 50 per cent complete and is now able to distribute raw and processed data to States Signatories seven days a week.

Currently, 82 stations, drawing on the seismic, hydroacoustic and infrasound technologies, together with 18 radionuclide stations, are providing data to enable the IDC to produce bulletins and generate additional information to assist States Signatories verify compliance with the Treaty.

Payment rates of the assessed contributions to the Commission's budget, by the 155 States Signatories, continue to be high. To date, more than 30 per cent of the \$79.9-million 2000 budget and 95 per cent of the \$74.7-million 1999 budget have been paid.

For further information contact:

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(+431) 26030-5877

E-mail: info@ctbto.org

Internet:

<http://www.ctbto.org>

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers

110 Maryland Avenue NE, Suite 505

Washington, DC 20002

(ph) 202-546-0795 x136 (fax) 202-546-7970

website <<<http://www.crnd.org>>>

</x-rich>

To: tom.hart@ecunet.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Tom,

Friday I mistyped your e-mail address for this message. Here it is again.

Howard

####

Dear Brian, Tom, and Jere,

When you reviewed my proposal for an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament earlier this year, you declined to participate. Since then the proposal has evolved. I want to describe where we are now and explore further with you whether the Episcopal Church might become involved.

I have put aside my attempt to organize an Interfaith Partnership with a separate corporation and major funding from foundations. There were too many obstacles in the way of getting representation on a corporate board, and so far we haven't been able to line up large foundation grants. Instead we will form an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament as a kind of unincorporated, working group. I'm seeking foundation support for my role as chair, for a web site, and for a position of field coordinator. The latter would be based in one of the participating faith-based organization, which one to be determined.

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will be engaged in public policy advocacy in Washington and through grassroots mobilization. This contrasts with the Washington National Cathedral's Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative, which is strictly educational. The two efforts are complementary.

To start long term planning for the next presidential term and two Congresses, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will have a meeting on Monday afternoon, May 22 at the Methodist Building. Details are provided in the attached announcement. I hope that one or more of you come to this meeting to offer your input and to consider becoming involved on an ongoing basis. In the meantime, if you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013

Shalom,
Howard

###

There will be a meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday, May 22, 2000 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. Please mark this date on your calendar and plan to come to the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting will be engage in long-range planning in order to prepare for a vigorous effort to make substantial progress on nuclear disarmament in 2001-2004 during the term of the next president and the next two Congresses.

At the meeting will discuss three matters:

- (1) Public policy objectives for 2001.
- (2) Building a strong and active grassroots interfaith network.
- (3) Raising nuclear disarmament issues in a nonpartisan manner during the 2000 election.

Soon I will send a communication on each of these topics to start an interchange of ideas prior to the meeting.

A tentative agenda for May 22 is as follows:

1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available

1:10 Introductions

1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001

 Presidential initiatives

 Legislative action

2:10 Break

2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond

 Use of networks of denominations and religious associations

 Encouraging, organizing, and assisting state and local interfaith coalitions

 Providing educational material

 Two-way communication

 Who will do what?

3:10 Break

3:15 2000 Election

 Formulating questions for candidates (president, Congress)

 Congressional candidates

 Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates

 Feedback

 Presidential candidates

 Posing questions

 Contact with staff

 Who will do what?

4:00 Adjourn

From: Brian Grieves <bgrieves@dfms.org>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Out of Office AutoReply: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament
Date: Fri, 31 Mar 2000 15:35:43 -0500
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

I will be out of the office from March 15-17 and then again on extended travel from March 21- April 12. Please contact Elma Blair if you need assistance. eblair@dfms.org Thank you - Brian Grieves

From: Brian Grieves <bgrieves@dfms.org>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>, bgrieves@dfms.org,
tom.hart@ecumet.org, jmskipper@aol.com
Subject: RE: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament
Date: Tue, 4 Apr 2000 01:50:05 -0400
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

Thanks for this update Howard. I'll be looking to Tom and Jere for guidance on this. - Brian

-----Original Message-----

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Friday, March 31, 2000 3:27 PM
To: bgrieves@dfms.org; tom.hart@ecumet.org; jmskipper@aol.com
Subject: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

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4:00 Adjourn

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1606632-0-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com
X-Sender: wagingpeace@wagingpeace.org
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)
To: sunflower-napf@egroups.com
X-eGroups-From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>
Mailing-List: list sunflower-napf@egroups.com; contact sunflower-napf-owner@egroups.com
Delivered-To: mailing list sunflower-napf@egroups.com
List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:sunflower-napf-unsubscribe@egroups.com>
Date: Tue, 04 Apr 2000 10:53:23 -0700
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>
Reply-To: sunflower-napf-owner@egroups.com
Subject: [sunflower-napf] The Sunflower, No. 35, April 2000

THE SUNFLOWER

ISSUE NO. 35, April 2000
NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION

The Sunflower is a free, monthly e-newsletter providing educational information on nuclear weapons abolition and other issues relating to peace in the Nuclear Age. Sunflower back issues are available at <http://www.wagingpeace.org/sf/index.html>

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EVENTS for the calendar year are posted and updated frequently at
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ABOLITION

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Abolition 2000 Nears Goal of "2000 By 2000"

The global network, Abolition 2000, is close to reaching its goal of connecting 2000 committed organizations and municipalities world-wide that endorse the Abolition 2000 Statement which calls for the global elimination of nuclear weapons. To date, Abolition 2000 has networked 1,557 organizations plus 243 municipalities -- in 93 countries -- for a grand total of 1,800. The Abolition 2000 Statement begins, "A secure and livable world for our children and grandchildren and all future generations requires that we achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and redress the environmental degradation and human suffering that is the legacy of fifty years of nuclear weapons testing and production." The statement urges all states to take eleven steps to achieve nuclear weapons abolition. Abolition 2000 has received more than 13,285,660 signatures on its global petition urging world leaders to eliminate nuclear weapons. The Chairman of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference has agreed to receive the signed petitions at the United Nations headquarters in New York during the conference. Abolition 2000 plans to have a large and visible presence at the NPT Review Conference. (Abolition 2000 statement is at

<http://www.wagingpeace.org/abolition2000/ablstate.html>)

Russia-Netherlands Disarmament Agreement Signed

Russia and the Netherlands signed a cooperative agreement March 14th for the dismantling of old Russian nuclear warheads and nuclear submarines. Newly-elected Russian President Vladimir Putin was unable to attend the signing ceremony, but said he wanted to expand ties further. (AP 3/14/00)

Australian Senate Supports Nuclear Disarmament Measure

Soon after New Zealand Prime Minister Helen Clark, an ardent nuclear abolitionist, visited Australia, the Australian Senate passed a resolution that called on their own government and other countries to implement the Canberra Commission recommendations and pressure the nuclear weapons states to abide by their treaty obligations to eliminate nuclear arsenals. The March 9th resolution passed with a narrow margin, still reflecting the Australian government's ambivalence about upholding the Canberra Commission recommendations. Last year Australia abstained in a United Nations General Assembly vote to endorse the New Agenda Coalition resolution urging nuclear weapons states to abide by obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and demanding that nuclear weapons be taken off alert status. (SCOOP/New Zealand 3/09/00. The full text of the original 1970 Non-Proliferation Treaty is at <http://www.nuclearfiles.org/docs/1968/680701-npt.html>)

Putin Puts START II High on Agenda

Russia's president-elect Vladimir Putin urged the Duma, the Russian parliament, to ratify the stalled START-II arms control treaty, which would halve US and Russian nuclear weapons. "We are setting the task to free the world from piles of excessive weapons," said Putin while visiting Snezhinsk (formerly known as Chelyabinsk-70, a Soviet closed nuclear city) where declined living standards and economic chaos has raised fears of black market trade in nuclear materials. Putin affirmed his intent to restructure Russia's nuclear industry and stated that "Russia is holding, and will continue to hold, talks on further cuts in strategic offensive weapons aimed at making the world safer and ridding it of stockpiles of arms." (LA Times 3/01/00)

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PROLIFERATION
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India Rejects Clinton's Plea to Stop Nuclear Arms Race

During a four-day visit to India, US President Clinton addressed the Parliament of India asking for a halt to the India-Pakistan nuclear arms race in which the disputed border territory of Kashmir has become a nuclear flashpoint. In his address Clinton asked India for nuclear rollbacks, stating "India's nuclear policies, inevitably, have consequences beyond your borders, eroding the barriers against the spread of nuclear weapons, encouraging others to keep their options open." Clinton's rollback plea was met with silence from the audience. India conducted underground nuclear tests in 1974 and again in 1998. The 1998 tests prompted retaliatory

nuclear tests by Pakistan.

Clinton's tour continued to Pakistan where he told Pakistan's military dictator General Pervez Musharraf that nuclear weapons were an expensive waste of money that did not help the Pakistani people, and that embarking on a nuclear arms race with its arch-rival India was an expensive way to squander the nation's wealth. Musharraf promised Clinton that Pakistan would not be the source of any export of weapons of mass destruction; however, Pakistan, like India, has not yet signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The hypocrisy of Clinton's position is discussed in a Los Angeles Times op-ed article by Robert Scheer on 3/28/00. (AP 3/22/00; Reuters 3/25/00)

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"If Pakistan should use nuclear weapons, then our nuclear doctrine enables us to strike back ... then it's not going to be a war, it's going to be the end, at least for those who believe that they can, shall I say, fool about with the bomb." - George Fernandes, Minister of Defense, India; during The Dark Horizon interview with Peter Jennings of ABC News, broadcast 3/20/00.

"We reaffirm our respective voluntary commitment to forgo further nuclear explosive tests. We will work together and with others for an early commencement of negotiations on a treaty to end the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons." - text from the India-US Vision Statement signed by US President Clinton and Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee; 3/21/00

"We must be the change we want to see." Mahatma Gandhi

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Space Station \$\$ Decline If Russians Ship Nuke Parts To Iran

The International Space Station could lose some of its US subsidies if Russian firms help Iran develop nuclear weapons. US President Clinton signed the Iran Nonproliferation Act of 2000 on March 14th that bars "extraordinary" payments to Russia's space agency for the space station if Russia has transferred missile technology or nuclear, chemical or biological weapons to Iran during the previous year. The extraordinary amount is the Clinton administration proposal to pay \$650 million beyond its original pledge for Russia's space station. The US also has taken administrative actions against ten Russian companies for transferring weapons materials and technology to Iran. (AP 3/14/00)

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"Iraq may tend to look upon inspections as a penalty, [but] they should look at it as an opportunity." - Hans Blix, head of the UN Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) demanding unrestricted but not unplanned inspections; 3/02/00. Ten years ago on March 27th, British customs officials announced they had foiled an attempt to supply Iraq with 40 American-made devices for triggering nuclear weapons, following an 18-month investigation by US and British authorities.

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NPT REVIEW CONFERENCE
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Canada Disarmament Ambassador Urges NPT Compliance

Canada's UN Disarmament Ambassador urged Canadians to push for world nuclear disarmament. "The course we are on is murder. I think we'd better change it," said Christopher Westdal on March 6th, adding that recent developments in the area of nuclear arms have signaled a cloudy future for the upcoming Non-Proliferation Treaty talks in New York in April. Westdal stated that the efforts of the New Agenda Coalition and Middle Powers Initiative for a nuclear weapons-free world were building public pressure to disarm. Nuclear weapons could be stopped just like the public effort that led to the international land-mine ban treaty, Westdal emphasized. "Surely we can do better than this lethal legacy for our children and theirs," he said. (Reuters, 3/6/00)

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"The way in which the public is manipulated into believing that militarism buys peace is the greatest intellectual insult of all. Fulminating against outrage is not very productive. Lighting a candle rather than cursing the darkness has been far more satisfying." - Douglas Roche, O.C., in his new book, Bread Not Bombs: A Political Agenda for Social Justice.

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Canadian Senate Resolution Supports NPT

The Senate of Canada on March 28th adopted a motion urging the nuclear weapon states to move to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons, as called for by the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The motion was introduced by Douglas Roche, O.C., Independent Senator from Alberta, and was adopted without a vote. Senator Roche referred to the Middle Powers Initiative (MPI) appeal for nuclear weapon states to "affirm unequivocally that there are legally binding obligations to engage in good faith negotiations to eliminate nuclear weapons and to commence these negotiations as a matter of utmost urgency." Roche also called for nuclear weapons to be taken off alert status, a No-First-Use pledge, and legal assurances that nuclear weapons would never be used against non-nuclear weapon states. (MPI website is at <http://www.middlepowers.org>)

Michael Douglas Implores British PM To Help End Nuclear Arms Race

Hollywood star and UN Peace Messenger Michael Douglas jetted into London to convince UK Prime Minister Tony Blair to put his weight into efforts toward getting worldwide nuclear disarmament back on a fast track. "If key treaties unravel," Douglas argued, "the horrific prospect opens up of a world of nuclear anarchy, where any feud between countries could degenerate into a death warrant for the entire planet. This is real and we don't know how the script ends." Douglas urged Prime Minister Blair to speak at the upcoming Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in New York and

to take a lead in multi-national negotiations on nuclear disarmament. Michael Douglas, an advisor to the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, said his interest in nuclear issues began with his 1979 movie The China Syndrome about a nuclear power plant accident. (Reuters 3/20/00)

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ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEMS

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TRW Engineer Says NMD Component Test Results Were Faked

One of the top contractors in the US anti-ballistic missile project was accused of faking results of important tests and overstating the effectiveness of a vital component in a competitive bid for the construction of the US National Missile Defense (NMD) System. Nina Schwartz, former TRW engineer, accused TRW in March of overstating a sensor's effectiveness. The US ultimately purchased its NMD system, still being tested amidst delays, failures, and protests, from Raytheon Corporation, a TRW competitor. (AP 3/08/00)

US Delays Third NMD Test

The critical third test of the US anti-missile defense system has been postponed until June 26th but, according to the Pentagon, President Clinton would still be able to decide this summer whether or not to begin deploying the National Missile Defense System (NMD). A homing device assisted the success of the first test held in Oct 99; and during the Jan 00 test the "hit-to-kill" interceptor missile missed an incoming dummy missile by 100 ft (33 m) that was fired from Kwajalein Atoll in the South Pacific. (Reuters 3/21/00)

Canada Could Block the US Ballistic Missile System Within NORAD

Integration of the proposed US National Missile Defense (NMD) into NORAD could be stonewalled by Canada. If fully developed, the NMD system would require a satellite-based spotting system to be run from NORAD's main Colorado headquarters; however, according to Canadian Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy, "Any decision to use NORAD as the command and control agency in the event the US decides to deploy NMD could not be made unilaterally." Axworthy explained, "Canada is a full partner in NORAD which means the US would need to seek agreement from Canada to change NORAD's mandate," and added that NMD could increase rather than cut the risk posed by nuclear weapons. His cautious stance prompted US Deputy Secretary of Defence John Hamre to accuse Ottawa earlier this month of adhering to an outdated view of the nuclear threat posed by rogue states such as North Korea and Iraq. Axworthy responded that the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), signed in the 1960s to control the production and use of nuclear arms, should remain the most important tool to rid the world of nuclear weapons. Axworthy concluded, "The NMD question raises very large issues for Canada and our endorsement or non-endorsement will have far-reaching consequences. There are a number of serious questions which need to be addressed before Canada establishes its position."

During March the parliaments of Denmark and Greenland debated their approval of the potential deployment of NMD components at the US base in

Thule, Greenland. Political parties representing majorities in both countries argued that Russian approval of amendments to the ABM Treaty would be a strong prerequisite. In Denmark a parliamentary resolution in 1987 prohibited the use of radar in connection with an ABM system. On March 3rd, Russia and US negotiators in Geneva reached loggerheads on changing the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. (Reuters 3/23/00)

Overeager Cohen Says Jump The Gun On NMD

US Secretary of Defense William Cohen was asked recently if the next US president taking office on Jan 20, 2001 should decide about deploying a land-based national missile defense system, a controversial decision with diplomatic implications. Cohen replied, "The reason that we are recommending that the president consider this for decision-making this summer is based upon four factors: Number 1, the threat. I believe the threat is there. Number 2, the tempo of the technology -- and that's the open question right now, but I believe we're very close to having the technology. Number 3, the cost. We have, I believe, satisfied the [questions] on the cost. And Number 4 is arms control. The decision the president will make will be based upon his judgment in terms of the maturity of the technology. We will know more about that later this year. But frankly, I think the more that this is deferred into the next administration means that we will defer the deployment date, should a decision to deploy be made, that much further into the future. I think the threat is accelerating." (Dallas Morning News; 3/12/00)

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ISRAEL

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Israel Deploys New ABM System

Israel's Arrow Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Defense System was installed at an air force facility south of Tel Aviv, and will be operational soon. The Arrow ABM system is five years behind schedule, cost \$2 billion, and was 60% subsidized by the US. Israel wants to reduce the remaining cost of deployment and further development by selling the Arrow ABM system to Britain, Turkey, Japan, and India. IAI, the chief contractor for the Arrow ABM system, has been negotiating with three US companies -- Boeing, Lockheed Martin and Raytheon. Israel is now negotiating to obtain the US Tomahawk cruise missile. The US officials could approve the Israeli request for Tomahawks as part of an Israeli-Syrian peace treaty. (WorldTribune.com, 3/15/00)

Israeli Lawmakers Hold 52 Minute Debate on Nuclear Arms

Israel's longstanding policy of deliberate ambiguity about its nuclear weapons continued on Feb. 2nd when Israeli Parliament grudgingly held its first public discussion in 35 years. Missam Makhul, an Israeli Arab legislator, argued "The whole world knows that Israel is a large warehouse of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons" and only Israeli citizens were kept in the dark about Israel's 200 to 300 nuclear warheads and conditions at the aging Dimona nuclear reactor. During the brief parliamentary debate, Chaim Ramon, Israeli cabinet minister, stated the three guiding principles

of Israeli nuclear policy: 1) Israel will not be the first to use nuclear weapons in the Middle East; 2) Israel, which has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, supports in principle preventing the spread of nuclear weapons even though international support of the concept has been ineffective in curtailing Iranian and Iraqi weapons production; and 3) Israel supports the creation of a region free of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles once there is a proven peace over a sustained period of time.(For more info read "Israel and the Bomb" by Avner Cohen, published by Columbia University Press ISBN# 0231104820)

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CHINA
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China Threatens First-Use To Subjugate Taiwan

Saber-rattling became rocket-rattling when China reacted to the March 18th Taiwan elections of a new pro-independence political party. Taiwan's president-elect, Chen Shui-bian, and the new party swept the long-ruling Nationalist Party from power despite China's intense opposition. Chen Shui-bian expressed willingness for a peace summit with China and stated firmly, "As long as we are treated as equals, there is nothing we cannot discuss." Unfortunately Beijing imposed a condition on the peace summit that Taiwan must first recognize itself as an inseparable part of China. The day after Taiwan's presidential election, a popular Chinese military newspaper, the Haowangjiao Weekly in Beijing, published a special, government-approved issue laying out in detail a neutron bomb attack on Taiwan, a nuclear showdown with the US, and a cancellation of China's commitment to no-first-use of nuclear weapons. John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists (FAS) believes that "Beijing will certainly talk loudly, they may rattle their rockets, but there is no eagerness on their part to get into a conflict with Taiwan that there's a real good chance they'd lose." (AP/Michael Dorgan for Knight Ridder 3/21/00; FAS website is <http://www.fas.org>)

China Urges India to Restrain its Nuclear Policy

China urged India to stop its nuclear development program in talks on global and regional security issues on March 7th. China Foreign Ministry Spokesman Zhu Bangzao said that India should obey a UN Security Council resolution condemning the 1998 nuclear tests and calling on India and Pakistan to stop all nuclear development programs. Bangzao added, "As big powers in Asia, China and India bear significant responsibility in safeguarding regional peace and stability." Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee maintained that India would keep its nuclear weapons until all weapons of mass destruction were dismantled, and that India "will continue to be guided by [the] imperative of India's strategic autonomy and the need to maintain [a] credible nuclear deterrent." (Reuters 3/07/00)

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PROTESTS
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Bikini Anniversary Protesters Honor Nuclear Test Victims

Demonstrators in Tokyo on March 8th protested against nuclear weapons by

Pakistan about their nuclear weapons programs. I wish, instead, he would listen and learn from Pope John Paul II and apologize to the world for the role of the United States in developing, using and perpetuating the evil of nuclear weapons." - Charles Hilfenhaus, Director of Alliance of Atomic Veterans' Atomic Workers Division after a recent US subcritical nuclear test in Nevada, the third this year; 3/23/00.

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Elderly Nuclear Protestor Sentenced to 30 Months in US Prison

Longtime peace activist Philip Berrigan, 77, was sentenced to 30 months in prison on charges of conspiring to damage US fighter aircraft at a US Air National Guard base in Dec 99. Three others were sentenced to 27 months. The sentences were reduced by three months for time already served in jail awaiting trial. The four Depleted Uranium Plowshares activists cut a fence on a US military base, poured blood, hung a rosary, draped a banner, and hammered on A-10 Warthog fighter jets to the extent of \$88,622 in damages. The group protested the use of anti-tank bullets containing depleted uranium (DU). Such bullets were used extensively by Warthog aircraft in the 1991 Persian Gulf War and last year in Kosovo. The DU bullets pollute ground and air with radioactive particulates that can cause birth defects and other devastating environmental and health effects that last for thousands of years. The judge would not allow defense witnesses to testify about the hazards of depleted uranium. (Philadelphia Inquirer, Baltimore Sun, 3/24/00)

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NUCLEAR MATTER
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Chernobyl Will Close By Christmas

The Ukrainian government announced it will close the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, site of the world's worst nuclear accident, by the end of this year. A Ukraine Cabinet delegation will continue negotiations with the Group of Seven (G7), the world's most industrialized nations, and the European Union to ensure "full and proper implementation" of a 1995 aid memorandum in which Ukraine promised to close Chernobyl in exchange for aid that was delayed when Ukraine decided to use the aid for the completion of two new nuclear reactors. Environmental groups are urging Ukraine to seek alternative sources of energy. The 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster covered much of Europe with a radioactive cloud and has caused more than 8,000 deaths in Ukraine -- according to official Ukrainian government estimates, but many place the number higher -- including those killed immediately, workers who died in the massive cleanup operation, and people who subsequently died of cancer and other radiation-related illnesses. The shutdown decision was announced as work continued to make safer the cement and steel sarcophagus covering the ruined reactor. "Chernobyl is a timebomb: every day that this reactor operates, it becomes more dangerous," said Tobias Muenchmeyer, Greenpeace nuclear expert. "Continued operation simply makes the problem worse, which in turn makes a serious accident more likely. The only acceptable option is the immediate closure of the facility." (AP 3/29/00)

Nuclear Powered Probes Planned for Mars Expedition

The NASA Mars spacecraft expected to launch between 2001 and 2003 is likely to be powered by nuclear power packs known in space lingo as RTGs, or radioisotope thermoelectric generators. NASA is finalizing its \$1.5 billion Mars exploration program to search for evidence of past life and investigate the planet's climate and resources. RTGs powered both the Viking Mars landing missions as well as the Galileo Missions and the Cassini Saturn probe which flew dangerously close to the Earth in Aug 99. Each RTG holds about 24 pounds of plutonium dioxide, raising concerns on launch and orbit decay malfunctions. "We'll be very much on top of it and organizing to stop it," said Bruce Gagnon of Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space. "Our concern goes beyond launch problems. It's also the health and safety of workers who have to produce this material. What NASA has in mind is a massive infusion of nuclear material in the space program." Protests are planned in Washington DC on April 14-17. The last Russian nuclear space device was in the failed Mars 96 mission that fell back to earth and burned up over Chile & Bolivia. RTGs are in production at the Los Alamos National Laboratory where an accident on March 17th exposed eight workers to plutonium-238. (Reuters 3/17/00. For info on the lethal combination of radioactivity, weapons, and space, go to <http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk>.)

Ireland May Sue in World Court to Close Sellafield

Citing safety and pollution concerns, Ireland may pursue legal action with Scandinavian countries in the European Court arena to force the closure of a UK nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Sellafield, just over the Irish Sea in northwest England. "After the recent damning reports by their own safety inspectors, I believe the time is now right for a concerted effort to shut the plant," insisted Joe Jacob, Irish Department of Public Enterprise Minister after a meeting with British Energy Minister Helen Liddell in London on March 8th to set out Irish concerns about North Sea pollution and global safety. The state-owned British Nuclear Fuels Limited (BNFL), which operates Sellafield, is in the midst of investigating recent sabotage. Ireland was a founding member of the New Agenda Coalition. (Reuters, 3/01/00, 3/26/00)

Minatom Wants Russia to Get Rich From World Nuclear Waste

Nuclear waste from many countries could be brought to a repository planned by Minatom and subsidized in part by the US at Zheleznogorsk, Russia. According to a recent Greenpeace International report, the repository would handle up to 30,000 metric tons of spent nuclear fuel imported from European countries, including Germany, Spain and Switzerland, as well as from Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. The spent nuclear fuel would be sent to Russia by truck, train and river barge for both intermediate storage and final disposal. Plutonium re-processing could begin in 2020 after a new reprocessing plant is completed in Ozersk. The US-Russia partnership would be funded through the US Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention Project. (ENS 3/13/00. Full text of Greenpeace report at <http://www.greenpeace.org/~nuclear/waste/russianwaste.html>)

Japan Tears Up Tokaimura Plant License

The government of Japan revoked the license of the uranium processing plant in Tokaimura for causing Japan's worst nuclear accident that killed one worker and seriously sickened two others. More than 400 residents were exposed to radiation on Sept. 30, 1999 at the JCO Co. plant in Tokaimura, about 70 miles northeast of Tokyo. The accident occurred when workers at the plant ignored regulations and combined nitric acid with seven times the approved amount of enriched uranium, setting off an uncontrolled atomic reaction. The death was the first ever in a nuclear accident in Japan. Of the two exposed workers, one remains hospitalized in serious condition while the other has been discharged. Japan Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi signed a letter to the company instantly revoking its license to operate, calling the company's responsibility for the accident extremely serious, and stating that JCO Co. well deserved to be stripped of its license. (AP 3/28/00)

Nuclear Waste Will Not Burn at Yellowstone

The US abandoned plans to build a nuclear waste incinerator 100 miles upwind from Yellowstone National Park, the nation's oldest and largest national park, after reaching a settlement in a lawsuit by environmental opponents. The incinerator would have burned waste laden with PCB and plutonium from weapons laboratories that, the government argued, was too dangerous to ship. Gerry Spence, internationally renowned trial lawyer and advisor to the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, led the legal efforts of the environmental activists and secured the victory. (AP 3/28/00)

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ACTION ALERT
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Hold Clinton to Promise to Veto Mobile Chernobyl

The US Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 2000, also known as Mobile Chernobyl, passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives and will be sent to President Clinton. The bill would make Yucca Mountain, Nevada, the single, national repository of spent nuclear fuel from power plants. The Congressional vote held more than enough "no" votes to sustain the President's promised veto of this bill. Contact The White House and urge Clinton to keep his promise. Write to President Clinton at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave, Washington DC 20500; phone (202)4560-1414, Fax (202)456-2461; email to president@whitehouse.gov

Join Us in Waging Peace

The vision of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation is a world at peace, free of the threat of war and free of weapons of mass destruction. It is a world where conflicts are settled nonviolently; a world where human and natural resources are used constructively and sustainably; a world where all individuals live with human dignity, compassion and respect for one another; and a world where local, national and international institutions support these aims. Join the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation. Membership includes a subscription to the Waging Peace Worldwide journal, latest

booklets, plus invitations to events and discounts on purchases. To join, go to <http://www.wagingpeace.org/mbrshp.html>

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NUCLEAR INSANITY
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"If you cannot test, you cannot develop new warheads. That is almost the 11th Commandment as given to Moses on Mount Sinai." - former US Assistant Defense Secretary Harold Smith

"Consider that in the Russian-American nuclear arms reduction exercise (START III) that hasn't begun yet, we could still end up with as many as 2,500 weapons, mostly city-busters." - Stephen S. Rosenfeld, opinion columnist for The Washington Post espousing arms control (minimum deterrence) rather than abolition; 3/06/00

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SEEDS OF HOPE
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Nobel Laureates Appeal for End of Nuclear Weapons Threat to Humanity

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation has circulated a statement calling for the end to the nuclear weapons threat to humanity. Signers include Nobel Peace Laureates Oscar Arias, The XIVth Dalai Lama, F.W. DeKlerk, Adolfo Perez Esquivel, Bernard Lown (IPPNW), Mairead Maguire, Rigoberta Menchu Tum, Jose Ramos-Horta, Joseph Rotblat, Maj Britt Theorin of the International Peace Bureau, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Elie Wiesel, Betty Williams, and Jody Williams. Other signers include former US President Jimmy Carter, Julian Bond who is the Chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Fr. Theodore Hesburgh who is President Emeritus of Notre Dame University, actor Michael Douglas, and the Mayor of Nagasaki on behalf of the citizens of Nagasaki. The statement includes five action points and the list of signers, and can be found at the Foundation's website, http://www.wagingpeace.org/articles/nobel_laureates_nuclear_weapons.html.

Daisaku Ikeda Receives 1999 World Citizen Award

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation presented the 1999 World Citizenship Award To Daisaku Ikeda, President of Soka Gakkai International (SGI) at a ceremony held in March at Soka Gakkai University in Tokyo. In his acceptance speech, Ikeda called for solidarity and resolve to create a 21st Century free from war or nuclear weapons. Offering the example of Socrates as an inspiration of world citizenship, Ikeda reminded the audience of Socrates' well known reply when asked about his nationality, "I am a citizen of the world." Daisaku Ikeda expressed the belief that "in order to nurture world citizens who transcend national borders and ethnic differences they must be men and women united in a mutual understanding of and respect for our common co-equal membership of the human family." Kaneko Ikeda was presented with the foundation's Peace Ambassador award for her untiring efforts toward world peace. At the same ceremony the Soka Gakkai Hiroshima Peace Award was presented to David Krieger, the President of the

Nuclear Age Peace Foundation for his efforts in spreading the seeds of peace throughout the world.

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RESOURCES
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"Fail Safe," remade-for-TV with actor George Clooney, will be shown on US TV station CBS April 9th in the evening. Check local listings for time. The CBS website, <http://www.cbs.com> has information about Fail Safe. It will be a re-make of the original, and so will be set in 1964, not updated to 2000.

"Gulf War Illnesses: Understanding of Health Effects From Depleted Uranium Evolving but Safety Training Needed" is US report #NSIAD-00-70 dated March 29, 2000 and available at <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/ns00070.pdf>

An analysis of the "US Department of Energy Fiscal Year 2001 Budget Request of Nuclear Weapons Activities" is at <http://igc.org/tvc>

Detailed information on China's nuclear weapons can be found at <http://www.NuclearFiles.org/prolif/china>. The Nuclear Files is a project of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation.

For the upcoming Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, background information, articles, research portals, and NGO pass info and links can be found at the Foundation's website at <http://www.wagingpeace.org/abolition2000/npt2000.html> and on the Nuclear Files website at <http://www.nuclearfiles.org/prolif/>

Information on Nunn-Lugar weapons dismantlement and other joint US-Russia programs for nuclear security is at Russian American Nuclear Security Advisory Council (RANSAC) website at <http://www.princeton.edu/~ransac>

Nuclear Weapons Are Illegal: the Historic Opinion of the World Court and How It Will Be Enforced, edited by Ann Fagan Ginger for non-specialist readers is available for \$28.50 plus s/h. Call or Fax US (800)316-2739 or email cipany@igc.apc.org

The Hague Appeal for Peace is establishing a peace education listserv intended to be a forum for educators, members of civil society and individuals interested in peace education to share ideas and resources and network with others interested in promoting peace education. To subscribe send an email to HAP-PE-subscribe@topical.com

Major General Jack Kidd (USAF, Ret.) in his new book, "Prevent War: A New Strategy for America," sees few signs that necessary preventive measures are even being discussed by present leaders, much less implemented. Kidd was Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations of the Air Force Special Nuclear Weapons Center. Kidd suggests eliminating nuclear weapons, missile defenses, and the UN Security Council veto. To order the book, phone US (800)247-6553. ISBN# 0-9675786-0-4

Canadian Senator Douglas Roche's new book, Bread Not Bombs: A Political Agenda for Social Justice, calls for urgent political attention and a

higher form of politics to address current world crises. Available from University of Alberta Press for \$19.95 plus s/h. Email to ccrooks@ualberta.ca

Why is the US deploying the latest x-band radar in Norway? Is it a false US claim that the proposed National Missile Defense system has a sharply limited use, only against threatening rogue nations, or will it be aimed at an old Cold War enemy? Read the article titled "The Target Is Russia" by Theodore Postol in the Mar/Apr 2000 issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists.

93% of nuclear material in the world is not protected by a burglar alarm. Read a report from the US General Accounting Office "Nuclear Weapons & Proliferation, Limited Progress in Improving Nuclear Material Security (PDF format only) dated 3/06/00 at <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/r400082.pdf>

Satellite images of Pakistan's Nuclear and Missile Facilities in high resolution were acquired by the Federation of American Scientists from the Space Imaging IKONOS satellite, and are up at <http://www.fas.org/eye/indo-pak.html>

There is an online newsletter available for "Atomic Veterans, Gulf War (Depleted Uranium) veterans, and others who are nuclear-infected." Send name, address, city, state, zip code, telephone number, and e-mail to rucon@juno.com

Downwinders in the US Pacific Northwest area will lose the Hanford Health Information Network scheduled to shut down June 30th. There is a comprehensive downwinders website at <http://www.downwinders.org/> with a info on Forgotten Fallout at <http://www.downwinders.org/ffall00.htm>

An NPT activists website at <http://www.times-up.net> has membership info and online petitions for US and non-US residents. Send a message to the people who can prevent nuclear havoc by telling them that the Time's Up! for nuclear weapons.

A brief, "Middle Powers Initiative (MPI): Saving the Non-Proliferation Regime" submitted by the Middle Powers Initiative to the States Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference is available. Send email to MPI Coordinator Suzy Pearce at mpi@ippnw.org

The prestigious PEN/Faulkner Award for Fiction was recently awarded to five recent US publications including the book, "Plutonium-239 and Other Russian Fantasies: A Novella and Stories" by Ken Kalfus, which explores individual lives during a century of Russian history. The Plutonium-239 in Kalfus' book title refers to a canister of weapons-grade plutonium that a fictional character tries to sell on the black market. ISBN# 1571310290

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EDITORS

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David Krieger
Penny Sidoli

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Date: Tue, 4 Apr 2000 13:14:40 -0700
X-eGroups-From: "Edward Perry" <eperry98@worldnet.att.net>
From: "Edward Perry" <eperry98@worldnet.att.net>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] General and Complete Disarmament (GCD)

To; ABOLITIONISTS
SUBJECT General and Complete Disarmament (GCD)

GCD is the fulfillment of the biblical prophesy "they will beat their swords into plowshares" etc. and invokes the image of a second coming and relegates this goal to impossible dreams. Yet all nations except India, Pakistan, Israel and Cuba have signed the NPT with this treaty obligation in Article VI:

"Each of the parties to the treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date, and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."

GCD was rejected in a footnote to the Abolition Statement that said that a nuclear weapons convention would replace the NPT. Rejection of "general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control" has the clear implication that the goal of Abolition 2000 is to return to conventional warfare.

Abolition 2000 should make it clear that a nuclear weapons convention would follow the Chemical Weapons Convention that begins. "The States Parties to this Convention (are) Determined to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, -"

The purpose of this memo is to expand the thinking in Abolition 2000 beyond nuclear disarmament, to reject a return to conventional warfare and to endorse "general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control" as part of the philosophy of security through disarmament.

Negotiations for the NPT began with a resolution in the 1961 UNGA but the NPT was not signed until 1968. The United States and other nuclear nations asked the non-nuclear nations to forego nuclear weapons. The non-nuclear nations insisted on a balancing obligation. They asked for the moon - "general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control", - and got it!

They got it because GCD was the program proposed by the United States and the Soviet Union and presented by President John F. Kennedy in his address to the UN General Assembly on September 25, 1961 JFK told the delegates:

"The program to be presented to this assembly - for general and complete disarmament under effective international control - moves to bridge the gap between those who insist on a gradual approach and those who talk only of the final and total achievement. It would create machinery to keep the peace as it destroys the machinery of war. It would proceed through balanced and safeguarded stages designed to give no state a military advantage over another. It would place the final responsibility for verification and control where it belongs, not with the big powers alone, not with one's adversary or one's self, but in an international organization within the framework of the United Nations. It would assure that indispensable condition of disarmament - true inspection - and apply it in stages proportionate to the stage of disarmament. It would cover delivery systems as well as weapons. It would ultimately halt their production as well as their testing, their transfer as well as their possession. It would achieve, under the eyes of an international disarmament organization, a steady reduction in force, both nuclear and conventional, until it has abolished all armies and all weapons except those needed for internal order and a new United Nations peace Force. And it starts that process now, today, even as the talks begin.

In short, general and complete disarmament must no longer be a slogan, used to resist the first steps. It is no longer to be a goal without means of achieving it, without means of verifying its progress, without means of keeping the peace. It is now a realistic plan, and a test - a test of those only willing to talk and a test of those willing to act.

Such a plan would not bring a world free from conflict and greed - but it would bring a world free from the terrors of mass destruction ~ It would not usher in the era of the super state - but it would usher in an era in which no state could annihilate or be annihilated by another.

In 1945, this Nation proposed the Baruch Plan to internationalize the atom before other nations even possessed the bomb or demilitarized their troops. We proposed with our allies the Disarmament Plan of 1951 while still at war in Korea. And we make our proposals today, while building up our defenses over Berlin, not because we are inconsistent or insincere or intimidated, but because we know the rights of free men will prevail - because while we are compelled against our will to rearm, we look confidently beyond Berlin to the kind of disarmed world we all prefer."

(Underline was added to show the connection between JFK's address and Article VI)

JFK's program for GCD was adopted unanimously by the UN General Assembly on December 20, 1961 so at the time the NPT was being negotiated it was the policy of the UN. The non-nuclear nations simply asked that this unanimously accept program be made a balancing treaty obligation in Article VI of the NPT.

JFK proposed GCD at the peak of the Cold War when we were "building up our defenses over Berlin" because he had the vision to see "beyond Berlin to the kind of disarmed world we all prefer." Then, we were "compelled against our will to rearm" but in the Reagan administration rearmament was the basis of our national security. Today, the Clinton-Gore administration talks like Kennedy but acts like Reagan.

The next program for GCD came in 1978 in the Final Document of the First Special Session of the UNGA dedicated to Disarmament. (SSOD I)

At the Third Special Session (SSOD III) in 1988, the USSR and Warsaw Pact states reiterated their support for the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament created in SSOD I, and "all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control becomes a reality." In their paper "Security Through Disarmament" they wrote:

"The concept of security through disarmament is the philosophical basis of all practical efforts in this field laid down in the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (resolution S-10/2), which continues to be valid today. Disarmament is the main road to security.

Genuine security should be achieved through parallel efforts in all areas of a comprehensive approach to security and should be promoted by furthering international dialogue on a comprehensive system of international peace and security. In the disarmament process it is necessary to achieve at each stage the objective of undiminished and equal security for all at the lowest possible level of armaments and armed forces. This special session should become a forum for a joint search for ways and means to materialize the concept the security through disarmament taking into account the interests of all Member States of the United Nations, for mobilizing their will to engage in an effective disarmament process which should be continuous and irreversible," (underline added)

They labeled President Kennedy's program "Security through Disarmament" and reiterated the principle of balanced disarmament. Balanced disarmament precludes a Nuclear Weapons Convention. They also expressed the hope that SSOD III would become "a forum for a joint search for ways and means to materialize the concept of security through disarmament . . ."

Unfortunately at this time the American government had repudiated JFK's philosophy of security through disarmament. George Schultz told the delegates, "The United States does not believe in peace through weakness, and does not recommend it to anyone else. . ." The United States also rejected the Six Nation proposal for an international verification organization and scuttled the entire Special Session.

(Personal note; The World Federalist who were providing daily reports through PeaceNet suggested that we express our disapproval in a telegram to the State Department but all I did was to feel ashamed of being an American.)

SSOD I was held in 1978 and SSOD III in 1988 so it would have been appropriate to schedule SSOD IV for 1998. The vote in the UNGA to hold SSOD IV was almost unanimous but the negative vote from the United States has caused a delay. Ideally SSOD IV would replace SSOD III and be "a forum for a joint search for ways and means to materialize the concept of security through disarmament taking into account the interests of all Member States of the United Nations, for mobilizing their will to engage in an effective disarmament process which should be continuous and irreversible," My proposal is more specific. SSOD IV should be the forum for a joint search for ways and means to implement JFK's program for general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. (GCD)

JFK called it a program for GCD but it is only two pages entitled, "Joint Statement of Agreed Principles for Disarmament Negotiations" with eight principles. SSOD I created a Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament but that was in 1978. SSOD IV should create a detailed plan for general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. JFK's program "would place the final responsibility for verification and control where it belongs, not with the big powers alone, not with one's adversary or one's self, but in an international organization within the framework of the United Nations." SSOD IV should create that International Disarmament Organization.

The first "Agreed Principle" in JFK's program is article 1:

"1. Secure disarmament and Peaceful Settlement of Disputes. . .War No Longer
The goal of negotiations is to achieve agreement on a program which will ensure

- a. that disarmament is general and complete and war is no longer an instrument for settling international problems; and
- b. that such disarmament is accompanied by the establishment of reliable procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes and effective arrangements for the maintenance of peace in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

It should be evident that "general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control" in Article VI of the NPT is a treaty obligation that is more than a balance for nuclear non-proliferation. Logically the name should have been changed to Total Disarmament Treaty (TDT) to reflect the most significant obligation.

In practice, the United States has emphasized nuclear non-proliferation part of the NPT and provided excuses for not implementing Article VI. The first excuse was that nuclear disarmament was an issue between the USA and USSR and would include other nations when appropriate.

The US Senate has now killed the CTBT and the Clinton-Gore administration plans to kill START II with STAR WARS II. The Clinton-Gore administration rejected the proposal for a Nuclear Weapons Convention in the 1998 UNGA with the excuse that nuclear weapons do not exist in a vacuum and can not be eliminated in a vacuum.

France countered that argument at the 1st PrepCom. On April 8, 1997 H. E. Mrs. Joelle Bourgois, Ambassador, Head of the French delegation made this statement:

"As my American colleague rightly put it, the nuclear disarmament process cannot be separated completely from efforts to control other types of weapons which continue to threaten the security of many States in all parts of the world. Article VI of the NPT links the pursuit of negotiations related to the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament to a treaty on complete and general disarmament under strict and effective international control

In accordance with its commitments under article VI of the NPT, France is prepared to assume, together with all States, its responsibilities in this field also:"

Abolition 2000 rejected the linkage between nuclear disarmament and GCD and called for: "1. Immediate commencement of multilateral negotiations leading

towards the early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention that requires the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timebound framework, with provisions for effective verification and enforcement. Such negotiations could take place in the Conference on Disarmament, or in a special conference convened by NPT parties, the General Assembly, or interested states."

Abolition 2000 insists, the nuclear disarmament process must be separated completely from efforts to control other types of weapons which continue to threaten the security of many States in all parts of the world.

Nuclear disarmament has progressed with a series of agreements -- START I, START II and START III but Abolition 2000 now insists that the total elimination of nuclear weapons must be defined in one nuclear weapons convention.

There is no reason for insisting that a nuclear weapons convention is the only way to eliminate nuclear weapons. Nuclear disarmament can be achieved as part of GCD. In fact, a disarmament that is balanced must concentrate on nuclear weapons because nuclear weapons are the most significant part of the balance.

The New Agenda resolution that proposed a nuclear weapons convention was rejected at the 1998 UNGA and again at the 1999 UNGA. Abolition 2000 should anticipate that their nuclear weapons convention will be rejected at the 2000 NPT Review Conference by the same nations that rejected it at the UNGA.

The American ambassador called this proposal "feel good arms control" to imply that some members of Abolition 2000 are more interested in demonstrating for the elimination of nuclear weapons than in realistic arms control.

Those interested in getting results should accept the French link to GCD and challenge the Clinton-Gore Administration to support JFK's program for general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

The 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference called for negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament to create a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). The 2000 NPT Review Conference should call for negotiations in the SSOD IV to implement JFK's program by creating an International Disarmament Organization.

SSOD IV should "become a forum for a joint search for ways and means to materialize the concept the security through disarmament taking into account the interests of all Member States of the United Nations, for mobilizing their will to engage in an effective disarmament process which should be continuous and irreversible,"

Abolition 2000 should begin thinking past nuclear disarmament and make it clear that their ultimate goal is not to return to conventional warfare but the elimination of war with "general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."

The United States and the Soviet Union adopted the philosophy of security through disarmament when we were "compelled against our will to rearm". The cold war is over but we rearm because our national security is now based on

military might. Our national objective is to win the next two wars not to prevent them.

Abolition 2000 should reject militarism and advocate nuclear disarmament because it is "effective progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control" and GCD will achieve security through disarmament.

EDWARD C. PERRY II Cal-Pac Conference United Methodist Church

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Date: Sun, 2 Apr 2000 19:19:29 -0400
From: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>
Subject: reunion
Sender: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>

Dear Howard:

I am back from Chile now: just arrived this afternoon. I had an e-mail message from Phil Smith> He and his wife will be at our reunion.

See you soon.

Bob

TO:ABOLITIONISTS

SUBJECT:Comments on GCD

Thanks for your comments about my memo of April 4, 2000. I apologize for making it so long but the concept of Security through Disarmament and the advocacy of General and Complete Disarmament(GCD)is not simple.

Instead of individual responses this is one response with a brief summary of my proposal, answers to specific questions and comments.

PERRYMS PROPOSAL

2000 NPT Review Conference

A resolution that adopts the program that President John F. Kennedy presented to the UNGA on September 25, 1961 as the basis for fulfilling the treaty obligation in Article VI of the NPT of Pgeneral and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.Π AND a commitment to negotiate details at the Fourth Special Session of the UNGA devoted to Disarmament. (SSOD IV)

Fourth Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament

Continue the work of SSOD III by making SSOD IV Pa forum for a joint search for ways and means to materialize the concept of security through disarmament.Π Negotiate a plan for GCD and create the International Disarmament Organization referenced in JFKMs program.

ANSWERS

Ross Wilcock PWhat do you think have been the factors setting back the disarmament process since 1995?Π

AMERICAN MENDACITY! The Clinton-Gore administration made PcampaignΠ promises at the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference that they had no intention of keeping. They insisted on a PsubcriticalΠ loophole in the CTBT that allowed the continuation of the nuclear arms race with underground nuclear weapons tests.

President Clinton referenced JFKMs address of September 25, 1961 to the same UNGA and promised to take down JFKMs Pnuclear sword of DamoclesΠ, Pure mendacious rhetoric

I believe in prayer but I also agree with the Council of Bishops of the United Methodist Church when they wrote, POne of the most important purposes of Christian peacemaking is to equip persons for *political ministry* C the positive exercise of their God-given power in the political arena.Π

COMMENTS

The Nuclear Weapons Convention is unacceptable because it is not balanced. When JFK presented his program he said, PIt would proceed through balanced and safeguarded stages designed to give no state a military advantage over another.Π That requirement is ignored in the NWC. It was not required in the Chemical Weapons Convention because chemical weapons were never part of the military balance.

SHALOM

EDWARD C. PERRY II.

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-0700 X-eGroups-From: "Edward Perry" From: "Edward Perry" Subject: [abolition-caucus] 4th
Special Session of UNGA devoted to Disarmament

TO: ABOLITIONISTS

SUBJECT: Fourth Special Session of the UNGA devoted to Disarmament

In a previous memo I wrote ABOLITION 2000 HAS FAILED. I should have been more specific. Abolition 2000 has failed to get the nuclear nations to a meeting to create a nuclear weapons convention. The roadblock put up by the United States and other nuclear nations is so serious that we should consider a different road. Here is my proposal;

Change the venue from a special meeting to the 4th Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (SSOD IV). The UN vote to hold SSOD IV was almost unanimous but the negative vote from the United States was almost a veto. France has suggested 2001 but it is probably only coincidental that the United States would then have a new government.

Change our goal from nuclear disarmament to balanced nuclear disarmament. Switch from a nuclear process that is only dependent on time to one that considers all factors and maintains a military balance throughout the process. For example, the US plan to achieve first-strike capability with a ballistic missile defense would upset the military balance and therefore must be on the negotiating table.

Create the International Disarmament Organization described by President John F. Kennedy when he presented the program for general and complete disarmament to the UNGA. The model nuclear weapons convention calls for an agency that would have a similar function. We should follow the American plan to achieve the "strict and effective international control" in Article VI of the NPT and include nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, biological weapons and all weapons of war.

Introduce the Ferencz proposal. In 1994 Benjamin J. Ferencz , who started his career in international law as the Chief Prosecutor for the United States at the Nuremberg war crimes trial, published a book that proposed twelve Security Council resolution. He described the program presented by JFK in these words, “The McCloy/Zorin ‘Joint Statement’ consisted of eight brief articles covering about two pages. It was the most concise and sensible set of disarmament recommendations ever assembled to preserve peace.” He then followed the “Joint Statement” to create a Security Council resolution that would impose General and Complete Disarmament on the world.

That was a gross oversimplification of a treatise on international law that, according to the author, “is the culmination of over 20 years of intensive study and builds on ten volumes I have already written.” Daniel Patrick Moynihan wrote, “It should be read by those who despair of finding any useful steps forward from a world of anarchy and ethnic turmoil.”

ABOLITION 2000 has not failed. It just got into a dead end. Let’s switch to a different road and eliminate nuclear weapons as part of a program of “general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.”

EDWARD C. PERRY II

Board of Church and Society California-Pacific Conference UMC

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Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

To: ipnd
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Questions for candidates and public officials
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

In preparation for our planning meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on May 22 I have asked the advice of colleagues in civil-sector organizations on what public policy issues we should pursue in 2001 and what questions might be asked to candidates during the 2000 election campaign. The questions are provided below. I will circulate to you a composite of their answers for our consideration prior to our meeting.

I request that each of you consider the same questions and provide your answers prior to the May 22 meeting. To promote interchange among us, you can "reply to all". However, you can reply only to me if you are uncomfortable about dealing with these questions on a more public domain.

The questions:

- (1) What should we urge the new president to accomplish on nuclear disarmament during his first year in office? What long-term commitment should we ask for?
- (2) What nuclear disarmament issues should we ask senators and representatives to pursue in the next Congress? What specific measures (ratification, legislation, resolutions) should we ask them to support? This can include measures beyond what might be adopted immediately.
- (3) For organizations and individuals seeking nonpartisan involvement in the 2000 election: What questions should be addressed to presidential candidates and to candidates to the Senate and House of Representatives during the election campaign? Such as: (a) questions an organization might put in writing to candidates and (b) questions a person might ask from the floor in a voter forum.

Thanks for your assistance,

Howard

To: advisors
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Questions for public officials and candidates
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Colleagues:

We are in the process of forming an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament as a means of mobilizing the faith community for a multi-year effort on a variety of nuclear disarmament issues. We have a planning meeting scheduled for May 22 to consider public policy objectives for 2001 under a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for encouraging grassroots activists to raise questions with candidates during the 2000 election campaign and for interfaith delegations to meet after the election with their senators and representatives who will serve in the next Congress.

We need your advice. Would you please provide responses to the following questions.

- (1) What should we urge the new president to accomplish on nuclear disarmament during his first year in office? What long-term commitment should we ask for?
- (2) What nuclear disarmament issues should we ask senators and representatives to pursue in the next Congress? What specific measures (ratification, legislation, resolutions) should we ask them to support? This can include measures beyond what might be adopted immediately.
- (3) For organizations and individuals seeking nonpartisan involvement in the 2000 election: What questions should be addressed to presidential candidates and to candidates to the Senate and House of Representatives during the election campaign? Such as: (a) questions an organization might put in writing to candidates and (b) questions a person might ask from the floor in a voter forum.

I'm going to be out of town from April 8 to 18. I would appreciate having your response by April 21. I will then circulate a composite list of questions without attribution to sources to members of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament so that they can consider and comment on them prior to the May 22 planning meeting

Thanks for your assistance,

Howard

To: kmartin@fourthfreedom.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Kevin:

I'm glad we had the opportunity to spend time together at Kirkridge and to discuss matters of mutual interest. I look forward continuing to work with you.

For your information, I am sending you the latest summary description of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

Shalom,
Howard

###

Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

There is a broad consensus among major religious organizations in the United States that nuclear weapons should be eliminated. In spite of this conviction the U.S. government retains nuclear deterrence and the possible use of nuclear weapons as an essential element of its defense posture. Therefore, only by achieving significant systemic change can nuclear disarmament be achieved. The faith community is challenged to lead the way.

For this to happen the faith community must mobilize its extensive grassroots network for public policy advocacy in behalf of nuclear disarmament. To make this possible, an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is forming. It will consist of representatives of denominational offices and a variety of religious associations concerned with peace and justice.

Public Policy Objectives

The long-range public policy goal of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is the elimination of nuclear weapons. We realize that this is most likely to occur through a sequence of steps rather than in one fell swoop. These steps have been defined during the last decade by a variety of study commissions, retired military leaders, and civilian experts. Drawing on these recommendations, we will work to achieve or make substantial progress on the following steps during 2001 to 2004.

- Ø Ratification and implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and other means.
- Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenal on an interim basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 de-alerted warheads on each side and then to 200 or fewer).
- Ø Curtailing the development of new nuclear weapons
- Ø Halting efforts to establish ballistic missile defense ("Star Wars").
- Ø Support for and enhancement of the international nonproliferation regime.
- Ø Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- Ø Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

Modes of Operation

Because all nuclear weapons (as far as is known) are in the control of governments, it is governments which will decide whether to adopt and carry out the steps toward nuclear disarmament. Therefore, the focus of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will be upon influencing governmental officials who determine public policies on nuclear weapons. This will be achieved through three modes of operation: (i) education and mobilization of regional and local religious bodies and people of faith so that they can contact public officials, (ii) direct contact with public officials in Washington, and (iii) efforts to shape public opinion through the media and other avenues.

Grassroots education and mobilization will occur through regional and local networks of denominations and religious associations. The main objective is to have numerous persons from the faith community in continual dialogue with public officials on nuclear disarmament issues. To help this process staff of participating organizations and the Interfaith Committee will produce and disseminate issue briefs, sample letters to the editor, op-ed pieces, and worship material. Efforts will be made to achieve interfaith action at the state and local level. Use will be made of conference calls and state and regional training workshops.

Participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will make direct contact with members of Congress, their staff, and key persons in the Executive Branch. There will be sign-on letters, public statements, news conferences, and public forums. We will work closely with secular organizations working for nuclear disarmament, such as the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Danger, Council for a Livable World, Fourth Freedom Forum, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Union of Concerned Scientists, Center for Defense Information, 20/20 Vision, Peace Action, and Women's Action for New Directions (WAND).

Use will be made of the public media to influence public opinion by bringing the views of the faith community on nuclear disarmament before the general public. This will be achieved through direct contact with reporters, editors, and television and radio news producers. Use will be made of denominational publications, both national and regional, to gain fuller coverage of nuclear disarmament issues.

Preparing for Action in 2001

In order to prepare for concerted efforts to influence public policy during the next presidential term and the next two Congresses, we are meeting on May 22 to define what legislation and executive policies we would like to achieve in 2001. It is clear that this will include Senate ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. We are likely to have a strong interest in de-alerting the nuclear arsenal through executive action, ratification of a prospective U.S.-Russian Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START III), curtailment of national missile defense, and an initiative to commence negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention. A decision on which issues to emphasize in 2001 will be made by consensus of the members of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

Participating denominations and religious associations will offer this interfaith agenda to their grassroots networks so that they can undertake educational and advocacy activities in its behalf. We will encourage and assist interfaith action at the state and local levels.

Grassroots groups that choose can raise the issues of the interfaith nuclear disarmament agenda with candidates for Congress and the presidency on a nonpartisan basis during the 2000 election campaign. They can prepare for ongoing dialogue with their U.S. senators and representatives elected to serve in the next Congress. This dialogue can start soon after the November election and continue after Congress convenes in 2001.

After the election members of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament in Washington will seek out new appointees of the incoming presidential administration to offer policy recommendations. This will provide the basis for continual contacts after the new president is inaugurated.

April 3, 2000

To: jnoble@uahc.org
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Josh,

I've never responded to your January message about whether the Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism could participate in the proposed Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament. You noted that the Religious Action Center doesn't have a position on the global elimination of nuclear weapons. I didn't reply because this initiative has been in a state of flux.

As now evolved, we are calling it an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. It will function as an unincorporated working committee whose purpose is to serve as a vehicle for organizations in the faith community to work together on issues of nuclear disarmament. The issues are those which the participants determine from time to time. Each organization will be free to work on the issues of its choice. It will have no formal charter that sets the goal of total elimination or that takes a position on nuclear deterrence.

That being the case we hope that the Religious Action Center will participate. I sent you a notice of a planning meeting for May 22. I will follow this with other communications. We want your involvement. I believe it is set up so that you can comfortably participate.

Shalom,
Howard

X-Sender: jow@pop.mindspring.com
Date: Thu, 6 Apr 2000 15:27:51 -0500
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: jow@mindspring.com (James O. Watkins Jr.)
Subject: Re: Questions for candidates and public officials

thank you

>Dear Colleagues:

>

>In preparation for our planning meeting of the Interfaith Committee for
>Nuclear Disarmament on May 22 I have asked the advice of colleagues in
>civil-sector organizations on what public policy issues we should pursue in
>2001 and what questions might be asked to candidates during the 2000
>election campaign. The questions are provided below. I will circulate to
>you a composite of their answers for our consideration prior to our meeting.

>

>I request that each of you consider the same questions and provide your
>answers prior to the May 22 meeting. To promote interchange among us, you
>can "reply to all". However, you can reply only to me if you are
>uncomfortable about dealing with these questions on a more public domain.

>

>The questions:

>

>(1) What should we urge the new president to accomplish on nuclear
>disarmament during his first year in office? What long-term commitment
>should we ask for?

>

>(2) What nuclear disarmament issues should we ask senators and
>representatives to pursue in the next Congress? What specific measures
>(ratification, legislation, resolutions) should we ask them to support?
>This can include measures beyond what might be adopted immediately.

>

>(3) For organizations and individuals seeking nonpartisan involvement in
>the 2000 election: What questions should be addressed to presidential
>candidates and to candidates to the Senate and House of Representatives
>during the election campaign? Such as: (a) questions an organization might
>put in writing to candidates and (b) questions a person might ask from the
>floor in a voter forum.

>

>Thanks for your assistance,

>

>Howard

>

>Howard W. Hallman, Chair
>Methodists United for Peace with Justice
>1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
>Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org

>

>Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a membership association of
>laity and clergy. It has no affiliation with any Methodist denomination.

X-Sender: jdi@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.5 (32)
Date: Thu, 06 Apr 2000 18:21:53 -0400
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>
Subject: Re: Questions for public officials and candidates

We may launch a project to look at those very questions, but I do not have the answers at this point. John

At 03:20 PM 04/06/2000 -0400, you wrote:

>Dear Colleagues:

>

>We are in the process of forming an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear
>Disarmament as a means of mobilizing the faith community for a multi-year
>effort on a variety of nuclear disarmament issues. We have a planning
>meeting scheduled for May 22 to consider public policy objectives for 2001
>under a new president and a new Congress. This will form the basis for
>encouraging grassroots activists to raise questions with candidates during
>the 2000 election campaign and for interfaith delegations to meet after the
>election with their senators and representatives who will serve in the next
>Congress.

>

>We need your advice. Would you please provide responses to the following
>questions.

>

>(1) What should we urge the new president to accomplish on nuclear
>disarmament during his first year in office? What long-term commitment
>should we ask for?

>

>(2) What nuclear disarmament issues should we ask senators and
>representatives to pursue in the next Congress? What specific measures
>(ratification, legislation, resolutions) should we ask them to support?
>This can include measures beyond what might be adopted immediately.

>

>(3) For organizations and individuals seeking nonpartisan involvement in
>the 2000 election: What questions should be addressed to presidential
>candidates and to candidates to the Senate and House of Representatives
>during the election campaign? Such as: (a) questions an organization might
>put in writing to candidates and (b) questions a person might ask from the
>floor in a voter forum.

>

>I'm going be out of town from April 8 to 18. I would appreciate having
>your response by April 21. I will then circulate a composite list of
>questions without attribution to sources to members of the Interfaith
>Committee for Nuclear Disarmament so that they can consider and comment on
>them prior to the May 22 planning meeting

>

>Thanks for your assistance,

>

>Howard

>

>Howard W. Hallman, Chair

>Methodists United for Peace with Justice
>1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
>Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org

>
>Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a membership association of
>laity and clergy. It has no affiliation with any Methodist denomination.
>

John Isaacs
Council for a Livable World
110 Maryland Avenue, NE - Room 409
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 543-4100 x.131
www.clw.org

Date: Thu, 06 Apr 2000 17:11:32 -0500
From: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.02 [en] (Win95; I)
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

Looks great! Let me know if I can help spread the word in any way.

Peace,

Kevin

Howard W. Hallman wrote:

> Dear Kevin:

>

> I'm glad we had the opportunity to spend time together at Kirkridge and to
> discuss matters of mutual interest. I look forward continuing to work with
> you.

>

> For your information, I am sending you the latest summary description of
> the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

>

> Shalom,
> Howard

>

> ###

>

> Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

>

> There is a broad consensus among major religious organizations in the
> United States that nuclear weapons should be eliminated. In spite of this
> conviction the U.S. government retains nuclear deterrence and the possible
> use of nuclear weapons as an essential element of its defense posture.
> Therefore, only by achieving significant systemic change can nuclear
> disarmament be achieved. The faith community is challenged to lead the
> way.

>

> For this to happen the faith community must mobilize its extensive
> grassroots network for public policy advocacy in behalf of nuclear
> disarmament. To make this possible, an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear
> Disarmament is forming. It will consist of representatives of
> denominational offices and a variety of religious associations concerned
> with peace and justice.

>

> Public Policy Objectives

>

> The long-range public policy goal of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear
> Disarmament is the elimination of nuclear weapons. We realize that this
> is most likely to occur through a sequence of steps rather than in one fell
> swoop. These steps have been defined during the last decade by a variety
> of study commissions, retired military leaders, and civilian experts.
> Drawing on these recommendations, we will work to achieve or make

- > substantial progress on the following steps during 2001 to 2004.
- >
- > Ø Ratification and implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- > Ø De-alerting the world's nuclear arsenal by separating warheads from
- > delivery vehicles and other means.
- > Ø Deep cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenal on an interim
- > basis until they go to zero (say, to 1,000 de-alerted warheads on each side
- > and then to 200 or fewer).
- > Ø Curtailing the development of new nuclear weapons
- > Ø Halting efforts to establish ballistic missile defense ("Star Wars").
- > Ø Support for and enhancement of the international nonproliferation regime.
- > Ø Negotiation and adoption of a global Nuclear Weapons Convention that
- > outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective
- > international control.
- > Ø Achievement of an international system of fissile material control.

>

> Modes of Operation

>

> Because all nuclear weapons (as far as is known) are in the control of

> governments, it is governments which will decide whether to adopt and carry

> out the steps toward nuclear disarmament. Therefore, the focus of the

> Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will be upon influencing

> governmental officials who determine public policies on nuclear weapons.

> This will be achieved through three modes of operation: (i) education and

> mobilization of regional and local religious bodies and people of faith so

> that they can contact public officials, (ii) direct contact with public

> officials in Washington, and (iii) efforts to shape public opinion through

> the media and other avenues.

>

> Grassroots education and mobilization will occur through regional and local

> networks of denominations and religious associations. The main objective

> is to have numerous persons from the faith community in continual dialogue

> with public officials on nuclear disarmament issues. To help this process

> staff of participating organizations and the Interfaith Committee will

> produce and disseminate issue briefs, sample letters to the editor, op-ed

> pieces, and worship material. Efforts will be made to achieve interfaith

> action at the state and local level. Use will be made of conference calls

> and state and regional training workshops.

>

> Participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will make

> direct contact with members of Congress, their staff, and key persons in

> the Executive Branch. There will be sign-on letters, public statements,

> news conferences, and public forums. We will work closely with secular

> organizations working for nuclear disarmament, such as the Coalition to

> Reduce Nuclear Danger, Council for a Livable World, Fourth Freedom Forum,

> Physicians for Social Responsibility, Union of Concerned Scientists, Center

> for Defense Information, 20/20 Vision, Peace Action, and Women's Action for

> New Directions (WAND).

>

> Use will be made of the public media to influence public opinion by

> bringing the views of the faith community on nuclear disarmament before the

> general public. This will be achieved through direct contact with reporters,

> editors, and television and radio news producers. Use will be made of

> denominational publications, both national and regional, to gain fuller

- > coverage of nuclear disarmament issues.
- >
- > Preparing for Action in 2001
- >
- > In order to prepare for concerted efforts to influence public policy during
- > the next presidential term and the next two Congresses, we are meeting on
- > May 22 to define what legislation and executive policies we would like to
- > achieve in 2001. It is clear that this will include Senate ratification of
- > the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. We are likely to have a strong interest
- > in de-alerting the nuclear arsenal through executive action, ratification
- > of a prospective U.S.-Russian Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START III),
- > curtailment of national missile defense, and an initiative to commence
- > negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention. A decision on which issues to
- > emphasis in 2001 will be made by consensus of the members of the Interfaith
- > Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.
- >
- > Participating denominations and religious associations will offer this
- > interfaith agenda to their grassroots networks so that they can undertake
- > educational and advocacy activities in its behalf. We will encourage and
- > assist interfaith action at the state and local levels.
- >
- > Grassroots groups that choose can raise the issues of the interfaith
- > nuclear disarmament agenda with candidates for Congress and the presidency
- > on a nonpartisan basis during the 2000 election campaign. They can prepare
- > for ongoing dialogue with their U.S. senators and representatives elected
- > to serve in the next Congress. This dialogue can start soon after the
- > November election and continue after Congress convenes in 2001.
- >
- > After the election members of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear
- > Disarmament in Washington will seek out new appointees of the incoming
- > presidential administration to offer policy recommendations. This will
- > provide the basis for continual contacts after the new president is
- > inaugurated.
- >
- > April 3, 2000
- >
- > Howard W. Hallman, Chair
- > Methodists United for Peace with Justice
- > 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
- > Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org
- >
- > Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a membership association of
- > laity and clergy. It has no affiliation with any Methodist denomination.

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-51-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com

X-Sender: foesy4@pop.ihug.com.au

To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, y2k-nuclear@egroups.com,
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"URG Active List" <active-list@lists.urg.org.au>,
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Cc: s.riggle@att.net, "Barbara Birkett" <bbirkett@interlog.com>,
"Alan F. Phillips" <aphil@cujo2.icom.ca>,
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Mailing-List: list abolition-caucus@egroups.com; contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com

Delivered-To: mailing list abolition-caucus@egroups.com

List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>

Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 12:57:57 +1000

X-eGroups-From: FoE Sydney - Nuclear Campaign <nonukes@foesy.org.au>

From: FoE Sydney - Nuclear Campaign <nonukes@foesy.org.au>

Subject: [abolition-caucus] NPT 'HEADS OF STATE LETTER FAXED TO HEADS OF STATE

John Hallam

Friends of the Earth Sydney,

17 Lord Street, Newtown, NSW, Australia, 2042

Fax (61)(2)9517-3902 ph (61)(2)9517-3903

nonukes@foesy.org.au

<http://homepages.tig.com.au/~foesyd>

The following letter has been faxed and mailed to the Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Foreign Ministers of the US, Russia, France, China, UK, India, Pakistan and Israel, Canada, Belgium, Germany, and Japan, and faxed to their Geneva or NY UN missions.

It is also being faxed and mailed to the Canberra Diplomatic Corps, all NY and Geneva UN missions, and to selected groups of foreign ministers of NPT signatory countries by organisations in NZ, Santa Barbara, and Canberra.

It has been signed by some 374 NGOs, Parliamentarians and Church groups including Friends of the Earth International, Greenpeace International, Pax Christi International, WILPF, IPPNW, BASIC, Gensuikin, Gensuikyo, The Anglican Synod of Canada, the Uniting Church of Australia, 42 parliamentarians including 17 from Australia, 13 MEPs, and 3 members of the UK and Belgian parliaments.

It is to be released formally to media on Monday 10 in Canberra, New York, Christchurch NZ, London, and Moscow.

TO:
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ALL HEADS OF STATE AND FOREIGN MINISTERS OF STATES PARTY TO THE NUCLEAR
NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY (NPT)

UNITED NATIONS AMBASSADORS OF STATES PARTY TO THE NPT

RE: ENSURING A SUCCESSFUL NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY REVIEW CONFERENCE.

Dear Heads of State, Foreign Ministers, and Ambassadors,

The undersigned organizations, representing many millions of deeply concerned people worldwide, are writing to you regarding the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) at the United Nations in New York, April 24-May 19, 2000. This meeting has crucial implications not only for NPT member states, but also for non-member states, especially India, Pakistan and Israel.

We believe the 2000 Review Conference could and should be a catalyst in breaking the deadlock in the nuclear disarmament arena. It represents an

opportunity to make real progress toward nuclear disarmament, and nuclear weapons abolition, which is essential to the achievement of common security based on human and ecological values and respect for international institutions and law. Failure in this regard could lead to the unraveling of the NPT regime.

This is exactly opposite to the wishes and expectations of the majority of the people of the world. It is clear from recent polls, that the overwhelming majority of the world's people expect no less than immediate commencement of multilateral negotiations leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons through a global treaty in fulfillment of Article VI.

Crucial to the outcome of this Review Conference will be the extent to which the nuclear weapon states are willing to act on their unambiguous legal obligation and commitment to the elimination of their nuclear weapons as called for by Article VI, which states:

"Each of the parties to the treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control."

Since the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, the importance of Article VI and the NPT itself has been reinforced by the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which concluded unanimously in its 1996 Advisory Opinion that:

"there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control"

While some progress has been achieved over the last decade in the reduction of the total number of nuclear weapons deployed by the nuclear weapon states, these states maintain their commitment to highly dangerous nuclear military doctrines as a cornerstone of their defence and security policy, some for the indefinite future. Progress on fulfilling Article VI obligations is thus stalled, and the development of new nuclear dangers is encouraged.

The following developments represent a growing peril that challenges international and human security, and to which NPT states parties and especially nuclear states must respond creatively:

--Ten years after the end of the Cold War, over 30,000 nuclear weapons remain worldwide, and India and Pakistan have both tested nuclear weapons.

--Though UN and European Parliament resolutions have drawn attention to the Article VI obligations and to the ICJ Advisory Opinion, NATO has jeopardized the NPT by its re-affirmation in April 1999 that nuclear weapons are 'essential' to its security. While the NATO nuclear policy review is welcome, it is preempted and undercut by this reaffirmation.

-- The US and Russia failed to respond to worldwide pressure to de-alert by December 1999, and each maintain over 2000 nuclear warheads on permanent 'launch on warning' status. This continues in spite of the incorporation of

de-alerting into the 1996 recommendations of the Canberra Commission, into two resolutions passed by massive majorities in the UN General Assembly in 1998, and again in 1999, and a unanimous resolution of the European Parliament of November 18, 1999.

--Key states have failed to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), opened for signature in 1996. The US Senate in October 1999 voted down ratification, in spite of the nearly unanimous endorsement of that treaty by the international community and overwhelming US public support for nuclear disarmament and the CTBT.

--The clear aim of the CTBT is to constrain weapons development: yet the US, Russia, and other nuclear states still proceed with the development of new nuclear weapon types and modifications in computer-simulated 'virtual reality', with the aid of sub-critical underground nuclear testing, which undermines both the spirit and purpose of the treaty. In particular, US activities at the National Ignition Facility and the French Megajoule laser project enable further weapons development.

--In 2000, the US may decide to deploy a National Ballistic Missile Defence (NMD) system which would violate the existing Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972, which is fundamental to the existing strategic arms restraints between the United States and Russia. NMD deployment could set back progress on Article VI objectives for years to come.

--Presidential Decision Directive 60 has reaffirmed US use of nuclear weapons as a 'cornerstone' of its security policy. Meanwhile, Russia has steadily moved toward a more ready use of nuclear weapons in recent years. The potential dangers in this are extreme.

In light of the above developments, lack of progress on Article VI obligations poses the increasing danger that some non-nuclear states will conclude that it is in their interests to acquire nuclear weapons, while those that have already tested them will proceed to further weaponisation and expansion of their arsenals.

A positive and creative response to the above, and commitment and leadership on behalf of both human life and all other life is urgently demanded.

Of critical importance in addressing the currently unacceptable situation are interim measures such as de-alerting, and the removal of weapons from delivery systems, aimed at decreasing the possibility of accidental nuclear war and at increasing mutual trust and establishing a momentum toward nuclear weapons elimination.

NPT states parties should resolve, as a first step, that all nuclear forces be immediately stood down from high alert status.

We urge all nuclear weapons states leaders, and all NPT Review participants, as a matter of the highest priority and urgency, as well as a clear legal obligation, to take action to complete unfinished disarmament objectives and to begin urgent negotiations toward a treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons.

Immediate steps (both in the CD and other fora) must be taken by the nuclear states that will lead clearly and swiftly toward negotiations in fulfillment of Article VI.

You, as a world leader, have the fate of the world in your hands during these discussions. We therefore strongly urge you to attend this review conference, as you have the authority to commence negotiations to eliminate nuclear weapons. By doing so, you can alter the course of history and leave a legacy of a more secure future for this generation and for those to come. Failure to do so risks a revived nuclear arms race that ultimately could destroy civilization.

(Organisational Signatures)

(International Organizations)

Maj-Britt Theorin, MEP, President, (Kate Dewes, Vice-President),
International Peace Bureau, Geneva,
Bruna Nota, Womens International League for Peace and Freedom, (WILPF),
Geneva/NY,
Ian Maddocks (Chair), Dr. Mary Wynne-Asford, Co-President, Merav Datan,
International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW),
Cambridge, Mass,
Bernice Boermans, Executive Director, International Association of Lawyers
Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA), The Hague, Netherlands,
William Peden, Disarmament Campaign, Stephanie Mills, Nuclear Campaign,
Greenpeace International, Canonbury Villas, London, UK.,
Dan Plesch, Director, British-American Security Information Council,
London/Washington, UK/US,
Bertrand Charrier, Executive Director, Green Cross International, Geneva,
Switz,
Paul Lansu, Pax Christi International Secretariat, Brussels,
Rosalie Bertell, GNSH., President, International Institute of Concern for
Public Health, Toronto, Canada,
Peer de Rijk., World Information Service on Energy.(WISE) International,
Amsterdam, Netherlands.,
Pol D'Huyvetter, For Mother Earth International, Ghent, Belgium.,
Roland Schutzbach, President, David Schmitter, Vice-President, Global
Initiative, Solothurn, Switzerland,
Jim Morgan, ARC-Peace, International Architects, Designers, and Planners
for Social Responsibility, Stockholm, Swed, /NY., USA.,
Professor Eugen Eichhorn, Taichiro Kajimura, German/Japanese Peace Forum,
Japan/Germany
Fiona Dove, Director, Transnational Institute, Amsterdam,

(Friends of the Earth Groups)

Ricardo Navarro, Chair, Friends of the Earth International
Ricardo Navarro, Friends of the Earth El Salvador.,
Roque Pedace, Friends of the Earth Argentina, Cordoba/Buenos Aires,
Nnimmo Bassey, Environmental Rights Action/Friends of the Earth Nigeria,
Benin City, Nigeria,
Brent Blackwelder, President, Friends of the Earth U.S., Washington., Dr.
Patrick Green, Senior Nuclear and Climate Campaigner, Friends of the Earth
England Wales and Northern Ireland, London, UK.,

Dr. Victor Khazan, Friends of the Earth Ukraine (Zelenyi Zvit),
Prof. Vladimir Koklyukhin, Friends of the Earth Belarus, Brest, Belarus.,
Manana Kochladze, Friends of the Earth Georgia/CEE Bankwatch Georgia,
Daniela Stojanova, Secy General, Friends of the Earth Macedonia.,
Dr. Maria Minkova, 'Ekoglasnost', Friends of the Earth Bulgaria, Sofia,
Juraj Zamkovsky, Friends of the Earth Slovakia, Ponicky, Slovakia,
Jan Beranek, Chair, Friends of the Earth Czech Republic (Hnutí Duha) Brno,
Czech Republic,
Diderich Johny, LIFE-Luxembourg (Youth Friends of the Earth Luxembourg)
Kika Kapela, Friends of the Earth Cyprus,
Kim Ejlersen, Secy, Friends of the Earth Denmark (NOAH)
Salla Tuomivaara, Friends of the Earth Finland,
Wendy Johnson, Friends of the Earth New Zealand,
John Hallam, Nuclear Campaigner, Friends of the Earth Australia (Sydney,
Australia)

(Members of the European Parliament)

Dr. Caroline Lucas, MEP, Greens,UK, European Parliament,
Hiltrud Breyer, MEP., Greens, Germany, European Parliament, Brussels,
Elizabeth Schroedter, MEP, Greens Group, Germany, European Parliament,
Brussels,
Gorka Knorr Borrass, MEP, European Parliament, Brussels,
Pierre Jonkheer, MEP, Greens Group Belgium, European Parliament, Brussels,
Heidi Hautala, MEP Greens Group Finland, European Parliament,
Patsy Sörensen Member of The European Parliament, Greens Group,
Patricia Mc Kenna, MEP Greens Group, Ireland,
Nuala Ahern MEP Greens Group, Ireland, European Parliament, Brussels,
Rolf Linkohr, MEP, Germany, Social-Democrats., European Parliament, Brussels,
Francis Wurtz, MEP, President, Group GUE/NGL (Green-Left), European Parliament,
Marianne Eriksson, MEP,
Maj-Britt-Theorin, MEP, Social Democrats, Sweden (as President IPB)

(UK Organisations)

Commander Robert Green, RN (Retd.), Chair, George Farebrother Secretary,
World Court Project, UK,
Dave Knight, Chair, CND, UK.,
Janet Bloomfield, former chair CND, Saffron Walden Group Against Nuclear
Weapons, England,
Di Mc Donald., Nuclear Information Service., Southampton, UK.,
Liz Waterson, Douglas Holdstock, MEDACT (IPPNW- UK)., Lond., UK,
Anni Rainbow, Lindis Percy, Campaign for the Accountability of US Bases,
Yorkshire, UK.,
Margaret Turner, WILPF-UK.,
Jenny Maxwell, West Midlands Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Birmingham.,
UK.,
Glen Lee, Womens International League for Peace and Freedom, UK.,
Angie Zelter, Environment and Peace Campaigner, Cromer, Norfolk, UK.,
Dr. George Farebrother, Sussex Alliance for Nuclear Disarmament, UK,
Allan Cottey, International Week of Science and Peace, Norwich, UK.,
Pat Gaffney, Pax Christi British Section, London, UK.,
Nancy Zook, Christian CND., London, UK.,
David Morris, Chair, CND-Cymru,
John Thomas, Calderdale Green Party, Yorks, UK.,
Kevin Macnamara MP, House of Commons, UK.,

Dennis Canavan, MP, Member of the Scottish Parliament,
Alice Mahon MP, House of Commons, UK Parliament,
Margaret Ewing MP, House of Commons, UK Parliament,
Llew Smith MP, (Blaenau Gwent), House of Commons, UK Parliament,

(Irish Organisations)

Roger Cole, Peace and Neutrality Alliance, Ireland,
Eugene Mc Cartan, Chair, Communist Party of Ireland,
Sister Mary O'Connor, Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, Ireland,

(German Organisations)

Ulla Loetzer, MdB, (German Parliament) PDS,
Xanthe Hall, IPPNW Germany, Berlin,
Bernd Frieboese (Berlin), Ole von Uexkull (Lund), Barsebacksoffensiv,
Germany/Sweden.,
Claus Biegert, Nuclear-Free Future Award., Munich, Germany.,
Roland Blach, Non-Violent Action to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Germany.,
Ulf Panzer, District Court Judge, Judges and Prosecutors for Peace,
Hamburg, Germany.,
Regina Hagen, Darmstaedter Friedensforum, Darmstadt, Germany.,
Henning Droege, Arzt fur Allgemeinmedizin, Allgau, Germany.,
Hans-Peter Richter, German Peace Council.,

(Austrian Organisations)

Josef Puehringer, Plattform Gegen Atomgefahr, Austria.,
Josef Puehringer, Centrum-Energie Ceske Budejovice (Czech Republic)
Josef Puehringer, Buergerinitiative Umweltschutz, (Czech Republic)
Hienz Stockinger, Chair, PLAGE., (Platform Gegen Atomgefahren), Salzburg,
Austria.,
Mathilde Halla, Chair, Uberpartielice Plattform Gegen Atomgefahren, Linz,
Austria.,
Matthias Reichl, Centre for Encounters and Active Non-Violence, Bad Ischl,
Austria.,
Dr. Hildegard Faessler, Chairwoman, International Week of Science and
Peace, Innsbruck, Austria.,
Dr. Hildegard Zlabinger, Chairwoman, Eco-Ontological System for Human
Rights and Environmental Protection.,
Bernadette Koechl, Council of Eco-ontological Systems for Human Rights and
Environmental Protection.,

Stefan Fuglister, Greenpeace Switzerland, Zurich.,

(Finnish Organisations)

Malla Kantola, Committee of 100, Helsinki, Finland,
Laura Lodenius, Peace Union of Finland, Helsinki, Finland,
Ulla Lehtinen, First Peoples, Finland.,
Lea Launokari, Women for Peace, Finland.,
Pirkko Lindberg, Women Against Nuclear Power, Finland.,
Lea Rantanen, Grandmothers Against Nuclear Power, Finland.,
Anita Hagman, Grandmothers for Peace, Finland.,
Anna-Liisa Mattsoff, No More Nuclear Power Movement, Finland.,

(Scandinavian Organisations)

Claudia Behrens, Norwegian Green Party,

Bjorn Hilt, Norske Leger Mot Atomkrieg, (IPPNW Norway) Trondhiem, Norway.,
Gunnar Westberg, President, Vendela Englund Burnett, SLMK (IPPNW
affilliate) Goteborg, Sweden,
Thor Magnusson, Peace 2000 Institute, Reykjavik, Iceland,
Poul-Eck Soerensen, Peace Movement of Esbjerg, Denmark,

Aungiira Aurel Duta, For Mother Earth Romania,
Fundatia Pentru Parteneriat Comunitar., Romania,
Alba Circle Nonviolent Movement, Budapest, Hungary,
Peace Tax Payers, Budapest, Hungary.,

(French Organisations)

Solange Fernex, President, WILPF France, Paris, France,
Dominique Lalanne, STOP-ESSAIS, La Ville, France.,
Daniel Durand, National Secy., Mouvement de la Paix, Paris France.,
Harsh Kapoor, South Asians Against Nukes, Combaillaux, France.,
Gérard Levy, National Secy, The Greens, (Les Verts) France.,
Elizabeth Lavier, The Greens, Paris, France.,

(Netherlands Organisations)

Ak Malten, Global Anti Nuclear Alliance, The Hague, Netherlands.,
Krista Van Velzen, Socialist Party, Netherlands.,
Berrie Kollau, Stichting Vredesbureau Eindhoven (Peace Office Foundation
Eindhoven), Netherlands.,
Marjan Willemsen, For Mother Earth Netherlands,
David Boerma, Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples, Neth.,
Hans Taselar, INZET, Association for North-South Campaigns, Amsterdam,

(Belgian Organisations)

Lode Vanoost, MP, Green Party/AGALEV, Chamber of Representatives,
Brussels, Belgium,
Peter Vanhoutte, Member of the Belgian Parliament, Brussels, Belgium,
Eloi Gloriuex MP, Flemish Regional Parliament, Belgium, Brussels, Belg.,
Hans Lammerant, Forum Voor Vredesaktie, Brussells, Belgium,
Franklin de Vrieze, Pax Christi Flanders,

Joachim Lau, Italian Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms, Florence,
Italy,
Gruppo Autonomo de Volontariato Civile in Italia, Bologna, Italy,

Jordi Armadans, Fundacio per la Pau, Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain,

(Greek Organisations)

Kostas Valiotes, Domcetzoglou Kyriakos, Pan-Hellenic Network of Ecological
Organisations, Greece.,
Stefanos Stamellos, Friends of the Forest, Lamia, Greece,
Ecological Movement of Patras, Greece,

Biljana Stevanovska, Association for Information, Training, and Sustainable
Development, Skopje, Macedonia,
Konstantina Pekevaska, Environmental Association Opstanok, Skopje, Macedonia,

(Russian Organisations)

Vladimir Slivyak, Alexey Yablokov., Social-Ecological Union, Moscow, Russia,

Vera Brovkina, Chair, St Petersburg Peace Council, Russia.
Boris Bondarenko, IPPNW-Russia, St Petersburg Russia.,
Oleg Bodrov, Chair, 'Green World', Sosnovy Bor, Leningrad Oblast, Russia,
Andrey Sukhnev, Ecotourism Centre, Lake Baikal, Russia,
Dr. Vyacheslav Sharov, Chelyabinsk-Hanford Project, Chelyabinsk, Russia.,
Alisa Nikoulina, Antinuclear Campaign in Ex-USSR., Moscow, Russia.,
Natalia Raghoushina, Centre for Public Health, Novosibirsk, Russia.,
Elena Perfilyeva, Ecological Information Agency, Novokuznetsk, Russia,
Larisa Gurova, Movement for Ecological Safety, Ozersk, Russia,
Nadezhda Kutepova, Regional Social-Ecological Organisation 'HOPE', Ozersk,
Russia,
Aleksey Kozlov, Civil Initiatives Development Centre, Voronezh, Russia,
Galina Raghoushina, WISE-Kaliningrad, Russia,
Natalia Kanyashkina, WISE-TOMSK, Russia.,
Alexander Koroleva, Ecodefense, Russia.,
Anatoly Korolyov, Baltic Resource Information Centre, Russia.,
Marina Roubtsova, Central Forest Biosphere Reserve, Russia/Ecologia Scotland,
Prof Anatoly Shahbad, Foundation Civilisation, Moscow.,
Michael Pushkunov, Centre for Citizens Initiative Cooperation,
Dimitrovgrad, Russia,
Oxona Barkalova, Boris Fomin, Valentina Glavcheva, 'ECOTOK', Moscow,
Dmitry Pantin, Ecological Movement 'Epizentr' Murmansk, Russia,
Ashat Kyumov, Ecological Centre 'DRONT', (Social Ecological Union) Nizhni
Novgorod,
Sergei Baranovsky, Chair, Green Cross Russia, Moscow,
Valery Pimenov, Director, Russian Environmental Congress,

(Ukrainian Organisations)

Alla Shevchuk, Odessa Social-Ecological Union, Odessa, Ukraine.,
Alexey Svetikov, Zelenyi Zvit, Severodonetsk, Ukraine.,
Vadim Diukhanov, Chair, Ukrainian Society for Sustainable Development,

(CIS Organisations)

Dr. Lado Mirianashvili., Director, 'Udabno' fund, Georgia.,
Natalie Kirvalidze, Environmental and Sustainable Development Centre 'RIO',
Tbilisi, Georgia.,
A.F. Garapov, Tatarstan Antinuclear Society,
Andrey Aranbaev, Ecology Club CATENA, Turkmenistan,
Prof. Vladimir Koklyukhin, Political Sciences Association, Belarus,

(Japanese Organisations)

Hiroshi Taka, Secy. General, Japan Council Against A and H-Bombs (Japan
Gensuikyo)
Iwamatsu Shigetoshi, Chair, Japan Congress Against A and H-Bombs,
(Gensuikin), Tokyo, Japan.,
Sadao Kamata, Director, Nagasaki Peace Institute,
Senji Yamaguchi, Nihon Hidankyo, (Japan Confederation of A-Bomb and H-Bomb
Sufferers Organisation)
Dr Hideo Suchiyama, Former President, Nagasaki University,
Steve Leeper, Transnet, Hiroshima, Japan.,
Hiro Umebayashi, International Coordinator, Pacific Campaign for
Disarmament and Security, Yokohama, Japan.,
Nichigu Asanga, (Buddhist Monk), Peace Office, Tokyo.,

(East Asian Organisations)

Aditi Chowdhury, Asian Regional Exchange for New Alternatives (ARENA), Hong Kong.,

Jong Won, National Secy., Green Korea United, South Korea.,

(Indian Organisations)

S.P. Udayakumar, South Asian Community Centre for Education and Research, Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu, India.,

Thomas Matthew, SEEDS-India, Punnakadu, Kerala

Sukla Sen, EKTA, Santacruz, Mumbai,

Ammu Abraham, Womens Centre, Mumbai, India.,

(Bangladeshi Organisations)

M.W. Faruque, for:

--Society for Legal Rights, Dhaka, Bangladesh,

--Youth Approach to Development and Cooperation Dhaka, Bangladesh,

--Bangladesh Campaign to Ban Landmines

--Bangabandhu Gabeshana & Pathgar Parishad, Dhaka, Bangladesh.,

--Bangabandhu Srimte Sangsad, Bashurhat, Noakhali, Berhampur, Bangladesh.,

--Muktijoddah Jadhurgar (Liberation War Museum), Dhaka, Bangladesh,

--Bangabandhu Research Organization,

--Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Dhaka, Bangladesh.,

--Bashurhat Club, Noakhali,

--Thikana Sambaya Samiti.,

--Suganda Sanskritik Kendra

--Institute for Comprehensive Healthcare, Research, and Rehabilitation of Addicts and Psychopaths, Dhaka, Bangladesh.,

Dr. M.A. Bari, Integrated Child Health Organization, Dhaka, Bangladesh.,

(Other Asian/Middle Eastern Organisations)

Naseef Mu'Allem / Hilda Issa, Palestinian Centre for Peace and Democracy

Asif Rasheed, Executive Director., Awami Committee for Development, Multan, Pakistan.,

Ramesh Man Tuladhar, Centre for Community Development and Environment Research., Kathmandu, Nepal.,

Nouri Abdul Razak Hussain, Secretary-General, Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation, Egypt,

Harley, WALHI-SULTENG, (Indonesian Forum for Development),

Ron Mc Coy, Malaysian Physicians Against Nuclear War, (IPPNW Malaysian Affiliate), Petaling Jaya, Malaysia.,

Cora Fabros, Secy. General, Nuclear- Free Phillipines Coalition,

Roy Cabonegro, Youth For Sustainable Development Phillipines,

(YSDA-Pilipinas) Quezon City, Phillipines,

(Latin-American Organisations)

Julia Grace, LIHUE Association, Patagonia, Argentina.,

Prof. Raul A. Montenegro, FUNAM, Cordoba, Argentina.,

Luis Gutierrez., President, Latin American Circle for International Studies., Mexico City, Mexico.,

(African Organisations)

Ayesha Imam, Baobab for Womens Rights, Nigeria.,

Dr. Jenks Okwari, Program Officer, Community Development Project., Bukuru,

Jos, Nigeria.,
Patrick Eyinla, Justice Development and Peace, Nigeria.,
Diana Nyonyinotono, Single Mothers Association, Uganda.,
Jean-Claudaire Frerys Pouele, Earth Action Congo., Brazzaville, Republique
du Congo,

(United States Organisations - National Nuclear Lobby Groups)

Marylia Kelley, Tri-Valley CARES, Livermore, Calif,
Alice Slater, Global Resource and Action Centre for the Environment,
(GRACE) New York,
Carah Ong, Abolition-2000, Santa Barbara, Calif.,
David Krieger, President, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, Santa Barbara, Calif,
Jackie Cabasso, Executive Director, Western States Legal Foundation,
Ellen Thomas, Proposition One Committee, Washington DC, USA.,
Bob Musil, Executive Director, Physicians for Social Responsibility, (IPPNW
USA), Washington DC., USA.,
Rear-Admiral Eugene J. Carrol Jr, USN(Retd), Deputy Director, Centre for
Defence Information,(CDI), Washington DC, US.,
Christpher Paine, Natural Resources Defence Council, Washington DC.,
Jesse James, Director, National Nuclear Dangers Dialogue, Washington DC.,
USA.,
John Burroughs, Executive Director, Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy,
(LCNP) N.Y., USA.,
War and Peace Foundation, UN Plaza, New York.,
Gordon S. Clark, Executive Director, Peace Action USA, UN Plaza, NY, USA.,
Paxus Calta, Board member, International Campaigner, Nuclear Information
and Research Service, (NIRS) Washington, DC.,
Charles Ferguson, Director, Nuclear Policy Project., Federation of American
Scientists,
Arjun Makhijani PhD, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research
(IEER), Tacoma, US.,
Bill Smirnow, Nuclear-Free New York/Y2K WASH., Huntingdon, NY.,

(US Organisations- Other Lobby Groups)

Richard N. Salvador, Pacific Islands Association of NGOs, Honolulu, Hawaii,
Dr. Kathleen Sullivan, Project EDNA,(Engaged Democracy for the Nuclear
Age), Brooklyn, NY.,
Donald C. Whitmore, President, Third Millenium Foundation, USA.,
Joe Katz, President, Women's Action for New Directions (WAND), Metro
Detroit, USA.,
Dana L. Richter PhD, Copper Country Peace Alliance, Houghton, Mich, USA.,
Troy Davis, President, World Citizen Foundation, Harvard, USA.,
Alastair Millar, Fourth Freedom Forum, Washington DC., USA.,

(US Religious Organisations)

Bishop Walter F. Sullivan, President, Pax Christi USA,
Bob Kinsey, Chair, Peace and Justice Task Force, United Church of Christ,
Rocky Mountain Conference, Colorado, USA.,
Steve Ito, United Church of Christ Justice and Peace Ministry Coordinator,
Ryan Kurakawa, Office for Church in Society, United Church of Christ, USA.,
Howard W. Hallman, Chair, Methodists United for Peace and
Justice.,Washington, DC.,
Rosemary Everett, Sisters of the Holy Name, Justice and Peace Coordinator.,
Mary Ellen Gordeck, SSSJ., Office of Peace and Justice, Sisters of St

Joseph, Nazareth, MI., USA.,
Vivienne E. Perkins, Christ Church Episcopal., Castle Rock, Colorado., USA.,
Joe Volk, Executive Secy, Friends Committee on National Legislation.,
Washington, DC.,

(Other US Groups)

Rob Wheeler, Global Peoples Assembly/Millennium Peoples Assembly, NY., USA.,
Michele Bisonette Robbins, Executive Director, Youth for Environment and
Sanity (YES), Soquel, Ca, USA.,
Ruth Garbus, Director, New York Women of Vision and Action., NY., USA.,
Shiela Blaker, Blaine Metcalf, War Resisters League, San Luis Obispo, CA.,
USA.,
Harvey Wasserman, Citizens Protecting Ohio.,
Bruce K. Gagnon., Coordinator., Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear
Power In Space., Florida USA.,
Letitcia Aguilar, Inter American Development Bank.,
Loren Finkelstien, Program Director, Free The Planet.,
Andrew Beath, Earthways Foundation, Malibu., Calif.,
Mary JoChristian, Monmouth County Citizens for Clean Air and Water.,
Phyllis S. Yingling., WILPF- US., Philadelphia., USA.,
Jan Harwood, Celia Freeman, Don Larkin, Harriet Blue, Paul Blue, Elena
Leland, Marilyn Lucier, Lilly Litsky, Alice Davis, Committee of Santa Cruz,
CA Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Santa Cruz, CA.,
George W. Albee, President, Psychologists for Social Responsibility.,
Rochelle Beckers., San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace., Calif., USA.,
Jay Coghlan, Nuclear Watch of New Mexico, Santa Fe, NM., USA.,
Greg Mello, Los Alamos Study Group.,(LASG) Santa Fe, NM., USA.,
Marsha Feinland, Chair, California Peace and Freedom Party,
Patricia Birnie, GE Stockholders Alliance for a Sustainable Nuclear-Free
Future, USA.,
Betty Schroeder, Arizona Safe Energy Coalition, Ariz, USA.,
Norm Cohen, Unplug Salem Campaign,
Susan Shaer, Executive Director, Womens Action for New Directions,
Arlington, MA.,
Prof Dennis Brutus, Co-President, Jubilee-2000 Afrika, Univ of Pittsburg, USA.,
Michael John Corley, Un-NGO Rep, Veterans for Peace,
Zia Mian, Centre for Energy and Environmental Studies, Princeton, NJ.,
Jim Boland, Peace Resource Centre, Wilmington, Ohio,
Marc P. Blaise Paige, Nevada Desert Experience, Las Vegas, Nevada.,
J. Truman, Director, Downwinders, USA,
Michael Stowell, Arcata Nuclear Weapons Free Zone Commission, Arcata,
California, USA.,
ECO (Environmentally Conscious Organisation) Indiana, USA.,
Kathy Hutton, Executive Director, Ecology Centre, Berkley, California,
Stella M. Paton, WILPF - San Francisco, USA.,
Ernest Gotien, Californians for Radioactive Safeguards, Calif, USA.,
Scott Miller, Director, Peace Action Maine, USA.,
Matt Petersen, Green Cross USA,
Cathy Lemar, Military Toxics Project, USA.,
Jim Puckett, Director, Asia-Pacific Environmental Exchange, Seattle, Wash,
USA.,
Susan Stansbury, Director, Bay Area Action, Calif, USA.,
Joshua Blier, Green Party of San Mateo County, USA.,
Robert B. Lepley, Executive Director, Long Island Alliance for Peaceful

Alternatives, NY.,
Janet Michelle, Promoting Enduring Peace, New York, USA.,
Mary Beth Branagan, Nuclear Democracy Project, Bolinas, Calif.,

(Canadian Organisations)

Senator Douglas Roche OC, Parliament, Canada.,
Bill Blaikie, MP, (Winnipeg-Transcona), House Leader, New Democratic Party,
Canada.,
Barbara Birkett, M.D., President, Physicians for Global Survival Canada,
Dr Ross Wilcox, former President, Physicians for Global Survival, Canada.,
Gordon Edwards PhD, President, Canadian Coalition for Nuclear
Responsibility, Montreal, Canada,
Bev Delong, President, Lawyers for Social Responsibility, Canada.,
Michael Murphy, Inter-Church Uranium Educational Cooperative, Saskatoon,
Saskatchewan, Canada,
Archdeacon Jim Boyles, General Secretary, Synod, Anglican Church of Canada,
Prof. L. Terrell-Gardner, Past President, Science for Peace, Univ. of
Toronto, Canada,
Tryna Booth, Canadian Peace Alliance, Toronto, Canada.,
Joyce Lydiard, Rainforest Raging Grannies, Vancouver, Canada.,
Desmond Berghofer, Institute for Ethical Leadership, Vancouver, Canada.,
Dave Greenfield, New Green Alliance, Saskatchewan, Canada.,
Linda Murphy, President, Interchurch Uranium Committee
Jo Hayward-Haines., Victoria Peace Project., Ontario, Canada.,
Penelope Simons, The Simons Foundation, Canada.,
Victor Lau, Green Campus Society, Canada.,
Macha Mc Kay, Chair, Nuclear Issues, Carolyn Langdon, Co-Chair, Canadian
Voice of Women for Peace,
Mitchell Gold, International Association of Educators for World Peace, Canada,
Ernie Regehr, Project Ploughshares Canada, Waterloo, Ontario,
Joanna Miller, Project Ploughshares Saskatoon, SK, Canada.,
Jacques Boucher, Centre de Ressources sur la Non-Violence, Montreal, Quebec,
Judith Berlyn, Coordinator, Reseau du Grand Montreal Pour La Paix, Montreal,
Quebec, Canada.,

Kate Dewes, Director, Disarmament and Security Centre, Christchurch,
Aotearoa/NZ

Marion Hancock, Coordinator, Peace Foundation Aotearoa/NZ, Auckland, NZ.,
Marion Hancock, Abolition2000, Auckland, NZ.,
Megan Hutching, Secy., WILPF, Aotearoa, (NZ).,
CND-New Zealand,
Kieth Locke MP, Green Party of Aotearoa (NZ), Parliament House, Wellington,
Carol Anne-Bradford, New Zealand Coalition for Gun Control, Auckland, NZ.,
Brian Campbell Maaroufi, Richard Frizzell, Nelson Peace Group, Nelson, NZ.,
Helen Kingston, Golden Bay Peace Group, NZ.,
Gary Ware, Peace Action Tuaranga, NZ.,
Miranda Bain, Psychology Works, Tuaranga, NZ.,
Rob Wilkinson, National President, Engineers for Social Responsibility, NZ.,
Ellen Mc Crae, New Zealand Federation of University Women, Canterbury Branch,
Jill Hawkey, Christian World Service, Wellington, Aotearoa/NZ
Kevin Mc Bride, Pax Christi NZ, Auckland, NZ.,
Daniela Bagozzi, President, Canterbury Workers Educational
Association, (WEA) Christchurch, NZ.,
Susanne Menzies-Culling, CORSO, NZ.,

Des Brough, Chair, Llewelyn Richards, Treasurer, National Consultative Committee on Disarmament,
Derry Gordon, Yearly Meeting Clerk, Society of Friends (Quakers) Aotearoa/NZ
Roger Kemp, Peace Clerk, Quaker Peace and Service, Aotearoa/NZ

Peter Garrett, President, Dave Sweeney, Nuclear Campaigner, Australian Conservation Foundation, Fitzroy, (Melb) Vic., Australia.,
Reverend John Mavor, President.,The Uniting Church in Australia, National Assembly,
Irene Gale AM, Babs Fuller- Quinn, Australian Peace Committee,
Dr. Susan Wareham President MAPW (Medical Association for Prevention of War) Canberra, Australia,
Chris White, Secretary, South Australian Trades and Labour Council, Adelaide, SA.,
Bev Polzin, Secretary, Quaker Yearly Meeting, Armadale, Vic.,
Rev Greg Thompson, St Johns Anglican Darlinghurst.
Rev. Ray Richmond, Wayside Chapel, Kings Cross,
Denis Doherty, Pax Christi Sydney.,
Moirra Rowland, Convenor, Campaign for a Nuclear-Free Future, Canberra.,
Cameron Edwards, People for Nuclear Disarmament NSW.,
Hannah Middleton, Australian Anti-Bases Campaign, Sydney.,
Kirsten Blair, Mark Wakeham, Coordinators, Environment Centre of the Northern Territory,
Rowena, Environment Centre of W.A., Perth, W.A.,
Michael Priceman, Sutherland Shire Environment Centre, Sutherland, NSW,
Graeme Daniell, People for Nuclear Disarmament W.A.,
Jo Vallentine, Community Anti-Nuclear Network, W.A.,
Jo Vallentine, Anti-Nuclear Alliance, W.A.,
Jo Vallentine, Perth Anti-Nuclear Group.,
Grant Keady, Scientists and Technologists Against Nuclear Dumping, W.A.,
Angie Hartwig, Womens Refuge Group of W.A., Inc Perth, W.A.,
Susan Brennan and Lynda Poke, YWCA of Australia, Canb,
Bruce Nichols, Shine A Light for Peace Campaign.,
Institute for Global Futures Research(IGFR), Cairns, Qld.,
Sandra Williams, The Polyplan Network, Waterford, SA.,
Yolanda Lee, Vice Pres, Business and Professional Women of Australia, Sydney, Aust.,
Judy Harrison, Convenor, National Womens Justice Coalition,
Dianne B. Alley, National Convenor, UNAA Status of Women Network, Toorak, Vic., Aust.,
Betty Mc Clellan, Secy, Management Collective, North Queensland Combined Womens Services, Townsville, Qld, Aust.,
Dr Daphne Elliot, President, Australian Federation of University Women,
Ruth Dunshea, Rockhampton Sexual Assault Prevention Program, Qld.,
Lynda Dunn, Womens Health Information and Referral Service, Qld.,

Senator Meg Lees, Democrat Senator for South Australia, Leader, Australian Democrats,
Senator Vicki Bourne, Australian Democrats Senator for New South Wales,
Senator Lyn Allison, Australian Democrats Senator for Victoria,
Senator Andrew Bartlett, Australian Democrats Senator for Queensland,
Senator Brian Grieg, Australian Democrats Senator for W.A.,
Senator Bob Brown, Greens Senator for Tasmania,

Senator George Campbell, ALP Senator for NSW.,
Julia Gillard, ALP Member for Lalor, Victoria.,
Dr. Carmen Lawrence, MP, ALP Member for Fremantle, W.A.,
Jann Mc Farlane, Federal ALP Member for Stirling, W.A.,
Jill Hall, MP, ALP Member for, Shortland, NSW.,
Daryl Melham MP, ALP Member for Banks, NSW., Aust.,
Anthony Albanese, ALP Member for Grayndler, NSW.,
Tanya Plibersek, ALP Member for Sydney, NSW,
Robin Geraghty, ALP Member for Torrens, SA., Aust.,
Richard Jones MLC.,(Ind) NSW.,
Lee Rhiannon, Green MLC, NSW.,

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Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

From: "ERNEST" <ecfriesen@sprynet.com>
To: <mupj@igc.apc.org>
Subject: 50th KU Reunion
Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 10:03:37 -0700
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Internet Mail 4.70.1155

Dear Howard,

I appreciate your including me among the Political Science Graduates of 1950. I've spent most of the 50 years since graduation in one form or another of political science. Unfortunately, I did not receive notice of the reunion dates until your letter arrived. I have a committment made in January to address a Workmen's Compensation Administation group in California that week. Please give my regards to our colleagues who have worked in the vineyard of government all these years.

Sincerely

Ernie

To: casad
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Last minute matters
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Dear Bob,

I'm glad to hear that Phil Smith is coming to the reunion. Four plus spouses will make a nice group. At the beginning I was hoping for more. Even so it's been enjoyable to hear from those who can't attend. Thanks for all you've done.

I'm bringing with me copies of the communications I received from Darrel Brown, Harold Ehrlich, George Sheldon, and Ralph Comer and that you received from Harley Oberhelman and Don Yockey and forwarded to me. I'll give them to those who are there and mail them to others.

For the political science reception for Professors Drury, Fields, and Heller on Friday at 4:00 p.m. at Blake Hall, those I know are coming include Ed Ahrens, Charles Cory, John Eberhardt, R. S. Elliott, Joyce Harkleroad Smith, Ted Utchen, and myself. It will be listed on the schedule of events distributed at the registration desk. I hope you can attend.

I'm leaving in the morning for Illinois to visit my wife's brother and then on to Kansas. I'll be staying with my sister, Mary Hurrel, in Topeka. If you need to reach me for any last minute matter, I'll be at her house Wednesday and Thursday evenings: 785 235-8176. During the day on Thursday we're going to Hutchinson to visit an aunt on her 94th birthday. Then I'll show up Friday morning at KU to register and take a 1:00 bus tour of the campus.

See you soon,
Howard

To: phil
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Going away
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Phil,

I'm going to my 50th college reunion at the University of Kansas. I'll be out of town from April 8 to 18. You can send mail because my daughter is taking care of it.

Shalom,
Howard

From: UUAWO@aol.com
Date: Fri, 7 Apr 2000 17:02:50 EDT
Subject: Howard Hallman
To: mupj@igc.org
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 102

Dear Howard,

Got your memo for planning. I am afraid that I will be out of town for the meeting. Not sure but I will let you know. Your questions:

- 1) We should ask the president, and the candidates now, about their efforts for pushing again on the CTBT ratification, on committing the US to a no-first strike position, and how his efforts will lead to encouraging the Indians and Pakistanis to dismantle THEIR nuclear weapons.
- 2) We should remind senators of the CTBT debacle and ask them about joining somehow to make sure there is more democracy in the Senate, i.e. one senator does not have the power to overrule all the senate by avoiding a subject which most senators want (certainly most PEOPLE want), that is a CTBT ratification.
- 3) We should ask our members to check with their senators by denomination and correlate the statements made by the denomination and ask their senators and congresspersons about their religion and its statements about war and about their voting. For example, I know three Congresspersons who are Unitarian Universalists and one Senator. The Senator has said he is unequivocally in favor of ratifying the CTBT but he is NOT willing to take on Senator Helms. If we had a group of Senators and perhaps Congresspersons too to help TOGETHER, we might encourage Helms to increase the democracy level in the Senate.

Another thought. Our Washington office has a fax requesting us to sign on to a proposal from the Washington Cathedral. This is a Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative which is bringing together religious leaders and military professionals. Bishop Robert C. Morgan, President of the Council of Bishops for the United Methodist Church, has already signed on to this proposal. Where are WE working on this? (Note that Theresa has the copy of their letter to the UUs and her phone is 202 296 4672.)

PEACE!

Larry

To: UUAWO@aol.com
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: Howard Hallman
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <17.3f0b4a2.261fa6fa@aol.com>
References:

At 05:02 PM 4/7/00 EDT, you wrote:
Larry Egbert wrote:

Our Washington office has a fax requesting us to sign on to
>a proposal from the Washington Cathedral. This is a Nuclear
>Reduction/Disarmament Initiative which is bringing together religious leaders
>and military professionals. Bishop Robert C. Morgan, President of the
>Council of Bishops for the United Methodist Church, has already signed on to
>this proposal. Where are WE working on this? (Note that Theresa has the
>copy of their letter to the UUs and her phone is 202 296 4672.)

Reply by Hallman:

I know about this initiative but haven't been in on the process. It encompasses the statement of religious and military leaders, which will be released at a news conference and followed with an interfaith worship service. They have an intent to provide information packets to churches for education of people in the pews, but their plans aren't fully developed. They will restrict their activities to education and not get involved in public policy advocacy. The latter is our main mission. Thus, the two projects are complementary and not competitive.

As of a week ago, United Methodist Bishop Morgan hadn't signed the statement, but maybe he has in the past few days.

Thanks for your answers to my questions. I'll share other responses with you as I receive them.

I'm going of town from April 8 to 18. I'll pick up this process when I return.

Cordially yours,
Howard

Date: Sun, 9 Apr 2000 15:29:32 -0400
From: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>
Subject: Last minute matters
Sender: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Dear Howard:

I guess all is taken care of. We have reserved Alcove A in the Union Cafeteria for 8:30 am Saturday. I talked to the Proctor at Battenfeld and they are expecting some of us to drop by after 9:30 (no definite time). He said they were cleaning the place up this last weekend so it should look fairly good. There have been some additions to the bldg.

I don't know what to say about parking. There are several things going on at the Union and at the Alumni center, across the street. Jayhawk Drive will be open. There is a lot right across from the Union entrance, but it only holds about 25 cars. There is a lot behind the Art Museum, toward the stadium which will probably be available. There is a tunnel from that lot into the Union Bldg (going under Mississippi St.)

See you next Sat.

Bob

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-73-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com

To: "abolition-caucus" <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>,
"Abolition-Europe" <abolition-europe@vlberlin.comlink.de>,
"abolitionusa" <abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com>,
<abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>

X-MSMail-Priority: Normal

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2314.1300

X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

Mailing-List: list abolition-caucus@egroups.com; contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com

Delivered-To: mailing list abolition-caucus@egroups.com

List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>

Date: Mon, 10 Apr 2000 12:02:51 +0100

X-eGroups-From: "Janet Bloomfield" <jbloomfield@gn.apc.org>

From: "Janet Bloomfield" <jbloomfield@gn.apc.org>

Subject: [abolition-caucus] Minutes of April 5th AbolitionCo-ordinating Committee Conference call

Dear Friends,

greetings, in this immediate run up to the NPT the ACC is having a weekly conference call so you will be receiving minutes quite often! If you have any queries about the minutes please contact me,

Yours in peace,

Janet.

DRAFT MINUTES OF ABOLITION CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE CONFERENCE CALL APRIL 5/6,2000.

(Action items in Capitals)

1.Present: Janet Bloomfield, Alice Slater, Jackie Cabasso, John Burroughs, Ross Wilcock, Carah Ong, David Krieger, Alyn Ware.

Apologies: Hiro Umbeyashi (sent written update)

Facilitator - Jackie, Note taker - Janet.

2. Finance and Fundraising:

Currently just over \$12,000 in hand. Application in to Seventh Generation for transport of indigenous people to NPT was successful. GRACE had sent \$1,000. Applications with Samuel Rubin and Saskawa and the Lifebridge Foundation still pending. Still not much of a response from supporting groups so far, CARAH to do follow up calls to previous big contributors. ROSS will enquire about IPPNW. CARAH had sent an excellent encouraging message to remind people of the financial need. ALICE will call Wade Greene again.

3. NPT:

(a) Materials: Canadian PGS will produce 500 24 page briefings. To include A2000 statement and Moorea Declaration. New enrolment cards from GRACE will be included in briefing packs that CARAH will prepare. Report Card - 2200 being printed. Translated summaries are being prepared with introduction by > Marin-Bosch (Spanish), Mohammed Shaker (Arabic), Hiro Umebayashi (Japanese) and Dr Abraham Behar (French). The Russian summary will carry a

translation of Joseph Rotblat's introduction to the main document.

Materials can be sent to LCNP office. ALICE will send a set of labels for the UN Missions to Ross, Janet and Jackie.

(b) 2000 by 2000: 1800 organisations and municipalities as of today! Need to encourage all groups with large numbers of affiliates to promote this. CARAH to check numbers of regional networks to ensure we have maximum numbers.

(c) Petitions: JOHN will liaise with DAVID about meeting with Baali on the 25th after the morning session. AGREED that CARAH would ask for all organisations that have their own abolition petitions to put them together for presentation in New York.

(d) Activities at the NPT: Street Action on April 25th - Alice needs ideas for speakers etc. PLEASE SUPPORT HER. 500 plus names now gathered plus an infinite number of nameless ones...

(e) Media: Alice also needs help with speakers for the press conference on the 24th. The Report Card will be launched at the Reaching Critical Will press conference on the 25th. JANET will get draft press release to Alice as soon as possible.

(f) Abolition Caucus: AGREED to change time to 9.00am on Monday 24th if possible and then settle time when people are together. Room booked for 8.00am at 777. JOHN will check with Flick.

(g) Possible Theatre trip of Global Council members to see "Copenhagen". JANET will circulate details and see if there is enough interest to organise.

5. A2000 Annual Meeting:

JOHN had booked the 777, Church Centre from 9.00am to 3.30pm on Sunday April 30th. Also has a booking at the Musicians Union from 9.00am to 6.30pm at \$50 an hour. We will look at timings and decide on the next call. AGREED to schedule a Global Council meeting in the first week as proposed by Zia. Possible Wednesday 26th evening or Saturday night. It was AGREED to put the proposal for an A2000 meeting in Nagasaki in November on the AGM agenda.

Any Other Business:

ROSS to send NPT calendar for checking.

NEXT CALL:

APRIL 11/12 at 3.00pm EST.

CARAH to set up.

JANET to circulate draft agenda to include a report from CARAH on how her job is going.

Janet Bloomfield
25 Farmadine
Saffron Walden
Essex
CB11 3HR
England
Tel/Fax: +44 (0)1799 516189
e-mail: jbloomfield@gn.apc.org

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To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, send an email from the account you wish to be subscribed to: "abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com"

Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

Date: Tue, 11 Apr 2000 08:47:14 -0400
From: Al Haber <megiddo@umich.edu>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.08 [en] (Win95; I)
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Subject: (abolition-usa) minutes/us campaign/march 2, 2000
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Subject:

Re: minutes /march 2,2000 conference call

Date:

Fri, 10 Mar 2000 11:55:59 -0500

From:

Alan Haber <megiddo@umich.edu>

To:

Jackie Cabasso <wslf@earthlink.net>

CC:

ASlater <aslater@gracelinks.org>,
"sallight@earthlink.net" <sallight@earthlink.net>,
johnburroughs@earthlink.net, aav1@ctaz.com,
od4life@aol.com, bmartin@afsc.org, pmeidell@igc.apc.org,
dave@paxchristiusa.org, tewawu@la-tierra.com,
disarm@forusa.org, bevdroz@aol.com, a2000@silcom.com

minutes, second posting

us campaign to abolish nuclear weapons

coordinating committee conference call
thursday march 2,2000, 9:30 am pacific/ 12:30 pm eastern

jackie, pamela, sally, john. dave, anthony, carah, beverly,
odile, alan

pamela facilitate/
sally time/ time notice every 5 minutes.
alan/notes

1)discussion of minutes-- first posting, draft, internal
circulation to the coordinating committee only.

reflect decisions, sense of discussion, considerations,
put a "sensitivity flag" by discussions/decisions/considerations
that seemed "sensitive."
request comments, synthesize
post "revised" version to the larger us campaign list/abolition
2000/abolition caucus (abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com)

2) support for regular calls for coordinating committee and face to face meetings.

GRACE agreed to support "diversity" needs for conference calls. "conference america" bills for diversity are sent directly to GRACE, after agreement with alice slater. for general support for calls and meetings we must go to other funders.

[covering costs and who is diversity seemed "sensitive" questions]

3) face to face meeting

Thursday April 27 dinner, 6:30 and evening. agenda review. at alice slater's house (east 70's)

Friday April 28, 10am-noon; 1-3pm coordinators meeting; 3-6 more open meeting: time for working groups, member groups, all americans, public event?

ASK VIA MINUTES: ALL COORDINATING COMMITTEE MEMBERS. WILL YOU ATTEND THIS MEETING? DO YOU NEED A SUBSIDY TO GO? contact lawyers committee or western states indicating plans and needs

financial problems considered on a case by case basis.

meeting at united nations headquarters.

formal snail mail/hard copy letter of invitation to be written, by john, to the whole coordinating committee.

4) actions

- a--support of abolition 2000 call
- b--us abolition campaign commitment to dc action/for campaign for non-violence
- c--wolsey/markey/norton
- d--green party
- e--public event 3-6 friday april 28

[we began with e-- thinking about a public event or action, friday afternoon.] general comment: building network is first priority emphasis first year, reach out to other groups in abolition 2000, reach out more broadly in public education. build working group structure.

ad hoc program planning group: john, dave, jackie, sally, anthony, pamela,

go forward, convene, develop web site, open chat room, bring some ideas to next call.

a) a2000 call to action
enlarge number of organizations
write to clinton
gather signatures on petition
participate in demonstrations

b) people's campaign participation july 1-august 10
different group focuses each day. initiate a decade of non-violence.
raise standard of non-violence

proposed time for us campaign july 15-24/ july 16 is anniversary
of first trinity test.

range of actions, relatively small gatherings, panel discussion,
nobel laurets, demonstrations, occupations, sit-ins chaining ourselves,
education, teach-ins, sustained civil disobedience.

alternative times were suggested, early august, coordinated to draw
support to action at yorktown, thursday, july 27. july 31 was
suggested.

overlying the august 6-9 bombing dates. eariler times were
suggested as better for building the network, before the grand finales;
some coordination committee members have local organizational
responsibilities on august 6 so it is difficult time to get a
full presentation of the us campaign in washington. discussion to be
continued in next call.

QUESTION: what are member groups doing in relation to washington
actions?

poll all 400 plus member groups of abolition 2000

ask ibrahim from FOR: do they know what groups are doing what?

c) woosley/markey resolutions, norton bill

get update information on all resolutions, woosley, markey and on
norton, hr2545, number of sponsors? who the sponsors are?

understanding: that these resolutions and legislation are
considered
mutually consistent and being promoted in a cooperative mutually
supportive way.

request ellen thomas (congressional working group) to prepare an
update report and post it to the "listserve" [information included as
post script to these minutes]

on going discussion of political action, keep monitoring our
political action. does netwrk plus staff lobby, status and practice of
the staff reflects the campaign.

d) green party--california. abolition 2000 medea benjamin,

california state senator, ralph nader presidential campaign, support nuclear abolition. promise a bottom up campaign, 1000 organizers in the streets objective 5% of vote will secure federal matching funds in 2004. green national nominating convention in denver, june 24. platform update

dave and pamela: prepare brochure for us campaign targeted to greens, exploring, explaining, developing the nuclear abolition component of the green values and platform.

note: robert bowman is a reform party nuclear abolitionist candidate for president.

next call is monday april 3, 2000, 11 am pdt/ 2pm edt

and comments made during evaluation.

general view that it was a good and productive call,

dissatisfaction that a way was not open for odile and alan to participate in the april 27-28 coordinators meeting, from israel, where they will be at megiddo, "transforming armageddon." some appropriate conferencing technology should be available. others who cannot attend should also have a check-in possibility.

no comments were received on DRAFT minutes, indicating anything that should be anything that should be added or excised.

post script posting of sponsors of markey, woolsey and norton legislation and resolutions:
Here's the relevant information not only on HR-2545, but also on Markey, Woolsey, and Kucinich resolutions. Let me know if you need anything else.

-- H.R.2545 (Bill - text at <http://prop1.org/prop1/hr2545ab.htm>)

Sponsor: Rep Norton, Eleanor Holmes (introduced 7/16/1999)
Title: To provide for nuclear disarmament and economic conversion in accordance with
District of Columbia Initiative Measure Number 37 of 1992.

Rep Lewis, John - 8/5/1999
Rep McKinney, Cynthia A. - 11/10/1999
Rep Woolsey, Lynn C. - 8/5/1999
Rep Stark, Fortney Pete - 3/23/2000

(That last one was a surprise -- and a good one!)

-- HCON 177 IH (Resolution Text at
<http://prop1.org/2000/99markey.htm#hres177>)

Sponsor: Rep Markey, Edward J. (introduced 8/5/1999)

Title: Expressing the sense of the Congress that nuclear weapons should
be taken off
hair-trigger
alert.

COSPONSORS(89), ALPHABETICAL:

Rep Abercrombie, Neil - 11/4/1999
Rep Allen, Thomas H. - 9/28/1999
Rep Baldacci, John Elias - 11/5/1999
Rep Baldwin, Tammy - 9/28/1999
Rep Barcia, James A. - 11/1/1999
Rep Barrett, Thomas M. - 11/4/1999
Rep Berman, Howard L. - 2/1/2000
Rep Blagojevich, Rod R. - 11/4/1999
Rep Bonior, David E. - 10/13/1999
Rep Brown, Sherrod - 11/5/1999
Rep Capps, Lois - 9/28/1999
Rep Capuano, Michael E. - 11/5/1999
Rep Clay, William (Bill) - 11/15/1999
Rep Conyers, John, Jr. - 11/17/1999
Rep Coyne, William J. - 11/5/1999
Rep Crowley, Joseph - 11/4/1999
Rep Cummings, Elijah E. - 11/5/1999
Rep Davis, Danny K. - 2/1/2000
Rep DeFazio, Peter A. - 11/15/1999
Rep Delahunt, William D. - 10/13/1999
Rep Doggett, Lloyd - 11/4/1999
Rep Eshoo, Anna G. - 10/13/1999
Rep Faleomavaega, Eni F. H. - 11/17/1999
Rep Farr, Sam - 11/4/1999
Rep Fattah, Chaka - 11/15/1999
Rep Filner, Bob - 11/4/1999
Rep Frank, Barney - 9/28/1999
Rep Gordon, Bart - 11/15/1999
Rep Gutierrez, Luis V. - 10/26/1999
Rep Hilliard, Earl F. - 11/5/1999
Rep Hinchey, Maurice D. - 10/26/1999
Rep Holt, Rush D. - 11/9/1999
Rep Hooley, Darlene - 2/1/2000
Rep Jackson, Jesse L., Jr. - 11/4/1999
Rep Jackson-Lee, Sheila - 11/5/1999
Rep Jefferson, William J. - 11/15/1999
Rep Kaptur, Marcy - 11/5/1999
Rep Kennedy, Patrick J. - 10/26/1999
Rep Kilpatrick, Carolyn C. - 11/1/1999
Rep Kucinich, Dennis J. - 10/13/1999
Rep Lantos, Tom - 11/18/1999
Rep Lee, Barbara - 9/28/1999

Rep Levin, Sander M. - 11/4/1999
Rep Lewis, John - 11/5/1999
Rep Lofgren, Zoe - 9/28/1999
Rep Lowey, Nita M. - 10/13/1999
Rep Luther, Bill - 9/28/1999
Rep Maloney, Carolyn B. - 9/28/1999
Rep Martinez, Matthew G. - 11/22/1999
Rep McCarthy, Karen - 10/13/1999
Rep McDermott, Jim - 11/5/1999
Rep McGovern, James P. - 9/28/1999
Rep McKinney, Cynthia A. - 9/28/1999
Rep Meehan, Martin T. - 11/5/1999
Rep Meeks, Gregory W. - 11/5/1999
Rep Miller, George - 11/17/1999
Rep Mink, Patsy T. - 11/5/1999
Rep Moakley, John Joseph - 11/5/1999
Rep Nadler, Jerrold - 11/4/1999
Rep Neal, Richard E. - 11/5/1999
Rep Norton, Eleanor Holmes - 9/28/1999
Rep Oberstar, James L. - 11/9/1999
Rep Olver, John W. - 9/28/1999
Rep Owens, Major R. - 11/15/1999
Rep Pallone, Frank, Jr. - 11/4/1999
Rep Pelosi, Nancy - 10/13/1999
Rep Price, David E. - 2/1/2000
Rep Rodriguez, Ciro - 11/15/1999
Rep Romero-Barcelo, Carlos A. - 11/15/1999
Rep Sabo, Martin Olav - 10/13/1999
Rep Sanders, Bernard - 11/15/1999
Rep Sawyer, Tom - 11/4/1999
Rep Schakowsky, Janice D. - 10/13/1999
Rep Serrano, Jose E. - 11/4/1999
Rep Stabenow, Debbie - 2/1/2000
Rep Stark, Fortney Pete - 9/28/1999
Rep Thompson, Bennie G. - 11/18/1999
Rep Tierney, John F. - 10/13/1999
Rep Towns, Edolphus - 11/5/1999
Rep Udall, Mark - 11/5/1999
Rep Udall, Tom - 11/5/1999
Rep Vento, Bruce F. - 11/4/1999
Rep Waters, Maxine - 11/5/1999
Rep Watt, Melvin L. - 11/5/1999
Rep Waxman, Henry A. - 11/9/1999
Rep Weiner, Anthony D. - 11/15/1999
Rep Weygand, Robert A. - 10/13/1999
Rep Woolsey, Lynn C. - 9/28/1999
Rep Wynn, Albert Russell - 11/15/1999

-- H.CON.RES.74 (Resolution Text at
<http://prop1.org/2000/99markey.htm#hres74>)

Sponsor: Rep Markey, Edward J. (introduced 3/24/1999)

Title: Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding maintenance of the nuclear

weapons stockpile.

COSPONSORS(33), ALPHABETICAL:

Rep Allen, Thomas H. - 4/12/1999
Rep Andrews, Robert E. - 5/4/1999
Rep Barrett, Thomas M. - 3/24/1999
Rep Capps, Lois - 5/4/1999
Rep Conyers, John, Jr. - 5/4/1999
Rep DeGette, Diana - 3/24/1999
Rep Eshoo, Anna G. - 3/24/1999
Rep Farr, Sam - 2/1/2000
Rep Frank, Barney - 4/12/1999
Rep Gutierrez, Luis V. - 3/24/1999
Rep Holt, Rush D. - 2/29/2000
Rep Kilpatrick, Carolyn C. - 6/22/1999
Rep Lantos, Tom - 11/17/1999
Rep Lee, Barbara - 3/24/1999
Rep Lowey, Nita M. - 3/24/1999
Rep Maloney, Carolyn B. - 3/24/1999
Rep Martinez, Matthew G. - 2/1/2000
Rep McGovern, James P. - 3/24/1999
Rep McKinney, Cynthia A. - 3/24/1999
Rep Meehan, Martin T. - 3/24/1999
Rep Miller, George - 3/24/1999
Rep Nadler, Jerrold - 3/24/1999
Rep Olver, John W. - 9/28/1999
Rep Owens, Major R. - 3/24/1999
Rep Pallone, Frank, Jr. - 3/24/1999
Rep Payne, Donald M. - 3/24/1999
Rep Rivers, Lynn N. - 4/12/1999
Rep Schakowsky, Janice D. - 3/28/2000
Rep Stark, Fortney Pete - 4/12/1999
Rep Tierney, John F. - 3/24/1999
Rep Udall, Mark - 4/12/1999
Rep Underwood, Robert A. - 9/28/1999
Rep Woolsey, Lynn C. - 3/24/1999

-- H.RES.82 (Resolution Text at <http://prop1.org/2000/99woolsey.htm>)

Sponsor: Rep Woolsey, Lynn C. (introduced 2/24/1999)
Title: Recognizing the security interests of the United States in
furthering complete
nuclear disarmament.

COSPONSORS(41), ALPHABETICAL:

Rep Andrews, Robert E. - 4/14/1999
Rep Baldwin, Tammy - 4/20/1999
Rep Blumenauer, Earl - 2/24/1999
Rep Brown, Sherrod - 9/14/1999
Rep Capps, Lois - 5/6/1999
Rep DeFazio, Peter A. - 2/24/1999
Rep Eshoo, Anna G. - 2/24/1999

Rep Faleomavaega, Eni F. H. - 2/24/1999
Rep Filner, Bob - 2/24/1999
Rep Frank, Barney - 2/24/1999
Rep Gonzalez, Charles A. - 3/17/1999
Rep Hilliard, Earl F. - 2/24/1999
Rep Hinchey, Maurice D. - 2/24/1999
Rep Holt, Rush D. - 11/5/1999
Rep Kilpatrick, Carolyn C. - 2/24/1999
Rep Kucinich, Dennis J. - 10/14/1999
Rep Lee, Barbara - 4/20/1999
Rep Lowey, Nita M. - 7/30/1999
Rep Luther, Bill - 3/23/1999
Rep Maloney, Carolyn B. - 3/23/1999
Rep Markey, Edward J. - 2/24/1999
Rep McDermott, Jim - 3/17/1999
Rep McGovern, James P. - 2/24/1999
Rep McKinney, Cynthia A. - 2/24/1999
Rep Miller, George - 2/24/1999
Rep Mink, Patsy T. - 2/24/1999
Rep Nadler, Jerrold - 3/23/1999
Rep Norton, Eleanor Holmes - 3/3/1999
Rep Olver, John W. - 4/13/1999
Rep Owens, Major R. - 7/30/1999
Rep Rivers, Lynn N. - 2/24/1999
Rep Rush, Bobby L. - 2/24/1999
Rep Sanders, Bernard - 3/24/1999
Rep Schakowsky, Janice D. - 5/6/1999
Rep Slaughter, Louise McIntosh - 2/24/1999
Rep Stark, Fortney Pete - 2/24/1999
Rep Thompson, Mike - 10/7/1999
Rep Tierney, John F. - 2/24/1999
Rep Towns, Edolphus - 2/24/1999
Rep Underwood, Robert A. - 4/13/1999
Rep Waxman, Henry A. - 2/24/1999

Additionally, Dennis Kucinich has introduced a resolution supporting Woolsey's resolution:

-- H.RES.369 (Resolution Text Below)

Sponsor: Rep Kucinich, Dennis J. (introduced 11/9/1999)

Title: On reducing the risks and dangers associated with nuclear weapons in the new millennium.

COSPONSORS(9), ALPHABETICAL:

Rep Baldwin, Tammy - 11/9/1999
Rep Gutierrez, Luis V. - 11/9/1999
Rep Hinchey, Maurice D. - 11/9/1999
Rep Jackson, Jesse L., Jr. - 11/9/1999
Rep Markey, Edward J. - 11/9/1999

Rep McKinney, Cynthia A. - 11/9/1999
Rep Owens, Major R. - 11/9/1999
Rep Rush, Bobby L. - 11/18/1999
Rep Woolsey, Lynn C. - 11/9/1999

Whereas it has been 10 years since the end of the Cold War and thousands of nuclear weapons still exist and remain on hair trigger alert postures prolonging the possibility of accidental... (Introduced in the House)

HRES 369 IH

106th CONGRESS

1st Session

H. RES. 369

On reducing the risks and dangers associated with nuclear weapons in the new millennium.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

November 9, 1999

Mr. KUCINICH (for himself, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

RESOLUTION

On reducing the risks and dangers associated with nuclear weapons in the new millennium.

Whereas it has been 10 years since the end of the Cold War and thousands of nuclear weapons still exist and remain on hair trigger alert postures prolonging the possibility of accidental nuclear war;

Whereas the United States has failed to fulfill its obligations toward nuclear disarmament under article IV of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures toward nuclear disarmament;

Whereas the bilateral measures for nuclear arms control under the Strategic Arms

Reduction Treaty (START) process have ground to a halt with restrictions by the Congress for further cuts below START II levels until the Russian Duma ratifies START II;

Whereas in 1991 President George Bush ordered the United States to unilaterally withdraw tens of thousands of forward-deployed nuclear tactical weapons and remove thousands more from high alert status and Russian President Gorbachev reciprocated;

Whereas on August 19, 1999, Russia proposed additional reductions by cutting nearly in half the number of nuclear warheads that would be allowed under a prospective START III treaty and the United States failed to agree to the offer; and

Whereas previous congressional resolutions on furthering complete nuclear disarmament (such as H. Res. 82) require the urgent attention of the Congress to adopt such measures for the prompt reduction of nuclear weapons ; and

Whereas a congressional delegation met with a Duma delegation during the war in Kosovo and successfully promoted cooperation and built confidence between both countries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives--

(1) urges the President to initiate emergency negotiations with Russia leading to reciprocal reductions in the strategic and substrategic arsenals in both countries;

(2) welcomes House Resolution 82 and requests the support of the Congress to promote measures through the United Nations on nuclear disarmament; and

(3) requests that a congressional delegation convene meetings to discuss nuclear disarmament of United States and Russian nuclear arsenals with a delegation from the Russian Duma as soon as possible.

Ellen Thomas
Proposition One Committee
PO Box 27217, Washington DC 20038
202-462-0757 -- fax 202-265-5389
prop1@prop1.org -- <http://prop1.org>

-
To unsubscribe to abolition-usa, send an email to "majordomo@xmission.com"
with "unsubscribe abolition-usa" in the body of the message.
For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send
"help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

From: "Dick Hamm" <dhamm@ogmp.disciples.org>
Organization: OGMP, Disciples of Christ
To: mupj@igc.org
Date: Tue, 11 Apr 2000 15:05:30 -0500
Subject: Howard Hallman
Reply-to: leader@ogmp.disciples.org
Priority: normal
X-mailer: Pegasus Mail for Win32 (v3.12a)

Dear Howard,

Thanks for your letter of April 4. I am going to run this idea
by some folks and I'll get back to you. Thanks for asking.

Dick Hamm

From: "Andrew Pratt" To: "Chairman, Board of Directors, Methodists United for Peace and Justice Howard Hallman" Subject: Hymns of Peace Date: Wed, 12 Apr 2000 08:14:52 +0100
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2314.1300
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

Dear Mr Hallman,

I recently met with Harold V. Hartley III of your Board of Higher Education and Ministry. He suggested that I contact 'Methodists United for Peace and Justice' in relation to a book that the Methodist Peace Fellowship (UK) is producing this June. It is a book of hymn texts relating to peace and I think it may be of use to the UMC as well.

I am Rev Andrew Pratt. I am Chair elect of the Methodist Peace Fellowship (UK) and my hymns are distributed by Hope Publishing in the USA (my book 'Blinded by the Dazzle' was published in 1997). I will be addressing the Hymn Society in Boston in July of this year. I am editing and contributing to the book.

With every good wish,

Andrew Pratt

Date: Wed, 12 Apr 2000 12:32:49 +0100
From: Sally light <sallight@earthlink.net>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.04 [en] (Win95; I)
To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com, abolition-caucus@egroups.com
Subject: (abolition-usa) Minutes of the 4/12/00 conference call of the US CAMPAIGN TO ABOLISH NUCLEAR WEAPONS Coordinating Committee
X-MIME-Autoconverted: from 8bit to quoted-printable by harrier.prod.itd.earthlink.net id NAA07977
Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com
Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com

Minutes of the April 3, 2000 conference call of the Coordinating Committee of the US CAMPAIGN TO ABOLISH NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Those on the call: Dave, Odile, Anthony, Sally, Alan, Bev, Jackie, Pam, John and Carah.

Facilitator: Odile
Note taker: Sally

1. CAMPAIGN Booklet – distribution and follow-up.

The new booklet was recently mailed by the Peace and Environmental Coalition for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons (in Michigan). Of the 1,000 printed, 600 were mailed. Several Coordinators also requested additional booklets: 100 to WILPF, 25 to Tri-Valley CAREs, 25 to AAV, 20 to Pax Christi USA, and 50 to Western States Legal Foundation. The remainder will be mailed to John at the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy in New York, for distribution at the NPT Review Conference. Alan & Odile will mail these off.

Jackie has received 3 responses to the booklet mailing so far – 2 congratulatory emails and one RSVP from an organization. Also, our own groups should remember to return the RSVP forms to her.

2. Job Description.

Dave will re-post to us his analysis of the job description (based on Alan's original description and Sally's draft job announcement), and he requested this be put on the agenda of our April 28th meeting in NY. Basically, he believes we need 1 campaign coordinator with additional staffers such as field organizers.

3. Report from ad hoc planning group for meeting/action at NPT.

The ad hoc group consists of John, Dave, Jackie, Sally, Anthony and Pamela.

April 28th is the date of our day-long meeting in NY during the NPT. It will be in Conference Room D at the UN. The schedule is as follows: 10am-12pm and 1-3pm -- Coordinating Committee meeting; 3-6pm -- General Membership meeting (i.e., for member organizations).

Carah will include our General Membership meeting notice in a mailing next week to the New York area, and Jackie will write and post our meeting notice to the US Abolition listserve.

The ad hoc planning group will set the meeting agenda, and then it can

be reviewed by our entire Coordinating Committee over dinner at Alice's on April 27th. Dave will draft and send it to the others in the ad hoc group this week.

There was general discussion about whether we should do an action at the NPT Review Conference. We agreed that we will participate in the Abolition 2000 demonstration planned for April 25 at 9am. Pam will also speak on behalf of the US CAMPAIGN at an 11am press conference that day.

If the huge banner listing all US nuclear tests, with striking graphics, now in production in the Bay Area, Calif., is ready by the time of the NPT, we will use it, along with any other creative touches we come up with (e.g., sunflower hats), as well as our booklet, at the demonstration.

4 .Agenda items and process for dinner meeting and meeting at NPT April 27-28.

This has been deferred until the subgroup meets, etc. (see #3 above).

5. Other groups' actions and activities at NPT.

For a complete events listing, see the web site - www.igc.org/disarm.

Some events are:

April 25 – Abolition 2000 demonstration.

April 27 – Abolition 2000 5-year report card (morning). Panel on Stockpile Stewardship (afternoon).

April 28 – Abolition 2000 5-year Celebration Dance (evening)

April 30 – Annual meeting of international Abolition 2000

May 4 - Panel on The Toxic Legacy of the Nuclear Age: Waste, Health, and Environmental Racism,
1-3 pm.

6. Participation in FOR's "People's Campaign for Non-violence."

One date remains open – July 16 ("Trinity's" anniversary). After discussion, we decided that we will request that day be reserved for our CAMPAIGN. A subgroup for this was formed: Pam, Dave and Jackie. Pam volunteered to be the organizer and to be the liaison with FOR. So far, there is no planned civil disobedience, but there will be workshops and vigils. As small numbers will be involved throughout all the events (targeting the White House, the Capitol and the Pentagon), the subgroup should be able to put together something in time, especially calling on those on the East Coast to be there. The subgroup will also encourage Ibrahim to attend our NY meeting on April 28.

7. Bottom-Up organizing.

This is deferred until the NY meeting. Also, Andy Lichterman will be on our calls when this topic is on the agenda, as convener of the Bottom-Up Organizing Working Group.

Michelle Xenos has informed Jackie that she will take our booklet to the Indigenous Environmental Network and will make a formal proposal that IEN join our CAMPAIGN, and, specifically, that they become conveners of the Indigenous People Organizing and Concerns working group.

8. Minutes.

Minutes of today's meeting will be posted along with Dave's draft job description.

9. Finances.

Jackie reported that it took approximately \$1,900 to print and mail the booklet, leaving a general fund balance of approximately \$600.

10. Next call. Will be on Weds., April 12 at 2pm EST and 11am PST.

Carah will set up the call and confirm by email. Facilitator will be Sally, and Dave will be note taker.

11. Conference call evaluation.

Jackie - very pleasant group to work with. Will see what's up with AFSC about participating on calls.

Sally - I miss Ibrahim and Gilbert (or Michelle as his stand-in).

Gilbert has been traveling a lot and sends his regrets about missing some calls.

Anthony - I have also missed some calls due to working in the Caribbean. Sorry I've been away.

Draft Job Description for National Coordinator
US Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
Submitted by Dave Robinson

Coordination/Management

1. Support ongoing work of the Campaign's Facilitators Group
2. Maintain database of US Campaign supporting groups
3. Maintain Campaign website
4. Maintain financial records and provide regular reports to Facilitators Group
5. Supervise Campaign staff and volunteers
6. Provide regular reports on Campaign status and activities to the Facilitators Group

Outreach

1. Maintain relationships with Campaign organizations/groups
2. Work with college campus networks and groups
3. Develop new relationships with national and regional groups with an emphasis on those representing labor and people of color.

Fundraising

1. Develop and submit grant proposals
2. Develop and maintain a direct mail donor program
3. Coordinate fundraising events nationally and regionally as appropriate

Programmatic

1. Develop campaign outreach/educational materials
2. Represent the Campaign at national and regional meetings and events
3. Maintain a liaison with Abolition 2000
4. Coordinate the annual meeting of the US Campaign
5. Support the ongoing efforts of the Campaign Working Groups
6. Produce and distribute periodic mailings to Campaign members
7. Act as media contact for the Campaign and provide media releases on Campaign activities

-

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For information on digests or retrieving files and old messages send "help" to the same address. Do not use quotes in your message.

X-Sender: jdi@[209.8.25.194]
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.5 (32)
Date: Fri, 14 Apr 2000 08:31:27 -0400
To: jdi@clw.org
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>
Subject: START II Ratification: Where do we go from here?

=====
Russian Duma Approves START II
=====

IN A MOVE THAT MAY HELP BREAK THE LOG JAM ON U.S.-RUSSIAN NUCLEAR ISSUES, THE RUSSIAN DUMA TODAY APPROVED THE START II STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTIONS AGREEMENT. Presidents George Bush and Boris Yeltsin signed the treaty in 1993. While the Senate approved ratification 87 - 4 on January 26, 1996, the treaty has been held up in the Duma for many years. Twice before the Duma was on the verge of voting on the treaty, but postponed the vote to protest American bombing campaigns in Iraq and then in the former Yugoslavia. NATO expansion also contributed to Russia's delay.

=====
Summary of START II
=====

ONCE FULLY IMPLEMENTED, START II WOULD REDUCE THE NUMBER OF DEPLOYED STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS TO 3,000-3,500 in Russian and U.S. arsenals from a START I ceiling of 6,000 for each side. The treaty provisions do not require warheads to be dismantled. Instead, START II focuses on reducing delivery systems.

=====
Opportunities Ahead, If Clinton Proves Nimble
=====

This long-delayed Russian action may provide an opportunity for Presidents Clinton and Putin to use Clinton's last nine months in office to negotiate further agreements on deep reductions in nuclear weapons and taking nuclear weapons off alert.

COUNCIL FOR A LIVABLE WORLD URGES THE PRESIDENT TO:

1. MOVE QUICKLY TO LOCK IN AGREEMENTS REDUCING NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND DE-ALERTING NUCLEAR WEAPONS.
2. AVOID ANY UNILATERAL ACTION ON THE 1972 ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE TREATY.
3. POSTPONE DEPLOYMENT OF A NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE UNTIL THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

In 1997, the U.S. and Russia agreed to a tentative framework for START III reductions of longer-range nuclear weapons to 2,000 - 2,500 for each side. More recently, the Russians have proposed going even lower, to about 1,000 - 1,500 per side. The U.S. has resisted the Russian proposals. The U.S. has linked START III talks to changes to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty to permit the U.S. to proceed with national missile defense deployment.

=====
Pitfalls Ahead as Well
=====

If the Clinton Administration is not careful, the Duma action may set off a

chain of events that result s in damaging U.S. Senate votes on the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. On September 26, 1997, Russia and the United States signed two agreements establishing the distinctions between theater and national missile defense systems, one agreement for low velocity systems and one for high velocity systems. On the same date, the U.S. signed an agreement to extend the 1972 ABM Treaty to successor states of the former Soviet Union -- Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan. President Clinton agreed -- under protest -- to submit the treaty modifications to the Senate for advice and consent, but only after Duma approval of START II. However, many missile defense supporters believe the ABM Treaty is obsolete since it was negotiated with the now-defunct Soviet Union. They argue that the treaty will never allow for the comprehensive missile defenses they envision deploying over the next two decades. Senate Republicans who strongly support missile defense are likely to try to defeat the three treaty protocols in order to damage the ABM Treaty. However, the Senate may simply not hold a vote due to a busy schedule this year. This delay would allow continued negotiations on START III without significant backlash from an angry Russia. Should the Senate defeat the modifications, START III negotiations would likely collapse.

=====
U.S. Nuclear Arsenal After START II Implementation
=====

THE U.S. PLANS TO CONTINUE MAINTAINING A FORCE OF 10,000 NUCLEAR WEAPONS EVEN AFTER FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF START II. The arsenal would include the 3,500 deployed strategic weapons allowed under the treaty along with 500 weapons for use as strategic spares, 1,000 tactical weapons, 2,500 weapons in a "reserve" force and 2,500 weapons comprising a "hedge" force should Russia suddenly engage in aggressive behavior. Russia presently maintains about 22,000 nuclear weapons, both active and in reserve. THE CONTINUED MAINTENANCE OF THESE MASSIVE STOCKPILES OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, MANY STILL ON HAIR TRIGGER ALERT, POSES SIGNIFICANT RISKS OF ACCIDENTAL USE OF THESE WEAPONS OR THE PROLIFERATION OF RUSSIAN WEAPONS TO THIRD PARTIES OR OTHER COUNTRIES.

=====
Next Steps For START II
=====

RUSSIAN RATIFICATION OF START II DOES NOT RESULT IN THE TREATY'S ENTERING INTO FORCE IMMEDIATELY. On September 26, 1997, Russia and the United States signed an agreement to extend the deadline for destruction of strategic delivery vehicles as agreed to in the START II Treaty from 2003 to 2007. This provision was designed to encourage Russia to ratify START II. The Senate will have to approve the modification before START II can enter into force. In addition, the Duma was expected to condition implementation of START II on the maintenance of a viable ABM Treaty; U.S. withdrawal from the ABM Treaty to build national missile defense is likely to lead to a Russian exit from the START nuclear weapons reduction process.

=====
National Missile Defense
=====

U.S. DEPLOYMENT OF A NATIONAL MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM COULD JEOPARDIZE INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND ARMS CONTROL. The President's scheduled

deployment decision regarding a national missile defense system may threaten U.S./Russian negotiations on nuclear reductions. The U.S. is seeking to modify the ABM Treaty to permit national missile defense deployment; the Russians are resisting. If President Clinton decides later this year to deploy national missile defenses in the absence of any agreement with Russia, the nuclear reductions process is likely to collapse.

=====
What Will Happen Now?
=====

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF POSSIBLE OUTCOMES after this vote on START II in the Duma. Senate rejection of the ABM Treaty modification package and/or a "yes" decision on deployment of missile defenses by Clinton could result in a Russian withdrawal from the START nuclear reduction process. However, if the Senate chooses not to immediately address the ABM/START modification issue and Clinton defers the deployment decision to the next administration, there could be sufficient time to negotiate an acceptable START III which could result in reductions below 2,000 strategic weapons. This delay would also provide more time to debate the merits of national missile defenses and negotiate changes to the ABM Treaty should the next administration decide to deploy.

John Isaacs
Council for a Livable World
110 Maryland Avenue, NE - Room 409
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 543-4100 x.131
www.clw.org

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-115-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com
To: "Abolition-Caucus-L" <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>
Cc: "Ike Jeanes" <ike@swva.net>
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal
X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook 8.5, Build 4.71.2377.0
Importance: Normal
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300
Mailing-List: list abolition-caucus@egroups.com; contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
Delivered-To: mailing list abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>
Date: Fri, 14 Apr 2000 10:59:03 -0400
X-eGroups-From: "Ross Wilcock" <rwilcock@execulink.com>
From: "Ross Wilcock" <rwilcock@execulink.com>
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Moscow proposes 50% n/w reduction for Start 3

JRL 4248 #1

RUSSIA PROPOSES "MORE RADICAL" REDUCTION OF WARHEADS - FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE Interfax

Moscow, 13th April: Moscow is proposing to Washington a more radical - almost by 50 per cent - reduction of nuclear warheads within the framework of the planned START-III Treaty.

Diplomatic sources in Moscow told Interfax today that the Russian Federation had put forward an initiative to reduce the number of warheads on each side to 1,500 instead of the 2,000-2,500 envisaged within the framework of the future START-III Treaty.

The sources especially noted that the Russian side is proposing to the American side such a radical reduction in warheads "on condition that the ABM Treaty of 1972 is preserved together with the ban envisaged by it on developing a strategic antimissile defence of the country's territory".

"Without that there will be no reductions, even within the framework of START-II," the experts stressed.

The START-II Treaty envisages a reduction in nuclear warheads on each side to 3,000-3,500...

[Note: according to estimates of Jeanes' program Nukefix, there is little improvement in nuclear safety until warhead levels are reduced to of the order of 50 each. Nuclear Disarmament has for a long time been about reducing overkill capability - one aspect of the Cold War Legacy. What will change as n/w numbers shrink? Surely emphasis on nuclear disarmament by Russia and USA will need to begin to reflect n/w reduction needs among all nuclear capable states.

New forms of confidence building and security may be needed. arw]

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Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

From: invoice.inquiry@mindspring.com
Date: Sun, 16 Apr 2000 08:23:19 -0400 (EDT)
To: mupj@igc.org
Subject: "EarthLink/MindSpring Invoice #27337189, Please Read"
X-Hercules-ID: mupj@igc.org

Remit To: Account Number: 2028691
Page: 1
EarthLink Inc. Invoice Date: 04/13/00
P.O. Box 7645 Invoice Number: 27337189
Atlanta, Ga. 30357-0645 USA

Bill To: Due upon receipt.
Current charges are late if
Howard W. Hallman not received by 05/05/00
Methodists United for Peace wi
1500 16th St., NW
Washington, DC 20036

Date	Description	Qty	Price	Amount
	Previous Balance			15.95
03/29/00	Check # 1231			15.95CR
	Adjusted Beginning Balance			.00
04/13/00	non-automated payment	1.00	1.00	1.00
	mupj (Howard W. Hallman)			
04/13/00	Apr 13-May 12:Standard monthly	1.00	14.95	14.95
04/12/00	Mar 13-Apr 12:Hours used	7.24		
	Current Chgs:		15.95	
	Balance Due:		15.95	

Please pay upon receipt and be sure to include your account number 2028691 with your payment. Any previous balance may be considered past due at this time.

****ATTENTION-IMPORTANT CHANGE****
MindSpring has now officially changed its name to EarthLink, Inc.
Please make all payments payable to EarthLink, Inc.

If you would like further information on the merger, please visit:
<http://www.mindspring.com/merger/faq.html>

Remember, we'll credit your account \$20 for each new dial-up customer you refer to us (\$50 for web hosting)!
Have them mention you when they sign up!

We provide several tools designed to help you manage your EarthLink/
MindSpring account more effectively. These tools may be found at:
<http://www.mindspring.com/acct-mgmt/index.html>

Remit To:	Invoice Number: 27337189
EarthLink Inc.	Page: 2
P.O. Box 7645	Invoice Date: 04/13/00
	Account Number: 2028691

If you think there is an error on your invoice, please write to us via email at invoice.inquiry@mindspring.com or US mail at the address above within 30 days of the invoice date to dispute the erroneous charge. We'll be happy to clarify your invoice or correct any erroneous charges.

To: phil
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: "EarthLink/MindSpring Invoice #27337189, Please Read"
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To:
References:

Phil,

I'm back in town now. Please pay this bill.

Thanks,
Howard

From: invoice.inquiry@mindspring.com
>Date: Sun, 16 Apr 2000 08:23:19 -0400 (EDT)
>To: mupj@igc.org
>Subject: "EarthLink/MindSpring Invoice #27337189, Please Read"
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>
>04/13/00 Apr 13-May 12:Standard monthly 1.00 14.95 14.95
>04/12/00 Mar 13-Apr 12:Hours used 7.24

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> refer to us (\$50 for web hosting)!

> Have them mention you when they sign up!

> We provide several tools designed to help you manage your EarthLink/
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> <http://www.mindspring.com/acct-mgmt/index.html>

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> EarthLink Inc. Invoice Date: 04/13/00

> P.O. Box 7645 Account Number: 2028691

> If you think there is an error on your invoice, please write to us via
> email at invoice.inquiry@mindspring.com or US mail at the address above
> within 30 days of the invoice date to dispute the erroneous charge.

> We'll be happy to clarify your invoice or correct any erroneous charges.

X-Originating-IP: [216.106.51.39]
From: "mark harrison" <skyfly5@hotmail.com>
To: mupj@igc.apc.org
Date: Mon, 17 Apr 2000 13:11:33 PDT

dear howard--

i am writing to this address hoping that eventually this message will get to you. i just got the peaceleaf, and its arrival occasioned a question: will there be a spring mupj meeting? no word in the peaceleaf, and i don't have any dates on my calendar. last year we waited until after easter--what plans are there for a meeting this year? are there plans for a meeting this year? i await your reply.

thanks,

bruce

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To: "mark harrison" <skyfly5@hotmail.com>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re:
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <20000417201133.19887.qmail@hotmail.com>
References:

At 01:11 PM 4/17/00 PDT, you wrote:

>dear howard--

>

>i am writing to this address hoping that eventually this message will get to
>you. i just got the peaceleaf, and its arrival occasioned a question: will
>there be a spring mupj meeting? no word in the peaceleaf, and i don't have
>any dates on my calendar. last year we waited until after easter--what plans
>are there for a meeting this year? are there plans for a meeting this year?
>i await your reply.

>

>thanks,

>

>bruce

Bruce,

Because of my involvement in General Conference and two other spring conferences, I haven't been able to schedule a meeting of the Board of Directors of Methodists United for Peace with Justice. Partly I want to see what General Conference does. We may try to have a conference call board meeting or schedule one in the fall. I'll let you know.

Shalom,
Howard

From: Tom Hart <thart@dfms.org>
To: Brian Grieves <bgrieves@dfms.org>, "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Cc: Jere Skipper <jskipper@dfms.org>
Subject: RE: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament
Date: Tue, 18 Apr 2000 23:43:53 -0400
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2448.0)

We will make every effort to be there for the meeting. Tom

-----Original Message-----

From: Brian Grieves
Sent: Tuesday, April 04, 2000 1:50 AM
To: Howard W. Hallman; Brian Grieves; tom.hart@ecumet.org;
jmskipper@aol.com
Subject: RE: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

Thanks for this update Howard. I'll be looking to Tom and Jere for guidance on this. - Brian

-----Original Message-----

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]
Sent: Friday, March 31, 2000 3:27 PM
To: bgrieves@dfms.org; tom.hart@ecumet.org; jmskipper@aol.com
Subject: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

Dear Brian, Tom, and Jere,

When you reviewed my proposal for an Interfaith Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament earlier this year, you declined to participate. Since then the proposal has evolved. I want to describe where we are now and explore further with you whether the Episcopal Church might become involved.

I have put aside my attempt to organize an Interfaith Partnership with a separate corporation and major funding from foundations. There were too many obstacles in the way of getting representation on a corporate board, and so far we haven't been able to line up large foundation grants. Instead we will form an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament as a kind of unincorporated, working group. I'm seeking foundation support for my role as chair, for a web site, and for a position of field coordinator. The latter would be based in one of the participating faith-based organization, which one to be determined.

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will be engaged in public policy advocacy in Washington and through grassroots mobilization. This contrasts with the Washington National Cathedral's Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Initiative, which is strictly educational. The two efforts are complementary.

To start long term planning for the next presidential term and two Congresses, the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will have a meeting on Monday afternoon, May 22 at the Methodist Building. Details are provided in the attached announcement. I hope that one or more of you come

to this meeting to offer your input and to consider becoming involved on an ongoing basis. In the meantime, if you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013

Shalom,
Howard

###

There will be a meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday, May 22, 2000 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. Please mark this date on your calendar and plan to come to the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting will be engage in long-range planning in order to prepare for a vigorous effort to make substantial progress on nuclear disarmament in 2001-2004 during the term of the next president and the next two Congresses.

At the meeting will discuss three matters:

- (1) Public policy objectives for 2001.
- (2) Building a strong and active grassroots interfaith network.
- (3) Raising nuclear disarmament issues in a nonpartisan manner during the 2000 election.

Soon I will send a communication on each of these topics to start an interchange of ideas prior to the meeting.

A tentative agenda for May 22 is as follows:

- 1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available
- 1:10 Introductions
- 1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001
 - Presidential initiatives
 - Legislative action
- 2:10 Break
- 2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond
 - Use of networks of denominations and religious associations

Encouraging, organizing, and assisting state and local interfaith coalitions

- Providing educational material
- Two-way communication
- Who will do what?
- 3:10 Break
- 3:15 2000 Election
 - Formulating questions for candidates (president, Congress)
 - Congressional candidates
 - Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates
 - Feedback
 - Presidential candidates
 - Posing questions
 - Contact with staff
 - Who will do what?

4:00 Adjourn

Date: Wed, 19 Apr 2000 14:17:21 -0400
From: Nancy & Ed Jones <joneses@erols.com>
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.51 [en]C-RR032399 (Win98; I)
X-Accept-Language: en
To: "Clarke, Jane" <janeadamsc@aol.com>,
"Dean, Boots" <bootsdean@davtv.com>,
"Eichler, Fred & Alyce" <FREDALYCE@aol.com>,
"Eichler, Freddy" <feichler3@aol.com>,
"Ewer, Martin" <ewerm@home.com>,
"Ginsburg, Sally" <salhal@dmv.com>,
"Hallman, Carlee & Howard" <mupj@igc.org>,
"Jones, Art" <ART33.SNIP.NET@erols.com>,
"Kahley, Dave, Doris, Alice" <dkahley@aol.com>,
"Lming, Dave & Carol" <dliming@earthlink.com>,
"Poff, Greg" <g.poff@inetmail.att.net>,
"Reavey, Kevin & Barbara" <kmr@unipress.com>,
"Strupinsky, Claire @ Work" <cstrupinsky@Biomira.com>,
"Winstanley, Sue @ Home" <swinstanley@worldnet.att.net>
Subject: [Fwd: FW: Heart Attack]

Ed sent this home. Thought it was worthwhile to forward.

Nancy
Return-Path: <EJones@arifleet.com>
Received: from mx01.mrf.mail.rcn.net ([207.172.4.50])
by mta05.mrf.mail.rcn.net
(InterMail vM.4.01.02.27 201-229-119-110) with ESMTP
id <20000419122426.PBUX26387.mta05.mrf.mail.rcn.net@mx01.mrf.mail.rcn.net>
for <joneses@mta.mrf.mail.rcn.net>;
Wed, 19 Apr 2000 08:24:26 -0400
Received: from [206.181.183.201] (helo=mailsrvr.arifleet.com)
by mx01.mrf.mail.rcn.net with esmtp (Exim 2.12 #3)
id 12htWs-0004zX-00
for joneses@erols.com; Wed, 19 Apr 2000 08:24:26 -0400
Received: by MAILSRVR with Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
id <2PLGNH5>; Wed, 19 Apr 2000 08:21:40 -0400
Message-ID: <0F21D4F63F14D31190AF0008C7B13F6073A46C@MPLEXC01>
From: "Jones, Ed" <EJones@arifleet.com>
To: "Art Jones (Final new Address (E-mail))" <Art33jones@snip.net>,
"Amy Jones (Work) (E-mail)" <ajones@fsco.com>,
"Ed & Nancy Jones (E-mail)" <joneses@erols.com>,
"Ken Jones (Work) (E-mail)" <kenneth.jones@bms.com>,
"Scott Jones (Work) (E-mail)" <sjones@azic.com>,
"Scott Ritter (home) (E-mail)" <ritface@aol.com>
Subject: FW: Heart Attack
Date: Wed, 19 Apr 2000 08:19:07 -0400
MIME-Version: 1.0
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)
Content-Type: text/plain;
charset="iso-8859-1"
X-Mozilla-Status2: 00000000

-----Original Message-----

From: Colburn, Gregory [mailto:Gregory_Colburn@WrightExpress.com]

Sent: Wednesday, April 19, 2000 8:15 AM

To: Albert Raine (E-mail); Dot and Bob Trimble (E-mail); Ed Jones (E-mail); Harry Quinn (E-mail); Harvey Colburn (E-mail); Blodgett, Michael

Subject: FW: Hearat Attack

Something for you old guys to keep in mind!

Subject: Heart Attack

>
>> You're driving somewhere (alone of course). All of a sudden you start
>
>> experiencing a severe pain in your chest that starts to radiate out into
>
>> your arm and up into your jaw. You are only about five miles from the
>
>> hospital nearest your home; unfortunately you don't know if you'll be
>
>> able to make it that far. What can you do? You've been trained in CPR
>
>> but the guy that taught the course neglected to tell you how to perform
>
>> it on yourself.
>
>> HOW TO SURVIVE A HEART ATTACK WHEN ALONE
>
>
>> Many people are alone when they suffer a heart attack. What can they
>
>> do? Without help, a person whose heart stops beating properly begins to
>
>> feel faint and has about 10 seconds left before losing consciousness.
>
>> However, these victims can help themselves by coughing repeatedly and
>
>> very vigorously. A deep breath should be taken before each cough, and
>
>> the
>
>> cough must be deep and prolonged, as when producing sputum from deep
>
>> inside the chest. A breath and a cough must be repeated about every two
>
>> seconds without letting up until help arrives, or until the heart is
>
>> felt to be beating normally again. Deep breaths get oxygen into the
>
>> lungs and coughing movements squeeze the heart and keep the blood

>
>> circulating. The squeezing pressure on the heart also helps it regain
>
>> normal rhythm. In this way, heart attack victims can get to a phone
>
>> and, between breaths, call for help. You'll be giving yourself CPR with
>
>> this technique.
>
>>
>
>>
>
>> The above was taken from Health Cares, Rochester General Hospital via
>
>> Chapter 240's newsletter AND THE BEAT GOES ON... reprint from The Mended
>
>>
>
>> Hearts, Inc. publication, Heart Response.
>

To: Nancy & Ed Jones <joneses@erols.com>
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>
Subject: Re: [Fwd: FW: Heart Attack]
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:
In-Reply-To: <38FDF830.EDD3C22@erols.com>
References:

At 02:17 PM 4/19/00 -0400, you wrote:

>Ed sent this home. Thought it was worthwhile to forward.

>

>Nancy

Nancy,

Thanks for the information, but it leaves a mystery. Did Ed have a heart attack that we haven't heard about? Did he send this from the hospital? Or is he all right and sent it from work? We hope he's okay.

Howard

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express Macintosh Edition - 4.5 (0410)
Date: Thu, 20 Apr 2000 11:29:04 -0400
Subject: your April 3 letter
From: "Ken Sehested" <ken@bpfna.org>
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.apc.org>
CC: Bob Tiller <tiller64@starpower.net>

Howard,

Thanks for your April 3 letter inviting the Baptist Peace Fellowship to participate in the new Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. Unfortunately we don't have the resources for one of our staff to be involved.

However, I've contacted my old friend Bob Tiller (whom you know well yourself) and asked if he might be willing to represent us, since he's currently unemployed. And he said he would love to do that, at least for as long as possible. So I've copied and sent him the information you sent to me, particularly about the May 22 meeting.

So, for the Baptist Peace Fellowship involvement, put down his name as our contact: Bob Tiller, 208 E. Indian Springs Dr., Silver Spring, MD 20901; home (301) 587-6090; tiller64@starpower.net

I assume you've contacted Curtis Ramsey-Lucas, director of the American Baptist Churches USA Office of Governmental Relations, to ask if he plans to participate. Later, if Bob has to relinquish this commitment because of the demands of a new job--and if Curtis decides to be involved with this Interfaith Committee on Nuclear Disarmament--I might ask him to be a conduit for our indirect involvement.

Also, just in case you haven't included him on your list, Ibrahim Malik Abdil-Mu'id (formerly Clayton Ramey), who directs the disarmament work at the Fellowship of Reconciliation, would be a good person to participate in the coalition--in part because of his connections in the Muslim community.

Hoping we can stay connected,

Ken Sehested
ken@bpfna.org

CHECK OUT OUR NEW WEB PAGE: www.bpfna.org
Baptist Peace Fellowship of North America
4800 Wedgewood Dr.
Charlotte, NC 28210 (USA)
704/521-6051; fax 704/521-6053

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-170-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com
X-Sender: johnburroughs@mail.earthlink.net (Unverified)
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.0.1
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com
Cc: johnburroughs@earthlink.net
From: John Burroughs <johnburroughs@earthlink.net>
Mailing-List: list abolition-caucus@egroups.com; contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com
Delivered-To: mailing list abolition-caucus@egroups.com
List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>
Date: Thu, 20 Apr 2000 21:33:49 -0400
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Policy Statements, Nuclear Disarmament Commentary on LCNP website

On the website of the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy you can now find:

1. A collection of authoritative policy statements, mostly US, made in national settings and showing a commitment to maintenance of large nuclear forces and the policy of nuclear deterrence for the "foreseeable future", and showing no commitment to good faith negotiation of complete nuclear disarmament pursuant to Article VI of the NPT, or even to negotiation in good faith of cessation of the arms race, also required "at an early date" by Article VI. The US regards the START process as consistent with this posture. The collection also includes some concise official descriptions of deterrence policy. See <http://www.lcnp.org/disarmament/polsta4.htm>

2. The latest issue of William Epstein's newsletter, Nuclear Disarmament Commentary, "NPT Still in Trouble", an analysis of the global nuclear situation as the NPT Review Conference begins, and also a discussion of what pro-disarmament states could seek to do in the Review Conference. <http://www.lcnp.org/disarmament/Commentary6.htm>

John Burroughs, Executive Director
Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy
211 E. 43d St., Suite 1204, New York, NY 10017 USA
tel: +1 212 818 1861; fax: 818 1857
e-mail: johnburroughs@earthlink.net; website: www.lcnp.org
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http://click.egroups.com/1/3010/1/_/91925/_/956280904/

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Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

X-Sender: pols@falcon.cc.ukans.edu
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.3 (32)
Date: Thu, 20 Apr 2000 13:52:52 -0500
To: mupj@igc.org
From: Gwen Jansen <g-jansen@ukans.edu>
Subject: Reunion

I enjoyed meeting you, Mr. Hallman, and I hope that everything went well at the reception for the alumns.

Apparently you left a folder behind with informatin about the reunion in it. Did you want that back? If so, should we mail it to the 6508 Wilmett Road address?

~~~~~  
Gwen Jansen  
Systems Support Technician  
KU Political Science Department

g-jansen@ukans.edu  
785/864-9058  
fax# 785/864-5700

To: Gwen Jansen <g-jansen@ukans.edu>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Reunion  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <3.0.3.32.20000420135252.007c51d0@falcon.cc.ukans.edu>  
References:

We had a very nice reception of political science graduates and our three professors. Thanks for your assistance.

I don't recall what's in the folder I left, but I would like to have it for my records. My mailing address is 6508 Wilmett Road, Bethesda, MD 20817

Thanks,  
Howard

To: casad  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Thanks etc.  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Bob,

The Battenfeld mini-reunion within our class reunion was a very fine event. It was good to be with you, Phil, and Carl again and to hear from the others. Thanks to you for your outreach effort and arranging for the breakfast.

My apologies for last minute confusion by inviting Delmer Harris and not letting you know. I was far too casual about it. I assumed that since we were at the cafeteria it would be easy to add a couple of more servings. I didn't realize that it was a special catering unit. (I had written you that my sister-in-law as well as my wife would be with me, but perhaps my e-mail message arrived when you were in Chile.) It turned out all right in spite of the anxiety it caused you.

I've thought about our conversation at the pinning luncheon about John Ise and the Economics Department. For me Ise was a great teacher because he taught me how to think critically, to examine underlying assumptions. In Economics 101(whatever it was called) he focused on the assumptions of capitalism, in Modern Economic Theories (or something like that) he took on the assumptions of socialism, communism, etc. As to his instruction on economics, I felt then, and still do, that the supply and demand curve and all that stuff are oversimplified, too mechanical, and don't take human dynamics sufficiently into account. If I were in the class to become an economist, I may have been disappointed as you were. But for me it was an intellectual experience of a different order. In political science, my major, we had ready access to an excellent group of professors. In retrospect I believe I received a good foundation in the field.

Again, thanks for all you did.

Cordially,  
Howard

To: "Sheila McGee" <petitions@umpublishing.org>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Missing petition  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Ms. McGee:

>

>On November 25, 1999 I mailed you a petition "to Amend the Resolution on "Nuclear Abolition". It is not included in the Advance Edition of the Daily Christian Advocate.

>

>Methodists United for Peace with Justice, which I chair, submitted via e-mail a petition on the same subject. It is included in the Advanced DCA as petition number 30617-CS-R556-U, page 146-8. My individual petition included all the language of the MUPJ petition but added the following language.

>

>"After the fourth paragraph, add a paragraph as follows:

>

>Abolishing nuclear weapons is not only an issue of war and peace but also a matter of fundamental human rights. As the Universal Declaration of Human Rights specifies, "All human beings are born free and equal in indignity and human rights....Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person." Yet, uranium mining, nuclear weapons testing, and disposal of nuclear wastes have disproportionately effected indigenous people and people of color. The only two atomic bombs used in warfare killed Japanese civilians, and consideration of other use has most commonly involved people of color. Actual use would kill large number of civilians directly and indirectly through radioactive fallout, even spreading beyond the borders of combatant nations. The possibility of nuclear winter threatens the continued existence of the human race."

>

>I hope that my petition with this additional language will be made available to the Church and Society Legislative Committee.

>

>Shalom,

>Howard W. Hallman

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-181-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com  
X-Sender: wagingpeace@wagingpeace.org  
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)  
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com, INESnet@fy.chalmers.se  
From: David Krieger <dkrieger@napf.org>  
Mailing-List: list abolition-caucus@egroups.com; contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com  
Delivered-To: mailing list abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>  
Date: Fri, 21 Apr 2000 12:30:44 -0700  
Subject: [abolition-caucus] Media Release: Appeal to End Nuclear Threat

## Media Release

For Immediate Release

April 21, 2000

Contact: David Krieger  
(805) 965-3443

## WORLD LEADERS APPEAL TO END NUCLEAR WEAPONS THREAT

Former President Jimmy Carter, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the XIVth Dalai Lama, Queen Noor and other world leaders have joined in an Appeal to End the Nuclear Weapons Threat to Humanity. The Appeal, which was organized by the Santa Barbara-based Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, is being issued at the outset of the 6th Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference. This conference begins at the United Nations in New York on April 24th and runs until May 19th. A copy of the Appeal will be run in the New York Times on Monday, April 24th, concurrent with the first day of the Review Conference.

The Appeal calls for negotiations to achieve a verifiable international treaty for the phased elimination of nuclear weapons. The statement also calls for taking nuclear weapons off "hair-trigger" alert, ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, maintaining the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, declaring policies of No First Use of nuclear weapons, and re-allocating resources now being spent on nuclear weapons to meeting human needs.

David Krieger, President of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, said, "The signers of this Appeal include some of the world's greatest peace leaders and voices for human rights. They are clearly saying to the nuclear weapons states, 'It's time for serious action to assure a human future!' The Appeal expresses deep concern that the nuclear weapons states have not done more to fulfill their long-standing obligations to achieve nuclear disarmament."

Other signers of the Appeal include Elie Wiesel, Marian Wright Edelman, Mohammad Ali, Ted Turner, and Harrison Ford. Thirty-three of the signers are Nobel Laureates, including 14 Nobel Peace Laureates.

The call to action is being sent to delegates of the 187 countries who have signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Dr. Krieger expressed hope that the moral stature of those who signed the Appeal will move the leaders of the nuclear weapon countries to fulfill their obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty to achieve nuclear disarmament. People everywhere are being invited to join in this call for action.

Further information on the Appeal can be found at the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation's web site: [www.wagingpeace.org](http://www.wagingpeace.org).

X X X

(A copy of the Appeal is attached.)

## APPEAL

### END THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS THREAT TO HUMANITY!

We cannot hide from the threat that nuclear weapons pose to humanity and all life. These are not ordinary weapons, but instruments of mass annihilation that could destroy civilization and end all life on Earth.

Nuclear weapons are morally and legally unjustifiable. They destroy indiscriminately - soldiers and civilians; men, women and children; the aged and the newly born; the healthy and the infirm.

The obligation to achieve nuclear disarmament "in all its aspects," as unanimously affirmed by the International Court of Justice, is at the heart of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Ten years have now passed since the end of the Cold War, and yet nuclear weapons continue to cloud humanity's future. The only way to assure that nuclear weapons will not be used again is to abolish them.

We, therefore, call upon the leaders of the nations of the world and, in particular, the leaders of the nuclear weapons states to act now for the benefit of all humanity by taking the following steps:

1. Commence good faith negotiations to achieve a Nuclear Weapons Convention requiring the phased elimination of all nuclear weapons, with provisions for effective verification and enforcement.
2. De-alert all nuclear weapons and de-couple all nuclear warheads from their delivery vehicles.
3. Declare policies of No First Use of nuclear weapons against other nuclear weapons states and policies of No Use against non-nuclear weapons states.
4. Ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and reaffirm commitments to

the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

5. Reallocate resources from the tens of billions of dollars currently being spent for maintaining nuclear arsenals to improving human health, education and welfare throughout the world.

## LIST OF SIGNERS

Muhammad Ali  
World Champion Boxer and Humanitarian

Oscar Arias  
Nobel Peace Laureate  
Former President of Costa Rica

Kenneth J. Arrow  
Nobel Laureate

Nicolaas Bloembergen  
Nobel Laureate

Julian Bond  
Chair, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Jimmy Carter  
Chair, The Carter Center  
Former President of the United States

Alan Cranston  
Former United States Senator

Paul Crutzen  
Nobel Laureate

The XIVth Dalai Lama  
Nobel Peace Laureate  
Spiritual Leader of Tibetan People

Diandra Douglas  
Documentary Filmmaker

Michael Douglas  
Actor and UN Peace Ambassador

Marian Wright Edelman  
President, Children's Defense Fund

Richard R. Ernst  
Nobel Laureate

Adolfo Perez Esquivel

Nobel Peace Laureate

Edmond H. Fischer  
Nobel Laureate

Harrison Ford  
Actor

Arun Gandhi  
Founder, M.K. Gandhi Institute for Nonviolence

Admiral Noel Gayler  
Former US Commander in Chief Pacific

Nadine Gordimer  
Nobel Laureate

Jonathan Granoff  
Chair, ABA Committee on Arms Control and Disarmament

Corbin Harney  
Spiritual Leader of Western Shoshone

Father Theodore M. Hesburgh  
President Emeritus, Notre Dame University

David H. Hubel  
Nobel Laureate

Daisaku Ikeda  
President, Soka Gakkai International

Ichho Itoh  
Mayor of Nagasaki  
On behalf of the citizens of Nagasaki

Craig Kielburger  
Founder, Free the Children

Lawrence R. Klein  
Nobel Laureate  
F.W. de Klerk  
Nobel Peace Laureate  
Former President of the Republic of South Africa

Walter Kohn  
Nobel Laureate

David Krieger  
President, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

Ambassador James Leonard  
Former US Ambassador for Disarmament

Bernard Lown, M.D.  
Founder, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War  
Nobel Peace Laureate Organization

Mairead Corrigan Maguire  
Nobel Peace Laureate

Rigoberta Menchú Tum  
Nobel Peace Laureate

Franco Modigliani  
Nobel Laureate

Robert Muller  
Chancellor Emeritus, UN University for Peace

Kary B. Mullis  
Nobel Laureate

Joseph E. Murray, M.D.  
Nobel Laureate

Erwin Neher  
Nobel Laureate

Queen Noor of Jordan  
President, United World Colleges  
Patron, Landmine Survivors Network

Frederick C. Robbins  
Nobel Laureate

Jose Ramos-Horta  
Nobel Peace Laureate

Richard J. Roberts  
Nobel Laureate

Joseph Rotblat  
Nobel Peace Laureate

Frederick Sanger  
Nobel Laureate

Carly Simon  
Singer and Songwriter

Michael Smith  
Nobel Laureate

Gerry Spence  
Trial Attorney

Jack Steinberger

Nobel Laureate

Maj Britt Theorin  
President, International Peace Bureau  
Nobel Peace Laureate Organization

E. Donnal Thomas  
Nobel Laureate

Ted Turner  
Vice Chairman, Time Warner Inc.  
Founder, CNN

Archbishop Desmond Tutu  
Nobel Peace Laureate

Elie Wiesel  
Nobel Peace Laureate

Betty Williams  
Nobel Peace Laureate

Jody Williams  
Nobel Peace Laureate

-----  
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-----

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Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

Attachment Converted: "C:\Program Files\Internet\download\END THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS THREAT TO HUMANITY.doc"

David Krieger, President  
Nuclear Age Peace Foundation  
PMB 121, 1187 Coast Village Road, Suite 1  
Santa Barbara, CA 93108-2794  
URL: [www.wagingpeace.org](http://www.wagingpeace.org)

To: raphael@sover.net  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: animals in heaven  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Leslie,

Here are some Biblical references that suggest the possibility of animals in heaven. The scripture is, after all, metaphor for things not seen.

Romans 8:18-25 All of creation is being renewed for the glory of God.

Psalm 36:6 "Your righteousness is like the mighty mountains, your judgments are like the great deep; you save humans and animals alike, O Lord."

God's care for animals: Matthew 10:29, and Luke 12:6 Jesus says God knows when the sparrow falls. Psalm 104 God provides for animals.

Visions of John , Isaiah, and Ezekiel: John in Revelation sees horses (Rev. 6:2-8) an eagle (Rev. 8:13) and birds (Rev. 19:17) but after this there is a new heaven. Isaiah's new messianic age (Is. 11:6-9). Ezekiel sees the sacred river full of life (Ezek.47:9-12), the same river that is in Rev. 22:1) .

The garden of Eden is a significant ideal (Genesis 1:1-2).

Nothing will be convincing, but vision is guided by experience. Good luck. Happy Easter! Cousin Carlee.

Date: Sat, 22 Apr 2000 20:22:21 -0400  
From: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Thanks etc.  
Sender: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Dear Howard:

Thanks for your note. Yes, it turned out OK. The union covered for me for forgetting about your sister. You did tell me, and I remembered it when you mentioned it. I guess I forgot about it when the Smiths decided to show up. I felt, "Good, we guessed right after all." But the Union has had long experience with these things, and set up for 10 to begin with. So it would have been easy if Delmer had decided to come to breakfast. There was another breakfast that same morning in another alcove with more people, so they probably prepared several more plates.

As for John Ise: I guess I thought I already knew all the critical skills he was practicing (maybe I was too dumb to understand all he was doing). I was disappointed that there didn't seem to be anything new or unusual about his classes except the histrionics. And the classes bore no relationship to the subject of the course -- that the examinations did cover. His courses were an example to me -- a negative example-- in my long career as a professor. If you are going to examine people over their understanding of a subject, be sure you give them some indication about what you want them to understand.

As far as I could see, you got nothing but amusement from John Ise's classes. I admit I was amused from time to time. Perhaps you will remember there was an arch conservative publication on the campus, called the EAGLE ( a reaction to the left wing DOVE). The founder of it was Kent Shearer, and his successor when Ken went on to Law School was a kid named Sunye. In the course of COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC SYSTEMS whenever the discussion concerned something about the fascist economic system, John would make some pronouncement, and then say, " Isn't that right Mr. Sunye." Most of the class was of a liberal cast, so there was always much laughter at that.

I had no use for Sunye or his ideas, but I did feel John was abusing his position as a supposedly objective teacher of economics. I cringed every time he did that.

But he taught three of the most important courses for anyone who wanted an MA in Economics, so I had to take them.

I was starting to tell you about my Master's orals. My committee was Dick Howey, John Ise, and Ambrose Saricks (a historian). During the course of the exam, John Ise ( who in three courses had never mentioned Keynes, as far as I recall) asked me to relate Keynes theory to my limited competition study. I did the best I could, not because there was any course here that alerted me to the significance of Keynes, but because in reading the periodical literature I realized there was a lot more out there, So I had read a lot of articles describing Keynes General Theory. So I answered John as well as I could. When I was through, he asked Howey, "What about that

Dick? I never did understand Keynes myself." I don't know how much Howey understood about Keynes either. In any event, I passed.

When I got to Michigan in 1954, I realized how far short of first rate the educational experience I had here was. I'm sure the Political Science faculty was way ahead of the Economics faculty. But what I had seen at KU was a very pale imitation of what I saw at Michigan. Fortunately, Michigan was much more in line with my general way of thinking, so I was a star student there, where I had been a mediocre student here. And later at the Harvard Law School ( I went there to see if it was really better than other places) I also was able to excel.

Maybe the fact that I was relegated to mediocrity here at KU has colored my memory of those days. But also, maybe KU just was not as good as it pretended to be then. All of my career as a professor has been devoted to bringing this institution up to where it can legitimately claim to be first rate. We are much closer now than we were then, in my opinion.

Thanks again for your note. Keep in touch from time to time.

Bob

To: casad  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Further reflections  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Bob,

Let me keep our dialogue going a bit longer. It's interesting to do a retrospective fifty years after our graduation.

You're right about John Ise's picking on particular students. Likely you and I took Comparative Economic Systems together. John Eberhardt recalls that Ise used him as the stereotypical liberal. Ise could have been more impersonal in critiquing ideas. Nevertheless, I gained from Ise's challenges to unquestioned assumptions.

I enrolled in "honors" in political science, which in effect functioned as a tutorial. Walter Sandelius grouped several of us together. We explored A. C. Dicey's "rule of law", the Fabian socialists, and a bit of current American political science writing. Since he was a Rhodes scholar who studied at Oxford in the '20's, it exposed us to an important historical element of political science. With Hilden Gibson I read American community studies (such as Middletown, USA) and other sociology literature. I didn't care for the approach of the sociology department in the introductory course, so this was a substitute. With Eldon Fields I read American radicals (Eugene Debs, Emma Goldman, etc.). The regular courses dealt with current events. I took public administration from Ed Stene after he returned from a year at the Harvard Business School. Although he still had us read the standard textbook, class time was spent with case studies. In my early work experience I felt I had a year or two head start because I had this vicarious exposure to some practical situations. Ethan Allen entered the scene and introduced a greater interest in research methodology. This, I suppose, was a forerunner of behavioralism which subsequently was to become dominant in political science. (Too dominant, in my opinion as one who has observed academic political science from the outside over the years. It has reduced political science to emphasize matters that are quantifiable and left it out of bigger issues which aren't.) My master's thesis was a study of Mahatma Gandhi's techniques of nonviolence as an instrument of political change, a topic of my own choosing. My reading list during my graduate year included over 100 books on diverse topics. I guess I was self-motivated and had leeway with the political science department.

When I went to work in Philadelphia in 1952, I noticed that some people "sneered" when I said I was a graduate of the University of Kansas. It took me a few years to realize that this wasn't a critique based on knowledge of the university but rather a bit of snobbism of those from Ivy League schools. In my work experience I felt I was as well prepared as Ivy League graduates, so I ignored their attitude.

It's not that KU and the political science department couldn't have been better or that I couldn't have learned more. It's just that for me at the time KU was a good educational experience. I can't evaluate the quality overall for other students. I do have a vague recollection that around 1960 KU developed a much more extensive program of tutorial study based upon the honors program, so maybe I had the privilege of being part of a cutting edge in a department that was better than average.

Battenfeld was part of my positive experience. As a scholarship hall, it contained a lot of bright students, and our bull sessions were part of our education. Also the friendships, which I was pleased to renew at our reunion. I'm glad to know that you've been working all these years to improve KU. Let's keep in touch.

Shalom,  
Howard

Date: Sun, 23 Apr 2000 14:57:47 -0700 (PDT)  
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Dear friends,  
here is the first of the briefings the Acronym Institute will be publishing on the 2000 NPT Review Conference. These will be available at the United Nations and on our website. While in NY I am also contactable by fax (212 935 7690) or mobile phone 1-917 302 2822 (voicemail). I hope you find these useful.

2000 NPT Briefing # 1  
24 April 2000

Testing the NPT  
Rebecca Johnson, The Acronym Institute

The Sixth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) opens at the United Nations in New York on April 24, 2000. The Treaty now has 187 members, of which five were designated 'nuclear weapon states' in 1968. At that time, those five promised to negotiate in good faith to end the arms race and move towards nuclear disarmament. The 182 parties designated 'non-nuclear weapon states', promised not to acquire nuclear weapons. A significant number of these countries had pursued nuclear ambitions and programmes, which they gave up when they joined the NPT. At least two NPT parties -- Iraq and North Korea -- are known to have violated their Treaty obligations and safeguards agreements. In recent years a handful of others have also been the subject of accusations of cheating, as yet unproved. Of the four states remaining outside the Treaty, three -- India, Israel and Pakistan -- have nuclear weapon capabilities, although there are conflicting reports about whether these three have produced actual weapons, and if so, how many.

Most people in the world do not know what the NPT is. But they have heard of nuclear weapons, and of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, where nuclear bombs were used in 1945. The NPT came about because of the fear in the 1960s that the spread of nuclear weapons would lead to nuclear war, which would cause unspeakable suffering to millions and could result in nuclear winter and the destruction and poisoning of the earth. Contrary to appearances, the negotiators of the NPT did not decide that five nuclear powers were enough. In essence, the Treaty says that five nuclear powers are five too many, but it did not give a target date for eliminating existing arsenals. In 1995, the states parties identified a programme of action for nuclear disarmament, giving a target date for completion of the CTBT. Because the goal enshrined

in Article VI of the NPT is not nuclear arms control but nuclear disarmament, many more states will want to discuss and identify the next steps to be worked on over the next five years, perhaps with target dates.

The importance of collective non-proliferation commitments was underlined in 1995 when the NPT was indefinitely extended together with decisions on strengthening the review process and Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, and a Resolution on the Middle East. Indefinite extension was hard fought, not because some countries wanted to shorten or get rid of the NPT, but because states disagreed about how best to ensure its full implementation. In view of how little disarmament had been accomplished until the last few years of the original 25-year duration, many pushed for some kind of conditions, framework or roadmap to identify next steps and exert international pressure for accountability and further progress, especially on the nuclear powers.

The 2000 Review Conference will have to decide how well the Treaty has been functioning during the past five years. According to the 1995 decisions, the Conference must also look forward and identify ways and means to strengthen the non-proliferation regime further. For most, this task includes discussing and agreeing on next steps, especially to bring about nuclear disarmament among the five defined nuclear weapon states and the three remaining outside the NPT.

The NPT is the foundation stone for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament efforts, but it is not perfect. Thirty years on, its commitment to promoting nuclear power seems a dangerous anachronism to the many people who have become concerned about radiation dangers and nuclear waste, accidents like Three Mile Island and Chernobyl, and the proliferation link between nuclear energy and nuclear weapons. But without the Treaty, it is likely that many more countries would have acquired nuclear weapons over the past three decades. There is no contradiction in wanting to reinforce the universality and validity of its provisions on non-proliferation and disarmament while believing that the negotiators got it wrong on nuclear energy.

In discussions about the 2000 Review Conference, there has been much focus on the problems and procedures. How difficult will it be to obtain consensus on a review document? Should there be a separate decision on Principles and Objectives for 2000 and beyond? Will there be agreement on subsidiary bodies on nuclear disarmament, as proposed by over 100 members of the Movement of Non-Aligned States (NAM), or on the Middle East, as proposed by Egypt and the Arab States; and if so, what will such bodies do? Does the review process need to be reworked? Is it time for the NPT to have an executive council or secretariat of some kind, with annual meetings of States Parties, such as are found in other treaties?

To most of the world, it does not matter whether NPT members adopt one, two or any number of documents. Come May 19, people will want to know if it is going to be harder for individuals or countries to buy, make, keep, deploy or use nuclear weapons.

That will be the real test of the 2000 NPT Conference.

Where do we stand now? As a result of the problems with Iraq, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has negotiated additional

protocols to the safeguards mandated in Article III of the NPT, with wider provisions covering undeclared facilities and more effective inspections. So far, the rate of signature and ratification of the Additional Protocols has been abysmal, with only 49 additional protocols approved, of which 48 have been signed and only 9 have entered into force.

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) was concluded in 1996, as required in the 1995 decisions (and nearly 30 years after it had been called for in the NPT's preamble). But despite more than 156 signatories, prospects for the CTBT's entry into force are precarious. In a late and welcome move, the Russian Duma has overwhelmingly voted for ratification, thus joining Britain, France and over 50 others. But the US Senate threw CTBT ratification out in 1999, and India, Pakistan and North Korea have yet to sign.

Despite being identified as a key objective of NPT parties in 1995, the Conference on Disarmament has failed to get started on negotiating a ban on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons. India, Pakistan and Israel are still producing plutonium and enriched uranium and are very happy to contribute to the CD delays. Meanwhile, the existing nuclear powers have enough to keep recycling into new weapons. By the time a fissban is negotiated will it be too late? What can NPT parties do to get a cut-off treaty and move on for a wider ban that will contribute more effectively to irreversible nuclear disarmament?

Just days before the NPT Conference, the Duma has finally ratified START II. But it is important to note that Russia has linked further progress in nuclear weapon reductions with the continued validity of the ABM Treaty. Britain, France, Russia and the United States will no doubt provide charts of reductions and lists of weapons they have cut. Great stuff and worthy of applause, but they tell only part of the story. In March 2000, Russia's newly-elected President said he would "preserve and strengthen" Russia's nuclear capabilities. Then came the news that the US Department of Energy was planning to renovate more than 6,000 nuclear warheads. And Britain, which has undertaken significant measures, relatively speaking, was exposed in The Guardian newspaper as collaborating with US and French nuclear laboratories to research and develop a more flexible follow-on to Trident, confirming the 1998 Strategic Defence Review, which emphasised that Britain expected to rely on nuclear weapons "for the foreseeable future". France is even more adamant about keeping its nuclear weapons and status, viewed as particularly important in the context of European politics. China, for its part, will emphasise that it has pledged no first use and did not produce such large numbers of nuclear weapons in the first place (as if this excuses it from engaging in any reductions or controls). Russian and Chinese anxieties about US plans for missile defence derive largely from the fear of losing the deterrent value of smaller forces or laying themselves open to a pre-emptive first strike. For most of the rest of the world, missile defence is opposed because it might cause a new nuclear arms race and in the longer term could lead to weapons and wars in space.

The deep pessimism of a few months ago has been replaced by cautious optimism. The President-designate, Ambassador Abdallah Baali of Algeria, has been consulting widely with key parties and there is guarded confidence that confrontation over procedural issues such as the establishment of subsidiary bodies can be avoided, although, as ever, the devil is in the detail. In contrast to early concerns, the Conference is likely to start well. Senior

government figures, including US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and the Foreign Ministers of several countries including Russia, Portugal (for the European Union), Mexico, Ireland, Sweden, Bangladesh and Canada will attend and speak during the first days. Half of the next four weeks will be taken up in national statements of achievements, aspirations and criticisms. Will the rest of the time be devoted to real negotiations about problems in achieving full implementation and ways to make further progress on the essential components of the treaty, particularly nuclear disarmament, universality, nuclear weapon free zones, the non-transfer of nuclear technology, weapons or control? Or will the Conference be reduced to cut-and-paste negotiations on parcels of text for one, two, or however many documents? Will the NPT parties get to grips with the worrying signs that the nuclear powers are mistaking the NPT provisions as a carte blanche to develop leaner, meaner nuclear forces? What steps will be undertaken to reduce the role of nuclear weapons in strategic doctrine and policy?

The real test of the success of the 2000 NPT Conference is not whether a consensus document can be adopted, although such agreement would be symbolically important. The real test will be in what NPT Parties and the holdouts do in the next five years.

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To: dkimball@clw.org  
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>  
Subject: N-TESTING Update: analysis of Duma CTBT approval; Shali remarks

April 24, 2000

TO: Coalition members and friends

FR: Daryl Kimball, Executive Director

RE: News coverage of Duma approval of CTBT; Clinton stmt., summary of Gen. Shali remarks on CTBT

Following the Duma's approval of the CTBT on Friday, the news coverage focused on Russia's renewed commitment to arms control, the United States' Senate's failure to approve the Treaty, and that the United States may have new reason to revisit the issue of CTBT ratification in the not so distant future.

Attached below are articles from The Washington Post, The New York Times, and Chicago Tribune, as well as the complete statements from the White House on the vote.

On Thursday, a day before the Duma vote on the CTBT, special advisor to the President and head the administration's CTBT Task Force, Gen. John Shalikashvili spoke to foreign reporters on the CTBT. Shalikashvili said his continuing effort will be "to find out really what it is that they find objectionable," and then perhaps to suggest to the administration "legally accepted conditions" and "legally permitted understandings" that could be added to the signing statement to help muster the needed Senate majority.

Shalikashvili acknowledged, as has the administration, that the short congressional calendar in this presidential election year makes it unlikely another vote on CTBT ratification can be held this year. Rather, he said, his goal is to work toward developing "a more reasoned judgment" in the next administration. "Overall," he said, "the United States is better off with this treaty than without it."

Asked whether he thinks that enough senators will ultimately see the issue his way, he answered, "If I did not think so, I probably wouldn't have taken on this task."

Finally, Ambassador Wolfgang Hoffman, Executive Secretary of the Provisional Secretariat of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission will report to NPT delegates this week on the status of the CTBTO. A summary of his report will be forwarded through this list and his report will be posted on the Coalition Web Site in a few days.

- DK

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\* "Russian Duma Adopts Nuclear Test Ban Pact," The Washington Post, April 22, 2000

\* "Russia Is Putting Pressure on U.S. Over Arms Pacts," The New York Times, April 22, 2000

\* Russia Test Ban Vote Puts U.S. on Defensive," Chicago Tribune, April 22, 2000

\* Statement by the President, April 21, 2000

\* Press Briefing by White House Spokesperson, Joe Lockhart, April 21, 2000

\* "Shalikhvili Says CTBT May Require Conditions for Senate Approval," Washington File, 04/20/00, By Ralph Dannheisser Washington File Staff Writer

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The Washington Post, April 22, 2000

"Russian Duma Adopts Nuclear Test Ban Pact"

By Sharon LaFraniere, Washington Post Foreign Service, Page 1

MOSCOW, April 21 -- The lower house of the Russian parliament endorsed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty today, strengthening acting President Vladimir Putin's hand on arms control six weeks before a summit with President Clinton.

It was the second major arms control victory for Putin in a week, and foreign policy analysts took it as a fresh sign of his desire that Russia reestablish itself as a player on the global stage after years of increasing isolation.

The treaty, adopted 298 to 74 in a closed vote in the State Duma, would ban all nuclear test explosions. It includes a strict monitoring program and is considered, along with the START II nuclear arms reduction treaty ratified by the Duma last week, a key means of halting the spread of nuclear weapons. The document now goes to the Federation Council, the upper house of parliament, which is expected to adopt it quickly.

The treaty, which has been signed by 155 nations, will become effective once the 44 nations that have nuclear capabilities ratify it. Of those nations, the United States and 14 others have not done so.

The U.S. Senate failed to ratify the test ban treaty last year, dealing a major political setback to Clinton and putting the United States in a class with China, India, Pakistan and North Korea.

In the eyes of the Russian officials, that made Putin's success today all

the brighter.

"The ratification of the nuclear test ban treaty puts Russia in a pretty strong position," said Sergei Rogov, director of the Institute for the Study of the United States and Canada. "It is impossible now to blame Russia for not delivering on what was promised. The ball is now in the U.S.'s court. This is something rather unusual in U.S.-Russian relations. Usually the U.S. has the initiative."

In Washington, Clinton praised the Duma's action, describing ratification as "an important step toward a safer future" and saying that it "renews momentum for the international effort to halt the spread of nuclear weapons and promote disarmament around the world."

Russian ratification "shows that entry of the treaty into force is still within reach, and the Senate cannot afford to set it on the shelf," said Daryl G. Kimball, executive director of the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers. Noting that the Senate was the only legislature to defeat the treaty, Kimball said that the Duma's approval "puts into sharp focus how the failure of the Senate last fall to approve the treaty makes the United States something of a nonproliferation rogue state."

A senior State Department official, however, said it was unlikely that the treaty would come to a vote in the Senate again this year. Clinton has asked Gen. John M. Shalikashvili, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to assist in persuading the Senate to ratify the treaty.

Both Washington and Moscow have observed nuclear test moratoriums since the early 1990s.

Putin "wants to show that Russia can initiate its own moves, and that is refreshing," said Andrei Kortunov, a foreign policy analyst with a Moscow think tank. "For so many years, Russian foreign policy has been simply reactive, and now we see glimpses of a new approach" that sharply contrasts with the protracted battles waged by Putin's predecessor, Boris Yeltsin.

Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov said the Duma's vote should be seen as "a serious claim by the new Russian leadership to an active foreign policy in the field of disarmament." Gennady Raikov, head of a pro-Kremlin group of legislators, urged his colleagues to seize the lead on arms control. "Why do we have to wait until America ratifies it, or Israel or China?" he demanded. "We should be conducting an independent policy."

The vote comes one week after the Duma approved the START II treaty following seven years of delays. That treaty, ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1996, commits each side to cut its nuclear arsenal to between 3,000 and 3,500 warheads each, or about half the number allowed by START I.

Putin had personally promised Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright that he would try to pass START II, and its adoption--together with that of the nuclear test ban treaty--bolsters his image as a leader who keeps his commitments.

"He might promise less than his predecessor, but he delivers more,"

Kortunov said.

The legislative successes also enhance Russia's position for upcoming negotiations on arms control. Moscow is pushing for START III talks, hoping to cut the number of warheads to 1,500, the highest level the government can afford to maintain in its deteriorating arsenal. The United States has suggested ceilings as high as 2,500.

The Clinton administration also badly wants to amend the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty that aimed to stabilize the arms race by barring the development of systems to defend against long-range missile attacks. Administration officials say the United States needs a national defense system to protect itself against "rogue" countries such as North Korea and Iraq; Russia has threatened to renege on START II if Washington goes ahead with that plan.

The parliamentary votes seemed timed to Foreign Minister Ivanov's trip to New York next week for a conference on nonproliferation, followed by meetings with U.S. officials in Washington.

Putin also won backing today from Russia's Security Council for a new national military doctrine that slightly broadens the possible scenarios under which Russia would use nuclear weapons. The doctrine was drafted last year, and foreign policy experts said today that it already seems dated in its reflection of Russia's apprehension about Western intentions.

Staff writer Steven Mufson contributed to this report from Washington.

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The New York Times, April 22, 2000

"Russia Is Putting Pressure on U.S. Over Arms Pacts"

By PATRICK E. TYLER

MOSCOW, April 21 -- In an unusual display of political unity, the Russian Parliament today handed President-elect Vladimir V. Putin his third overwhelming vote in a week ratifying a major arms control accord. The vote set the stage for a diplomatic campaign to put the United States on the defensive in nuclear disarmament talks.

By a vote of 298 to 74, the lower house of Parliament ratified the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty that the United States Senate rejected last October. In the last seven days, Mr. Putin won ratification in both the upper and lower houses of a strategic arms reduction accord that calls for halving the American and Russian arsenals to no more than 3,500 warheads each.

At the same time, Russia's military and civilian leaders warned of a resumption of the nuclear arms race should Washington go ahead with plans to erect a national antimissile defense shield in violation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, which prohibits the development or deployment of such defenses.

Though it was not clear whether Russia had the means to carry out the threat, Mr. Putin's maneuvers still left President Clinton in a political squeeze. On one side, Moscow is putting ever stronger pressure on the United States to seek even greater cuts in nuclear arms. On the other, political opponents in Congress want to block any deals with Moscow that might limit America's ability to develop the antimissile shield.

The Clinton administration has hoped that Russia would agree to some modifications in the existing antimissile treaty, clearing the way for some form of a national shield, in exchange for negotiations on further strategic cuts.

But 25 senior Republican senators, including Majority Leader Trent Lott and Jesse Helms, told President Clinton in a letter this week that they would oppose any efforts to negotiate amendments to the treaty that might limit the national missile defense system they favor. [Page 5.]

"The Russians have maneuvered themselves into a position where they are the advocates of arms control and arms reduction," said Ivo Daalder, an arms control expert at the Brookings Institution in Washington, "and this puts the United States in a terrible position," especially after the Senate's rejection of the nuclear test ban treaty last October. "The Clinton administration needs to come up with an idea on how to move the ball forward," he added.

The votes in Moscow over the past week demonstrated that Mr. Putin has significant political command of the legislature, which often thwarted his predecessor.

They also showed the president-elect moving swiftly and forcefully on one of the most pressing national security problems facing Russia -- how to maintain a strategic nuclear balance with the United States at a time when Russia simply cannot afford a large nuclear arsenal.

Russian officials would like to further reduce American and Russian nuclear arsenals to about 1,500 warheads each, while the Pentagon insists that 2,500 warheads are needed to ensure American security from every conceivable threat, including rogue states and accidental launches. Russia and China believe these threats are exaggerated and that Washington wants to erect a missile shield as the first step toward undermining their national strategic deterrent forces. After the vote today, Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov said, "The ball is now in the court of the United States."

Mr. Ivanov also said that if the United States withdrew from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, "Russia would not be bound by its strategic arms reduction obligations."

Col. Gen. Valery Manilov, a deputy chief of the general staff of the Russian military, warned that Russia was prepared to respond to a breakdown in the treaty with "asymmetrical" systems that could undermine American advances in missile defense. "Our scientific, technological and military potentials are capable of offsetting the harm resulting from the disintegration of the system of disarmament agreements," General Manilov said.

In a pointed gesture, Mr. Putin met with his security advisers today and formally approved a new national security strategy that warns of potential threat from American military pre-eminence and the expansion of the western military alliance closer to Russia's frontiers.

The document spelled out a new doctrine that would authorize Russian forces to be the first to use nuclear weapons in a conflict in which they faced "large-scale aggression" or were attacked with "weapons of mass destruction," according to Col. Gen. Leonid Ivashov, who was quoted by the Interfax news agency.

Moreover, last week Russia and Belarus reached an agreement to create a 300,000-strong joint military force to counter NATO's eastward expansion. Though the creation of the force was largely symbolic, and an immediate dispute broke out over who would command the troops, Mr. Putin's personal involvement in the negotiations underscored his resolve to project a stronger image of Russian military power.

Mr. Ivanov flies to New York this weekend for a meeting at the United Nations to review efforts to eliminate the threat from nuclear weapons and the spread of nuclear weapons technology, and he is certain to make full use of the ratification votes.

After today's vote, Mr. Ivanov told reporters that because the treaty had been ratified by an overwhelming majority, "This is an important step towards preventing the spread of nuclear weapons." Russia now joins Britain and France as original nuclear powers that have both signed and ratified the treaty banning all nuclear explosions. The United States and China have not.

"These votes are a very clear demonstration of the willingness of Mr. Putin and of the Parliament to save arms control at a critical moment when we see dangers to the regime of negotiations started by the Soviet Union and the United States in the 1960's," said Andrei A. Kokoshin, a member of Parliament and a senior national security aide to former President Boris N. Yeltsin.

Mr. Kokoshin said the Russian leadership is deeply concerned that the politics of the American presidential election campaign were adding to the pressure on President Clinton to go forward with the deployment of a national missile defense system, even if that meant unilaterally breaking the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Russian officials this week emphasized that the United States Senate must now ratify several outstanding protocols of the Start II arms reduction accord, which clarify and reaffirm the terms of the antimissile treaty. Without Senate action, the Russians say they will not carry out Start II.

The Clinton administration immediately praised the Russian vote and sought to play down the American failure to complete its own ratification process.

"We welcome that," White House spokesman Joe Lockhart told reporters. "We hope as time goes on and we are able to make our case to the Senate, our

Senate will follow the lead of many other countries around the world and ratify an important treaty."

At the State Department, spokesman James P. Rubin also expressed hope that "quiet consultations" with members of the Senate might make it possible for the United States to join the ratifying states. "It was the United States that led the way in signing the comprehensive test ban and pushing for its negotiation and ultimately its agreement. So I think we feel quite confident that it was our leadership that helped."

President Clinton is due to come to Moscow in June to try to persuade the new Russian leader that the ballistic missile threat from rogue states such as North Korea, Iran and Iraq warrants an adjustment to the antimissile treaty to allow a defense system capable of shooting down a small number of incoming ballistic missiles. Mr. Clinton has set a target date of late summer to decide whether to proceed with a missile defense system after the next scheduled test of a prototype interceptor.

More than 150 nations have signed the test ban treaty and more than 50 have ratified it, but the treaty will not take effect until 44 nations specifically designated in the treaty have ratified it. Among those are the United States and China, neither of which has.

A number of nations welcomed the Russian vote today. "This is a big step towards our goal of this crucial treaty's entry into force as soon as possible," said Peter Hain, spokesman for Britain's Foreign Office. "We hope that the United States and China will now do likewise." He added, "Early signature of the treaty by India and Pakistan would also be a major step forward."

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Russia Test Ban Vote Puts U.S. on Defensive:  
Moscow's Actions on Arms Control Appear Intended to Shame Washington Into  
Backing Away from the Proposed National Missile Defense System

John Diamond, Washington Bureau

04/22/2000 Chicago Tribune, Page 1

Call it a new twist on missile envy.

Six months after the Republican-controlled Senate soundly rejected President Clinton's push to ban nuclear tests, Russia's newly elected President Vladimir Putin persuaded Russia's State Duma to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in an overwhelming vote Friday.

Coming days after Putin's success in winning ratification of START 2 arms reductions, as well as his renewed call to slash nuclear arsenals of the two major powers below 1,500 weapons, Russia appears to have taken the initiative from the United States on arms control.

"There is, of course, a great irony in this event," said Sen. Joseph Biden, (D-Del.) ranking Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "If

the United States had ratified CTBT, we would be the ones getting the credit. Instead, the world will thank Russia."

White House spokesman Joe Lockhart reacted to the Russian action by speaking of "the United States' leadership" on arms control. His praise for Russia was hardly effusive.

"Obviously, it is an important step when a large country goes forward and ratifies CTBT. We welcome that," Lockhart said.

Russia clearly had its eye on world opinion, and on leverage against the United States, after the Duma, the lower house of parliament, ratified the treaty by a 298-74 vote following minimal debate. Russia wants to reduce its arsenal because it can no longer afford the cost of maintaining so many weapons.

With the two treaties in hand, Russia can appear the leader in arms reduction at a time when Clinton is weighing whether to commit the nation to a \$30 billion national missile defense system that Moscow bitterly opposes. If Clinton goes forward, Putin and the Duma have threatened, Russia will back out of its arms-control commitments.

"This will help Russia in arms talks with Americans, taking away their main trump card, which has been Russia's repeated failure to ratify nuclear treaties," said Gennady Raikov, a senior Russian lawmaker. "If the Americans go ahead with building anti-missile defenses, they will find themselves isolated under the fire of public opinion."

Suffering its own ratification woes, the Clinton administration last year failed to gain Senate approval of the test ban treaty. After months of demanding Senate action, Clinton failed to win even a simple majority, let alone the two-thirds he needed to get the treaty through.

Clinton can only dream of the kind of leverage with Congress that Putin has with his legislature.

Clearly smarting from the global headlines coming from Moscow on arms control, the White House and State Department went to lengths Friday to emphasize that the United States was the first nation to sign the test ban and that Clinton got Senate approval for START 2 four years before Russia's Duma.

But START 2 won't take effect unless Clinton can persuade the Senate to accept conditions Moscow attached to the treaty--including provisions that could limit missile-defense options. And as Russia collects accolades from arms-control advocates and even grudging praise from the White House spokesman, Clinton is getting pummeled from the left and right for his record on arms control.

Conservatives say Clinton is getting no help from the Senate on the test ban treaty because the pact is flawed. They say Russia's actions on arms control are meant to shame the administration into backing away from the proposed national missile defense system, which Russia argues will destabilize the nuclear balance.

Arms-control advocates say Russia has done more to control nuclear weapons in the last week than Clinton has done in four years.

"Clinton's policies in this area are straight out of the 1950s," said Dan Plesch, an arms-control advocate with the British-American Security Information Council. Plesch even gives Ronald Reagan, the proudly anti-Soviet cold warrior, better marks on arms control than Clinton.

"Reagan got two arms reduction treaties. He got two treaties that destroyed nuclear missiles to Clinton's zero."

Larry Wortzel, an arms-control specialist with the conservative Heritage Foundation, says Clinton's support for the test ban treaty is misplaced because the seismic equipment and other sensing technology at the heart of its verification procedures cannot be relied upon.

"It's wonderful to lead on arms control. The United States should lead on any opportunity it gets," Wortzel said. "But part of that leadership is to see whether treaties and agreements are verifiable. And the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is unverifiable."

The criticism will only grow next week as representatives from 188 nations gather in New York for a major review on the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The NPT, which entered into force in 1970, calls on non-nuclear nations to take no action to develop nuclear weapons. It requires the nuclear powers to make good-faith efforts to eliminate their nuclear arsenals.

Several nuclear powers--South Africa, Belarus, Kazakstan and Ukraine--have renounced their nuclear weapons.

The START 2 treaty, negotiated by President Bush and ratified during the Clinton presidency, cuts the nuclear arsenals of the United States and Russia roughly in half, down to between 3,000 and 3,500 weapons. It also bans land-based multiple-warhead missiles. The treaty won't take effect until the Senate accepts conditions added on by Russia.

But both superpowers still have thousands of weapons. And the Clinton administration has made clear the United States won't go below the 2,500-weapon level that could be reached if a START 3 treaty is successfully negotiated. Putin is proposing cutting an additional 1,000 weapons, to 1,500.

Arms-control advocates complained bitterly that neither Clinton nor Vice President Gore planned to attend next week's conference in New York. At the last minute, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright agreed to go, planning to kick off the gathering with a speech Monday.

Non-nuclear nations have been complaining for years about the United States and Russia and their slow progress on reducing nuclear weapons.

A major part of the criticism has focused on their failure to ratify the test ban treaty, which these nations regard as at least a partial step toward renouncing nuclear weapons. Now that Russia has ratified, all the criticism will focus on the United States.

Clinton has named retired Army Gen. John Shalikashvili, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as his point man on the test ban treaty. Shalikashvili has been meeting with senators to see if their concerns about the treaty can be addressed without opening up the pact to a major renegotiation.

But after last fall's Senate rejection of the test ban treaty, and with the presidential campaign in full swing, Clinton has given up hope of getting the pact approved during his presidency.

"That, in most likelihood, will not occur until the next administration arrives here," Shalikashvili said.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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For Immediate Release

April 21, 2000

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am pleased that the Russian State Duma today approved the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). I look forward to prompt action on the CTBT by the Federation Council, which also approved the START II Treaty earlier this week.

More than 150 countries have signed the CTBT so far, agreeing to stop all nuclear explosive testing. Ratification of the CTBT by Russia would mean that 30 of the 44 states whose ratification is required for entry into force have now approved this historic agreement, including many U.S. friends and allies. Approval of the CTBT by Russia ? as well as the recent approvals by Chile, Bangladesh and Turkey ? renews momentum for the international effort to halt the spread of nuclear weapons and promote disarmament around the world.

I congratulate President-elect Putin and his government, members of the State Duma, and Russian citizens who together worked to achieve this important step toward a safer future.

30-30-30

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary

PRESS BRIEFING BY  
JOE LOCKHART  
The James S. Brady Press Briefing Room

11:46 A.M. EDT

[excerpts]

Q Joe, for the cameras, could you give your reaction to the Duma's approval of CTBT today? And also, President-elect Putin has said that the arms control ball is now in Washington's court. How do you respond to that?

MR. LOCKHART: I think that we work very closely around the world and the United States leadership on arms control nonproliferation is unparalleled. We look forward to working with the new Russian government on a whole series of arms control issues. Obviously, it is an important step when a large country goes forward and ratifies CTBT. We welcome that. We hope that as time goes on and we are able to make our case to the Senate, our Senate will follow the lead of many other countries around the world and ratify an important treaty.

Q What do you think this decision by Russia will do in terms of will it give the President, do you think, any more ammunition to bolster his case with the Senate to ratify CTBT?

MR. LOCKHART: I don't know. It's probably more of a domestic political question than it is a foreign policy question at this point. I think we need to use the time available to us to continue to make the case that CTBT is in our national interests and the world's security interests. We're going to continue to do that, and I think the President is confident that ultimately the Senate will see this the way he does and will ratify the treaty.

...

Q Joe, can I ask you one more question about CTBT? What would you say to critics who say this administration doesn't really have much to show for itself on the arms control front, not a lot of new initiatives or new treaties?

MR. LOCKHART: Oh, I think all the critics have to do is look at the very simple figure of when we came into office, the number of nuclear weapons that were pointed in America's direction, and look at the number today. And I think that would change their mind.

Thank you.

END 12:19 P.M. EDT

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"Shalikashvili Says CTBT May Require Conditions for Senate Approval,"  
Washington File, 04/20/00

By Ralph Dannheisser Washington File Staff Writer

Washington -- It may well be necessary to attach conditions and understandings to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) signing statement in order to convince dubious senators to agree to ratification of the pact, retired General John Shalikashvili says.

Shalikashvili, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was named in March as special advisor to the president and secretary of state, with the task of working with U.S. legislators to build support for eventual Senate consent to ratification.

Briefing reporters April 20 at the State Department's Foreign Press Center in Washington, Shalikashvili said he seeks "a constructive, non-partisan, low-key dialogue" aimed at demonstrating to the senators that "this treaty is good for the United States."

Though President Clinton signed the CTBT on behalf of the United States in 1996, the Senate has thus far withheld the support needed for ratification. Indeed, a ratification vote in the Senate this past October fell short of even a simple majority -- while a two-thirds vote is needed for approval.

Shalikashvili said it appears to him that objections raised by some of the senators in opposition fall into three categories:

First, he said, "some do not like the idea that this is a treaty in perpetuity," lacking any end date.

Second, there is "the issue of the science-based nuclear stewardship program," aimed at insuring the safety and reliability of the nuclear stockpile. Some senators are opposed to proceeding with CTBT until that program is fully in place because, they say, all testing should not be ruled out until then. A possible approach to overcoming this hurdle is to put more resources into the stewardship program so as to speed up completion, Shalikashvili said.

A third reservation expressed by some relates to verification of the treaty, the general said. Noting that some senators ask "how you can have a treaty that prohibits any kind of nuclear explosion if you cannot adequately detect it," he speculated that they might favor an approach limiting application of the treaty to tests with detectable yield levels.

Shalikashvili said his continuing effort will be "to find out really what it is that they find objectionable," and then perhaps to suggest to the administration "legally accepted conditions" and "legally permitted understandings" that could be added to the signing statement to help muster the needed Senate majority.

Overall, he told questioners, "the United States is better off with this treaty than without it."

Shalikashvili acknowledged, as has the administration, that the short congressional calendar in this presidential election year makes it unlikely another vote on CTBT ratification can be held this year. Rather, he said, his goal is to work toward developing "a more reasoned judgment" in the next administration.

Asked whether he thinks that enough senators will ultimately see the issue his way, he answered, "If I did not think so, I probably wouldn't have taken on this task."

Addressing the hostile relations between India and Pakistan, both of which have undertaken nuclear testing, Shalikashvili deemed it "an extraordinarily important goal" for both those nations to become members of the CTBT.

"I share the view that...India and Pakistan now live in one of the more dangerous parts of the world," he said, adding that he believes both "have become less secure" since moving toward becoming nuclear powers.

When an Indian correspondent asked whether an India without nuclear weapons would be safe from potential Chinese aggression, Shalikashvili responded, "I believe it is in India's best interest to become part of the CTBT. I believe it is in China's best interest to become a full member."

Indeed, the general said, "A future where there is no nuclear testing is better for all of us."

(The Washington File is a product of the Office of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://usinfo.state.gov>)

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Daryl Kimball, Executive Director  
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers  
110 Maryland Avenue NE, Suite 505  
Washington, DC 20002  
(ph) 202-546-0795 x136 (fax) 202-546-7970  
website <<http://www.crnd.org>>

---

From: IRARR84@aol.com  
Date: Mon, 24 Apr 2000 15:18:30 EDT  
Subject: Re: Questions for public officials and candidates  
To: mupj@igc.org  
X-Mailer: AOL 5.0 for Windows sub 105

Howard,

As you might guess--my input is to ask the President to immediately work with the Russians to de-alert their nuclear arsenals.

And the same message for Congress.

When you get a chance I'd be interested in hearing how you'll be doing outreach to congregations.

Ira

To: "DeLaPena, E" <Edelapena@umpublishing.org>

From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Subject: RE: Missing petition

Cc:

Bcc:

X-Attachments:

In-Reply-To: <2487AAC1CB62D311A1750800367BA003012C8F62@tweety.umpublishing.org>

References:

At 03:29 PM 4/24/00 -0500, you wrote:

>Hi Howard:

> Sheila forwarded your query to me as I am the person who processed the  
>petitions.

> Your petition was similar enough to the MUPJ one (30617) that it was  
>added to it, creating one petition for the Church and Society legislative  
>committee to consider. The committee will have at its disposal all the  
>hardcopy petitions in the room where it meets....

Elena,

Thanks for your reply. Although the petition printed in the Advance DCA had the title "Abolishing nuclear weapons is a matter of human rights", the human rights language of my individual petition was not included.

I'll be at General Conference and will check to see that the committee has received the hard copy of my petition.

Incidentally, I submitted it separately for two reasons: (1) After the board of Methodists United for Peace with Justice met and approved the submission, I had a conversation with Thom Fassett about the human rights connection and decided to add this language. (2) At the 1996 General Conference a motion was offered to disallow all petitions submitted by unofficial caucuses. It lost, but it might be offered again this year. I want to be certain that the petition on nuclear abolition doesn't fall by the wayside on such a technicality.

Howard

To: thart@dfms.org, joe@fcnl.org, kathy@fcnl.org, marsusab@aol.com, lisaw@nccusa, Walter\_Owensby@pcusa.org, stiefr@ucc.org, Dringler@umc-gbcs.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Staffing of Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Colleagues:

Russian Duma ratification of START II and the CTBT has brought nuclear disarmament back into the news. Possibly the Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which started in New York today (April 24), will receive public attention. This lends importance our efforts to mobilize the faith community in behalf of nuclear disarmament objectives.

You will recall that I have suggested a division of labor in support of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. Along those lines I am seeking financial support for three elements: (1) a grant to Methodists United for Peace with Justice to provide compensation for my part-time services as chair; (2) a grant to another organization to provide financial support for a full-time field coordinator; (3) a grant to another entity to operate a web site.

The second of these builds upon our CTBT experience where we patched together staff support for our combined efforts: Marie Rietmann at 20/20 Vision who spent perhaps half her time working with the faith community, Marijke Haworth in the UCC office coordinating the interfaith petition campaign; FCNL staff helping in various ways; some of my work which went beyond duties as chair. Since we aren't forming a new corporation, a full-time field coordinator would need to be on the staff of an existing organization.

The web site could be part of an existing web page, but I think it would be preferable to have a separate web page exclusively for interfaith work on nuclear disarmament with linkages to denominational web pages and sources of governmental and civic-sector information. We need some one to handle it.

To raise funds for these three elements I am in touch an advisor to Rockefeller family members who give individual donations apart from the foundations with Rockefeller in their names. I am looking for other sources.

My question to you: Would any of you consider taking responsibility for one or both of the second and third tasks: hiring and supervising a field coordinator to work with the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament and operating a web site? This assumes that we can find financial resources for these tasks.

If you would like to explore this possibility, please give me a call at 301 896-0013. I'll be available this week (April 24-28). Next week (May 1-5) I'll be in Cleveland at the United Methodist General Conference. After that I'll be back in my office on May 8.

Shalom,  
Howard

To: lisaw@nccusa.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Staffing for Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

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Shalom,  
Howard

To: "Ken Sehested" <ken@bpfna.org>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: your April 3 letter  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <200004201528.LAA21768@maynard.mail.mindspring.net>  
References:

At 11:29 AM 4/20/00 -0400, you wrote:

>Howard,  
>  
>Thanks for your April 3 letter inviting the Baptist Peace Fellowship to  
>participate in the new Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.  
>Unfortunately we don't have the resources for one of our staff to be  
>involved.....

Ken,

I'm glad that Bob Tiller will be involved. I've worked with him for many years.

I've invited Curtis Ramsey-Lucas. Because he is virtually a one-man operation, he doesn't have time to cover all meetings. On the CTBT he sent out an alert at a crucial moment. I'll keep him informed.

I'm also in touch with Ibrahim Malik Abdil-Mu'id and Doug Hosteter at the FOR.

If its all right with you, I'll put your name on the list to receive information even if you can't attend meetings.

Shalom,  
Howard

X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express Macintosh Edition - 4.5 (0410)  
Date: Tue, 25 Apr 2000 18:27:56 -0400  
Subject: Re: your April 3 letter  
From: "Ken Sehested" <ken@bpfna.org>  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Please do.

Yes, Curtis has now told me he probably won't be able to be part of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. As you say, he's trying to make too many bricks with too little straw. But I think both his and our networks are available to information/ideas from the Interfaith Committee.

And thanks for your initiative.

Ken Sehested  
ken@bpfna.org

CHECK OUT OUR NEW WEB PAGE: [www.bpfna.org](http://www.bpfna.org)  
Baptist Peace Fellowship of North America  
4800 Wedgewood Dr.  
Charlotte, NC 28210 (USA)  
704/521-6051; fax 704/521-6053

-----  
>From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
>To: "Ken Sehested" <ken@bpfna.org>  
>Subject: Re: your April 3 letter  
>Date: Mon, Apr 24, 2000, 5:22 PM  
>

> At 11:29 AM 4/20/00 -0400, you wrote:

>>Howard,  
>>

>>>Thanks for your April 3 letter inviting the Baptist Peace Fellowship to  
>>>participate in the new Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.  
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>

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> information even if you can't attend meetings.

>

> Shalom,  
> Howard  
>  
>  
>

Date: Wed, 26 Apr 2000 18:54:52 -0400  
From: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>  
Subject: Further reflections  
Sender: Robert Casad <76453.1314@compuserve.com>  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>

Dear Howard:

It's always nice to chat with people who are of similar background to me and especially if we have shared experiences.

The Ivy Leaguers are insufferable provincialists. But they were all raised to believe that if you couldn't get into an IVY league school, then you didn't amount to much, and they thought every one else in the world must feel the same way. What they didn't understand was that there were a whole lot of people who were not of that background, but who were at least as smart and well prepared to hold their own in the world as they, and who couldn't have cared less about the Ivy League. I remember when I was accepted to the NROTC Holloway Plan ( it paid your books and tuition and \$50 per month, which was all I needed at Battenfeld). I had a choice of 52 Universities, including Harvard, Yale, Princeton, etc etc It never occurred to me that they were any better than KU, so I listed as my 1st choice KU.. I think I had Iowa State 2d and Colorado 3d. I didn't know then what I know now.

The Ivy League credential means a lot more than it is worth -- still. That's why I finally had to get one. If you are in the academic world, the only protection you have against local bureaucrats is mobility. That's why I had to go to a top 5 law school, and, although I was Order of the Coif and Law Review at Michigan, I felt I had to see if there was anything at Harvard that I had missed (and along the way, establish another credential). There IS something at Harvard, and for the ultra rich who can afford \$25000 a year for tuition for their kids, it is probably worth it. But in Law schools today, that gap has narrowed to where I believe there are no poor law schools in the AALS. (There are some poor ones that have been accredited by the ABA, but I don't count them). And there are many that are pretending to be law schools that are not accredited by either the AALS or the ABA that are worthless.

The top students in any AALS law school can certainly hold their own with the average Harvard, Yale or Michigan student. I have taught at UCLA, Illinois, Colorado, California Hastings, and Michigan in this country. I didn't notice much difference among the student bodies. There were very bright ones and some dull ones at every one of them.

So I guess one can get a very good education wherever he or she goes. The quality of one's education depends at least as much on the individual student as it does on the institution or even the professor. I was not yet ready for higher education when I was at KU. ( I was less than 20 and 1/2 when I got my AB). I was ready by the time I got to Michigan. I hate to admit it, but the Air Force did me a lot of good.

I did admire a lot of John Ise's humor. The main thing I remember from Land

Economics (the only one of his courses where the classes had something to do with the subject of the course) was his definition of "land development." Not a definition, really, but an illustration. As I recall, he said, "when a land developer speaks of 'development,' he is using the word in the same sense as I do when I say "I developed 3 eggs for breakfast this morning." And in one of his communications with the KANSAN he noted that, "football bears the same relation to physical culture as bullfighting does to agriculture." He was a very glib guy -- and a good singer on top of that. But I never thought he was much of a teacher, mainly because he gave me no clue as to what he was going to examine for at the end of the semester. After taking 3 courses from him, I can say that I would have done better to stay away from the class and spend the time pouring over Alfred Marshall.

Battenfeld was important to me too. My associations with Sam Duran, Bob Dunwell, Roger Davis and Jim Logan have essentially been life-long. ( In Roger's case, his life, since it has already ended.). We all became academics, except Roger. Logan, a Rhodes scholar, later became the youngest Dean of our law school -- at 31. (I was already on the faculty when he was appointed, so he didn't hire me). He later became a Federal Circuit Judge, but took senior status about 8 or 9 years ago. Later still, he retired to help his son set up a law practice. We are still in close contact (his wife -- Beverly Jennings, you may remember -- and my wife are very close friends, and although Jim and I do not talk often, Sal and Bev do).

Unless you tell me otherwise, I will put your name on the Battenfeld listserv. They are preparing for the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Hall, which will be next year. My brother-in-law was in the hall in that class.

Well, best regards, and maybe we will see each other again next year at Battenfeld's 60th.

Bob

X-Sender: jdi@[209.8.25.194]  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.5 (32)  
Date: Thu, 27 Apr 2000 08:32:57 -0400  
To: jdi@clw.org  
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>  
Subject: Helms as the voice of the Republican Party: No Deal

"Helms Vows To Obstruct Arms Pacts "

Washington Post - April 27, 2000 - By Helen Dewar and John Lancaster,  
Washington Post Staff Writers

In a defiant warning just six weeks before President Clinton leaves for a summit in Moscow, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) vowed yesterday to block approval of any arms agreement that Clinton might negotiate with Russia during his final months in office.

"This administration's time for grand treaty initiatives is at an end," Helms said in a speech on the Senate floor, adding that he wanted no part of a "final photo op" to help burnish Clinton's legacy in the international arena.

Although Helms has long harbored deep reservations about arms control agreements, his speech went beyond previous statements from Senate GOP leaders opposing deals that could limit U.S. options for a national missile defense. Helms explicitly ruled out any kind of new arms accord Clinton might negotiate.

His comments underscored the vehemence of Republican conservatives' opposition to new arms limitations, gave Clinton a shaky send-off for Moscow and offered a preview of the political furor that Clinton would find back home if he cuts any new arms deals when he meets with Russian President Vladimir Putin June 4-5.

The upcoming summit will focus on U.S. proposals to amend the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty to allow the United States to build a limited system of national missile defense, beginning with 100 interceptor missiles based in Alaska to shoot down a small number of incoming warheads. Helms and other congressional Republicans want to scrap the treaty entirely because they fear the Clinton administration will promise to keep the U.S. missile defense system small and not to deploy interceptors in space or on ships as part of a more ambitious -- and costly -- shield.

Clinton administration officials have indicated that at the summit they may offer the Russians a "grand bargain," in which the United States would agree to deep cuts that Russia is seeking in both sides' nuclear arsenals in return for Russian agreement to amend the ABM Treaty.

In his speech yesterday, Helms was especially adamant on the missile defense issue, vowing to thwart any agreement to alter the ABM Treaty.

"Not on my watch, Mr. President, not on my watch," declared Helms, who has clashed repeatedly with the administration over foreign policy and played a key role in blocking approval of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty last

year. "Let's be clear to avoid any misunderstandings down the line," he added. "Any modified ABM Treaty negotiated by this administration will be DOA, dead on arrival, at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee."

Helms also made it clear he would use his considerable powers as chairman of the committee with jurisdiction over treaties to block other arms pacts as well until a new president is inaugurated in January.

"For the remainder of this year, the Foreign Relations Committee will continue its routine work. We will consider tax treaties, extradition treaties and other already negotiated treaties," he said. "But we will not consider any new, last-minute arms control measures that this administration negotiates in its final, closing months in office."

Moreover, he said, the committee will not consider any such treaties binding on the new administration that will be elected in November. "The Russian government should not be under any illusion whatsoever that any commitments made by this lame-duck administration will be binding on the next administration," he said.

Despite Helms's opposition, the Clinton administration said it would continue to press for new agreements and consult with senators on how to proceed.

"There's nothing new about Senator Helms's view that he doesn't want to see the Senate approve anything that could strengthen the ABM Treaty," said State Department spokesman James P. Rubin. And the department will "consult with the Senate about the best way to proceed," he added. "Senator Helms is not the entire Senate."

Helms's speech came a day after Clinton met with Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov in hopes of persuading Russian leaders to agree to changes in the ABM Treaty that would enable the United States to continue observing the landmark Cold War-era agreement while building a limited defense system of radars and interceptors. Russia has so far opposed changes in the ABM pact.

GOP presidential candidate George W. Bush has accused the Clinton administration of dragging its feet on missile defense and said he would build the system over Russian objections.

In his speech, Helms accused Clinton of seeking "a signing ceremony, a final photo op . . . shaking hands with the Russian president" in order to strengthen his legacy as president -- and made it clear he wants no part of it.

"If the price of that final curtain call is a resurrection of the U.S.-Soviet ABM Treaty that would prevent the United States from protecting itself against missile attack, then that price is far too high," he said.

"With all due respect, I do not intend to allow this president to establish his 'legacy' by binding the next generation of Americans to a future without a viable national missile defense."

Jon Wolfsthal, an arms control specialist at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said Helms's comments highlighted the wide chasms that

now exist on the issue: "Any deal that the Clinton administration might be able to negotiate with Russia would be unacceptable to this Senate, and any deal that the Senate would like would be rejected by the Russians."

=====

Speech by Sen. Jesse Helms - April 26, 2000 - Congressional Record

## NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA ON A REVISED U.S.-SOVIET ABM TREATY

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the news media is buzzing with speculation that President Clinton will attempt, in his final month in office, to strike a major arms control deal with Russia--including a major ABM Treaty that would limit the ability of the United States to defend itself against ballistic missile attack.

White House officials have openly stated their concern that Mr. Clinton faces the prospect of leaving office without a major arms control agreement to his credit--the first President in memory to do so.

And from this President--a man uniquely absorbed with his legacy--that perhaps would be, to him, a personal tragedy.

Mr. Clinton wants an agreement, a signing ceremony, a final photo-op. He wants a picture shaking hands with the Russian President, broad smiles on their faces, large, ornately bound treaties under their arms, as the cameras click for perhaps the last time--a final curtain call.

I must observe that if the price of that final curtain call is a resurrection of the U.S.-Soviet ABM Treaty that would prevent the United States from protecting the American people against missile attack, then that price is just too high.

With all due respect, I do not intend to allow this President to establish his legacy by binding the next generation of Americans to a future without a viable national missile defense.

For nearly 8 years, while North Korea and Iran raced forward with their nuclear programs, and while China stole the most advanced nuclear secrets of the United States, and while Iraq escaped international inspections, President Clinton did everything in his power to stand in the way of deploying a national missile defense. Do you want some facts, Mr. President? Let's state some for the record.

In 1993, just months after taking office, Mr. Clinton ordered that all proposals for missile defense interceptor projects be returned unopened to the contractors that had submitted them.

In December of that same year, 1993, he withdrew the Bush administration's proposal for fundamentally altering the ABM Treaty to permit deployment of national missile defenses at a time when Russia was inclined to strike a deal.

By 1996, 3 years after taking office, Mr. Clinton had completely gutted the

National Missile Defense Readiness Program. He slashed the national missile defense budget by more than 80 percent.

In 1997, he signed two agreements to revive and expand the U.S.-Soviet ABM Treaty, including one that would expand ABM restrictions to prevent not only national missile defense for the American people but to constrain theater missile defenses to protect our troops in the field.

Then for the next 3 years, the President, heeding some of his advisers, no doubt, refused to submit those agreements to the Senate, despite making a legally binding commitment to submit them. He made that commitment to me in writing. He did not submit them because he was afraid the Senate would reject them, while in doing so would clear the way for rapid deployment of missile defenses. To this day, he still has not fulfilled his legal requirement to submit those treaties for the Senate's advice and consent.

In December 1995, Mr. Clinton vetoed legislation that would have required the deployment of a national missile defense with an initial operational capability by the year 2001.

Three years later, in 1998, he again killed missile defense legislation--the American Missile Protection Act--which called for the deployment of national missile defense, as soon as its technology was ready, by threatening a veto and rallying Democratic Senators to filibuster the legislation.

Only in 1999 did he at long last sign missile defense legislation into law, but only after it passed both Houses of Congress by a veto-proof majority and only after the independent Rumsfeld Commission had issued a stinging bipartisan report

declaring that the Clinton administration had dramatically underestimated the ballistic missile threat to the United States.

But while Mr. Clinton was doing all this, costing America almost 8 years in a race against time to deploy missile defenses, our adversaries were forging ahead with their missile systems.

While Mr. Clinton was dragging his feet, for example, foreign ballistic missile threats to the United States grew in terms of both range and sophistication. Today, several Third World nations possess, or are developing, ballistic missiles capable of delivering chemical, biological, or nuclear warheads against cities in the United States.

According to the Rumsfeld Commission, both North Korea and Iran are within 5 years of possessing viable ICBMs capable of striking the continental United States, and North Korea may already today have the capacity to strike Alaska and Hawaii. Last month, Communist China explicitly threatened to use nuclear weapons against United States cities should the United States take any action to defend democratic Taiwan in the event Beijing launched an invasion of Taiwan.

So Mr. Clinton is in search of a legacy? La-di-da. He already has one. The Clinton legacy is America's continued inexcusable vulnerability to

ballistic missile attack. The Clinton legacy is 8 years of negligence. The Clinton legacy is 8 years of lost time.

But in the twilight of his Presidency, Mr. Clinton now wants to strike an ill-considered deal with Russia to purchase Russian consent to an inadequate U.S. missile defense--one single site in Alaska to be deployed but not until 2005--in exchange for a new, revitalized ABM Treaty that would permanently bar any truly national missile defense system.

The President is attempting to lock this Nation, the United States of America, into a system that cannot defend the American people, and the President is trying to resurrect the U.S.-Soviet ABM Treaty which would make it impossible for future enhancements to U.S. national missile defense in general.

The agreement Mr. Clinton proposes would not permit space-based sensors; it would not permit sufficient numbers of ground-based radars; and it would not permit additional defenses based on alternate missile interceptor systems, such as naval or sea-based interceptors. All of these, and more, are absolutely necessary to achieve a fully effective defense against the full range of possible threats to the American people.

Mr. Clinton's proposal is not a plan to defend the United States; it is a plan to leave the United States defenseless. It is, in fact, a plan to salvage the antiquated and invalid U.S.-Soviet ABM Treaty. That is what it is. No more. No less. It is a plan that is going nowhere fast in protecting the American people.

After dragging his feet on missile defense for nearly 8 years, Mr. Clinton now fervently hopes he will be permitted in his final 8 months in office to tie the hands of the next President of the United States.

He believes he will be allowed to constrain the next administration from pursuing a real national missile defense. Is that what he believes or even hopes?

Well, I, for one, have a message for President Clinton: Not on my watch, Mr. President. Not on my watch. It is not going to happen.

Let's be clear, to avoid any misunderstandings down the line: Any modified ABM Treaty negotiated by this administration will be DOA--dead on arrival--at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which, as the Chair knows, I happen to be the chairman.

This administration's failed security policies have burdened America and the American people long enough. In a few months, the American people will go to the polls to elect a new President, a President who must have a clean break from the failed policies of this administration. He must have the freedom and the flexibility to establish his own security policies.

To the length of my cable-tow, it is my intent to do everything in my power to ensure that nothing is done in the next few months by this administration to tie the hands of the next administration in pursuing a new national security policy, based not on scraps of parchment but, rather,

on concrete defenses, a policy designed to protect the American people from ballistic missile attack, a policy designed to ensure that no hostile regime--from Tehran to Pyongyang to Beijing--is capable of threatening the United States of America and the American people with nuclear blackmail.

Any decision on missile defense will be for the next President of the United States to make, not this one. It is clear that the United States is no longer legally bound by the U.S.-Soviet ABM Treaty. Isn't it self-evident that the U.S.-Soviet ABM Treaty expired when the Soviet Union, our treaty partner, ceased to exist? Legally speaking, I see no impediment whatsoever to the United States proceeding with any national missile defense system we--the American people and this Congress--choose to deploy.

That said, for political and diplomatic reasons, the next President--the next President--may decide that it is in the U.S. interest to sit down with the Russians and offer them a chance to negotiate an agreement on this matter.

Personally, I do not believe a new ABM Treaty can be negotiated with Russia that would permit the kind of defenses America needs. As Henry Kissinger said last year in testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee:

Is it possible to negotiate a modification of the ABM Treaty? Since the basic concept of the ABM Treaty is so contrary to the concept of an effective missile defense, I find it very difficult to imagine this. But I would be open to argument--

And let me emphasize these words as Henry Kissinger emphasized them when he said-- provided that we do not use the treaty as a constraint on pushing forward on the most effective development of a national and theater missile defense.

Now then, like Dr. Kissinger, I am open to the remote possibility that a new administration--unencumbered by the current President of the United States in his desperate desire

for a legacy and this administration's infatuation with the U.S.-Soviet ABM Treaty--could enter into successful negotiations with the Russians.

The Republican nominee for President, Mr. Bush of Texas, has declared that on taking office he will give the Russians an opportunity to negotiate a revised--a revised--ABM Treaty, one that will permit the defenses America needs. But Mr. Bush made it clear that if the Russians refuse, he will go forward nonetheless and deploy a national missile defense. And good for him. Mr. Bush believes in the need for missile defense, and he will negotiate from a position of strength.

By contrast, President Clinton clearly has no interest whatsoever in missile defense. His agenda is not to defend America from ballistic missile attack but to race against the clock to get an arms control agreement--any agreement; he means any agreement--that will prevent his going down in history as the first President in memory not to do so.

So it is obvious, I think, that any negotiations Mr. Clinton enters into in

his final months will be from a position of desperation and weakness.

For this administration--after opposing missile defense for almost 8 years--to attempt at the 11th hour to try to negotiate a revised ABM Treaty is too little, too late. This administration has long had its chance to adopt a new security approach to meet the new threats and challenges of the post-cold-war era. This administration, the Clinton administration, chose not to do so.

So this administration's time for grand treaty initiatives is clearly at an end. For the remainder of this year, the Foreign Relations Committee will continue its routine work. We will consider tax treaties, extradition treaties, and other already-negotiated treaties. But we will not consider any new last-minute arms control measures that this administration may negotiate and cook up in its final, closing months in office.

As the chairman of this committee, I make it clear that the Foreign Relations Committee will not consider the next administration bound by any treaties this administration may try to negotiate in the coming 8 months.

The Russian Government should not be under any illusion whatsoever that any commitments made by this lame-duck administration will be binding on the next administration. America has waited 8 years for a commitment to build and deploy a national missile defense. We can wait a few more months for a new President committed to doing it--and doing it right--to protect the American people.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

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Reply-To: "International Nonviolent Peace Force" From: "International Nonviolent Peace Force"  
To: "Peace Organizations" Subject: International Nonviolent Peace Force Proposal Date: Wed,  
26 Apr 2000 20:47:21 -0500 Organization: International Nonviolent Peace Force  
X-MSMail-Priority: Normal X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 5.00.2919.6600  
X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2919.6600  
To: Fellow Human Rights Workers and Peacemakers

From: Mel Duncan and David Hartsough, PEACEWORKERS

Re: Global Nonviolent Peace Force

April 20, 2000

We are writing to ask that you join us in co-creating an exciting new advancement in the field of nonviolent peacemaking. Our mission is to mobilize and train a multicultural, nonviolent, peace force. The Peace Force will deploy to conflict areas to help create the space for local groups to struggle, dialogue and seek peaceful resolution while protecting human rights and preventing death and destruction.

The Global Peace Force is gaining momentum. Supporters include His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Dr. A.T. Ariyaratne of Sri Lanka, Congressman John Lewis of the United States, UN Ambassador Anwarul Karim Chowdhury of Bangladesh, Elise Boulding of the Peace Research Association, Per Gahrton of the European Parliament, the Fellowship of Reconciliation-USA, United Nations Volunteers Humanitarian Affairs Unit and the National Forum for Peace and Reconciliation in Sierra Leone.

THIS IS A DRAFT. We are sending it to you as part of a participatory development process that began last May at the Hague Appeal for Peace Conference. Since then hundreds of activists, scholars, religious leaders, government officials and military veterans have consulted and shaped the proposal.

A nonviolent peace force is not a new idea. It builds on a legacy that transcends cultures, time and national boundaries. As we venture into a new millennium the prospect of a peace force appeals to deeply held hopes and aspirations of many. We have the capability to make this happen in our lifetimes. The ingredients abound. Together, we can make the Peaceforce a reality. There will be no better way to commemorate the United Nations decade for a culture of peace and nonviolence than to do so.

Please join us as co-creators in this effort.

1. Have your organization officially endorse the creation of the Global Nonviolent Peace Force.
2. Circulate this proposal throughout your network.
3. Discuss and reflect on the proposal and share your comments with us.
4. Make sure the topic of creating a Nonviolent Peaceforce is brought up at national and regional conferences.
5. Consider other ways that your organization might help co-create the Peace Force through promotion, recruitment, gaining the endorsement of other prominent organizations and individuals in your country, translating the proposal into your language, identifying training

resources and helping to find financial support.

6. Designate one person (full or part time) from your organization to work with us in co-creating the Peace Force.

Please stay in touch with us. We may be reached at:

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Check out our Web page <[www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org](http://www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org)>

A DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR A GLOBAL NONVIOLENT PEACE FORCE  
by Mel Duncan and David Hartsough. March 28, 2000

"There is an important need to pursue this ideal on a truly global basis, from our deep commitment to inter-dependence and universal responsibility. I wish your efforts every success."  
The Dalai Lama

"This is an idea that is long overdue and needed. The way of violence is obsolete as a tool of solving problems."  
John Lewis, U. S. Congressman and civil rights pioneer

"I'm with you 100%."  
Elise Boulding, former Secretary General of the International Peace Research Association

"The UNV is, therefore, in principle ready to contribute to the efforts geared at developing a global peace force as outlined in your proposal."  
Dirk Boberg, United Nations Volunteer Agency

"The world needs all the tools we can to keep the peace. It would be the cheapest way to avoid conflict. This is a very good proposal. I think it is timely."

Colonel Kent Edberg, Military Advisor to Swedish Mission to the UN

"In a conference on the European Civil Peace Corps last week in Brussels your name and project were mentioned repeatedly in a supporting spirit"

Ernst Gulcher, Peace and Disarmament Advisor, Green Party, European Parliament

"With reference to the subject above, we wish to join your organization as nonviolent peace keeping force."

Abu Bakarr Kamara, National Forum for Peace and Reconciliation, Sierra Leone

"It's obvious that we have to do it now. We've got the resources. The costliness of not doing it has grown."

Joanna Macy, author and Buddhist activist

#### AUTHORS' NOTE

This proposal is an evolving work that will improve with your thoughts, reflections and experience. We invite you to join us in co-creating the Global Peace Force.

#### INTRODUCTION

As we venture into the new millennium, we stand at a significant crossroads. Will the next century bring an incessant stream of devastating armed conflicts and brutal sanctions, like the horrors we have seen this year in Kosovo, Iraq, and now East Timor? Or are there alternatives to the endless repetition of such catastrophes?

The world needs institutions and collective activities that encourage large numbers of people to engage in peaceful actions that inspire hope, provide meaning and call them to higher values. We need to develop an international, multiethnic standing peace force that will be trained in nonviolent strategies and tactics and deployed to conflicts or potentially violent areas. The international peace force will work in cooperation with local groups committed to peaceful change, carry out strategies designed to lessen violence or its potential and create the space for peaceful resolution to occur.

Effective examples of this type of third party nonviolent intervention have progressively grown during the latter part of this century. Peace Brigades International, the Balkan Peace Teams, Witness for Peace, PEACEWORKERS, the Helsinki Citizens Assembly, Christian Peacemaker Teams, SIPAZ, the International Fellowship of Reconciliation and others operate in numerous countries including Colombia, Guatemala, the Balkans, the U.S., Israel/Palestine, Mexico and Nicaragua. Most are doing small scale, highly specialized activities designed to be an active presence to lower the potential or current levels of violence and support local peacemakers. They are creating an invaluable knowledge and experiential base of nonviolent peacemaking.

For example, in 1985 Guatemalan women from GAM (Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo) requested that Peace Brigades International (PBI) provide 24 hour nonviolent accompaniment for their leaders after two of its members had been assassinated. Much of Guatemalan civil society had been wiped out by the military at that time leaving most of the citizens too terrified to act. For the next

four years PBI provided unarmed body guards around the clock for GAM's leadership. No more group leaders were killed and the courageous women were able to carry out their work. This created an opening for other citizen groups to emerge and begin rebuilding democratic institutions. GAM leader, Nineth de Garcia told the New York Times, "Thanks to their presence I am alive. That is an indisputable truth."

At about the same time, the U.S. backed Contras were trying to overthrow the Sandinista government of Nicaragua. Operating from bases in Honduras the Contras often attacked Nicaraguan villages and fields to disrupt the agricultural harvest. In December of 1983, Witness for Peace began sending delegations to the border areas of Nicaragua. Over the next seven years, hundreds of international volunteers visited villages along the Nicaraguan border. They picked cotton and coffee and helped rebuild the war damaged infrastructure. They brought stories of real people back to their home countries and organized. They played a major role in reducing violence and deterring an invasion. No Nicaraguan village was ever attacked by the Contras while a Witness for Peace delegation was present.

On the island of Negros in the Philippines in 1989, over 500 refugees gathered in a church hall were threatened to be killed by death squads. The Catholic bishop, Antonio Fortich, after hearing of the successes of PBI and Witness for Peace, called on religious leaders from around the world for help. Within 24 hours 25 religious representatives had joined the bishop and the 500 refugees in the church hall asserting that anything done to the refugees would also have to be done to them. They also promised to tell the world what happened. The death squads failed to carry out their threat.

Yet when faced with the brutal aggression of Slobodan Milosevic throughout the last decade, the peace movement has lacked a credible, coherent and comprehensive response. While some international activists bravely carried out nonviolent strategies with people of the Balkans and still are, many others didn't know what to do and, in some cases, reluctantly shrugged their shoulders and supported the NATO response. The Nation, a progressive magazine from the U.S., editorialized about this quandary in April of 1999. "This crisis creates a profound dilemma for principled antimilitarists who do not want to turn a blind eye to ethnic cleansing but do not embrace the NATO air war."

Kosovo presented a need for substantial, well organized, international support of the local peace movement. Kosovar Albanian President Ibrahim Rugova was asking for an international peace presence in Kosovo as early as nine years ago. There was no substantial response. Alberto L'Abate, Italian activist and a Balkan veteran, believes that 1,000 international peace workers in Kosovo four years ago could have played a significant role in averting the violence of the past year and one half. Their activities could have included accompaniment, active support of local nonviolent actions and training and capacity building of nonviolent and democratic institutions. Nonviolent activists could have also organized international support and media attention for the local nonviolent movement and the possibilities for peaceful resolution.

The International Peace Force represents an alternative to massive military intervention that many people hope for but does not yet exist. Building on the important peace team work throughout the world, this project will bring peacemaking activity to a dramatic, new level. We need to develop a strategic, efficient and effective response to brutality and threats of genocidal violence.

Last spring over 9,000 activists from 100 countries converged on the Hague asserting that "peace is a human right" and that "it is time to abolish war." This proposal was drafted as a

consequence of a series of formal and informal discussions during the Hague Appeal for Peace conference. It has since been reviewed, discussed and critiqued by hundreds of nonviolent activists, scholars and military veterans from various parts of the world. It truly is a work in progress that will continue to unfold based on the wisdom and experience of many co-creators. The International Peace Force advances the experiments with nonviolence and helps bring life to the United Nations' Decade of Nonviolence and Gandhi's earlier vision of a Shanti Sena (Nonviolent peace army).

## CONCEPT

During the meetings at the Hague conference, there was basic agreement on three initial points:

1. Most people doing peace team work, conflict resolution and/or nonviolent training had shared the vision at some point in their work of building a standing nonviolent, peace force of significant size. Some still entertained the idea. Usually the idea had been abandoned because:
  - a. Lack of resources, especially financial, to build and sustain such an operation,
  - b. The important peacemaking work in a particular area had become so consuming and/or specialized that the vision of a larger scale operation was lost.
2. Most people thought that the idea was worth exploring and developing. Some were very enthusiastic. Others were more cautionary.
3. While this project is very early in development, people representing organizations doing peace team work did not try to protect their group's domain even when directly considering the prospect that a new organization might compete for funds. There was an amazing lack of turf protection.

Our mission is to mobilize and train a multicultural, nonviolent, standing peace force. The Peace Force will deploy to conflict areas to help create the space for local groups to struggle, dialogue and seek peaceful resolution while protecting human rights and preventing death and destruction.

To begin the program there will need to be significant advance commitments including:

1. At least 200 people willing to commit to participate in training and deployment for at least 2 years.
2. At least 400 people with training and specific peace making skills who would be available on a reserve basis for at least one month per year over a 2-3 year period.
3. At least 500 supporting members around the globe willing to contact their media, government officials and religious leaders about the Peaceforce's work.
4. At least 5,000 people committed to pray and/or meditate daily for the work of the Peaceforce.
5. Eight million dollars for operation.
6. Significant media relationships and attention.
7. A well-defined, international, efficient and accountable decision-making body.

## RESEARCH

The first two years of development of the International Peace Force will require extensive research. Research results will shape the creation of the peace force including whether or not we

proceed. We will meet with peace team activists, military veterans, political leaders, international diplomats, religious leaders, scholars and activists in conflict areas to explore appropriate applications of third party nonviolent intervention and lessons that have been learned. We will also undertake a literature review.

Research will focus on four major areas.

1. Conflict situations and conditions where larger scale third party nonviolent intervention would be or would have been appropriate and helpful.
2. Best practices for recruitment, engagement, strategy, tactics, governmental interaction and media relations.
3. Current peacemakers training and trainers to identify those most appropriate for the training of the peace force.
4. Specific roles and functions needed in conflict areas that armed peacekeepers and humanitarian aid teams cannot or will not play.
5. Logistical needs of fielding a nonviolent peaceforce.

## RECRUITMENT

Beginning with 200 active members, 400 reserves and 500 supporters, the Peace Force will be built to a level of 2,000 active, 4,000 reserves and 5,000 supporters over a six year period. Members will be multiethnic, international, intergenerational and have various orientations to faith and spiritual practices. Through a screening process, they will need to demonstrate a great capacity for teamwork, listening, communication, multicultural interaction and bearing dangers and frustrations. All members will be committed to nonviolence and disciplined, effective action while participating in this project.

All active members will be paid a professional salary. A provision for college scholarships and contributions to retirement funds will also be developed. Highly visible participants such as Nobel Peace Prize laureates, religious representatives or former government leaders will also be recruited for specific situations.

Members will be recruited from a variety of places including:

1. Former peace team members from a variety of organizations.
2. People referred by other peace organizations.
3. Members of veterans for peace organizations.
4. Youth.
5. Members of religious and spiritual communities.
6. Veterans of other nonviolent movements: civil rights, national freedom, labor, anti-war, women, environmental.
7. Retired people.
8. Former Peace Corps volunteers and other veterans of international service.
9. Artists.
10. Other ordinary people willing to volunteer a couple of years working with peace teams.

Reserves will be recruited from peace organizations, spiritual communities and other constituencies listed above. The International Peace Force will maintain a data base of peace team veterans cataloging their skills and availability.

The 5,000 supporters will each contribute at least \$100 per year. They will be connected to the work of the Peace Force via a Web page and E-Mail. In addition to financial support, supporters will serve as the local voice of the Peace Force by communicating with their local media and

their religious or social communities about its general work and specific engagements. They will also educate their government officials about issues related to the Peace Force's work.

## ENGAGEMENT

The Peace Force will be deployed at the invitation of a local organization or nonviolent movement working for peaceful change/resolution. Attempts will be made to gain approval from all sides involved in the conflict.

Strong preference will be given to early intervention. As one woman from Kosovo said at the Hague Conference, "Peace workers need to be at the right place at the right time before violence escalates. Otherwise, we are just counting our mistakes."

Deployment decisions will be made by the Governance Committee. Make up of the particular teams deployed will depend upon the needs of the given situation. Criteria considered for involvement would include:

1. Invitation by a local organization working for peaceful change/resolution.
2. Clear role and contribution that the force could make.
3. Reasonable chance of success.
4. Organizational and logistical backup.
5. Media backup.
6. Evidence that combatants and/or governments are sensitive to international pressure.
7. Sufficient funding and commitment for duration.
8. Analysis that deployment would enhance local efforts for peaceful resolutions.

A family support network will be developed to provide physical, logistical, emotional and financial support to family and friends of active members while they are deployed. Post action counseling and support services will be made available to members and their loved ones upon return.

## STRATEGIES AND TACTICS

A clear mandate with a specific strategy and precise objectives tailored to the conflict area will be established before deployment. Strategies and tactics will be designed to lessen violence or its potential, create space for peaceful and just resolution and empower local peace and justice activists. The strategies will be flexible and focus on these outcomes, not just on providing witnesses or documenting human rights abuses. Make up of the teams sent to the conflict area will be determined by the needs of the particular situation. Specialized teams with expertise in particular peacemaking skills will be available and deployed based on the need of the conflict situation.

While in the area the Peace Force will also serve as international eyes, ears and conscience. The tactics, developed and carried out in conjunction with local nonviolent activists, will be decided upon by the Peace Force leadership team in the area in consultation with the Peace Force Governance Committee. Strategies and methods could include:

1. Accompanying (activists, leaders, returning refugees)
2. Facilitating communication among conflicting parties
3. Monitoring (elections, cease fires, treaties)
4. Training and training trainers in conflict transformation
5. Patrolling (borders etc.)
6. Interpositioning between conflicting sides

7. Capacity building for local nonviolent groups
8. Modeling alternatives to violent behavior
9. Providing an international emergency response network to support local peacemaking efforts
10. Strengthening multicultural local efforts
11. Fact finding
13. Rumor investigation
14. Promoting unbiased information, internally and internationally
15. Instantaneous video witnessing to the Internet
16. Creating safe zones.

An overarching strategy of the peace force will be to build international interest and support for nonviolent movements around the world that present to people the hope and reality of alternatives to armed intervention. As evidenced by peace teams to date, tremendous public education is carried out by activists once they return to their home countries.

Each engagement as well as the overall operation of the Peace Force will require considerable logistical support including business managers, public relations specialists, medical workers, conflict resolvers, team builders, travel coordinators, cooks, fund raisers, regional experts and governmental and organizational liaisons. While we will attempt to have volunteers fluent in the local languages in the conflict areas, we will also employ language interpreters for each engagement. This may seem like a lot of people but as one activist pointed out, the military employs ten support staff for every soldier in the field.

## DECISION MAKING

This process will have to be democratic, inclusive, efficient and possess legitimate authority. For this project to succeed, the Initiating Group will have to be international with limited involvement from the United States. At the beginning, ten to fifteen people with experience in peace team work, conflict transformation, organizing, training, fund raising, military operations, humanitarian efforts, organizational development and the media will form the Initiating Group to develop the project. Each person will have an active commitment to the goal of the International Peace Force as well as to nonviolence and intercultural peacemaking. A variety of ethnicity, nationality, gender, spirituality and age will be important. This group will develop the concept of the Peace Force, answer key questions and create and help implement a recruitment, fund raising, media and training plan. This will take about 24 months. (Note: Should adequate funding become available sooner this timetable could be accelerated.)

At the end of this period, the Initiating Group will appoint a Governance Committee that may include some members of the Initiating Group. The Governance Committee will be charged with the overall governance of the International Peace Force including the implementation of the recruitment, fund raising, media and training plans as well as overseeing the operation and making budgetary, personnel and deployment decisions. Like the Initiating Group, the Governance Committee will embody the principles of nonviolence and intercultural peacemaking as well as be inclusive, efficient, representative and accountable. Another possibility for governance could be a coalition or federation of existing peace team organizations.

The Governance Committee will also develop a Field Leadership with clearly defined authority over operations and tactics once a team is in the field. During the planning stages an

Advisory Board made up of prominent world citizens including Nobel Peace Prize laureates, former governmental leaders and religious leaders will be appointed to advise on major questions, increase visibility of the Peace Force and assist with fund raising. Later this advisory board will help strengthen the moral authority of the Peace Force and, hopefully, participate as active members.

## TRAINING

Complex conflict situations require highly qualified competencies. Active members of the Peace Force will take part in a two month general training that focuses on history and theory of nonviolence, cultural sensitivity, listening, mediation skills and conflict transformation. Physical, spiritual and artistic training will also be available at this time.

A more specific training of up to two months duration will follow focusing on the local area of deployment including language, culture, analysis of the conflict and discussion of appropriate means of peaceful engagement. All or part of this phase will be done in the deployment area in conjunction with local peacemakers.

An advanced training will also be offered in various specialty tactics including accompaniment, conflict transformation and mediation. Results of the research project mentioned above will be incorporated into the training.

Nonviolent training resources are being developed around the world. The Peace Force will contract with existing trainers to carry out the training. Reserves who will be called up because of the need for their particular skills in a specific region will take part in the advanced training. Continuing education will also be required for all members.

## COMMUNICATIONS

Good media and public relations will be vital. We will need to document and communicate the hope and promise of nonviolent peacemaking to a world that can be cynical and skeptical yet hungers for new approaches to dealing with violence. We will need to create a transcendent image that communicates integrity, strength, hope and effectiveness to the general public in meaningful symbols as well as concrete action.

Credible media relationships will have to be forged. They could prove to be the lifeline to teams once they are deployed. We will need to explore creative uses of technology such as teams bringing video and satellite transmission equipment to document and deter violent behavior. Our communications plan will have to include a recruitment package which encourages people in a variety of countries to participate at all three levels: active, reserve and supporter.

A professional Web Page will be developed and maintained to:

1. Communicate the mission and work of the Peace Force
2. Recruit members
3. Raise money
4. Give live reports from the field
5. Inform members of support activities that they can do
6. Discuss new developments in nonviolent strategies and interventions.

We will need a proactive media strategy to transform images and messages from individuals and organizations who will oppose the project. Transnational weapons producers, combatants in a particular region and military alliances like NATO are possible examples.

## FUND RAISING

An operation of 2,000 active members with a full compliment of reserves and supporters would cost about \$70 - 80 million a year. While this amount seems huge, the world spends more than this on military operations each and every hour of every day of every year. Remember, an attractive element of nonviolence is that it is much less expensive than war. This cost, however, geometrically eclipses the total amount spent on peace team work in the world today and presents a strong argument for eventual U.N. and/or other governmental support.

Exploratory and developmental costs will be about \$200,000 annually for the first two years. We will seek this money from a few foundations, individual donors and religious organizations. We will need \$8 million, about 7 minutes worth of global military expenditures, to begin operation of the Peace Force with 200 active members, 400 reserves and 500 supporters. This will come from foundations, religious and spiritual institutions and individuals. We will also have raised \$50,000 from our first 500 supporters for the first year of operation.

## INTERACTION WITH GOVERNMENTS

Working relationships with governmental units will be important. The Initiating Group will explore if, how and to what extent the Peace Force will interact with governments at all levels recognizing that deployment will require some type of governmental cooperation. These considerations will include:

1. Possible support and/or sponsorship by the United Nations and/or other multilateral organizations
2. Financial support from friendly governments
3. Governments adding Peace Force participation to their universal service requirements
4. Direct work with government sponsored nonviolent organizations like the German Civilian Peace Service
5. Government sponsored scholarships and retirement credits for active members of the Peace Force
6. Governments providing information about and assistance in gaining entry to certain countries
7. Governments designating a percentage of their military budget to support nonviolent peacemaking.

## TIME LINE

(Note: Should adequate funding become available sooner, this time line could be accelerated.)

2000- 2001 -- Exploration and development.

Year 1 -- Develop concept, meet with experienced activists throughout the world, gather information, write and distribute opinion pieces, research, develop budget, identify core group, decide on whether to proceed or not, establish office and operation, core group meet, develop and implement media plan, fund raise for first two years, develop long term fund raising plan, develop Web Page, develop data base for all levels of members.

Year 2 -- Implement fund raising and media plans, maintain Web page, develop screening process, recruit all three levels of members, identify site for base and training, identify and contract with trainers, develop training agenda, digest and make available state of the art knowledge for training, decision making and leadership, analyze possible sites of deployment, create steering committee, hire key staff, communicate with governmental officials.

2002-2006 -- Begin training, continue media, recruitment and fundraising, first, second and/or third deployment, evaluate operation and publish results, continue liaising with U.N. and other international organizations.

2010 -- Build to strength of 2,000 active members, 4,000 reserves and 5,000 supporters, consider possible adoption by U.N. and/or other international organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

## CONCLUSION

The use of active nonviolence is on the rise throughout the world. We can build on the experiences of nonviolent peace teams and others to bring this activity to a dramatic new level, a level required by conflicts around the globe. We have reached a level of maturity where this is possible. We have the capacity to make it happen in our lifetimes. The ingredients abound: there are many veterans of nonviolent movements, thousands of citizens have demonstrated their willingness to courageously stop violence and oppression, hard lessons have been analyzed and learned, our organizational abilities have increased, highly qualified trainers are available, the World Wide Web, already used to advance the campaigns for banning land mines and establishing an International Criminal Court, is available as an organizing tool, funders are expressing an interest, and, most importantly, people are demanding an alternative to the highly militarized responses to conflict.

Profound questions remain. Yet, we live in a time when we are called to be troubled by these questions. Questions haven't stopped NATO. As evidenced last spring, they are still plagued with problems of decision making, turf, logistics and effectiveness.

We need to trouble ourselves with the development of institutions that manifest hope and lead us to a world that honors all life. We need to entertain these ideas and challenge each other. So for now talk, write, reflect, pray, paint, dance, meditate. Please share your thoughts, critiques and inspirations with us as well as ideas of others with whom you share this paper.

Together we can make the Peace Force a reality. There will be no better way to commemorate the United Nations Decade of Nonviolence than to do so.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP CO-CREATE THE PEACE FORCE.

- \*Endorse the Peace Force
- \*Reach out to key organizations and individuals
- \*Fund raise
- \*Identify and recruit general and expert volunteers
- \*Recruit supporters
- \*Start a local affinity group to support the work of the Peace Force
- \*Put an article on the Peace Force in your newsletter or on your Web Page
- \*Research

## TAX DEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS CAN BE MADE TO "PEACEWORKERS" TO HELP IN CREATING THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE FORCE.

"I have great hope because this idea is emerging, converging all over the world. What form it actually takes remains to be seen but it will happen."

Sister Pat Keefe

To volunteer or get more information contact:

Mel Duncan  
801 Front Ave.  
St. Paul, MN. 55103  
U.S.A.  
(651)917-8717  
MnDuncan@AOL.com

David Hartsough  
PEACEWORKERS  
721 Shrader St.  
San Francisco, CA. 94117  
U.S.A.  
(415)751-0302  
PEACEWORKERS@igc.org

Check out our Web page <[www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org](http://www.nonviolentpeaceforce.org)>

X-Sender: johnrandall@pop.mindspring.com Date: Sun, 23 Apr 2000 16:01:10 -0400 To: Howard Hallman From: John Randall Subject: A Chance to Witness

Dear Howard Hallman,

I am a Quaker and was a conscientious objector during the Vietnam era, as was my father during World War II. I could not kill another human being nor help those who do. As Martin Luther said "I could do no other." Our government respected my right to follow my religious beliefs and provided for me to do alternative service.

An issue for many of us today is that it is our dollars which are being conscripted, rather than our bodies. The National Campaign for a Peace Tax Fund lobbies for the passage of a bill which would have the government recognize the rights of those of us who for reasons of conscience cannot pay for war.

Our web site is <<http://www.nonviolence.org/peacetax/>>

I write you on behalf of the nominating committee for the board of the National Campaign for a Peace Tax Fund. We have members from many religions and while we have been joined by Methodists in the past, we have none at present.

Would you be willing to consider serving on the board or could you suggest someone who might be so led? We meet twice a year in May and October during Thursday & Friday in Washington DC and conduct the rest of our business by correspondence.

I am the named representative of the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends (Quakers) to this board and have personally experienced spiritual enrichment from this ecumenical endeavor.

as ever,  
John Randall

To: John Randall <johnrandall@mindspring.com>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: A Chance to Witness  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <p04310100b52906e8a1d3@[10.0.1.2]>  
References:

Thanks for your invitation to join the National Campaign for a Peace TAX Fund. It's a worthy cause but my time is field work for nuclear abolition. Therefore, I decline your offer.

Howard Hallman

From: Vmsmagic@cs.com  
Date: Thu, 27 Apr 2000 09:22:56 EDT  
Subject: Receipts  
To: mupj@igc.apc.org  
X-Mailer: CompuServe 2000 32-bit sub 101

Howard,

I am today depositing a total of \$105 to the general fund from the following donors whose membership forms are in the box.

Rollin L. Rothhaar, 12267 Santiago W., San Diego, CA, 92128 - \$25  
The Wesley Foundation, 406 Stewart Ave., P. O. Box 5009, Winthrop University,  
Rock Hill, SC 29733, Tel. 803-327-5640 - \$25  
Joan Overman, 261 Delevan Avenue, Corning, NY 14830 - \$15  
Harold W. Wulke, 2613 Knoxville Ave., Long Beach, CA 90815-1517,  
Tel. 562-425-0722 - \$25  
Margaret E. Hamra, 352 Ridgemeanow Dr., Chesterfield, MO 63017-3031 - \$15

This deposit results in a general fund balance of \$1,189.40.

Phil

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-224-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.01 [en] (Win95; I)

To: Abolition Listserv <abolition@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>,  
CNANW Listserv <cnanw@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca>,  
International Abolition List <abolition-caucus@egroups.com>

X-Corel-MessageType: EMail

From: Delong <delong@nucleus.com>

Mailing-List: list abolition-caucus@egroups.com; contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com

Delivered-To: mailing list abolition-caucus@egroups.com

List-Unsubscribe: <mailto:abolition-caucus-unsubscribe@egroups.com>

Date: Thu, 27 Apr 2000 09:58:15 -0600

Subject: [abolition-caucus] Report on NPT Review Conference

Friends, Thanks goes to Sen. Douglas Roche for this summary of progress. Keep up the good work everyone!

Bev Delong, Canadian Network to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

The NPT Showdown: United David vs. Divided Goliath

By Senator Douglas Roche, O.C.

Chairman, Middle Powers Initiative

UNITED NATIONS - April 27, 2000. With the opening debate now winding down at the Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, the stage is set for a showdown between the Nuclear Weapon States (NWS) and the New Agenda Coalition (NAC).

To almost everyone's surprise, NAC jumped into a leadership position immediately. NAC tabled a Working Paper on the opening day calling on the NWS to "make an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals and, in the forthcoming review period 2000-2005, to engage in an accelerated process of negotiations and to take steps leading to nuclear disarmament..."

The NWS assumed a defensive position, claiming that the American-Russian reductions in nuclear weapons show their compliance with Article VI of the NPT, and that the nuclear powers should be left alone without the need to have pressed on them a "new agenda."

One by one, the seven NAC countries, Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden, hammered home that they are unimpressed with reduction figures when nuclear weapons are at the same time being reaffirmed as central to strategic concepts for the indefinite future.

The NPT Review has now moved into the committee stage, prior to drafting a final declaration for the end of the conference May 19th.

A step forward was taken by the creation of two subsidiary bodies to focus on two key elements on which the conference will turn. Ambassador Clive Pearson of New Zealand will chair the group dealing with nuclear disarmament; Ambassador Christopher Westdal of Canada will chair the one

on Middle East and South Asia issues, paying special attention to the refusal of Israel, a nuclear weapons capable State, to join the NPT. During the PrepComm process, the United States had resolutely opposed the creation of these two bodies.

NPT Reviews traditionally operate by consensus. Indeed, the president of the conference, Ambassador Abdallah Baali of Algeria, has signaled that he hopes to "bridge our differences" and find "common agreement" by all parties on ways to move forward. But a senior NAC spokesman told me privately that the discussions will be "eyeball-to-eyeball" right down to the final hours. NAC avers that it will not budge from its demand of an "unequivocal" commitment to negotiate the elimination of nuclear weapons. Since the NWS are presently committed to keeping their nuclear stocks, even at reduced levels, it is hard to see at this stage how a bridge between the two positions can be built.

At past NPT conferences, it was the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) which carried the flag for nuclear disarmament, calling for time-bound nuclear disarmament leading to a Nuclear Weapons Convention. But NAM, weakened by the nuclear testing activities of India and Pakistan (which do not belong to the NPT), has clearly been eclipsed in importance by the NAC, which did not even exist at the time of the 1995 Indefinite Extension of the NPT. NAC's seven core members are supported by 60 States spread around the world. NAC's positions are more moderate, and therefore more attractive to several key States, such as Canada and Germany, which can influence other NATO States.

\* \* \*

A further complication for the NWS is the U.S. government's determination to develop a ballistic missile defence system, an issue that has not only split the U.S. from Russia but also virtually isolated the U.S. in the world community. Even the U.S.'s nuclear partners and strongest allies are publicly trying to dissuade the U.S. from proceeding because of the irreparable harm it will do the nuclear disarmament agenda. The U.S. is under siege at the NPT Review on two fronts: failing to implement Article VI and moving forward on a missile defence system.

Thus, the U.S. is trying at the same time to hold off the NAC attack and keep its nuclear partnerships from crumbling. But to hear or read

the  
U.S. opening speech by Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, one  
would  
get the impression that the U.S. is relaxed about its record and  
confident  
about the future.

The U.S. has dismantled 60 percent of its nuclear weapons, Ms.  
Albright said, and a START III process would cut U.S.-Soviet arsenals by  
80  
percent from Cold War peaks. "Simple math and common sense both suggest  
that it is folly to give up on a START process which is doing exactly  
what  
is called for in Article VI."

The Secretary added that NATO's nuclear weapons have been cut by 85  
percent  
since 1991. "Such weapons now play a smaller role in our defense  
posture  
than at any time since the advent of the Cold War."

She highlighted the words of President Clinton in the Foreword to a  
glossy publication detailing how the U.S. is living up to its  
commitments to  
Article VI: "As we enter this new Millennium, we should all commit  
ourselves anew to achieving a world free of nuclear weapons. The United  
States remains committed to this goal and will work tirelessly towards  
its  
ultimate achievement."

\* \* \*

For the past few years, the U.S. has been getting support from  
Russia for its nuclear positions. Indeed, as Ms. Albright pointed out,  
the  
U.S. has paid \$5 billion towards the costs associated with Russia's  
nuclear  
disarmament programs. But Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Igor S.  
Ivanov, was not in a grateful mood. He warned the U.S. that reduction  
programs will be jeopardized if the U.S. proceeds with a ballistic  
missile  
defence (BMD) system. The Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty is a  
cornerstone of the non-proliferation regime, he said, and cannot be  
tampered  
with.

Whereas Ms. Albright said there was no good reason why the ABM  
Treaty could not be amended, Mr. Ivanov said plainly: "Compliance with  
the  
ABM Treaty in its present form  
without any modifications is a prerequisite for further negotiations on  
nuclear disarmament." He made the same point several times: "Further  
reductions in strategic offensive weapons can only  
be considered in the context of preservation of the ABM Treaty." He  
called  
attention to Russia's initiative to establish a Global Missile and  
Missile  
Technologies monitoring and defence system which could be an

alternative  
to the destruction of the ABM system. But, as the New York Times  
reported  
the following day, the U.S. is intent on pursuing only a national  
missile  
defence system and is now wrestling with the \$60 billion cost to protect  
all  
50 states of the Union. The day after his U.N. speech, Mr. Ivanov flew  
to  
Washington for discussions with U.S. officials who want to make a deal  
to  
obtain Russian approval for BMD in exchange for driving reductions to  
even  
lower levels, perhaps to the 1,500 warheads for each side sought by  
Russia.

A Clinton-Putin summit is set for June.

However, China is wary of a Russia-U.S. deal on BMD. Ambassador Sha  
Zukang of China weighed in at the NPT Review with an attack on any kind  
of  
ballistic missile defence system as "posing a severe threat to the  
global  
strategic balance and stability." He accused the U.S. of trying to seek  
absolute security for itself, an impossible task that is tantamount to a  
nuclear arms buildup. He warned that the international nuclear  
disarmament  
process would come tumbling down if the U.S. proceeds with BMD.

While more circumspect, the U.K. and France both expressed similar  
concerns. "Active missile defence raises complex and difficult issues,"  
said Peter Hain, U.K. Minister of State. "We have made it clear to  
[the  
U.S. and Russia] that we continue to value the ABM and wish to see it  
preserved." Ambassador M. Hubert de La Fortelle of France said his  
country  
was "anxious  
to avoid any challenges to the [ABM] liable to bring about a breakdown  
of  
strategic equilibrium and to restart the arms race."

\* \* \*

The NAC countries also all warned against BMD, coupling this concern  
with the urgency of making concrete progress on nuclear disarmament.  
Ireland came right to the point. Foreign Affairs Minister Brian Cowen  
said:

"This Treaty may not survive intact for another five years without a  
fundamental change in approach by all.... We must overcome interminable  
arguments about the retention of nuclear weapons to respond to every new  
perceived threat to security."

Sweden's Foreign Affairs Minister Anne Lindh warned that if the  
international community does not start the process of eliminating  
nuclear  
weapons, "we will see our own children demonstrating against us." South  
Africa said that if the international community cannot free itself from  
nuclear weapons, "We will never be liberated from the unspeakable

destruction and human suffering which these weapons can cause."  
Brazil, a new signatory to the NPT and member of NAC, said that NAC was  
a  
"catalyst" for the elimination of nuclear weapons. NAC's composition,  
timing and comprehensive and balanced program of action "explains the  
increasingly broad support that it has been receiving from governments,  
parliaments, NGOs and civil society."

The NPT Review has become a drama of NAC versus the NWS. David against  
Goliath. At least David is united while Goliath is sorely divided. It  
remains to be seen how strong David will be on the nuclear weapons  
battlefield of the 21st century.

---

Senator Douglas Roche, O.C., is former Canadian Ambassador for  
Disarmament  
and author of Bombs Not Bread: A Political Agenda for Social Justice.  
His  
analysis of the NPT 2000 Review Conference will be posted on the Project  
Ploughshares Website: <http://www.ploughshares.ca>

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caucus-subscribe@egroups.com"

Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

To: "D.K. Knutson" <DKNUTSONR@aol.com>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Visit to Phoenix  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Marjorie and Don,

I'm going to be in Phoenix that latter part of May and would like to see you. The occasion is the 25th Annual Conference of Neighborhoods, USA (NUSA), an organization I help start 25 years ago. I am giving a brief talk about the founding of NUSA, and I will be given some kind of founder's award. This takes place at the Keynote Breakfast on Thursday morning, May 25 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. If you would like to attend that event, let me know, and I'll get guest passes for you. It runs from 8:00 to 9:45 a.m. Otherwise I can see you some other time. I'm arriving Wednesday afternoon, May 24 and leaving Saturday morning, May 27. There are conference events I want to attend on Wednesday and Friday evenings, and I'll take in some other parts of the conference. But my schedule is fairly open.

I was in Kansas two weeks ago at the 50th reunion of my KU class, and also of Mary Hallman. She, Carlee, and I stayed with Mary Hurrell in Topeka. The four of us went to visit Aunt Helen on her 94th birthday and also saw Vic and Jeannette. I'm amaze at Aunt Helen's memory, for she seems to keep up on her nephews and nieces and their children and some of the grandchildren. Vic is again in treatment. He looks good, but he claims he doesn't feel as well as he looks.

Before we got to Kansas the two Mary's were in Dallas visiting friends. My sister talked with Joan to get an update on her and Gordon. They also had lunch with Edgar and Ernestine in Overland Park. My sister-in-law stayed with a cousin in Kansas City, and her brother and his wife were in town visiting a son and grandchild. So there has been a lot of family connections in April.

You can reply by e-mail or call me at 301 897-3668. But not next week. I'll be in Cleveland from Sunday to Saturday attending the United Methodist General Conference.

With best wishes,  
Howard

Date: Fri, 28 Apr 2000 10:23:48 -0400 From: Kerri Wright Platais X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en]C-CCK-MCD NSCPCD47 (Win95; I) X-Accept-Language: en To: Dwight Smith , Tony Andrews , Pat Beverly , Howard Hallman , Jerry Muys , Jeanne North , Ron and Holly Foster Subject: Minutes from the April 12, 2000 Meeting Greetings,

Please find attached as text the Minutes from the Outreach Committee Meeting of April 12th. If you prefer to receive future minutes in Word document form, please let me know. Dwight Smith will distribute copies to those who do not have e-mail access. Thanks!

Take care,

kerri

#### Minutes of the Meeting of the Outreach Committee

The Outreach Committee of BUMC met on April 12, 2000. The meeting was chaired by Dwight Smith. The following items were discussed:

#### Budget Report

Dwight submitted the Special Outreach (BFF) Budget Request, from 1998-2000. The receipts through February showed authorized commitments of \$ 39,700, with \$ 26, 512 paid. An approximate total of \$70,000 was reported that represented ten percent of the Building for the Future Fund. An e-mail list was also distributed of Outreach Committee members.

#### Bethesda Cares

Kerri Platais gave an update to the Committee that included her decision not to be the BUMC representative on the Board of Bethesda Cares at this time. The Committee asked that she and Bruce Smith (current BUMC representative) discuss with Rev. Ron other possible candidates, as Bruce was ready to relinquish his responsibilities after four years. If another BUMC representative was not located, the Committee understood that BUMC could still contribute to Bethesda Cares, but given the long history of the church with this organization, said that they preferred a replacement for Bruce be found.

#### Petrov Research Institute of Oncology

Kerri brought to the attention of the Committee an opportunity to help finance the building of a playroom for children in a Cancer Research Hospital outside of St Petersburg, Russia. The money would be sent to a friend and ex-colleague of both Kerri and Jeanne North's currently stationed with the US Embassy in St Petersburg, Jackie Greene. Jackie would serve as liaison for the Committee. Kerri asked if the Committee could contribute some seed money towards this

unit, as a one-time gift. After some discussion and clarification on the part of both Rev. Ron and Haven North, the Committee voted to send \$500.00 to Jackie for the children's center. Kerri would also advertise in the Messenger for anyone else interested in sending a box of clothing and toys c/o Jackie to be distributed.

#### English Language Program

Jeanne North reported that a member from the Hispanic congregation had asked her if the Outreach Committee could help fund tutoring time for the congregation's members. Apparently there were some members interested in serving as tutors for others in need of English assistance, but said that they would like to pay these "volunteers" the going rate (\$20.00/hr. for tutoring). The Committee said that \$10,000 had been set aside for the Hispanic congregation, but that more information was needed for clarification. Jeanne said that she would have this woman come to the next Outreach Meeting, or would have something submitted for further discussion.

#### Additional Giving Projects

Rev. Ron said a few other projects were in need of Outreach assistance. He reported that the Conference Endowment Fund, which served as seed money to assist new congregations with their building and startup expenses, was in need of help. Two additional items, the One Great Hour of Sharing for UMC Corp and relief for those from the floods in Mozambique were in need of financial assistance from the congregation. Special offerings had been taken up for each, but had received only a small response. Rev. Ron asked if the Committee would like to allocate some of the \$40,000 available this year towards these activities.

#### Conclusion

The Committee voted to support the Conference Endowment Fund with \$5,000 and the One Great Hour of Sharing and Mozambique flood relief with \$1,000 each. That brought the total for the evening to \$7,500 in planned assistance.

#### Date of Next Meeting

The Outreach Committee would next meet in June.

#### Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 8:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by: Kerri Wright Platais

From: DKNUTSONR@aol.com  
Date: Fri, 28 Apr 2000 17:06:24 EDT  
Subject: Re: Visit to Phoenix  
To: mupj@igc.org  
X-Mailer: AOL 4.0 for Windows 95 sub 102

Dear Howard,

We're looking forward to seeing you. Our calendar is clear those days, however, we will be baby sitting 11 month old Megan as Karen and Greg will be on vacation. How about dinner Thursday evening? There are a lot of good restaurants here or we could bring you to the house. Cooking isn't my favorite thing and I'll be busy with the sprout, so we'd rather take you out as our guest. What kind of food do you like? Call us when you get to town and we'll firm up plans. We have three area codes in town now but to call from one area to another is not long distance. Our number is 602-866-3144. I'd like to be in the audience clapping when you get your award, but that isn't realistic considering how slow I am in the morning without a child in tow.

It's heating up here. We hit 100 degrees Wednesday. I always dread summer here - it is SO long. Maybe if I looked better in a swimming suit . . . .

See you soon --- Marj

To: ipnd  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Issues for the Senate  
Cc: enquist@starpower.net  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Colleagues:

As we look ahead to the planning meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday afternoon, May 22, I would like to offer suggestions on issues we might want to focus on with the Senate in 2001 and how we might handle these issues during the 2000 election campaign and post-election visits. Subsequently I will write about the House of Representatives and the presidency.

### CTBT

The most obvious issue is ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which was defeated 49 to 45 in October 1999. The challenge is to find 22 additional votes. For those willing to get involved in the 2000 election in a non-partisan manner, the focus can be on 16 senators who voted "no" who are running for re-election. Some of them are in close contests, others have "safe" seats. Three are listed as hard-core opposition but 13 are "gettable". Faith-based organizations and individual activists can ask candidates why they voted against the CTBT in 1999 and whether they will vote for ratification in 2001. Candidates running against them can be asked how they will vote on the CTBT in the next Congress.. There are four open seats where senators are retiring (three voted "yes", one "no"). Candidates for those seats can be asked how they will vote on the CTBT.

After the election interfaith delegations can form in 25 to 30 states to contact senators who will be swing votes in 2001, including those re-elected, newly elected, and holdovers. This can be the opening of a renewed grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification.

### START

Although the U.S. Senate and the Russian Duma have ratified the second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II), the treaty will not go into effect until the Senate approves a protocol extending the time period for completion of START II reductions from January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2007. President Clinton chose to delay submitting this protocol to the Senate until after Russia ratified START II. Earlier he indicated he would submit a protocol on the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty simultaneously, but he hasn't done so yet. If the two are submitted this year, the START II protocol likely would be approved and the ABM protocol would be defeated. So Clinton has delayed.

The Clinton Administration is trying to negotiate two related matters with Russia: (1) an amendment to the ABM treaty to allow a limited national missile defense beyond what is now allowed by the treaty and (2) a START III agreement for further cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal. It remains to be seen whether either will come about. If they do, Clinton may submit all four items to the Senate with the expectation that they will not be considered by this Congress.

It seems certain that reduction in the U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenals will be an issue in the next Congress. Therefore, faith-based grassroots organizations and individual activists can ask candidates for the Senate how they stand on these issues. Post-election delegations meeting with incoming and holdover senators can discuss this matter. For this to happen it will be necessary for us to have background papers available for educational purposes.

### National Missile Defense

As discussed above, START and national missile defense (NMD) have become intertwined. National missile defense is

also an important issue on its own. It's an issue that not many in the faith community have dealt with. Whether the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will have an interest in this issue and has the capacity to deal with it needs to be discussed. If we take it up, we would need to be briefed by persons from civic-sector organizations who are dealing with NMD and to work out our own position.

My personal view is that the concept of NMD and its manifestation in operating systems under development are seriously flawed. NMD puts unfounded faith in technology rather than having faith in the human capacity to deal with the small number of nations who might gain the capacity to attack the U.S. homeland with long-range missiles. North Korea is the most frequently mentioned adversary, then with Iran and Iraq added. Many believe that a rapprochement is possible with North Korea. For instance, the United Methodist bishops with the help of James Laney and other advisors have issued a policy statement on how to achieve reconciliation with North Korea. If carried out, this would negate the danger of missile attack. It is possible to devise ways of dealing with Iran and Iraq through diplomacy, embargo of critical technology, and selective sanctions. It would be easier to remove the threats than develop a sure-proof national missile defense, and much less costly.

Danger of attack on the U.S. homeland by ballistic missiles from "rogue" nations is vastly overstated. The greater danger comes from Russian, and to a lesser extent, Chinese ballistic missiles through accidental launch. The solution to that danger is de-alerting by taking all missiles off hair-trigger alert, by deep cuts in strategic weapons, and finally their complete dismantlement. If a "rogue" nation or a terrorist group wants to attack the United States, it is more likely to use cruise missiles, civilian freighters entering U.S. ports, or nuclear weapons smuggled in. NMD has no capacity to deal with these threats.

National missile defense wastes enormous resources that could be better used to meet human and community needs. It is another example of corporate welfare, enriching the pockets of defense contractors. The costs are enormously inflated compared to possible benefits. Billions have already been spent with virtually no success in achieving the program's mission.

Some believe that research for national missile defense has a further agenda of developing a technology for war in space. That's something we don't need and should oppose.

The push for national missile defense is harmful to the quest for nuclear arms reduction. The threat of weakening the ABM treaty raises a great concern with Russia. Leaked U.S. negotiating position indicates that that U.S. representatives are assuring Russians that the limited missile defense the U.S. wants to deploy will not take away the Russian capacity to attack the United States. This indicates that the terrible doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD) is still in place. Furthermore, this attitude interferes with opportunities for de-alerting and deep cuts in strategic weapons.

The push for national missile defense is also alienating traditional U.S. allies. It is harmful to international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

This analysis leads me to conclude that the faith community should oppose national missile defense outright and call for its termination. This is a much more radical approach than what our friends in civic-sector organizations are taking. They are seeking postponement of a decision to deploy a NMD system with the hope of further curtailing it later.

National missile defense will be an issue in the 2000 election and in the next Congress. Whether we in the faith community want to get involved needs to be determined. If we do, we will need to learn more about the issue and develop background material for our grassroots networks.

#### Other Steps toward Nuclear Disarmament

Without trying to be partisan on the CTBT, we have been allied mostly with Democrats and have focused mostly on Republicans in building grassroots support for the treaty. I believe that we should now give some attention to supporters of the CTBT and START by urging them to speak out on other steps that lead to nuclear disarmament, such as de-alerting, even deeper cuts in strategic weapons, and multilateral negotiations for a global nuclear weapons convention to outlaw nuclear weapons and schedule their total elimination. These are measures that first require action

by the Executive Branch before the Senate has an opportunity to offer its advice and consent. However, senators have influence with the president and cabinet departments. Accordingly, we can urge them to press the Executive Branch.

In the CTBT campaign we haven't been active in states where both senators support the treaty. But in many instances it is those senators who could be most effective in pressing the Executive Branch for more far-reaching action. Faith-based organizations are strong in many of these states (such as California, Wisconsin, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts) as well as states where one of the senators is progressive on these issues.

Accordingly, we might consider a mini-campaign to encourage senators sympathetic to nuclear disarmament to advocate a fuller, more far-reaching agenda.

#### Your Comments Invited

I would very much like to receive your comments on what issues we might take up with senators and how we go about it. You can reply only to me, but it would be better to reply to all so that we can have wider dialogue via e-mail before the May 22 meeting.

Shalom,  
Howard

To: advisors  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Interfaith dealings with the Senate  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Advisors,

I would like to share with you a communication I sent to participants in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on issues that will arise in the Senate in 2001 and how the faith community might work on these issues during the 2000 election and post-election dealings with incoming senators and holder. I would appreciate any comments you might have on my ideas.

Shalom,  
Howard

###

Dear Colleagues in Faith Community:

As we look ahead to the planning meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday afternoon, May 22, I would like to offer suggestions on issues we might want to focus on with the Senate in 2001 and how we might handle these issues during the 2000 election campaign and post-election visits. Subsequently I will write about the House of Representatives and the presidency.

CTBT

The most obvious issue is ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which was defeated 49 to 45 in October 1999. The challenge is to find 22 additional votes. For those willing to get involved in the 2000 election in a non-partisan manner, the focus can be on 16 senators who voted "no" who are running for re-election. Some of them are in close contests, others have "safe" seats. Three are listed as hard-core opposition but 13 are "gettable". Faith-based organizations and individual activists can ask candidates why they voted against the CTBT in 1999 and whether they will vote for ratification in 2001. Candidates running against them can be asked how they will vote on the CTBT in the next Congress.. There are four open seats where senators are retiring (three voted "yes", one "no"). Candidates for those seats can be asked how they will vote on the CTBT.

After the election interfaith delegations can form in 25 to 30 states to contact senators who will be swing votes in 2001, including those re-elected, newly elected, and holdovers. This can be the opening of a renewed grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification.

START

Although the U.S. Senate and the Russian Duma have ratified the second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II), the treaty will not go into effect until the Senate approves a protocol extending the time period for completion of START II reductions from January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2007. President Clinton chose to delay submitting this protocol to the Senate until after Russia ratified START II. Earlier he indicated he would submit a protocol on the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty simultaneously, but he hasn't done so yet. If the two are submitted this year, the START II protocol likely would be approved and the ABM protocol would be defeated. So Clinton has delayed.

The Clinton Administration is trying to negotiate two related matters with Russia: (1) an amendment to the ABM treaty

to allow a limited national missile defense beyond what is now allowed by the treaty and (2) a START III agreement for further cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal. It remains to be seen whether either will come about. If they do, Clinton may submit all four items to the Senate with the expectation that they will not be considered by this Congress.

It seems certain that reduction in the U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenals will be an issue in the next Congress. Therefore, faith-based grassroots organizations and individual activists can ask candidates for the Senate how they stand on these issues. Post-election delegations meeting with incoming and holdover senators can discuss this matter. For this to happen it will be necessary for us to have background papers available for educational purposes.

## National Missile Defense

As discussed above, START and national missile defense (NMD) have become intertwined. National missile defense is also an important issue on its own. It's an issue that not many in the faith community have dealt with. Whether the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will have an interest in this issue and has the capacity to deal with it needs to be discussed. If we take it up, we would need to be briefed by persons from civic-sector organizations who are dealing with NMD and to work out our own position.

My personal view is that the concept of NMD and its manifestation in operating systems under development are seriously flawed. NMD puts unfounded faith in technology rather than having faith in the human capacity to deal with the small number of nations who might gain the capacity to attack the U.S. homeland with long-range missiles. North Korea is the most frequently mentioned adversary, then with Iran and Iraq added. Many believe that a rapprochement is possible with North Korea. For instance, the United Methodist bishops with the help of James Laney and other advisors have issued a policy statement on how to achieve reconciliation with North Korea. If carried out, this would negate the danger of missile attack. It is possible to devise ways of dealing with Iran and Iraq through diplomacy, embargo of critical technology, and selective sanctions. It would be easier to remove the threats than develop a sure-proof national missile defense, and much less costly.

Danger of attack on the U.S. homeland by ballistic missiles from "rogue" nations is vastly overstated. The greater danger comes from Russian, and to a lesser extent, Chinese ballistic missiles through accidental launch. The solution to that danger is de-alerting by taking all missiles off hair-trigger alert, by deep cuts in strategic weapons, and finally their complete dismantlement. If a "rogue" nation or a terrorist group wants to attack the United States, it is more likely to use cruise missiles, civilian freighters entering U.S. ports, or nuclear weapons smuggled in. NMD has no capacity to deal with these threats.

National missile defense wastes enormous resources that could be better used to meet human and community needs. It is another example of corporate welfare, enriching the pockets of defense contractors. The costs are enormously inflated compared to possible benefits. Billions have already been spent with virtually no success in achieving the program's mission.

Some believe that research for national missile defense has a further agenda of developing a technology for war in space. That's something we don't need and should oppose.

The push for national missile defense is harmful to the quest for nuclear arms reduction. The threat of weakening the ABM treaty raises a great concern with Russia. Leaked U.S. negotiating position indicates that that U.S. representatives are assuring Russians that the limited missile defense the U.S. wants to deploy will not take away the Russian capacity to attack the United States. This indicates that the terrible doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD) is still in place. Furthermore, this attitude interferes with opportunities for de-alerting and deep cuts in strategic weapons..

The push for national missile defense is also alienating traditional U.S. allies. It is harmful to international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

This analysis leads me to conclude that the faith community should oppose national missile defense outright and call for its termination. This is a much more radical approach than what our friends in civic-sector organizations are taking. They are seeking postponement of a decision to deploy a NMD system with the hope of further curtailing it later.

National missile defense will be an issue in the 2000 election and in the next Congress. Whether we in the faith community want to get involved needs to be determined. If we do, we will need to learn more about the issue and develop background material for our grassroots networks.

#### Other Steps toward Nuclear Disarmament

Without trying to be partisan on the CTBT, we have been allied mostly with Democrats and have focused mostly on Republicans in building grassroots support for the treaty. I believe that we should now give some attention to supporters of the CTBT and START by urging them to speak out on other steps that lead to nuclear disarmament, such as de-alerting, even deeper cuts in strategic weapons, and multilateral negotiations for a global nuclear weapons convention to outlaw nuclear weapons and schedule their total elimination. These are measures that first require action by the Executive Branch before the Senate has an opportunity to offer its advice and consent. However, senators have influence with the president and cabinet departments. Accordingly, we can urge them to press the Executive Branch.

In the CTBT campaign we haven't been active in states where both senators support the treaty. But in many instances it is those senators who could be most effective in pressing the Executive Branch for more far-reaching action. Faith-based organizations are strong in many of these states (such as California, Wisconsin, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts) as well as states where one of the senators is progressive on these issues.

Accordingly, we might consider a mini-campaign to encourage senators sympathetic to nuclear disarmament to advocate a fuller, more far-reaching agenda.

#### Your Comments Invited

I would very much like to receive your comments on what issues we might take up with senators and how we go about it. You can reply only to me, but it would be better to reply to all so that we can have wider dialogue via e-mail before the May 22 meeting.

Shalom,  
Howard

To: enquist  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: National Cathedral statement  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Roy,

I've misplaced my copy of the National Cathedral statement on nuclear disarmament and the accompanying description of your program and signers. Will you please send me another copy. For my convenience send it to my home address: 6508 Wilmet Road, Bethesda, MD 20817.

Thanks,  
Howard

To: DKNUTSONR@aol.com  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Visit to Phoenix  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <67.36c29ab.263b5750@aol.com>  
References:

Marj,

I understand about caring for grandchildren. Our 12 year old grandson, Matthew, comes to our house after school most afternoons, so we try and arrange so that one of us is here.

Dinner on Thursday evening, May 26 would be fine. When I go to the Southwest I like to have Mexican food. But if you don't like it or are tired of it, most anything else is okay. I'll call you when I arrive on May 25.

Howard

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X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]  
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)  
Date: Mon, 01 May 2000 09:38:57 -0400  
To: dkimball@clw.org  
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>  
Subject: NPT roundup #3: the tough work begins; P-5 stmt. expected today

May 1, 2000

TO: Coalition members and friends  
FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: NPT Roundup #3 -- P-5 pledge on elimination; the tough work begins

Look for more news on the expected P-5 statement today.

Attached below are select articles and analysis of the NPT Review Conference:

\* "Five Powers Pledge to Get Rid of Nukes Eventually," Reuters, May 1, 2000

\* "What went wrong?," 2000 NPT Briefing # 4, 28 April 2000, by Rebecca Johnson, The Acronym Institute

\* New Agenda Coalition Statement - General Debate, 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non -Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, New York, 24 April 2000

For further information, text of other statements at the Conference, and NPT resources, see the Coalition's NPT links page  
<<http://www.clw.org/coalition/nptresources00.htm>>

- DK

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May 1, 2000

"Five Powers Pledge to Get Rid of Nukes Eventually"

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters) - Faced with mounting criticism their nuclear arsenals are too large, the five main nuclear powers decided to pledge "unequivocal commitment" to eliminate atomic weapons but set no timetable for this goal.

In a 23-point statement, concluded over the weekend for release later Monday, the United States, Russia, France, Britain and China also call for strengthening the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty and obliquely refer to Israel's refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

The statement, to be issued at the current NPT conference, is aimed at countering criticism that the five, particularly the United States and Russia, are moving far too slowly in reducing their strategic and tactical

nuclear arms, estimated at more than 20,000 warheads between them.

The five, using stronger language than in any previous joint statements, promised "our unequivocal commitment to the ultimate goals of a complete elimination of nuclear weapons" and a treaty on complete disarmament under strict international control. But no specifics or timetable was given.

The meeting, which ends on May 19, is to set goals for the 187 signatories to the NPT for the next five years.

Under the NPT convention that went into effect in 1970, only the five recognized nuclear powers are permitted to have atomic weapons among the 187 states that have ratified the treaty. In turn they have promised to move toward ridding themselves of the deadly weapons.

The five, including the United States, in the statement called for "preserving and strengthening" the 1972 U.S.-Russian Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty, which the Clinton administration wants amended to accommodate its controversial new program against incoming nuclear missiles. Diplomats said the language was aimed at ensuring the pact could not be changed or abandoned unilaterally.

Some Republican members of the U.S. Senate want to scotch the treaty entirely but nearly every country in the world considers the new U.S. program an escalation of the arms race.

The statement also declares that none of the five have their nuclear weapons targeted at any specific state. Diplomats said that in reality they could be targeted within minutes but noted this provision was a positive signal.

#### ISRAEL'S NUKES ON AGENDA

The statement reaffirms a resolution on the Middle East concluded at the 1995 NPT conference, which calls on all states that have not signed the treaty to do so at an early date. But it does not mention Israel by name, the only suspected nuclear arms state in the region not to sign the NPT.

But diplomats said the United States was considering allowing a resolution by Arab nations this year that would mention Israel by name as well as Cuba, India and Pakistan, who also have not signed the treaty. It would call on them to open their nuclear facilities to international inspections.

Monday's statement by the five, however, only singles out India and Pakistan for their tit for tat May 1998 underground nuclear explosions.

The statement also calls for ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, which Russia recently ratified but the U.S. Senate has refused to do so.

It says the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament, which has been dormant for more than two years, should work on a treaty banning the production of fissile materials.

And it calls for the beginning of strategic arms reduction talks, known as Start III, and implementation of START II.

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2000 NPT Briefing # 4  
28 April 2000

"What went wrong?"  
Rebecca Johnson, The Acronym Institute

As the General Debate kept going in the UN General Assembly hall, 17 more national statements were heard on Wednesday and a further 21 on Thursday: from Luxembourg, South Korea, Myanmar (Burma), Syria, Maldives, Poland, Venezuela, Kuwait, Norway, Mongolia, Turkey, FYRO Macedonia, Indonesia, Qatar, Azerbaijan, Yemen, Argentina, Austria, Holy See, Slovakia, Belarus, Thailand, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Hungary, Nigeria, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Tonga on behalf of the Group of South Pacific Countries (SOPAC), Swaziland, Lebanon, Uzbekistan, Bulgaria, Namibia, Zambia, Tanzania, Bolivia and Ghana. There was also a statement from the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC).

The Main Committees have also begun work. MC.I and II (on disarmament and safeguards) held their first meetings on Wednesday, followed by MC.III (nuclear energy) on Thursday and a further meeting of MC.I. The President of the Conference, Ambassador Abdallah Baali, has requested the Chairs of the Main Committees, Camilo Reyes, Adam Kobieracki and Markku Reimaa, to complete their work by the end of the third week (May 12). The two agreed subsidiary bodies, chaired by Clive Pearson and Christopher Westdal, will hold their first meetings next week, and are expected to conclude their formal sessions by May 10 and report back to their respective main committees.

The national statements continued to cover the themes identified in Briefing #2. The nuclear weapon states are reportedly close to agreement on a P-5 statement which would call for early entry into force of the CTBT, a CD programme of work including negotiations on a fissile materials 'cut-off' treaty, and the strengthening and preservation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty. Such agreement now appears possible, providing no-one inquires too closely into what the United States, Russia or China (or Britain and France, for that matter) envisage as a 'strengthened' ABM Treaty and a CD programme of work. During the first two days the European Union representatives were reportedly locked in furious disagreement over their MC.I statement, with France backing away from language accepted in 1999. Disagreements of approach among the so-called NATO-5 (Belgium, Italy, Germany, Netherlands and Norway) have also emerged, as Germany pulls out of a joint statement, hoping to bridge the widening gap between France and the rest of the EU states.

After the very positive start, the mood seems flat. The general debate has been sparsely attended, and few statements go beyond the arguments put forward in the PrepCom meetings. There has been better media coverage than expected, in part due to the high level US and Russian participation, which

has been followed by talks on START and the ABM Treaty in Washington. The group of over 110 non-aligned states parties (NAM), who had united behind a working paper presented on the first day by Ambassador Makarim Wibisono of Indonesia (see below), found many and varied ways of expressing criticism for inadequate disarmament progress. Egypt and the Arab states highlighted the Middle East and criticised Israel for hanging on to its nuclear weapons. Belarus spoke strongly against NATO expansion and missile defence, while new NATO members from Eastern Europe were sycophantic. Australia and Japan put in a proposal that was so modest it almost fell backwards, and the EU put in common positions for each main committee, but just barely kept hold of France for its joint statement on nuclear disarmament. So what's new?

### The Review Process

China has reportedly put forward an argument that, strictly speaking, the language of Decision 1 on strengthening the review process (1995) covers only the five years from 1995 to 2000. Although its representatives have assured everyone that this does not mean that China wants to curtail the review process, the analysis has caused some disquiet among Conference delegates. In addition to Ireland's proposal for the NPT to establish a small secretariat and hold annual meetings of states parties, several called for the "revitalisation of the review process". Lithuania proposed extending the review process from three to four sessions and wanted a mechanism to "transform principles and objectives into action". Switzerland wanted a package of "reaffirmed principles and updated and supplemented objectives" and an action plan on a range of issues. Similarly, Norway's Foreign Minister, Thorbjorn Jagland proposed a "programme of action" for the review process to follow up the decisions taken in the review conference, with annual meetings devoted to a limited number of specific issues, such as developing a comprehensive strategy for dealing with fissile materials, increased transparency for nuclear materials, arsenals and export controls, the CTBT, tactical nuclear weapons, and increasing uptake of the IAEA's additional protocol.

Without wanting to reopen or renegotiate the 1995 decisions, Japan proposed that the early PrepComs should focus more on the review, implementation and universality of the NPT, and should be able to address relevant international and regional issues at each session, and that drafting recommendations and preparing for the next review conference should be left to later PrepComs. Canada argued that the review process should be enhanced "with a requirement to more frequently track, discuss and document movement toward translating our commitments into action". Egypt stressed that the questions which "lend themselves to easy agreement" should not be treated separately from those on which consensus is harder to attain. Further working papers are expected next week, with the likelihood that Baali will convene a special closed plenary to discuss proposals for improving the review process next Friday.

### Themes

Few new ideas are emerging from the General Debate. The main points identified in Briefing #2 are being repeated in one statement after another, and there is a clear convergence of opinion that the outcome of the Review Conference will need to include something on the nuclear tests by India and Pakistan and the continuing problems with Iraq and North Korea, and statements of intent with regard to promoting the entry into force of the

CTBT, getting fissile negotiations underway, furthering the START process to encompass deeper cuts and non-strategic weapons, increasing transparency with regard to fissile materials (at least), and promoting fuller uptake of the IAEA's additional protocol on safeguards. More problematic will be what to say about next steps in nuclear disarmament, missile defence, the Middle East and nuclear weapon free zones, and export controls.

Where the statements from some Arab countries did little more than castigate Israel, Egypt made concrete proposals for addressing implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, which will be covered in a later briefing. Egypt stressed that without this resolution the indefinite extension of the NPT could not have been adopted without a vote. Like Egypt, Sweden gave full support to the New Agenda statement. Sweden's Foreign Minister, Anna Lindh, also referred to lost opportunities and asked "what went wrong?" She wondered whether the setbacks were temporary "or are we seeing the beginning of a new era of mistrust?" Lindh identified four major areas of concern "where we lack progress or where we face new problems": reducing nuclear arsenals, bring the CTBT into force, halting the development of new weapons and systems, and nuclear weapons in regional conflicts. She stressed that it was "unacceptable" that nuclear weapons were growing in importance in the military doctrines and postures of some countries. Criticising US plans for NMD and China's attempts to block fissile negotiations in the CD, Lindh said that no-one -- "and least of all the nuclear weapon states -- have the right to hold our common security environment hostage to domestic politics".

Switzerland raised concerns that nuclear deterrence remained part of defence doctrine and new arguments for maintaining nuclear arsenals were being put forward. Several other states, including Colombia, supported the New Agenda position. Referring to "self-serving national interests" of the NWS, Malaysia argued that indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 had resulted in loss of the "only leverage" the international community had: the problem was not lack of ideas, but "lack of political will". Many countries appeared to agree.

## NAM

The NAM paper reflected negotiations arising from the Ministerial Meeting in Cartagena in early April, at which NAM members India and Pakistan were also present. Arguing for the "speedy and meaningful" implementation of the obligations and commitments enshrined in the NPT and the 1995 decisions, the NAM proposed 47 draft recommendations to be considered by the review conference. Following on from earlier criticisms of NATO nuclear sharing arrangements, nuclear cooperation between Britain, France and the United States, and concerns that Israel, India or Pakistan may still be receiving assistance in nuclear-related technology, the NAM paper carried strong statements endorsing articles I and II and calling on nuclear and non-nuclear weapon states to "refrain from nuclear sharing for military purposes under any kind of security arrangements", and also to prohibit the transfer of nuclear-related equipment and technology etc. to states non-party to the NPT "without exception".

Five paragraphs dealt with nuclear testing, endorsing the CTBT's prohibition of "peaceful nuclear explosions", which Article V of the NPT had allowed.

The NAM urged universal adherence to the CTBT and called on all states which had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty. In an unmistakable reference to sub-critical tests and laboratory testing, the nuclear powers were enjoined to refrain from conducting all types of tests in conformity with the objectives of the CTBT and to "comply with the letter and spirit of the CTBT".

Twelve paragraphs were devoted to nuclear disarmament and article VI. These re-affirmed nuclear disarmament as the priority in disarmament negotiations, endorsed the START process and gave support for an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament in the CD. The call for negotiations for a treaty "banning the production and stockpiling of fissile material" for nuclear weapons went beyond the basic Shannon mandate for a cut-off treaty. Particular concerns were raised about missile defences and "the pursuit of advanced military technologies capable of deployment in outer space" and the NAM called on the United States and Russia to comply fully with the ABM Treaty. Reiterating the proposals first made by South Africa in 1998, the NAM backed the establishment of a subsidiary body to Main Committee I to "deliberate on practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons" and for specific time to be allocated for the same purpose at the Preparatory Committee meetings.

The NAM emphasised the importance of universality and gave support to NWFZ, including the initiatives in Central Asia and Mongolia. They supported NWFZ in South Asia and the Middle East "on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the states of the region" and devoted a further seven paragraphs to the Middle East resolution, supporting the establishment of a subsidiary body and calling for the resolution's full implementation. They stressed "the special responsibility of the depositary states", Britain, Russia and the United States, which had co-sponsored the resolution in 1995.

Under article III, the NAM supported the IAEA safeguards regime and supported full-scope safeguards as a "necessary precondition" for new supply arrangements. No mention was made of the strengthened IAEA safeguards arising from Programme 93+2 developed after the discovery of Iraq's clandestine nuclear programme. Much was made of the "inalienable right" to develop nuclear energy, and the paper called for the removal of "unilaterally enforced restrictive measures" -- namely the export controls operated through the Zangger List and Nuclear Suppliers Group -- saying that no NPT-party should be denied technology, equipment or assistance on the basis of "allegations of non-compliance not verified by the IAEA".

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New Agenda Coalition Statement

General Debate

2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty  
on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

New York, 24 April 2000

Mr. President,

May I begin by expressing to you our congratulations on your assumption as President of the VI Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and express our full confidence in your diplomatic skills to provide the appropriate guidance for a successful outcome. Let me assure you of our support in the discharge of your important responsibilities.

I have the honor to take the floor on behalf of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden, to address some issues of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation that we think are important to ensure that the purposes of the preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized.

This is the first occasion that the States Parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty are gathered to review the operation of the Treaty since the adoption- without a vote of the three Decisions and the Resolution of 1995. One of the cornerstones of this package was the Principles and Objectives which we agreed would govern our actions in pursuing the goals of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

Our renewed commitment in 1995 to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective nuclear disarmament measures included a commitment to the determined pursuit by the nuclear-weapon States Parties of systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally.

We must concede that the period of this review has not delivered systematic and progressive efforts by the nuclear weapon states, nor the entry into force of any multilateral instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament. We must recognize that the international nuclear non-proliferation regime is in a fraught state and that our Treaty is under stress.

It was within this context that we jointly launched the Declaration: Towards a Nuclear Weapon Free World: The Need for a New Agenda. Our purpose in taking such an initiative was to put the nuclear agenda back on track, to give a clear perspective and underpinning through a new and clear undertaking to bring about a nuclear weapon free world without further prevarication.

The New Agenda is a programme of action sufficiently flexible to adapt to the circumstances and requirements of each successive stage in the process that leads to the achievement of a world without nuclear weapons. It captures the elements of ongoing processes. And, in a pragmatic and realistic way it brings together successive steps for the international community to implement the obligations of this Treaty.

Fundamental to this initiative is the requirement for an unequivocal undertaking on the part of the five nuclear weapon states to the total elimination of their respective nuclear arsenals. Such a commitment would be new. It would determine all future action on the part of the nuclear weapon states. It would provide a reference point to evaluate progress towards the goals of the NPT, when we again meet in 2005 to review the implementation of the Treaty. And it would signal determination to uphold disarmament imperatives.

Mr. President,

The singular goal of the States Parties to the NPT is the total elimination of nuclear weapons. This requires bringing to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects, an imperative that was the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice. Adherence to this Treaty by all but four states, three of which operate

unsafeguarded nuclear facilities and retain the nuclear weapons option, is a testament to the extent of international commitment to the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons. Underwritten by this unique commitment, there is now an inescapable onus on the nuclear weapon states to meet that challenge. And they must do so by making a definitive and unequivocal undertaking to the total elimination of nuclear weapons. This would be demonstrated by engaging in an accelerated process of reductions. This new signal of determination, together with the efforts of the international community working in concert can achieve the goal of a nuclear weapons free world; a goal that is both realistic and pressing.

The one hundred and eighty seven State \* s Parties gathered in this review process must engage in plain speaking. We have witnessed continued challenges to the purposes of the Treaty since we last met in 1995. Two states non-parties have carried out nuclear weapon test explosions. These states non-parties and one other state non-party continue to operate unsafeguarded facilities and have not renounced the nuclear weapon option. There has been alleged non-compliance by others. The achievements of the two major nuclear weapon states parties have fallen short of the systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, as required by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference. Besides the completion of the negotiation of a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty nothing else has been achieved on the multilateral front. In short the response to the challenge of the persistence of nuclear weapons has been of complacency or indifference in some quarters.

This critical Review Conference offers us a unique opportunity to move definitively forward in the achievement of a world without nuclear weapons. We have reached the juncture when more far-reaching action must be decided upon. We already have precedents when firm steps were taken which initiated

a process leading to the elimination of entire categories of weapons of mass destruction. In the case of nuclear weapons more than half a century after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we are long overdue in taking a determined step in the same direction.

Yet, in place of such determination we continue to witness re-statements of policies and postures which reaffirm the central role of nuclear weapons in strategic concepts and the

possibility of fighting war with the use of nuclear weapons. In short, we are witnessing a re-rationalization of nuclear weapons in an age when the context which gave rise to the original proliferation of nuclear weapons among the five nuclear weapon states has long disappeared.

The elements of the agenda which we have set before you are not in themselves novel. Each of these elements has been the subject of detailed consideration. In this review process we are called upon jointly to develop nuclear disarmament objectives on the basis of the Treaty and the Principles and Objectives of 1995, What the New Agenda advocates is a coherence in approach that could be attained with the necessary political commitment.

The achievement of our common goal requires action by all states. We do not seek to interfere in the details of those negotiations which are the primary responsibility of the nuclear weapon states. We acknowledge the prime responsibility of the United States and the Russian Federation in providing the leadership and first steps in nuclear force reductions. We welcome the ratification of the START II Treaty by the Russian Federation and urge the United States to complete the ratification procedure as soon as possible so that full and effective implementation of the Treaty can proceed. We acknowledge the unilateral measures undertaken by two of the five nuclear weapon states but call for the early involvement of all five nuclear weapon states in bringing about the elimination of their respective nuclear forces. We consider that the principle of irreversibility should be applied to all disarmament measures. We look to greater transparency as the nuclear disarmament process gains pace.

We recognize that the process of nuclear weapons elimination will take time, even with the implementation of an accelerated program of force reductions. But we are also conscious that the nuclear weapon states parties have a responsibility to undertake interim measures consistent with a determination to lessen the prospect of the unleashing of nuclear weapons whether by design or accident before they are eliminated. The measures which we advance are those which our governments consider achievable if not in all cases with immediate effect, but at least in step with underlying nuclear force reductions:

- we propose that the outcome of any evaluation of nuclear policies and postures should result in the adoption of non-first use strategies, by all nuclear weapon states among themselves and of non use with respect to non-nuclear weapon states.
- we propose that de-alerting and arrangements for the separation of warheads from delivery vehicles be progressively advanced.

- we underline the importance of withdrawing non-strategic nuclear weapons from deployment and their elimination.
- we advocate the provision of security assurances of a legally binding nature to all non-nuclear weapon states parties.

In the process of nuclear disarmament, the priority pursuit of force reductions by the nuclear weapon states must be paralleled by the conclusion of instruments necessary to guarantee the conditions of confidence required for a world without nuclear weapons. Nuclear disarmament is the responsibility of all states and all states must be involved in the process leading to this goal. The maintenance of a nuclear weapons free world will require an instrument or a series of instruments negotiated multilaterally, which will result in a non discriminatory and universal nuclear non-proliferation regime.

The conclusion of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was an essential building block in the nuclear disarmament agenda. The urgent commencement of negotiations on a fissionable materials treaty must be another essential element, providing as it would the beginnings of the extension of multilateral verification to cover all fissile materials for weapons purposes, as required in a world free of nuclear weapons. Pending the conclusion and entry into force of these instruments, we call for a moratorium by the nuclear weapon states on all further production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons and to uphold the purposes of the CTBT to which they are all signatories. We also urge those states non-parties that operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities to halt immediately production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.

The further extension and development of existing nuclear weapon free zones and respect for their status by the nuclear weapon states through adherence to the relevant protocols reinforce the global thrust of non-proliferation efforts and the international consensus that these contribute to that end. We also call for the establishment of additional nuclear weapon free zones especially in areas of tension such as the Middle East and South Asia.

To date, the Conference on Disarmament has been central to the shaping of the agenda for a world free of nuclear weapons. It is now time to advance our engagement there on the next steps as well as the overall framework necessary for the achievement of a global ban on these weapons. Other organizations, in particular the IAEA, should be mandated to intensify work on elaborating the verification mechanisms required in a world free of nuclear weapons.

Mr. President,

We are encouraged by the fact that the Secretary General in his report to the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations proposes to give consideration "to convening a major international conference that would help to identify ways of eliminating nuclear danger". We consider that an international conference on nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, which effectively complements efforts being undertaken

in other settings, could facilitate the consolidation of a new agenda for a nuclear weapon free world.

Mr. President,

The States Parties of the NPT gathered here today comprise one hundred and eighty seven out of the one hundred and ninety two member states of the international community. The three states non-parties to the Treaty that operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities and engage in nuclear weapons development are central to the achievement of nuclear disarmament. This Review Conference must address these states non-parties and work for their accession to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon states and for the placement of their nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards.

We are committed to this treaty. But no treaty can be upheld, if the bargain which originally gave rise to is not being fulfilled. This is a critical moment for the NPT. This Review Conference may be our last and best opportunity to move definitively towards the achievement of the goals of the Treaty and to deliver the security that the retention of nuclear weapons can never confer on humankind. Failure to move now or to signal new determination will make these weapons accepted currency. Nuclear power must not be perverted to endow humanity with the reckless instrument of its own destruction. The New Agenda is the advocacy of responsible and concerned states for a future in security. It is for this Conference to give this message substance by supporting the call for a new political undertaking for an accelerated process of action.

Mr. President:

- Consistent with the need to identify areas in which and the means through which further progress should be sought, the delegations of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden are putting forward a working document with measures and steps regarding the obligation under Article VI to achieve nuclear disarmament, and request the Secretariat that it be circulated as an official document of this Conference.

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To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
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Date: Mon, 1 May 2000 15:34:50 EDT  
Subject: [abolition-caucus] NAC NGO Briefing

New Agenda Coalition NGO Briefing  
1 May 2000  
Summary by Carah Ong

The New Agenda Coalition's message has been well received, even by some nuclear weapons States. The NAC initiative now has 60 cosponsors. The change of language in paragraph 1 of Working Paper #3 stating that "the five nuclear weapons States make an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals" reflects the necessity for a commitment from the NWS. A commitment to the total elimination of nuclear weapons will be the premise for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Operative Paragraph 1 (OP1) is a bold step that gives meaning and context to what must happen. OP1 provides the basis for an accelerated process of action.

NAC has generated debate in the system and now the debate must be moved on to advocacy. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should be the vanguard and put forward more ambitious objectives and play a vital role in setting a precedent for States on such objectives. The role of NGOs has not yet materialized. Currently, the NGO disarmament community is neither part of the disarmament process nor the discussions. The role of NGOs is to influence States and to reactivate awareness on nuclear issues.

The Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC) is a worthy exercise. However, discussions on a NWC can not begin until the NWS make a fundamental change in their attitude. To secure a NWC, there must first be a conviction that elimination is possible. The NAC initiative is more modest, but it is realistic. It is, however, essential to have a program to review whether or not the commitments are being fulfilled.

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X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)  
Date: Mon, 01 May 2000 16:00:31 -0400  
To: dan@clw.org  
From: Suzy Kerr <skerr@clw.org>  
Subject: Help needed to get signatures on Dorgan letter

>Return-Path: <jdi@clw.org>  
>X-Sender: jdi@[209.8.25.194]  
>Date: Mon, 01 May 2000 16:10:01 -0400  
>To: skerr@clw.org  
>From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>  
>Subject: Help needed to get signatures on Dorgan letter

>  
>Sen. Byron Dorgan sent out a terrific letter to his Senate colleagues last  
>week in which he solicited signatures on a letter that focuses on U.S.  
>actions in light of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty review conference.  
>  
>The letter endorses eventual elimination of nuclear weapons, low nuclear  
>numbers in START III, taking weapons off hair-trigger alert, an  
>international accounting system for all nuclear weapons and weapons-grade  
>materials, and no first use of nuclear weapons.  
>  
>If you are interested in helping contact Senate offices to seek signatures  
>on the letter, please call Dan Koslofsky (dan@clw.org) to go over lists of  
>offices.

>John Isaacs

>  
>  
> April 27, 2000  
>  
>  
>

>Dear Colleague:

>  
>The world's confidence in America's commitment to nuclear non-proliferation  
>has been shaken recently, particularly because of the Senate's failure to  
>ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. After years of championing  
>international attempts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons, the United  
>States now is on the defensive at the NPT Review Conference in New York. A  
>broad alliance of arms control advocates, U.N. officials and diplomats have  
>charged that the United States is impeding the non-proliferation movement  
>rather than leading it.

>  
>If you share my concern about this issue, I hope you will consider signing  
>the attached letter to President Clinton which I drafted in coordination  
>with former Senator Alan Cranston and several non-government organizations.  
> It proposes a number of steps that the President could take during the  
>remainder of this administration to help shore up confidence in America's  
>commitment to the international non-proliferation regime.

>  
>If you would like to sign the letter, or wish additional information,

>please contact Wayne Pieringer or Brian Moran on my staff (224-2551) by May  
>3, 2000.

>  
> Sincerely,

>  
>  
>  
>  
> Byron L. Dorgan  
> U.S. Senator

>=====

>  
>The President  
>The White House  
>Washington, D.C. 20500

>  
>Dear Mr. President:

>  
>We laud your March 6th statement on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty  
>(NPT), particularly your reiteration that "the United States is committed  
>to the ultimate elimination of all nuclear weapons." Nevertheless, we are  
>concerned that the non-proliferation regime will be corroded unless you  
>take dramatic steps to back up your words with actions.

>  
>The NPT review conference is now underway in New York, and it is clear that  
>the world's confidence in America's commitment to nuclear non-proliferation  
>has been compromised by the Senate's failure to ratify the Comprehensive  
>Test Ban Treaty and by contradictions between American rhetoric and action.  
>For example, the 1997 Presidential Decision Directive 60 stated that  
>nuclear weapons remain the "cornerstone" of our security policy, and the  
>U.S. has prodded NATO to reaffirm that nuclear weapons "will continue to  
>fulfill an essential role" in its strategic policy.

>  
>The apparent rush to deploy a National Missile Defense (NMD) system  
>threatens the integrity of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty and  
>strategic arms reductions. Unilateral NMD deployment could stimulate a  
>dangerous new arms race with China and Russia. Even if there is a bilateral  
>START/NMD compromise, NMD deployments will inevitably impede deep strategic  
>force reductions.

>  
>When NATO members sought a review of NATO nuclear policy, the United States  
>objected. Virtually all the countries in the Southern Hemisphere are  
>members of nuclear weapons-free zone agreements. Yet, when they attempted  
>to make the southern hemisphere one unified nuclear weapons free zone, the  
>United States objected. The U.S. has also thwarted attempts to  
>institute formal bodies to discuss the preconditions necessary to negotiate  
>nuclear disarmament. Countries without nuclear weapons are sensitive to the  
>global hazard of maintaining nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. For  
>these and other reasons, the world's confidence in the commitment of  
>nuclear weapons states to disarmament has been seriously weakened.



X-Sender: dkimball@[209.8.25.194]  
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)  
Date: Tue, 02 May 2000 09:42:36 -0400  
To: dkimball@clw.org  
From: Daryl Kimball <dkimball@clw.org>  
Subject: NPT roundup #4: analysis of group stmts; text of P-5 stmt.

May 2, 2000

TO: Coalition members and friends

FR: Daryl Kimball

RE: NPT roundup #4: analysis of group stmts; text of P-5 stmt.

Attached below are select articles and analysis of the NPT Review Conference:

\* "Nuclear Powers Pledge To Work Towards Disarmament," By Michael Evans,  
Defence Editor, London Times, May 2, 2000

\* "Equivocal Commitments", " 2000 NPT Briefing # 5, May 1 2000, by Rebecca  
Johnson, The Acronym Institute

\* Statement by the delegations of France, the People's Republic of China,  
the Russian Federation, the United  
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland  
and the United States of America, May 1, 2000 [courtesy of BASIC]

For further information, text of other statements at the Conference, and  
NPT resources, see the Coalition's NPT links page  
<<http://www.clw.org/coalition/nptresources00.htm>>

- DK

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London Times May 2, 2000

Nuclear Powers Pledge To Work Towards Disarmament

By Michael Evans, Defence Editor

The five major nuclear powers committed themselves to total nuclear  
disarmament yesterday, but gave no timetable.

The United States, Russia, China, Britain and France promised "our  
unequivocal commitment to the ultimate goals of a complete elimination of  
nuclear weapons" at the sixth review of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation  
Treaty (NPT) in New York.

The surprise statement was more strongly worded than is usual. The five  
powers also pledged to strengthen the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM)

Treaty.

This did not, however, represent a climbdown by the Americans who are proposing to build a national missile defence system that would require a modification of the ABM Treaty. Diplomats said that the reference to the ABM Treaty had underlined Washington's intention to negotiate a deal with Moscow and not to act unilaterally.

The US wants the Russians to agree to a modification of the ABM Treaty to allow the deployment of 100 interceptors in Alaska to counter the potential ballistic missile threat from North Korea.

Yesterday, as part of the American campaign to persuade its allies of the need for a national missile defence system, senior officials from the US Army Space and Missile Defence Command, the CIA and other departments, met in Huntsville, Alabama, to brief the media.

One of the key speeches will be given by Robert Walpole, who represents the strategic and nuclear programmes department of the CIA. He will describe the threat posed by North Korea which has led to the proposal to build what has become known as the "son of star wars", a ground-based system to counter a limited attack from a rogue state.

Although some Republican members of the US Senate want to scrap the ABM treaty, President Clinton has said that he will decide whether to deploy a national missile defence system only after considering a number of key issues, including the impact it would have on other arms treaties.

Sir Jeremy Greenstock, the British Ambassador to the United Nations, said that it was the first time the five nuclear-weapon powers had issued a collective statement reaffirming their commitment to disarmament. He said that the statement was intended to give momentum to the latest review of the NPT.

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2000 NPT Briefing # 5, 1 May 2000

Equivocal Commitments Rebecca Johnson, The Acronym Institute

The NPT Review Conference general debate continued, hearing 11 national statements, from Armenia, Mozambique, Iraq, Sudan, Andorra, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Guatemala, Mauritius, and Madagascar. Samoa delivered a statement on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), France gave a statement on behalf of the five nuclear weapon states, and a statement was made on behalf of the Organisation for the Latin American and Caribbean nuclear weapon free zone (OPANAL). The first session of subsidiary body 2 (on regional issues and the Middle East) heard statements discussing the universality of the Treaty, and Main Committee III continued its discussions of issues relating to nuclear energy, safety, waste and transport etc.

The first two meetings of Main Committee I on nuclear disarmament

illustrated the divergent views the Conference will need to bridge. It was clear from the nuclear powers' statements in general debate and MC.I that they want approval and appreciation for what they have done so far. And indeed, in comparison with other periods during the NPT's duration, most have made some significant accomplishments in reducing arsenals, cutting out dead wood, cooperative threat reduction programmes, and providing more transparency on facilities and holdings, as well as giving better information about dismantlement, safety, health and environmental records. But many delegations are also making clear that this is not enough. Prominent among the concerns is that while numbers may be reducing, nuclear weapons are being augmented in security concepts and military doctrine. The gulf between the positions is clearly revealed by the papers put forward in the first week by the NAM (briefing # 4), the New Agenda Coalition and the European Union, and the statement on Monday from the five declared nuclear weapon states.

The New Agenda Coalition In introducing the New Agenda Coalition working paper on nuclear disarmament, Mexico noted that despite the 1996 ICJ ruling, which strengthened the international obligation to bring to conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects, "events in the field of disarmament and international security have not been encouraging". The NAC working paper underlined the necessity for the NWS to make an "unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals and, in the course of the forthcoming review period 2000-2005, to engage in an accelerated process of negotiations..." The seven-nation coalition wanted the disarmament process to be more transparent, irreversible and accountable. As well as emphasising the importance of the CTBT, fissban and universality of the NPT, they proposed several interim steps, including: measures to adapt nuclear policies to "preclude the use of nuclear weapons"; de-alerting and the removal of warheads from delivery vehicles; reducing and eliminating tactical nuclear weapons; transparency; and further measures to remove fissile material from weapons programmes.

The European Union The EU statement to MC.I was less bland than in past years, noting that the programme of action (paragraph 4 of the Principles and Objectives) adopted in 1995, which provided "concrete standards against which progress in the field of nuclear disarmament can be measured" had not been completed and that further steps needed to be identified. The statement referred to the US Senate rejection of the CTBT as a "setback" and said that the tests by India and Pakistan in 1998 ran "contrary to global efforts towards nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament". Regretting that "annual haggling" over the adoption of the CD work programme had prevented concrete negotiations on a fissban to move forwards, the EU urged NPT parties to commit themselves to getting the negotiations underway without further delay and without conditions. Pending conclusion, the EU wanted a complete moratorium and halt to the production of military plutonium and highly enriched uranium. Underlining the principles of "transparency, accountability, confidence-building and irreversibility", the EU backed the START process "with a view to achieving further deep reductions in strategic nuclear weapons and the verified dismantlement of warheads destined for disarmament under this treaty".

In a new move, the EU highlighted the problems of tactical nuclear weapons,

and called for them to be brought into negotiations "with the objective of their reduction and eventual complete elimination". Reaffirming the importance of the ABM Treaty, the EU said it shared concerns about the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery vehicles, but that in responding, it was important not to take actions "which have the effect of harming the integrity and validity of the Treaties which underpin nuclear non-proliferation and strategic stability". There was also a section on 'general and complete disarmament' making reference to the CWC, BWC, conventional arms, and the importance of regional peace and stability.

N-5 Statement Expressing a willingness "to contribute in a positive manner to the work of the Review Conference", Ambassador Hubert de la Fortelle of France presented a statement on behalf of the five nuclear weapon states, Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States. This group is generally known as the "P-5". However, at least one delegation was at pains to stress that the statement was in their role as nuclear weapon states and not permanent members of the UN Security Council, so in keeping with international attempts to de-link political status with nuclear weapons possession, I will break with diplomatic convention and refer to the "N-5 statement". In his speech, de la Fortelle particularly highlighted paragraph 10, which declared that "none of our nuclear weapons are targetted at any State". While recognising that nuclear weapons can be retargetted relatively quickly (in some cases in minutes), this paragraph was welcomed as a confidence-building measure that would ensure that accidental or unauthorised launches of nuclear weapons would not annihilate targetted cities. Among 23 paragraphs covering non-proliferation, disarmament, safeguards and nuclear energy, the declaration on detargetting was all that was new. Faced with strong pressure from non-nuclear weapon states to make an "unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals", which the weapon states continue to avoid, the N-5 statement utilised the language of "unequivocal commitment" twice: for fulfilling all their obligations under the NPT and for the "ultimate goals of a complete elimination of nuclear weapons and a treaty on general and complete disarmament".

One problem for the non-nuclear weapon states is that the language of these two commitments turns the clock back and ignores the 1996 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. The ICJ opinion, accepted by the majority of states, went beyond the Article VI language of pursuing negotiations in good faith (in part because for the first 20 years after the Treaty's entry into force, Article VI presided over an escalating nuclear arms build-up) and required that negotiations should be pursued and brought to a conclusion. The ICJ opinion had also de-linked general and complete disarmament (getting rid of all guns) from the obligation on the nuclear powers to eliminate nuclear weapons. The N-5 statement puts nuclear disarmament back into the distant context of total worldwide disarmament.

The N-5 welcomed indefinite extension and reaffirmed commitment to all the decisions adopted in 1995, including the resolution of the Middle East. In calling for India and Pakistan to undertake the measures in UN Security Council resolution 1172, adopted shortly after the May 1998 nuclear tests, the N-5 underline that those countries are not to be accorded any special status. Notwithstanding (and not mentioning) the failure so far of the

United States and China to ratify the CTBT, the statement stressed that "no efforts should be spared to make sure that the CTBT is a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty and to secure its early entry into force", and that there should be "no doubt as to the commitment of our five countries to that effect".

Their position was rather more equivocal when it came to the ban on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons, as in paragraph 4 (b) of the 1995 Principles and Objectives. China's demand that the negotiations on a fissban be conditional on agreeing a programme for work in the Geneva-based Conference on Disarmament (CD) won out over the desire of the other four to have the negotiations start without delay or conditions. The CD's ability to negotiate a fissban or cut-off treaty is currently deadlocked because China and others want outer space issues and nuclear disarmament to be addressed as well. The United States opposes setting up a committee on 'prevention of an arms race in outer space', recognising that the pressure to address space issues arises from concerns about US plans for ballistic missile defences. Recalling that negotiations on the CTBT had gone ahead in 1995, when the CD was similarly unable to adopt a full programme of work, many delegations have pushed for a firm commitment from the NPT parties to commence fissban negotiations without conditions. But after days of tough negotiations with China, the N-5 seem to have accepted the linkage, which is likely to undermine attempts by others to get a stronger endorsement of immediate fissban negotiations into the NPT's final document.

The five also had tough negotiations on paragraph 11, dealing with the START process and the ABM Treaty. In the end, Russia and the United States welcomed Russia's recent ratification of START II and stressed the importance of "completion of ratification" of START II by the United States, which must still ratify the protocols. The N-5 "look forward to the conclusion of START III as soon as possible while preserving and strengthening the ABM Treaty as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons..." The rest of the statement: commits to putting fissile materials "designated by each of us as no longer required for defence purposes" under safeguards or international verification; supports nuclear weapon free zones, including in Central Asia and the nuclear weapon free status of Mongolia; expresses a willingness to discuss security assurances; endorses the strengthened safeguards developed by the IAEA and promises to ratify their own Additional Protocols; affirms the nuclear energy provision of Article IV, while promising "to maintain the highest practical levels of nuclear safety". Reaction to the N-5 statement was mixed. Some welcomed it as a sign that deep divisions among the weapon states over missile defence and arms control priorities could be papered over and would not now derail the Review Conference. The commitment to preserving the ABM Treaty was welcomed, if it meant that the United States will not abrogate the Treaty. But there are concerns that each of the nuclear states has a different interpretation of what "strengthening" the ABM Treaty would entail, including the US argument for modifications to permit a limited NMD system.

On the one hand, the fact that there is an N-5 statement at all is viewed as an achievement, with credit due especially to France for its persistence and coordination. This is the first such joint statement in an NPT Review

Conference, though there were N-5 statements at two of the PrepComs. On the other hand there is cynicism that despite their own deep divisions, the nuclear club will stick together to sustain their privileges in the face of concerted efforts by the non-nuclear states to press for the delegitimisation and elimination of nuclear weapons altogether. In particular, many NNWS are disappointed at the inability of the NWS to make a clear and unequivocal commitment to eliminating their nuclear arsenals, without conditions or nebulous, far-off concepts like 'in good faith' and 'ultimate goal'.

During the NPT Rebecca Johnson and Jenni Rissanen can be contacted at mobile phone 917 302 2822 and fax 212 935 7690.

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The 2000 NPT Review Conference (RevCon)  
14 April - 19 May 2000, New York

#### NPT Review Conference

Statement by H.E. Hubert de La Fortelle  
on behalf of the UN Permanent Five nuclear weapon  
states, introducing their collective statement:

Mr Chairman,

I have the honour to take the floor on behalf of  
the delegations of France, the  
People's Republic of China, the Russian  
Federation, the United Kingdom of  
Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United  
States of America.

Willing to contribute in a positive manner to the  
work of the Review  
Conference, the five nuclear-weapon States today  
submit a common  
statement to the States Parties.

This statement presents some of their positions on  
issues relating to  
nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and  
peaceful uses, with which the  
Conference will have to deal.

I draw your attention to paragraph 10 of this

statement, which reads:

<< Emphasising the essential importance of cooperation, demonstrating and advancing mutual trust among ourselves, and promoting greater international security and stability, we declare that none of our nuclear weapons are targeted at any State.

With this statement, the five nuclear weapon States reaffirm their willingness to pursue systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, in accordance with decision 2 of 1995.

I have asked that this statement is circulated as an official Conference document.

Statement by the delegations of  
France,  
the People's Republic of China,  
the Russian Federation,  
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland  
and the United States of America

1. The delegations of China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States, on the occasion of the sixth Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), formally reiterate the strong and continuing support of our countries for this Treaty, the cornerstone of the international nuclear non proliferation regime and the essential foundation for nuclear disarmament. We remain unequivocally committed to fulfilling all of our obligations under the Treaty.

2. We welcomed the decision on indefinite extension of the Treaty adopted in 1995 by its member States. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the review process of the Treaty and to the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. We reaffirm our commitment to

the resolution on the Middle East adopted in 1995.

The principles

established by those documents will make a

continuing contribution to the

review process, the Treaty remaining its

fundamental guide.

3. The progress of NPT universality has been confirmed after the 1995 conference. We welcome the accession to the Treaty by Chile, Vanuatu, the United Arab Emirates, Comoros, Andorra, Angola, Djibouti, Oman and Brazil. Today, there are 187 member States. We reiterate the need for universal adherence to the NPT and call upon States that have not yet done so to accede to the Treaty at an early date. The nuclear explosions carried out by India and Pakistan in May 1998 were a cause of deep international concern. We continue to call upon both countries to undertake the measures set out in UNSCR 1172. Notwithstanding their nuclear tests, India and Pakistan do not have the status of nuclear-weapon States in accordance with the NPT.

4. We stress that compliance with the NPT by all member States is essential to further the comprehensive goals of the Treaty.

5. We reiterate our unequivocal commitment to the ultimate goals of a complete elimination of nuclear weapons and a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

6. A program of action was set out by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference as important in the full realization and effective implementation of Article VI. In pursuit of that program, there have been highly significant multilateral, bilateral and unilateral developments since 1995.

7. The CTBT was opened for signature in New York on 24 September 1996. The five nuclear-weapon States all signed it that very day. Today, 155

States have signed it and 55 of them, including 28 whose ratification is necessary for its entry into force, have deposited their instruments of ratification with the Secretary General of the United Nations, including France and the United Kingdom in a joint ceremony on 6 April 1998. The recent ratification of the CTBT by the Russian Federation is welcome. The Preparatory Commission for the CTBT Organization has been set up in Vienna and is putting into place the international monitoring system of the Treaty. Important progress has been made so far in the setting up of the verification system. We remain committed to ensuring that, at entry into force of the CTBT, the verification regime will be capable of meeting the verification requirements of this Treaty. The first conference of States having ratified the Treaty to consider the issue of its entry into force took place in Vienna in October 1999. No efforts should be spared to make sure that the CTBT is a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty and to secure its early entry into force. There should be no doubt as to the commitment of our five countries to that effect.

8. As one logical multilateral step in the full realization and effective implementation of Article VI, we reaffirm the necessity of a non-discriminatory, universally applicable and internationally and effectively verifiable convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices negotiated in accordance with the 1995 statement of the Special Coordinator of the Conference on Disarmament and the mandate contained therein. We urge the Conference on Disarmament to agree on a program of work as soon as possible, which includes the immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on such a treaty.

9. The contribution of the five nuclear-weapon States to systematic and

progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally has been and will be highlighted by each of us nationally.

10. Emphasising the essential importance of cooperation, demonstrating and advancing mutual trust among ourselves, and promoting greater international security and stability, we declare that none of our nuclear weapons are targeted at any State.

11. Ratification of START II by the Russian Federation is an important step in the efforts to reduce strategic offensive weapons and is welcome. Completion of ratification of START II by the United States remains a priority. We look forward to the conclusion of START III as soon as possible while preserving and strengthening the ABM Treaty as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons, in accordance with its provisions.

12. We are committed to placing as soon as practicable fissile materials designated by each of us as no longer required for defence purposes under IAEA or other relevant international verification. We have launched a number of significant initiatives to provide for the safe and effective management and disposition of such materials.

13. We welcome the creation of two new nuclear-weapon free zones since 1995 as a significant contribution to the enhancement of regional and international peace and security: South-East Asia and Africa. The five nuclear-weapon States have signed and, in most cases, ratified all the relevant protocols to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga and Pelindaba; internal processes are underway to secure the few lacking ratifications. The consultations with States parties to the treaty of Bangkok have recently been accelerated, paving the way for our adherence to the additional protocol. We are looking forward to the successful and early conclusions of

those consultations. We encourage the States in Central Asia to pursue successfully their efforts to create a nuclear-weapon free zone in their region. We support and respect the nuclear-weapon free status of Mongolia.

14. We note that the actions of the nuclear-weapon States since 1995 on the relevant additional protocols to Nuclear Weapon Free Zone treaties have increased the number of non-nuclear-weapon States eligible for legally binding Negative Security Assurances to over 100. We reaffirm our commitment to United Nations Security Council resolution 984 adopted in April 1995 on security assurances for NPT non-nuclear-weapon States. According to operative paragraph 10 of resolution 984, the issues addressed in that resolution remain of continuing concern to the Security Council. We are ready to exchange views relating to the positive security assurances referred to in the resolution.

15. We consider the international safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as one of the essential pillars of the non-proliferation regime. This system acts as a guarantee for stability and the preservation of world peace. We call on all States parties, which are required by Article III of the Treaty and have not yet done so, to sign and bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements without delay.

16. The development and the implementation of the strengthened safeguards system of the IAEA through new agreements is a significant achievement. We praise the remarkable work carried out by the IAEA in this field and hope that the strengthened system soon spreads across all regions of the world. Here again, universality is the challenge we face. To date, Additional Protocols have been signed by more than fifty non-nuclear-weapon States; nine of them have entered into force. We urge all non-nuclear-weapon States

that have not yet done so to sign without delay the additional protocol with a view to its early implementation.

17. As regards States not members of the NPT, one of them has recently signed an Additional Protocol with the IAEA. We encourage the three others to negotiate an Additional Protocol with the IAEA.

18. All the five nuclear-weapon States signed an Additional Protocol with the IAEA and shall seek to ratify their agreements as soon as possible.

19. We support the promotion of transparency in nuclear related export controls within the framework of dialogue and cooperation among all interested States parties to the treaty and we welcome the initiatives taken in order to carry out this objective.

20. We reaffirm the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop research, production, and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Treaty and the relevant principles on safeguards. Pursuant to our obligation under Article IV, we have provided our support for the technical cooperation programs administered by the IAEA, which has enabled many nations to make progress in the application of nuclear technologies in important fields such as agriculture, hydrology, medicine and environment.

21. We stress the importance of international cooperation in order to maintain the highest practicable levels of nuclear safety. In this regard, we welcome the entry into force and the first review meeting of the convention on nuclear safety as well as the opening for signature of the joint convention on the safety of spent fuel management and on the safety of radioactive waste management. We call on all States which have not yet done so to sign and ratify those two conventions.

22. We are determined to take a forward-looking approach to nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. The NPT provides an indispensable framework for future efforts against nuclear proliferation and towards nuclear disarmament. We fully acknowledge our particular responsibility and key role in ensuring continued progress in the implementation of the NPT.

23. The five nuclear-weapon States hope similarly genuine commitment to the pursuit of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament as a contribution to enhanced peace and security will be shown by all States members of the NPT and States outside the NPT. We will continue to work together and with the non-nuclear weapon States for the success of the review process.

---

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Washington, DC 20002  
(ph) 202-546-0795 x136 (fax) 202-546-7970  
website <<http://www.crnd.org>>

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Date: Tue, 2 May 2000 17:26:38 EDT  
Subject: [abolition-caucus] NGO Presentations to the NPT State Parties

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The People Appeal for Nuclear Abolition Now

On Wednesday, 3 May 2000, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will present arguments on the elimination of nuclear weapons to delegates of the State Parties of Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review and Extension Conference. The presentations were coordinated by the United Nations NGO Committee on Disarmament and will take place in Conference Room 4 of the UN from 3pm until 6pm. An informal roundtable discussion with presenters will follow in Conference Room C at 6pm.

Speakers and presentations will include the following themes (full printed text of speeches will be available on 3 May 2000 from the NGO Committee on Disarmament):

Preface-Dr. Kathleen Sullivan, Engaged Democracy for the Nuclear Age  
"Although arising from various sources and experiences, these views are all part of a collective spirit, a united voice of the majority of the world's peoples that calls for:  
the full and complete disarmament of nuclear weapons,  
the safe and responsible care of radioactive materials,  
and the development of an engaged democratic process regarding nuclear decision making."

Opening Address-Mr. Iccho Itoh, Mayor of Nagasaki  
"Ladies and gentlemen, the citizens of Nagasaki and Hiroshima are not appealing for the abolition of nuclear weapons out of hatred or resentment over events of the past. Our only reason is our clear knowledge, gained from the miserable experience of the atomic bombings 55 years ago, that nuclear weapons are inhuman tools of indiscriminate mass destruction that violate all the rules of international law."

Nuclear Disarmament-Mr. Daniel Ellsberg, policy analyst and former nuclear war planner for the US Department of Defense in the early 1960s  
"Rapid and deep cuts are politically and technically possible. START negotiations must not play the perverse role of strangling disarmament. Former US government officials from both parties are calling for Continuous Arms Reductions Talks. By agreeing to START III levels before START II was in force, the US and Russia implicitly acknowledged that one treaty need not be fulfilled before progress is made on the next. Continuous Arms Reductions Talks would be a logical extension of this trend."

Ballistic Missile Defense-Lisbeth Gronlund, staff scientist with Union of Concerned Scientists

"As has become clear in recent months, and in many speeches already made at this conference, the US pursuit of national missile defense raises concerns around the globe, including close US allies. The vote last year at the United Nations General Assembly, where only Israel, Albania, and Micronesia sided with US against a resolution calling for the ABM Treaty to be preserved and strengthened, further demonstrates the high level of concern. Despite this opposition, many advocates of missile defense in the US seem determined to go ahead. What supporters of US missile defenses seem to fail to realize is that the pursuit of invulnerability implicit in national missile defense is more likely to increase rather than decrease threats to US and international security."

Regional Proliferation and Universality-Achin Vanaik, an Indian journalist, author and analyst of the Indian movement for nuclear disarmament

"The real problem is posed for us in that newer entrants bring their own specific dangers, raise the likelihood of use of nuclear weapons somewhere sometime, and have a profoundly negative effect on the process of struggling for further disarmament. The frustration that comes from failure to build a strong enough disarmament momentum or from the emergence of new NWSs is most strongly felt by the non-nuclear weapons States (NNWS) and disarmament proponents and most hampers their efforts at promoting complete disarmament."

Universality and Nonproliferation: The Case of the Middle East-Mr. Bahig Nassar, Arab Coordination Center of NGOs (To be read by Richard Salvador, Pacific Islands Association of NGOs)

"There is no region in the world similar to the Middle East where the lack of universality of the NPT, due to the presence of a single nuclear weapons State that is not party to the NPT, is so tightly interconnected to the potential for the further proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. In the Middle East, a commitment by Israel to eliminate its nuclear weapons, to abide by all the provisions of the NPT, and thus to accept the principle of universality are essential to the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction."

Research and Development-William Peden, Nuclear Disarmament Coordinator, Greenpeace International

"Despite the NPT requirement to end the arms race, all five nuclear weapons states are engaged in programs to modernize their nuclear forces. These activities are often disguised behind or within euphemism such as 'stockpile stewardship' programs, 'safety' studies, 'life extension programs' and 'routine maintenance' - anything but what they are - programs to maintain and enhance existing nuclear arsenals. Most of these programs are anything but routine, and most involve great expenditures to preserve and extend nuclear design and production capabilities."

Deterrence-Jonathan Schell, a widely published author

"Deterrence is illogical: It drapes a veneer of reason over sheer mayhem and horror. It rests on a basic contradiction that no amount of casuistry can conceal: it seeks to prevent nuclear annihilation by threatening that same nuclear war. It seeks, at one and the same time, so to speak to be the accelerator and the brakes of the nuclear machine."

Statement on the "Peaceful" Uses of Nuclear Energy-Alice Slater, Esq., Global Resource Action Center for the Environment (GRACE) and a founding member of Abolition 2000 Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons

"While there may have been some faint ray of hope thirty years ago, when the NPT bargain was made, that there was a "peaceful benefit from the unleashing of the atom, it cannot be argued rationally today. And while the nuclear industry pushes its destructive product on developing countries, arguing that Chernobyl technology was cruder than highly developed and 'safe' reactors, what can we say about Three Mile Island, the worst accident in the history of commercial nuclear power production?"

The NPT and the Law-Peter Weiss, President of the International Association of the Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms

"The be-all and end-all of the law is expressed in another Latin phrase, 'pacta sunt servanda,' promises must be kept." The Nonproliferation Treaty was a solemn pact between the states possessing nuclear weapons and those which did not. The former said to the latter: 'In exchange for your agreeing not to produce or acquire these weapons, we promise to negotiate in good faith to get rid of the ones we have.' Diplomats and lawyers for the nuclear weapons States, as well as Russia and the states members of NATO and those knocking on NATO's door, do not deny that this promise was made and remains in effect."

Health and Environment-Mr. Alexey Yablokov, Co-Chairman of the Social Ecological Union, President of the Center for Russian Environmental Policy, and Deputy Chair of the Council on Ecological Problems of the Russian Academy of Sciences

"During the last four decades the real consequences of the nuclear industry only became worse. We do not have any sign that that tendency will change. It means that in the near future we will discover much more unpleasant and disturbing information on the nuclear industry than we have today. An industry which is killing and maiming this growing number of innocent people - and all in the name of 'benefiting' or 'securing' society - is unacceptable."

Indigenous Testimony on the Nuclear Age-Ms. Jacqui Katona, Executive Officer for the Gundjehmi Aboriginal Corporation, which is the representative body for the Mirrar people who live in Kakadu National Park, site of the proposed Jabiluka uranium mine

"There is an urgent critical dialogue in which governments, participating in the NPT, must engage with Indigenous peoples. We believe the debate cannot treat disarmament and nonproliferation separately from the mining of uranium, the testing of weapons, nuclear research and the storage of toxic waste. Some may define these activities as 'peaceful uses', however, for our people the outcome is genocide."

Nuclear weapons can and must be abolished: The view from Russia-Dr. Lev Feoktistov, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, winner of the Lenin Prize, spent 25 years designing and developing Soviet nuclear arms

"Under any circumstance, the emergence of unforeseen circumstances involving the use of nuclear weapons is less probable in a nuclear-free world, with global monitoring in place to prevent the emergence of nuclear weapons which

is strict and equally obligatory for both former nuclear and non-nuclear states. International controls can be effective only if there are no exceptions and the rules are the same for everyone."

The Personal Responsibility of Scientists-Dr. Andres Toupadakis, former nuclear chemist at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory who resigned his position on 31 January 2000

"'Science without virtue is immoral science' Plato said, yet, the scientists are at the heart of the new arms race. Therefore, I appeal to all scientists worldwide whose work supports the war machine to give up their jobs as I did, to follow my example. We have an obligation to our children and grandchildren. Every citizen must see to it that life will go on without unnecessary suffering. Mordechai Vanunu , a nuclear scientist and prisoner of conscience, has warned us: 'Stop the train. Get off the train. The next stop: nuclear disaster.'"

Closing Comments-Admiral Ramu Ramdas, former Commander of the Indian Navy

"The challenges are many, but 'we the people' demand that the decision makers have no right to hijack the entire planet to meet vested interest. We must set before us a timetable to meet targets along the nuclear disarmament route to zero. The disarmament of conventional weapons must also be discussed concurrently. There may be no better opportunity than now to give expression to the many good things that we have said in the past, continue to say in the present, and no doubt will do so in the future."

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Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

From: J.\_Daryl\_Byler@mail.mcc.org  
X-Lotus-FromDomain: MCC  
To: mupj@igc.apc.org  
Date: Wed, 3 May 2000 13:12:27 -0400  
Subject: priority issues

To: Howard Hallman  
From: J. Daryl Byler  
Date: 5/3/2000 1:09:54 PM  
Subj: priority issues

Hi Howard:

In response to your questions, I think it makes sense to work on the same issues with the Administration and the Congress. The three main issues as I see them -- and they seem to be connected -- are: CTBT, Start II and III, and National Missile Defense.

Hope you are well.

Warm regards,  
Daryl

To: getaround@juno.com  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Ticket to Phoenix  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Kathy,

Elton Gatewood indicated that you had sent me the confirmation number and schedule for my flight to Phoenix. If so, I don't have a record of it. Would you please try again.

Thanks,  
Howard

Date: Thu, 04 May 2000 09:28:30 -0500

From: William & Brenda Hardt <wchardt@teacher.esc4.com>

X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 [en]C-DIAL (Win95; I)

X-Accept-Language: en

To: Carol Windrum <cawindrum@yahoo.com>, Linda Sabin <LSabin1313@aol.com>, Robin Ringler <Dringler@umc-gbcs.org>, Rich Aronson <pwjp@juno.com>, Mark Harrison <mharrison@umc-gbcs.org>, Marylynn & James Bell <paxmlb@juno.com>, Ann Freeman Price <ANNFPRICE@aol.com>, Carol Walker <carolCwalker@aol.com>, Susan Smalley <hsmalley@alaska.net>, Sandy Yerton <sandy@citlink.net>, Joyce Georgieff <jgeorgieff@earthlink.net>, Irene Pierce <icpierce@msn.com>, Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>, Annie Heart <aheart1000@cs.com>, "Walter Parker, Jr." <wlparker@bayou.com>, Carol Green <jimvert@worldnet.att.net>, Kathy Campbell-Barton <jlumc@open.org>, Joe Smith <kenttunc@kentland.ffni.com>, Adrienne Fong <afong@jps.net>, LeMerle Milsom <milsomhart@hotmail.com>, Wanda Holcombe <wholcomb@umcswtx.org>

Subject: changes

These two e-mails need changing....

Joe Smith is kenttunc@kentland.ffni.com

Kathy Campbell-Barton is jlumc@open.org

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1606632-2-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com  
X-Sender: wagingpeace@wagingpeace.org  
X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0 (32)  
To: sunflower-napf@egroups.com  
From: Nuclear Age Peace Foundation <wagingpeace@napf.org>  
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Subject: [sunflower-napf] The Sunflower, No. 36, May 2000

<x-rich>THE SUNFLOWER

ISSUE NO. 36, May 2000

NUCLEAR AGE PEACE FOUNDATION

The Sunflower is a free, monthly e-newsletter providing educational information on nuclear weapons abolition and other issues relating to peace in the Nuclear Age. Sunflower back issues are available at <http://www.wagingpeace.org/sf/index.html>

"Nothing is more useless in developing a nation's economy than a gun, and nothing blocks the road to social development more than the financial burden of war. War is the arch enemy of national progress and the modern scourge of civilized men." - King Hussein of Jordan

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## NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

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### Russia Ratifies CTBT and START II

The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II) was ratified during April by Russia in a long-overdue but important step toward implementing reductions of Cold War-era nuclear bomb stockpiles. The START II pact was signed in 1993 by Presidents Bush and Yeltsin and will reduce US and Russian long-range nuclear warheads down to 3,000-3,500 each from current levels of about 6,000 each; however, treaty provisions do not require warheads to be dismantled. Instead, START II focuses on reducing delivery systems.

The Russian Duma, lower house of Parliament, ratified the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) on April 21st and the CTBT now goes for approval to the Russian Federation Council, the generally pro-Kremlin upper legislative house. The US Senate voted not to ratify the CTBT in Oct 99, and it is uncertain when the treaty will be presented again for reconsideration.

The US Senate approved an earlier version of START II and must still agree to a 1997 agreement to extend the deadline for START II and agreements related to the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. (AFP 4/14/00; Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers 4/14/00; Washington Post 4/16/00; Reuters 4/21/00)

### Britain Urges India to Sign CTBT

At a joint press conference with Indian Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh in New Delhi, British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook urged India to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). "I have shared with Jaswant Singh the strong hope, which we share with the US, that India will give priority to joining the global efforts to contain nuclear arms," Cook said. "As a first step join us in adhering to the CTBT. I am pleased that we have agreed to pursue a formal bilateral dialogue on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. Officials will meet soon." India has criticized the CTBT for being biased in favor of the five recognized nuclear powers -- UK, France, China, Russia and the US. Cook also urged India and Pakistan to show restraint and resume a peace dialogue. (AFP 4/17/00)

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## ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEMS

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### ABM System Would Cost \$59.1 Billion

The US Congressional Budget Office recently estimated the overall cost of building the proposed national missile defense system would be \$59.1 billion and could be completed in three stages within the next 15 years, to include 250 missile interceptors built at two sites plus an early warning system of infrared satellites. The Pentagon estimated that a proposed base in Alaska, center of the anti-missile system, would cost at least \$30.2 billion to build. (Reuters 4/04/00; AP 4/26/00)

### US-Russia ABM Talks Could Support Launch-on-Warning



Over 300 peace campaigners held a non-violent direct action at the NATO nuclear weapon base of Kleine Brogel in the north of Belgium on April 24th. Citizen-inspectors were arrested as they entered the base in search of evidence to prove the illegal deployment of ten US B-61 nuclear bombs. The disarmament campaigners demand the immediate withdrawal of the estimated 150 US nuclear weapons in Belgium, Britain, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey as an important step towards complete nuclear disarmament. (<http://www.motherearth.org>)

### DU Protestors Convicted in Minnesota

63 activists were convicted of trespass recently in suburban Minnetonka, Minnesota for walking onto the property of Alliant Techsystems, Inc. on Nov. 1, 1999 to protest manufacture of depleted uranium-238 (DU) weapons. The demonstrators, were all fined \$25, except for ten who spent more than eight hours in custody after their arrest and who were sentenced to time served. Alliant Techsystems assembled 15 million rounds of PGU-14, a "depleted uranium penetrator" for the US A-10 Warthog planes used in Iraq in 1991 and during NATO Kosovo operations in 1999. Depleted uranium is made from uranium hexafluoride, a non-fissionable byproduct of the uranium enrichment process used in the manufacture of nuclear weapons and reactor fuel. When it smashes a target, the DU bullet burns into a fine mist of toxic and radioactive uranium oxide, which can drift 25 miles and can lodge in lungs and liver to cause cancer, birth defects and immune dysfunction. (Nukewatch 4/26/00; more info at <http://www.nukewatch.com>)

### Vieques Protesters Face Eviction by FBI

About 300 protesters on Vieques, a small island southwest of Puerto Rico which has a US Navy war games area in its center, are nearing confrontation with a boatload of US FBI agents, US Marshals, a thousand US Marines, and Puerto Rico police. The protesters who are determined to end the US bombing practices which endanger the isle's inhabitants and pollute, have maintained 14 protest camps on the grounds of the firing range. The protesters include clergy, US Congressmen and Puerto Rican nationalists. In April 1999 a stray bomb killed a civilian and touched off long-held resentment against the range. In Jan 00 President Clinton offered the Puerto Rican government \$40 million in aid in exchange for resuming US Navy bombing practice on Vieques using dummy bombs. (CNN.com 5/03/00; info at <http://www.ViequesLibre.org>)

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### NUCLEAR MATTER

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### Clinton Vetoes Mobile Chernobyl

US President Clinton vetoed legislation on April 26th, Chernobyl Day, that would have brought 40,000 tons of highly radioactive nuclear waste from US commercial power plants in 31 states to a Yucca Mountain storage site in Nevada. The Nuclear Waste Policy Act was known as Mobile Chernobyl. Both Nevada lawmakers and environmental activists hailed the action as a victory. US Senator Richard Bryan (D-Nev) said, "This legislation that the Republican majority in Congress has been trying to force down the throats of the American people not only jeopardizes the health and safety of every Nevadan, but puts millions of other Americans at risk." In an official White House statement, Clinton listed his reasons for veto: the bill passed by Congress created duplicative and unnecessary layers of bureaucracy; does little to minimize the potential for continued claims against the federal government for damages as a result of the delay in accepting spent fuel from utilities; does not include authority to take title to spent fuel at reactor sites; and restricts the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authority from issuing final radiation standards until June 2001. The US Senate vote to override Clinton's veto was unsuccessful. (AP 4/26/00)

## Truck Stopped While Taking Radioactive Material Through Iran

Nearly a ton of radioactive material hidden in 10 lead boxes was recovered from a truckload of scrap metal bound for Pakistan via Iran on a trip that began in Kazakhstan. The seized material was emitting about 1,200 milli-roentgen per hour, enough to cause radiation sickness. The discovery reinforced worries about smuggling of nuclear material from countries of the former Soviet Union to such countries as Iran and Pakistan. The material was tested for its radioactivity level at the Semipalatinsk National Nuclear Center, a facility in eastern Kazakhstan formerly used to test Soviet nuclear weapons; after the Soviet collapse in 1991, Kazakhstan declared itself a neutral and non-nuclear country, turned over its Soviet-made nuclear weapons to Russia and retained nuclear research facilities. (AP 4/05/00)

## Exposed US Nuclear Workers Will Get \$\$

Workers who became seriously ill from exposure to radiation while toiling in ten US government nuclear weapons plants during the Cold War will receive compensation from the US government to cover medical costs, lost wages and job retraining. "We are moving forward to do the right thing for these workers," said US Energy Secretary Bill Richardson, "The government is, for a change, on their side, not against them." The plan, yet to be approved by Congress, would offer lump-sum payments of at least \$100,000 to workers or their survivors. The Energy Department has estimated about 3,000 former workers at nuclear weapons plants or their families are likely to be eligible because of exposure to radiation in the 1950s and, in some cases, into the 1970s. The plants are the Hanford Reservation in Washington State, Oak Ridge Complex in Tennessee, Savannah River Site in South Carolina, the Nevada Test Site, Rocky Flats Complex in Colorado, the Pantex Plant in Texas, the Mound Plant, Fernald Environmental Management Project and Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plants, all in Ohio; Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico and the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Kentucky. A Seattle Post Intelligencer editorial on April 13th stated, "The federal government, like the tobacco business, has known more about the hazards of its products than it was willing to admit." (AP 4/13/00)

## GE asks US To Insure North Korea Nuclear Power Plants

The General Electric Corporation, a global corporation that is ranked as the 10th largest nuclear weapons contractor, is asking the US government to pay legal claims in the event of a disaster at their civilian nuclear power plants being built in North Korea. General Electric has a contract of nearly \$30 million to provide steam turbines and some other equipment for two light-water reactors. Louise Binns, a GE spokeswoman, said that indemnification "is a normal part of this kind of deal." The reactors are a key element in a 1994 agreement between the US and North Korea, which supposedly froze its nuclear weapons program in exchange for civilian reactors and energy contributions. (AP 4/12/00)

## Chernobyl Kills and Cripples 14 Years Later

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in a new UN report on the continuing effects of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in 1986 which spread a radioactive cloud over Ukraine, Russia, Belarus and western Europe, states that "Chernobyl is a word we would all like to erase from our memory... More than 7 million of our fellow human beings do not have the luxury of forgetting. They are still suffering, everyday, as a result of what happened...Not until 2016, at the earliest, will be known the full number of those likely to develop serious medical conditions." The report cites 3 million children require treatment and many will die prematurely. The Ukraine Minister of Health Olha Bobyleva said that consumption of radioactive food produced in the northern and central Ukraine regions of Kiev, Chernihiv, Zhytomyr, Cherkassy and Rivne pose continuous public health dangers. (Reuters 4/21/00)

## Second Tokaimura Accident Victim Dies

Japanese nuclear plant worker, Masato Shinohara, 40, died on the morning of April 27th, becoming the second person to die from Japan's worst nuclear accident that occurred on Sept. 30, 1999 at a uranium-processing facility in Tokaimura, 70 miles, northeast of Tokyo. The government of Japan revoked the license of the JCO Co. MOX plant last month (see related story Sunflower Apr 00). Masato Shinohara and two other plant workers had been directly exposed to massive amounts of radiation; and a total of 439 people including nearby residents have been exposed to radiation in the accident. The accident was caused by human error when the three workers placed too much uranium in a solution and set off an uncontrolled atomic reaction. (AP 4/26/00)

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## FOUNDATION NEWS

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### Foundation Honors King Hussein and Queen Noor

The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation awarded its 2000 Distinguished Peace Leader Award posthumously to King Hussein of Jordan. Queen Noor accepted the award on behalf of her late husband. At the ceremony held in Santa Barbara, California on April 6th, the foundation also presented Queen Noor with its World Citizenship Award for 2000 in recognition of her efforts to achieve world peace and help landmine survivors. In her acceptance speech at the awards dinner, Queen Noor emphasized the need for arms control treaties such as the Ottawa Landmines Treaty and added, "But there are other treaties, the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, for instance, that need more comprehensive support. And it is important for the US in particular to realize that it cannot expect to be a credible leader among the nations of the world if it lags behind in fighting our most serious problems, including mines and nuclear weapons, and if it shirks its support for the world's forum, the UN. As individuals and as nations, we must move from the law of force to the force of law; it is time for all of us, governments and individuals alike, to embrace the structures for peace created in the past hundred years, and to extend and empower them. We must invest them with the full legal and moral authority to stop violence before it begins. We must strengthen the mechanisms to resolve disagreements peacefully, and to make their resolution by force unworkable, and ultimately unthinkable, by instilling, in the conscience of every society, a culture of peace. Being a citizen of the world means embracing that culture of peace, and moving from armaments to agreements." Queen Noor has joined the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation Advisory Council. (full text of acceptance speech at <http://www.wagingpeace.org/awards/queen-noor.html>)

### Latest Waging Peace Worldwide Journal Available

The Spring 2000 issue of the foundation's magazine, Waging Peace Worldwide, is now available for US \$8.00 which includes shipping. The issue contains articles by Elisabeth Mann Borgese, "The Common Heritage of All of Us and Our Descendants," and Admiral Noel Gayler (US Navy, Ret.) on abolition, plus Jonathan Granoff and David Krieger on the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Orders can be placed on a secure server at The Peace Store link on <http://www.wagingpeace.org> and at <http://www.wagingpeace.org/store/journalindex.html>

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## ACTION ALERT

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## Time's Up For Nuclear Weapons

The world is at a critical crossroads and either the parties to the NPT will keep the promises made to rid the world of nuclear weapons or a new runaway nuclear arms race could proliferate around the globe. Make a difference. Send a message to the people who can prevent nuclear havoc by telling them TIME'S UP! for nuclear weapons. US residents go to <http://actionnetwork.org/add.tcl?domain=TIMESUP> Non-US residents go to <http://www.gracelinks.org/gracelinks/timesup/nonusresidents.html>

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## NUCLEAR INSANITY

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"Nuclear war is about strategic certainty. It's about moral certainty." - spoken by a fictional National Security Advisor advising a trigger-happy US president not to use nuclear weapons against Iraq in Deterrence, a film released by Paramount-Viacom during Apr 00

"Every time there's a review conference, there are some countries who have the unrealistic notion that disarmament is something that happens overnight, that the United States and Russia have too many nuclear weapons." - US State Department spokesman James Rubin, commenting on the expected defense of US nuclear policy in US Secretary of State Madeline Albright's opening remarks at the NPT Treaty Review Conference; 4/24/00

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## RESOURCES

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Daily reports from the NPT Conference including rough minutes of the sessions is available from Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Email to [flick@igc.org](mailto:flick@igc.org)

A new report from the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC) "Fulfilling the NPT: A Verifiable Test Ban" is at <http://www.vertic.org/current/issue.html>

Full text of the START II Treaty, is at <http://www.armscontrol.ru/start/>

Information on Abolition 2000 at <http://www.abolition2000.org>

Nuclear Policy at the Beginning of the 21st Century, with study guide and quizzes, is at <http://www.NuclearFiles.org/policy>

An investigative report on cleaning up a Tonawanda NY radioactive industrial site is at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A44680-2000Apr9.html>

A database of world missile systems in English based on the book "The Illustrated Encyclopedia of the World's Missile Systems" by Hajime Ozu is at [http://www.index.ne.jp/missile\\_e/](http://www.index.ne.jp/missile_e/)

The text of Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Act, proposed US legislation for radiation-exposed nuclear plant workers, is at <http://www.downwinders.org/victims.html>

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's report to Millennium Summit, "We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the 21st Century" is on Hague Appeal website in "What's New" section at <http://www.haguepeace.org>

Oxford Research Group has a new report on the NPT, CTBT and ABM Treaty, "Collective Security: A New Role for Britain." UK£5.00/US\$8.00 email to [org@oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk](mailto:org@oxfordresearchgroup.org.uk)

"The State of Nuclear Arms Control and Disarmament: Reversing Negative Trends" by Jozef Goldblat is at <http://www.acronym.org.uk/44neg.htm>

Daniel Plesch of BASIC argues for verifiable multilateral nuclear ban involving India, Pakistan and Israel in "Anarchy In Action: Western Policy On Weapons Of Mass Destruction" at <http://www.nyu.edu/globalbeat/nuclear/Plesch0400.html>

Information on proposed Pangea underground nuclear waste dump in Western Australia that would bring nuclear waste from Europe to the Rudall River National Park is at <http://www.aucwa.org.au/waste/pangea.htm>

Even after START II, US and Russia will retain thousands of nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. Info at Back From the Brink <http://www.dealert.org>

Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers is an alliance of 17 nuclear non-proliferation and arms control organizations with a website at <http://www.crnd.org>

International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA) prepares the "IALANA Update," an online newsletter about legal aspects of nuclear disarmament. To subscribe, send e-mail to [office@ialana.org](mailto:office@ialana.org)

Micronesia vs The Bomb: Putting the Earth First/Alternatives to Nuclear Security in Pacific Island States by Ronni Alexander can be ordered from Matsunaga Institute for Peace at the University of Hawaii at Manoa by email [uhip@hawaii.edu](mailto:uhip@hawaii.edu) \$10.00. ISBN 1-880309-09-2

Alistair Millar, Director of the Washington DC office of the Fourth Freedom Forum, argues that US and Russia Presidents should put nuclear weapons reductions at the top of their agenda at their June 00 summit, at <http://www.nyu.edu/globalbeat/syndicate/Millar041900.html>

The Antinuclear Campaign in X-USSR, an online newsletter of the Russian Civil Initiatives Development Center in Voronezh/Russia can be obtained by writing to PO Box 233, 394000 Voronezh, Russia; Tel.+ 7-0732-521401; e-mail nuke@horror.vrn.ru. Info on anti-nuke eco-activism at (in Russian) <http://www.ecoline.ru/antinuclear>; and (in English) at <http://www.ecoline.ru/antinuclear/eng/index.htm>

"Pushing the Limits: The Decision on National Missile Defense" examines each of four criteria US President Clinton set out for his decision on ABM deployment. Go to <http://www.crnd.org>

Adolfo Perez Esquivel, 1980 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate called for the promptest creation of the ICC on March 24th in Vigo, Spain. Once a "disappeared" prisoner of the military dictatorship that ravaged his country, Argentina, between 1976 and 1983, he is regarded in Latin America as a staunch defender of social justice, human rights and democratization. Info on the status of ICC ratifications from the NGO Coalition for an International Criminal Court is at <http://www.iccnw.org> and there is an ICC list-serve at <http://www.onelist.com/community/icc-info>

A comprehensive list of all subcritical tests and nuclear weapons stockpiles is at <http://www.nuclearfiles.org>

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2000 NPT Briefing # 6

2 May 2000

Committee Work Underway  
Rebecca Johnson, The Acronym Institute

The General debate has now finished, with over 90 national or group statements. When it is possible to obtain and digest all (or most) of the statements, the Acronym Institute will put out a more detailed summary of what has been said on key issues such as the CTBT, fission, missile defence, tactical nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon free zones, and so on. As the

sessions increasingly run in parallel and begin to be closed to NGOs, juggling the demands of daily observation, schmoozing in the corridors, liaising with delegations, media and NGOs, and (of course) sleep will sometimes mean that these briefings give a shorter update, not covering the extent of all the interventions. But we will still aim to provide useful pieces of the puzzle to build up a fuller picture as the Conference progresses.

On Tuesday, it was the turn of the non-nuclear weapon states to respond to yesterday's statement from the nuclear weapon states. On behalf of the New Agenda Coalition, Ambassador Antonio de Icaza said the N-5 statement "falls short of our expectations regarding nuclear disarmament". While appreciating that the nuclear powers acknowledged their responsibilities and sought a forward-looking approach, de Icaza reiterated the NAC call on the nuclear weapon states to make an unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear arsenals and... to engage in an accelerated process of negotiations..." De Icaza reiterated the importance of the concrete measures proposed in the New Agenda working paper as early and interim steps to be taken by the NWS. In identical phrasing, the New Agenda Coalition and the Movement of Non-Aligned States both stressed that "the total elimination of nuclear weapons is an obligation and a priority and not an ultimate goal, and even less a goal that is linked, subject or conditioned to general and complete disarmament".

Speaking after the New Agenda, Ambassador Makarim Wibisono gave the non-aligned states' view. In particular, the NAM were concerned about the "conditionalities" that the NWS had linked with their obligations to nuclear disarmament. Recalling the unanimous conclusion of the 1996 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice that there existed an obligation to pursue negotiations in good faith and bring them to a conclusion, the NAM called on the NWS to "unconditionally adhere to their commitments to fulfil with determination their nuclear disarmament obligations under article VI". The NAM also reiterated their long-standing call for the early commencement of negotiations on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time, including a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, employment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination".

While a few delegations took the floor to welcome the NWS' initiative, viewing it as a constructive indication of the basis on which consensus on some of the most difficult issues might be obtainable in a final document, many others expressed their disappointment. The division of opinion and ambivalence regarding the statement was summed up in a comment oft-repeated in the corridors on both Monday and Tuesday: "we dislike the P-5 when they are in unison, but we hate it even more when they are divided".

Following up its rather belligerent statement to Main Committee I, the United States submitted a working paper consisting of 12 points that it believes should be noted in any review or "backward look" on implementation of Article VI. The United States wanted acknowledgement of the "many steps" taken to reduce nuclear arsenals and reduce reliance on nuclear weapons, and drew attention to President Clinton's statement of March 6 in which he "asserted without equivocation that the United States is committed to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons". Among the achievements which it

wanted to- be noted, the US working paper highlighted the CTBT, which now has 155 signatories and 56 ratifications, the continuing efforts under the START process to reduce US and Russian arsenals, unilateral US reductions in non-strategic weapons and the Trident fleet, and the ongoing programme which has resulted in the dismantlement of over 3000 nuclear weapons since 1995. Also to be highlighted were US-Russian agreements to deactivate all strategic systems to be eliminated under START II and their progress towards establishing a bilateral early warning information exchange, cooperative threat reduction programmes, and the trilateral initiative with the IAEA on fissile material disposition. In addition, the United States wanted the Conference to welcome the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention, continuing efforts to strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention, the adaptation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, and the failure of the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate or conclude a fissile material cut-off treaty.

### The Middle East

As in past years, Egypt has taken the lead in pushing for NPT parties to address the problems posed by Israel's unsafeguarded nuclear facilities and nuclear weapon capabilities. Ambassador Ahmed Aboul Gheit asked what parts of the 1995 Resolution on the Middle East had been achieved. Noting that Djibouti, United Arab Emirates and Oman had acceded since 1995, leaving Israel alone in its "intransigent refusal" to adhere to the NPT, he argued that this "imbalance cannot be accepted" and cannot last. Gheit stated that the 1995 resolution was an "integral" and "indivisible" part of the package of decisions which enabled the indefinite extension of the Treaty to be adopted without a vote, and warned: "the NPT cannot have any credibility with the states of the region as long as one state is exempt from its provisions". Egypt urged the NPT to recall that "the uniqueness of the situation in the Middle East region" had already been acknowledged in 1995, and that the 2000 Review Conference "must be unequivocal in its demand that Israel accede to the Treaty without further delay and that it place all its nuclear facilities under the safeguards regime of the IAEA." Egypt seemed further to argue that progress towards universality of the NPT ran parallel to or even preceded the verification of states parties' compliance with the Treaty. By contrast, the United States has been insisting on strict compliance, notably by Iraq, which is still in violation of its safeguards agreement. Egypt argued that the depositary states, Britain, Russia and the United States, which co-sponsored the 1995 resolution, bore a particular responsibility for its implementation. Having called in the general debate for a "mechanism to monitor and follow-up the progress made" in implementation of the 1995 resolution, Egypt followed up with a working paper to Main Committee II, which began to be discussed in the first meeting of subsidiary body II on regional issues and the Middle East, chaired by Ambassador Christopher Westdal of Canada.

Egypt proposed that there should be: i) a follow up committee comprising the chair of each session of the NPT PrepComs plus the three depositary states, to initiate contacts with Israel and report back to successive review conferences; ii) a special envoy from among NPT states parties to pursue discussions with Israel and report back; and iii) further work undertaken by the depositary states.

In its statement to subsidiary body II, Britain strongly disagreed with Egypt's view of the special responsibilities of the depositary states. Britain underlined that the resolution clearly called on all states parties to work for the early establishment of a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction. However, Britain reiterated its call to Israel to adhere to the NPT as a non-nuclear weapon state and to place all its nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards. Furthermore, Britain indicated guarded interest in Egypt's proposal for a special envoy to be sent to the Middle East on behalf of NPT parties "with the task of assisting the states of the region in their endeavours to establish a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction. Britain asked for further details, including a possible mandate and arrangements for financing such a special envoy, saying that "in certain circumstances", this "could be a positive move".

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2000 NPT Briefing # 7

3 May 2000

Safeguards, Export Controls and Nuclear Energy

Jenni Rissanen, The Acronym Institute

The Main Committees on safeguards and nuclear weapon free zones (MC.II) and nuclear energy (MC.III) have now each convened three plenary meetings and proceeded to discuss various working papers. MC.II, chaired by Ambassador Adam Kobieracki of Poland, has heard plenary statements from 17 countries

and in MC.III, chaired by Ambassador Markku Reimaa of Finland, from 28 countries so far. This briefing looks at what the general debate and MC.II and III statements have said about safeguards, exports controls and the non-military uses of nuclear energy.

The IAEA's Director General Mohamed ElBaradei, spoke on the first day of the Conference on the IAEA's verification and non-military nuclear co-operation activities. ElBaradei stressed the NPT States Parties' responsibilities in the strengthening of the safeguards regime, noting that 54 States Parties continued to be in non-compliance with the obligation to conclude safeguards agreements with the IAEA and urging them to do so without delay. Expressing his disappointment with the slow progress in signing and bringing the 1997 Model Additional Protocol into force, ElBaradei underlined that without it the Agency "can only provide limited assurances that do not adequately cover the absence of undeclared material or activities." He urged NNWS to conclude their Protocols, saying that such a step would be further evidence of their non-proliferation commitments. He said also that "verification, no matter how good it is, cannot work in a vacuum" and must be supported by effective physical protection and export control arrangements, enforcement mechanisms, and by regional and global security arrangements. International co-operation in the 'peaceful uses' of nuclear energy was viewed as a key component of the Treaty that needed to be honoured and faithfully implemented. ElBaradei drew attention to the funding of the Agency's safeguards and technical co-operation activities, underlining that the funds to carry out these activities had to be adequate, assured and predictable. He reminded the Conference that although the NPT regime was not perfect but "clearly the best we have" and urged it to "cement it and build upon it."

### Safeguards

The statements reaffirmed the IAEA as the authority responsible for verifying compliance with the NPT. Many shared ElBaradei's concerns regarding the NPT Parties which have not yet brought their safeguards agreements in force. South Africa, however, recognized that the failure to complete the agreements was often due to the lack of a nuclear infrastructure. In most cases, the simplified requirements for the agreements and safeguards would apply, so the IAEA was urged to give more support to countries to fulfil their obligations. It was stressed that the integrated safeguards system of the 'old and new' should not be an add-on but optimised to be flexible and cost-effective. In this context, the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC) advocated regional safeguards approaches. Many also urged Iraq and the DPRK to co-operate with the IAEA.

Disappointment was expressed over the sluggish pace in which states have signed and/or ratified additional protocols, although Hungary said "tangible progress" had been made with regard to adherence to the additional protocols. Ireland called the 1997 Model Protocol an important achievement that showed political will by the NNWS to enhance the non-proliferation assurances. In their N-5 statement, the NWS urged all NNWS to sign the additional protocol and said that they were in the process of seeking ratification for their agreements.

Australia, Canada and New Zealand suggested that not only the safeguards agreement but also an additional protocol should in the future be regarded

as constituting the full-scope safeguards required by Article III of the NPT and specified as a condition of supply in the Principles and Objectives. It is expected that the Group of 10 will propose that the Conference's forward-looking documents include a reference that the 2005 Review Conference consider the adoption of the additional protocol as a condition of supply in the future. The proposal comes at a time when there are reports that China and the Russian Federation have allegedly expressed reservations about the principle agreed in the 1995 package, that the recipient country must have full-scope safeguards in place and pledge not to acquire nuclear weapons. According to an article by Mark Hibbs in Nuclear Fuel on April 17, these views came to light during the drafting of the NSG and the Zangger Committee reports. The question is reportedly a hot topic at the NSG at the moment due to an announcement on April 6 that Russia is planning to sell two new nuclear power reactors to India, an action the US is expected to object to. Ireland stated in its MC. III statement that "under no circumstances should those who have refused to accept the non-proliferation commitment... be treated more favourably than those very many States who have taken on this obligation." The US called for "preferential treatment" for NPT Parties. China stated in its plenary statement that it abides by "three principles" on nuclear exports: they must be used solely for peaceful purposes; be subjected to IAEA safeguards; and not be transferred to third countries without China's approval. The NAM extended its support to the principle under which the supply of special fissile materials would require the acceptance of full-scope safeguards as a precondition. However, neither the statement nor the paper talk about the strengthened IAEA safeguards arising from Programme 93+2 developed after the discovery of Iraq's clandestine nuclear programme. The EU said additional protocols "form an integral part" of the IAEA agreements, are relevant for the implementation of the NPT, and that adherence to them should be considered mandatory.

Iraq referred to the IAEA Director General's report from 1998 and said it was "in full compliance" with all its obligations under the NPT and the IAEA's safeguards regime, protesting that "no action had been taken" to force Israel join the NPT and place its facilities under safeguards. In this regard, Egypt called for "the establishment of an effective legal obligation to apply the safeguards regime of the IAEA to all nuclear activities in states parties alike, as a precondition for the transfer of nuclear technology or material to them."

The EU and the NAM called for fissile material regarded as excess to defence needs to be placed under IAEA safeguards. The N-5 were committed to placing their excess materials under IAEA or other verification "as soon as practicable". Britain, for its part, said it had placed its excess material under EURATOM safeguards and subjected them also to inspection by the IAEA. The United States said it was working together with Russia and the IAEA on this.

#### Export Controls

Concern was expressed again by several NAM states that export controls were administered in ways that hindered their right to participate in the "fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information" provided for in Article IV. Furthermore, perceptions differed as to whether the goal of increased transparency on export controls, called for in the 1995 Principles and Objectives, had been reached. Italy, currently chairing the NSG, gave examples of the measures

the NSG had taken to increase transparency, and stressed that the process was still on going. The EU assured that it would take part in the promotion of further measures. Australia said that both the NSG and Zangger Committee "have acted with determination to improve transparency..." The United States argued that export controls were "more transparent than ever." In contrast, Egypt, whose view was shared by many NAM states, said the objective of increased transparency had not been achieved yet and that instead "the limitations...are increasing in a flagrant contravention of the letter and spirit of both the Treaty and the Decisions on Principles and Objectives."

Iran said that the record of commitment to Article IV of the NPT had not been promising, arguing that the progress made on cooperation in and transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes had been "slow and dismal". Iran expressed its "dismay over the systematic denial of transfer of technology... and restrictive export control policies" by the nuclear suppliers. It said that the main objective, the domination and exclusive possession of nuclear technology by developed countries, was disguised "under the pretext of non-proliferation" and called for the situation to be rectified. Iran's view was reflected in the NAM working paper, which called for the removal of "unilaterally enforced restrictive measures beyond safeguards" and instead promoted "multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory agreements" as the best way to address proliferation concerns. Furthermore, the NAM argued that no NPT Party should be denied technology, equipment or assistance on the basis of "allegations of non-compliance not verified by the IAEA". Thailand, calling for a balance between the promotional and regulatory activities of the IAEA, proposed that nuclear-related export control regimes should be reviewed once the IAEA's new strengthened system of safeguards is fully implemented. In contrast, the EU called export controls a "sovereign responsibility – a right as well as an obligation – of each NPT Member State". The EU commended the NSG and the Zangger Committee and asked the Conference to recognize their work, calling on other States Parties to follow the NSG's guidelines on exports. Australia stressed that it was "more willing to export because of the existence of a regular framework" to ensure non-diversion.

### Nuclear Energy

Statements on the non-military application of nuclear energy reaffirmed the NPT's "inalienable right" to develop research, production and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The developing world particularly emphasized the need for unrestricted transfers of technology and better cooperation and technical assistance and stressed that the IAEA's technical cooperation funds must be made adequate. Ensuring the safety of nuclear material and waste were stressed, particularly in transshipment.

The NAM reaffirmed "the inalienable right to engage in research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes... and the responsibility of supplier states to promote the legitimate energy needs for developing countries." Russia said it stood ready for further expansion of cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and had "specific proposals concerning the joint development of peaceful nuclear cycle technologies". Mauritius deplored the "protracted reluctance" of the nuclear powers to fulfil their obligations under Article IV, arguing that the transfer of nuclear materials and technology is "the only tangible benefit that the developing countries expect out of the NPT". South Africa pointed out that

although many interpret Article IV to be about the promotion of nuclear technology, and that this was true, the needs of many developing countries were basic: nuclear energy was needed for health, agriculture and industry uses. Along with many other NAM countries, South Africa was concerned about the ability of the IAEA's technical co-operation fund's ability to meet the needs of the developing countries, and urged States Parties to pay their contributions. Thailand believed the fund should be "treated as a political commitment".

The FYRO Macedonia thought that while "the Conference should encourage all parties to the NPT to develop research, produce and use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes" the dangers of the old nuclear plants should be addressed because "another Chernobyl should not occur" again. Japan talked openly about the criticality accident that occurred in Tokai-mura last September and said information sharing was necessary so that others too could learn from such experiences. Amidst the many nuclear energy embracing statements, some had reservations. Ireland reminded delegations of the dangers of nuclear energy, saying that although the world had been relatively fortunate until now, "the potential for catastrophe is always there". Austria spelled out its position, saying that nuclear energy did not contribute to sustainable development and could therefore not play a key role in future energy policies.

In expressing concern about the maritime transport of nuclear materials and radioactive waste, New Zealand was joined by Australia, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Ireland, MERCOSUR (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay) plus Bolivia and Chile, and the South Pacific Group (SOPAC). These countries raised the issues of safety, security, liability and compensation in the case of an accident, underlining the need for further discussion. New Zealand said it was disappointed that the dialogue on compensation and liability issues with Japan, France and Britain had recently been "suspended" by them. It was seeking a regime of prior notification and, ideally, also prior consent for the transboundary movement of radioactive waste. France said that it intended to be fully transparent and inform concerned countries of the conditions of the shipments of nuclear material and waste, but stressed that "the right of navigation and the freedom of the seas... cannot be infringed upon". The South Pacific States want the shipments only to be made if the cargo is of minimal risk, the ships of the highest standards, and by states that agree to promote the safety of the material, and in the case of an accident, are prepared to provide compensation to countries harmed.

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Dear Mr. Hallman,

Sorry I've been slow in responding to your kind invitation of 5 April to have our organization participate in the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. I am happy to say that we will be sending a representative. Please direct any further instructions on this matter to Deonna Kelli (dkelli@iit.org). And do keep MPF posted on related developments.

Sincerely,

(Ms.) Rabia Terri Harris  
Coordinator  
Muslim Peace Fellowship  
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-la ikraha fid-din- / "Let there be no compulsion in religion."

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X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V5.00.2314.1300

Hi Howard,

I'm putting our statements and resolutions on nuclear weapons/issues in the mail to you today. I thought I could attach the statements in an email, but some of them did not scan into the computer very well. If there's one that you would especially like to have on email, I can check on sending it as an attachment. Otherwise, I'll assume the hard copies were sufficient.

I hope materials are helpful for your project!

Heather Nolen  
National Council of Churches/Church World Service  
110 Maryland Ave., NE  
Box 45  
Washington, DC 20002  
ph: 202-544-2350  
fax: 202-546-6232  
email: heathern@nccusa.org

To: getaround@juno.com  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Ticket to Phoenix  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Kathy,

Elton Gatewood indicated that you had sent me the confirmation number and schedule for my flight to Phoenix. If so, I don't have a record of it. Would you please try again.

Thanks,  
Howard

To: egatewood@ci.tacoma.wa.us  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Vita  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Elton,

Here is the information you requested. It's more than you need, but it's what I have handy. You can draw on it as you choose.

I look forward to seeing you in Phoenix.

Howard

###

### Background of Howard W. Hallman

Howard W. Hallman is a graduate of the University of Kansas in Lawrence, where he earned B.A. and M.A. degrees and worked for the Bureau of Government Research.

Hallman worked in Philadelphia from 1952 to 1958, first for the Philadelphia Housing Association, an advocacy organization, and then as a consultant to citizen organizations. From 1959 to 1965 he worked in New Haven, Connecticut, first as director of the city's neighborhood improvement program and then as deputy director of Community Progress, Inc., a private non-profit corporation set up to run community action and anti-poverty programs. In 1964 he was on loan part time to the War on Poverty Task Force in Washington, D.C.

Hallman moved to Washington in 1965 and served as a consultant to city governments and community action agencies around the country, helping them set up employment training and community action programs. In 1967 he directed a study of the Poverty Program for a U.S. Senate subcommittee.

In 1969 Hallman organized the Center for Governmental Studies, later renamed Civic Action Institute. For the next seven years the Center conducted studies of municipal decentralization, citizen participation, and employment and training programs and conducted workshops for local officials and citizen leaders. In 1976 he was founder of a national organization now known as Neighborhoods, USA, which is having its 25th annual conference in May 2000. In 1977 Hallman served as a full-time consultant to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on citizen participation policies. From 1978 to 1983 the Civic Action Institute under his leadership provided training and technical assistance to local officials and citizen leaders on citizen participation and neighborhood action.

In 1984 Hallman switched his primary attention to public advocacy on peace and justice issues. He serves as chair of Methodists United for Peace with Justice, a national advocacy organization of laity and clergy. He is also chair of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

Hallman has continued to be involved in matters of citizen participation and neighborhood organizing. In 1990s he has hosted a Polish delegation to the United States in a study of citizen participation practices, spent a week in Turkey speaking to local officials and citizen organization leaders on democratic participation, and presented a paper on citizen participation at an international conference in Tokyo. He has conducted studies on community development matters in Sweden, Canada, Puerto Rico, and Israel.

Hallman is author of more than 250 articles, pamphlets, and reports and nine books, including *The Organization and Operation of Neighborhood Councils*, *Small and Large Together: Governing the Metropolis*, and *Neighborhoods: Their Place in Urban Life*.

He is married to Rev. Carlee Hallman, a retired United Methodist minister. They have two adult daughters and one grandson. For recreation Hallman plays viola with chamber music groups and plays in a praise band at his local church. He is a player on two senior softball teams.

May 8, 2000

X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-303-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com To: "abolition caucus" Cc: "Sharmila Sekarajasekaran" , "Nitha Sekaran" X-MSMail-Priority: Normal X-Mailer: Microsoft Outlook Express 4.72.3110.1 X-MimeOLE: Produced By Microsoft MimeOLE V4.72.3110.3 From: "Alyn Ware" Mailing-List: list abolition-caucus@egroups.com; contact abolition-caucus-owner@egroups.com Delivered-To: mailing list abolition-caucus@egroups.com List-Unsubscribe: Date: Tue, 9 May 2000 12:50:04 +1200 Subject: [abolition-caucus] Malaysia's nuclear weapons convention paper to the NPT Ambassador Hasmy Agam introduced a paper today to the Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, calling for the implementation of NPT obligations and the International Court of Justice opinion on nuclear weapons through negotiations leading to the conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention. The paper also calls on governments to consider the elements that would comprise a nuclear weapons convention.

Below is a copy of the paper;

#### Follow-Up to the International Court of Justice Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons

The Sixth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Mindful of the solemn obligations of States parties, undertaken in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament,

Recalling the commitment, made by the nuclear weapon States at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapon, to pursue systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons,

Recalling also the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, issued on 8 July 1996,

Underlining the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 51/45 M of 10 December 1996, 52/38 O of 9 December 1997, 53/77 W of 4 December 1998 and 54/54 Q of 1 December 1999 entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons," which called for implementation of the aforementioned obligation by immediately commencing multilateral negotiations leading to the early conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention;

Concerned that those States that operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities and have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, retain the nuclear-weapons option,

Affirms the requirement of States Parties to fulfill their obligations under the Treaty and in accordance with the 1996 International Court of Justice advisory opinion, and to this end:

The States Parties agree to commence multilateral negotiations leading to the conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, testing, production, stockpiling, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination under strict and effective international control, and to invite those States that have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to join in such negotiations;

The States Parties agree to give consideration to the legal, technical and political elements required for a nuclear weapons convention or framework convention. These elements may include:

Non-discriminatory general obligations, applicable to States and non-State actors, prohibiting the acquisition, development, testing, production, stockpiling, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Interim control, protection and accounting of nuclear weapons and fissile material holdings,

Phases and steps for the systematic and progressive destruction of all nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles,

An international organisation to coordinate verification, implementation and enforcement under strict and effective international control;

The States Parties agree to take appropriate interim steps, including unilateral measures and the achievement of other mutually reinforcing bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral instruments to remove the role of nuclear weapons from security doctrines and to further the reduction and elimination of nuclear arsenals.

Auction listings at [govWorks.com](http://govWorks.com). [Click here](#).

To subscribe to the Abolition Global Caucus, send an email from the account you wish to be subscribed to: "[abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com](mailto:abolition-caucus-subscribe@egroups.com)"

Do not include a subject line or any text in the body of the message.

To: ipnd  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Meeting reminder  
Cc: enquist  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Colleagues:

I would like to remind you of the meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament scheduled for Monday, May 22 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. in the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. A copy of the agenda, previously sent, is attached.

So that we have the room arranged properly for the number of people attending, please let me know whether you will be there (if you haven't already told me).

Thanks,  
Howard

###

Agenda for Meeting of Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament  
Monday, May 22, 2000, 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available

1:10 Introductions

1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001

    Presidential initiatives

    Legislative action

2:10 Break

2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond

    Use of networks of denominations and religious associations

    Encouraging, organizing, and assisting state and local interfaith coalitions

    Providing educational material

    Two-way communication

    Who will do what?

3:10 Break

3:15 2000 Election

    Formulating questions for candidates (president, Congress)

    Congressional candidates

        Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates

        Feedback

    Presidential candidates

        Posing questions

        Contact with staff

    Who will do what?

4:00 Adjourn

To: egatewoo@ci.tacoma.wa.us  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Information  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Elton,

Here is the information you requested. It's more than you need, but it's what I have handy. You can draw on it as you choose.

I look forward to seeing you in Phoenix.

Howard

###

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Hallman has continued to be involved in matters of citizen participation and neighborhood organizing. In 1990s he has hosted a Polish delegation to the United States in a study of citizen participation practices, spent a week in Turkey speaking to local officials and citizen organization leaders on democratic participation, and presented a paper on citizen participation at an international conference in Tokyo. He has conducted studies on community development matters in Sweden, Canada, Puerto Rico, and Israel.

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He is married to Rev. Carlee Hallman, a retired United Methodist minister. They have two adult daughters and one grandson. For recreation Hallman plays viola with chamber music groups and plays in a praise band at his local church. He is a player on two senior softball teams.

May 8, 2000

Date: Wed, 10 May 2000 16:19:15 -0500  
From: William & Brenda Hardt <wchardt@teacher.esc4.com>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 [en]C-DIAL (Win95; I)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: NMD

Howard- I just went to the fcnl.org website which they have just streamlined. It is fabulous.

Since June is when President Clinton will be deciding on the missile defence system, could you please develop an e-mail message to me (& other pwj coordinators) that we could forward to those on our electronic mailbox list... There is good info already available for "pasteing" on the fcnl site and you could make sure that their analysis agrees with the Methodists.... or perhaps you already have such wording ready to go.... it would be great to feature MUPJ address and brief history too and may be a quote from one of the UM Resolutions on deployment. Let me know. I have about 80 people I alert to things via e-mail.

Thanks. Brenda

X-Sender: epf@pop.igc.org  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.6 (32)  
Date: Wed, 10 May 2000 13:48:06 -0400  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
From: Episcopal Peace Fellowship <epf@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Meeting reminder

Howard,

I can't remember if I responded earlier - it's been crazy. I plan to be at the May 22nd meeting.

Mary

At 05:18 PM 5/9/00 -0400, you wrote:

>Dear Colleagues:

>

>I would like to remind you of the meeting of the Interfaith Committee for  
>Nuclear Disarmament scheduled for Monday, May 22 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. in  
>the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. A copy  
>of the agenda, previously sent, is attached.

>

>So that we have the room arranged properly for the number of people  
>attending, please let me know whether you will be there (if you haven't  
>already told me).

>

>Thanks,  
>Howard

>

>###

>

>Agenda for Meeting of Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament  
>Monday, May 22, 2000, 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

>

>1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available

>1:10 Introductions

>1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001

> Presidential initiatives

> Legislative action

>2:10 Break

>2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond

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> Formulating questions for candidates (president, Congress)

> Congressional candidates

> Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates

> Feedback

- > Presidential candidates
- >     Posing questions
- >     Contact with staff
- >     Who will do what?
- >4:00   Adjourn

- >
- >
- >Howard W. Hallman, Chair
- >Methodists United for Peace with Justice
- >1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036
- >Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org

- >
- >Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a membership association of
- >laity and clergy. It has no affiliation with any Methodist denomination.

>

To: jdi@clw.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: May 22 interfaith meeting  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear John,

Would you be willing to meet with the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament for an hour from 1:15 to 2:15 p.m. on Monday, May 22 as part of our long-range planning meeting. We will be discussing what issues we expect to arise in Congress and with the new president in 2001. We would like your input.

The meeting will take place in the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE. The agenda is attached.

Howard

###

Agenda for May 22 meeting of Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament  
1:00 to 4:00 p.m., Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE

1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available

1:10 Introductions

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    Presidential initiatives

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        Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates

        Feedback

    Presidential candidates

        Posing questions

        Contact with staff

    Who will do what?

4:00 Adjourn

To: padriance@usbnc.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: May 22 Interfaith Meeting  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Peter:

Since we talked in February, the effort to bring together the faith community on issues of nuclear disarmament has evolved further. Instead of trying to set up a new corporation we are pursuing a more informal approach by establishing an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament that will receive support from participating organizations.

We have scheduled a meeting of this group for Monday, May 22 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. The purpose is to engage in long-range planning so that we can get organized to influence the next president and the next Congress. We invite you or another Baha'i representative to join us, either as a member of the committee or as an observer. The agenda is attached.

If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,  
Howard

###

Agenda for May 22 meeting of Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament  
1:00 to 4:00 p.m., Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, Washington, DC

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        Feedback

    Presidential candidates

        Posing questions

        Contact with staff

    Who will do what?

4:00 Adjourn

To: worldpeacemakers@compuserve.com  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Issues in the Senate  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Daar Bill,

Here is a background memo for the May 22 meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. It deals with issues that might arise in the Senate in 2001.

I look forward to seeing you on May 22 at 1:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building

Shalom,  
Howard

###

Dear Colleagues:

As we look ahead to the planning meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday afternoon, May 22, I would like to offer suggestions on issues we might want to focus on with the Senate in 2001 and how we might handle these issues during the 2000 election campaign and post-election visits. Subsequently I will write about the House of Representatives and the presidency.

### CTBT

The most obvious issue is ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which was defeated 51 to 48 in October 1999. The challenge is to find 19 additional votes. For those willing to get involved in the 2000 election in a non-partisan manner, the focus can be on 16 senators who voted "no" who are running for re-election. Some of them are in close contests, others have "safe" seats. Three are listed as hard-core opposition but 13 are "gettable". Faith-based organizations and individual activists can ask candidates why they voted against the CTBT in 1999 and whether they will vote for ratification in 2001. Candidates running against them can be asked how they will vote on the CTBT in the next Congress.. There are four open seats where senators are retiring (three voted "yes", one "no"). Candidates for those seats can be asked how they will vote on the CTBT.

After the election interfaith delegations can form in 25 to 30 states to contact senators who will be swing votes in 2001, including those re-elected, newly elected, and holdovers. This can be the opening of a renewed grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification.

### START

Although the U.S. Senate and the Russian Duma have ratified the second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II), the treaty will not go into effect until the Senate approves a protocol extending the time period for completion of START II reductions from January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2007. President Clinton chose to delay submitting this protocol to the Senate until after Russia ratified START II. Earlier he indicated he would submit a protocol on the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty simultaneously, but he hasn't done so yet. If the two are submitted this year, the START II protocol likely would be approved and the ABM protocol would be defeated. So Clinton has delayed.

The Clinton Administration is trying to negotiate two related matters with Russia: (1) an amendment to the ABM treaty

to allow a limited national missile defense beyond what is now allowed by the treaty and (2) a START III agreement for further cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal. It remains to be seen whether either will come about. If they do, Clinton may submit all four items to the Senate with the expectation that they will not be considered by this Congress.

It seems certain that reduction in the U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenals will be an issue in the next Congress. Therefore, faith-based grassroots organizations and individual activists can ask candidates for the Senate how they stand on these issues. Post-election delegations meeting with incoming and holdover senators can discuss this matter. For this to happen it will be necessary for us to have background papers available for educational purposes.

## National Missile Defense

As discussed above, START and national missile defense (NMD) have become intertwined. National missile defense is also an important issue on its own. It's an issue that not many in the faith community have dealt with. Whether the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will have an interest in this issue and has the capacity to deal with it needs to be discussed. If we take it up, we would need to be briefed by persons from civic-sector organizations who are dealing with NMD and to work out our own position.

My personal view is that the concept of NMD and its manifestation in operating systems under development are seriously flawed. NMD puts unfounded faith in technology rather than having faith in the human capacity to deal with the small number of nations who might gain the capacity to attack the U.S. homeland with long-range missiles. North Korea is the most frequently mentioned adversary, then with Iran and Iraq added. Many believe that a rapprochement is possible with North Korea. For instance, the United Methodist bishops with the help of James Laney and other advisors have issued a policy statement on how to achieve reconciliation with North Korea. If carried out, this would negate the danger of missile attack. It is possible to devise ways of dealing with Iran and Iraq through diplomacy, embargo of critical technology, and selective sanctions. It would be easier to remove the threats than develop a sure-proof national missile defense, and much less costly.

Danger of attack on the U.S. homeland by ballistic missiles from "rogue" nations is vastly overstated. The greater danger comes from Russian, and to a lesser extent, Chinese ballistic missiles through accidental launch. The solution to that danger is de-alerting by taking all missiles off hair-trigger alert, by deep cuts in strategic weapons, and finally their complete dismantlement. If a "rogue" nation or a terrorist group wants to attack the United States, it is more likely to use cruise missiles, civilian freighters entering U.S. ports, or nuclear weapons smuggled in. NMD has no capacity to deal with these threats.

National missile defense wastes enormous resources that could be better used to meet human and community needs. It is another example of corporate welfare, enriching the pockets of defense contractors. The costs are enormously inflated compared to possible benefits. Billions have already been spent with virtually no success in achieving the program's mission.

Some believe that research for national missile defense has a further agenda of developing a technology for war in space. That's something we don't need and should oppose.

The push for national missile defense is harmful to the quest for nuclear arms reduction. The threat of weakening the ABM treaty raises a great concern with Russia. Leaked U.S. negotiating position indicates that that U.S. representatives are assuring Russians that the limited missile defense the U.S. wants to deploy will not take away the Russian capacity to attack the United States. This indicates that the terrible doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD) is still in place. Furthermore, this attitude interferes with opportunities for de-alerting and deep cuts in strategic weapons.

The push for national missile defense is also alienating traditional U.S. allies. It is harmful to international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

This analysis leads me to conclude that the faith community should oppose national missile defense outright and call for its termination. This is a much more radical approach than what our friends in civic-sector organizations are taking. They are seeking postponement of a decision to deploy a NMD system with the hope of further curtailing it later.

National missile defense will be an issue in the 2000 election and in the next Congress. Whether we in the faith community want to get involved needs to be determined. If we do, we will need to learn more about the issue and develop background material for our grassroots networks.

#### Other Steps toward Nuclear Disarmament

Without trying to be partisan on the CTBT, we have been allied mostly with Democrats and have focused mostly on Republicans in building grassroots support for the treaty. I believe that we should now give some attention to supporters of the CTBT and START by urging them to speak out on other steps that lead to nuclear disarmament, such as de-alerting, even deeper cuts in strategic weapons, and multilateral negotiations for a global nuclear weapons convention to outlaw nuclear weapons and schedule their total elimination. These are measures that first require action by the Executive Branch before the Senate has an opportunity to offer its advice and consent. However, senators have influence with the president and cabinet departments. Accordingly, we can urge them to press the Executive Branch.

In the CTBT campaign we haven't been active in states where both senators support the treaty. But in many instances it is those senators who could be most effective in pressing the Executive Branch for more far-reaching action. Faith-based organizations are strong in many of these states (such as California, Wisconsin, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts) as well as states where one of the senators is progressive on these issues.

Accordingly, we might consider a mini-campaign to encourage senators sympathetic to nuclear disarmament to advocate a fuller, more far-reaching agenda.

#### Your Comments Invited

I would very much like to receive your comments on what issues we might take up with senators and how we go about it. You can reply only to me, but it would be better to reply to all so that we can have wider dialogue via e-mail before the May 22 meeting.

Shalom,  
Howard

Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 08:15:16 -0500  
From: William & Brenda Hardt <wchardt@teacher.esc4.com>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 [en]C-DIAL (Win95; I)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Peace Leaf

my address  
10375 New Wehdem Rd  
Brenham, TX 77833

and thank you

"Howard W. Hallman" wrote:

> At 07:01 AM 5/11/00 -0500, you wrote:  
> >Howard--- do you want me to put some Peace Leafs out on our table at  
> >annual conference and distribute to the newly elected members of the C&S  
> >Board. Could you send some extra Peace Leafs if they are avaialble or  
> >give me permission to have them printed from the copy I have--- it won't  
> >look as good.  
> >Thanks --Brenda  
> >  
>  
> Brenda,  
>  
> I can send you some plus our membership brochure. How many do you want?  
> What is the correct mailing address.  
>  
> Howard  
> Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
> Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
> 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036  
> Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org  
>  
> Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a membership association of  
> laity and clergy. It has no affiliation with any Methodist denomination.

From: "Adriance, Peter" <PAdriance@usbnc.org>  
To: "'Howard W. Hallman'" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: RE: May 22 Interfaith Meeting  
Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 10:00:51 -0500  
X-Mailer: Internet Mail Service (5.5.2650.21)

Dear Howard - Thanks for the informational update and invitation to the meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. At this time, the National Spiritual Assembly is still determining whether it will participate in the effort. When a decision is made, we will let you know. For now, we are not able to attend but do appreciate receiving occasional reports of the Committee's progress. Thanks again.

Warm regards,  
Peter Adriance  
NGO Liaison  
National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the U.S.

-----Original Message-----

From: Howard W. Hallman [mailto:mupj@igc.org]  
Sent: Wednesday, May 10, 2000 6:53 PM  
To: padriance@usbnc.org  
Subject: May 22 Interfaith Meeting

Dear Peter:

Since we talked in February, the effort to bring together the faith community on issues of nuclear disarmament has evolved further. Instead of trying to set up a new corporation we are pursuing a more informal approach by establishing an Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament that will receive support from participating organizations.

We have scheduled a meeting of this group for Monday, May 22 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. The purpose is to engage in long-range planning so that we can get organized to influence the next president and the next Congress. We invite you or another Baha'i representative to join us, either as a member of the committee or as an observer. The agenda is attached.

If you have any questions, please call me at 301 896-0013.

Shalom,  
Howard

###

Agenda for May 22 meeting of Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament  
1:00 to 4:00 p.m., Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, Washington, DC

1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available  
1:10 Introductions  
1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001

Presidential initiatives

Legislative action

2:10 Break

2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond

Use of networks of denominations and religious associations

Encouraging, organizing, and assisting state and local  
interfaith coalitions

Providing educational material

Two-way communication

Who will do what?

3:10 Break

3:15 2000 Election

Formulating questions for candidates (president, Congress)

Congressional candidates

Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional  
candidates

Feedback

Presidential candidates

Posing questions

Contact with staff

Who will do what?

4:00 Adjourn

Howard W. Hallman, Chair

Methodists United for Peace with Justice

1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: [mupj@igc.org](mailto:mupj@igc.org)

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laity and clergy. It has no affiliation with any Methodist denomination.

Date: Wed, 10 May 2000 16:19:15 -0500  
From: William & Brenda Hardt <wchardt@teacher.esc4.com>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 [en]C-DIAL (Win95; I)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: NMD

Howard- I just went to the fcnl.org website which they have just streamlined. It is fabulous.

Since June is when President Clinton will be deciding on the missile defence system, could you please develop an e-mail message to me (& other pwj coordinators) that we could forward to those on our electronic mailbox list... There is good info already available for "pasteing" on the fcnl site and you could make sure that their analysis agrees with the Methodists.... or perhaps you already have such wording ready to go.... it would be great to feature MUPJ address and brief history too and may be a quote from one of the UM Resolutions on deployment. Let me know. I have about 80 people I alert to things via e-mail.

Thanks. Brenda

X-Sender: disarmtimes@pop2.igc.org  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Light Version 3.0.3 (32)  
Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 18:00:53 -0400  
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
From: Disarmtimes <disarmtimes@igc.org>  
Subject: appraising NPT/NGO presentations process

Dear friends,

This should be my last message concerning the NPT/NGO presentations!  
The presentations were delivered on May 3 in a packed U.N. conference room with a very satisfactory delegate turnout and considerable interest from media -- at least Japanese media following the speech by the Mayor of Nagasaki. Daniel Ellsberg's presentation also made an impact, meriting a wire story. (Another wire story covered the presentations of Alexey Yablokov, Jacqui Katona and Alice Slater.)

The texts of all of the presentations are available on the websites of the NGO Committee on Disarmament ([www.peacenet.org/disarm](http://www.peacenet.org/disarm)) and BASIC ([www.basicint.org](http://www.basicint.org)). We have a limited number of printed copies in our office as well.

On Tuesday morning, May 16 from 9-10am, as one of our daily morning briefings during the NPT conference, we will hold a discussion to review the way the presentations were prepared and coordinated. (There is a slight possibility that the discussion will be postponed until Wednesday, depending on our pending invitations to a few key diplomats to attend the NGO briefings.)

A number of people have voiced concerns -- and complaints -- at various points in the process, and Tuesday morning's discussion may not be the last such discussion held. At any rate, if you cannot attend but you would like to contribute a comment to the discussion or recommendations for the future, please send an e-mail to the NGO Committee at [disarmtimes@igc.org](mailto:disarmtimes@igc.org). We will circulate your comments at the briefing.

Peacefully,  
Roger Smith  
Network Coordinator  
NGO Committee on Disarmament

P.S.: I had nothing to do with my friend Michael John Carley's impulse to send you all those words of wisdom from the Dalai Lama! But I hope you enjoyed the good karma. Shundahai.

X-Sender: jdi@[209.8.25.194]  
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 3.0.5 (32)  
Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 19:09:38 -0400  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
From: John Isaacs <jdi@clw.org>  
Subject: Re: May 22 interfaith meeting

Howard - Unfortunately, I have an all-day meeting on national missile defense that day, and I cannot participate. Otherwise, I would. John

At 06:51 PM 05/10/2000 -0400, you wrote:

>Dear John,

>

>Would you be willing to meet with the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear  
>Disarmament for an hour from 1:15 to 2:15 p.m. on Monday, May 22 as part of  
>our long-range planning meeting. We will be discussing what issues we  
>expect to arise in Congress and with the new president in 2001. We would  
>like your input.

>

>The meeting will take place in the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue,  
>NE. The agenda is attached.

>

>Howard

>

>###

>

>Agenda for May 22 meeting of Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament  
>1:00 to 4:00 p.m., Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE

>

>1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available

>1:10 Introductions

>1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001

> Presidential initiatives

> Legislative action

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>2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond

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> Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates

> Feedback

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> Posing questions

> Contact with staff

> Who will do what?

>4:00 Adjourn

>  
>  
>Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
>Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
>1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036  
>Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org  
>  
>Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a membership association of  
>laity and clergy. It has no affiliation with any Methodist denomination.  
>

John Isaacs  
Council for a Livable World  
110 Maryland Avenue, NE - Room 409  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
(202) 543-4100 x.131  
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Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

To: jjames@stimson.org, abolition2000@aol.com, tp2000@gn.apc.org,  
acronym\_institute@hotmail.com

From: rej@acronym.org.uk (Rebecca Johnson)

Subject: acro NPT # 8

Message-ID: <200005080014.OXIa17049@rly-yh05.mail.aol.com>

2000 NPT Briefing # 8

7 May 2000

Half Time

Rebecca Johnson, The Acronym Institute

The NPT Review Conference has reached its half way mark, and no-one (with the possible exception of the President, Abdallah Baali of Algeria) is yet sure how it will turn out. Baali, who has shown a very deft hand at brokering compromises on contentious procedural issues, is determined that the Conference should be successful in adopting some 'realistic' recommendations by consensus. His hand has been strengthened by the N-5

statement from the nuclear weapon states, published on May 1. Although the language agreed to by the nuclear powers on the ABM Treaty and getting fissile material negotiations underway in the CD has pleased few if any non-nuclear weapon states, most expect they will have to accept it in the end. The Chairs are capable and the mood is 'workmanlike', although one senior diplomat described it as the "calm before the storm". While many welcome the avoidance of direct confrontation, there is also a subtext of concern that if this meeting of NPT parties sweeps pivotal issues such as missile defence and the reinforcing of nuclear doctrines under the carpet, the dust that flies after the Conference closes may do greater harm to the credibility of the regime.

By Friday, the Chairs of the three main committees had issued first draft working papers, intended to focus attention both on the areas where consensus is emerging, and on the issues of contention. In opening discussion in MC.I, Camilo Reyes of Colombia noted that since Subsidiary Body 1 was still deliberating on 'unfinished business' and 'next steps', the MC.I working paper dealt primarily with the review of recent progress on nuclear disarmament-related issues.

#### Nuclear disarmament

The MC.I draft runs through 29 paragraphs, many of which reaffirm commitment to the relevant articles of the Treaty and the "full realisation and effective implementation" of the provisions of the NPT and the decisions taken when the Treaty was extended in 1995. Iraq has already objected to the paragraph calling on states which are non-compliant to "move promptly to full compliance with their obligations". The nuclear tests by India and Pakistan are condemned, with regret that the promised signing of the CTBT has not yet taken place. The draft stresses "that notwithstanding their nuclear tests, they do not have the status of nuclear weapon states" and calls on both South Asian countries to undertake the measures set out in UN security council resolution 1172 (1998).

One paragraph reiterates the language of paragraph 4(b) of the 1995 decisions on negotiating a fissile materials ban, without reference to the CD programme of work that China insisted on in the N-5 statement. There is particular mention of the N-5 declaration that all nuclear weapons are now detargetted. There are paragraphs on nuclear weapon free zones, and the necessity to conclude a "legally binding negative security regime". A paragraph on "the need for the commitment, without any condition, by all the nuclear weapon states not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, nor use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states, and conclude international legal instruments to this effect" was widely welcomed by non-nuclear countries, even as they acknowledged that the NWS will try to prevent such a commitment from appearing in the final document.

Subsidiary Body I, chaired by Clive Pearson of New Zealand, was given the task of looking forward and has been considering a Chair's draft summarising 'unfinished business'. The seven short paragraphs relate principally to the 1995 programme of action. and cover: the urgency of achieving further signatures and ratifications to bring about entry into force of the CTBT, unconditionally; a moratorium on nuclear test explosions pending CTBT entry into force; negotiations and early conclusion of a fissban on the basis of the 1995 Shannon mandate "taking into consideration both nuclear disarmament

and non-proliferation objectives"; a moratorium on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons, pending the entry into force of a fissban; the establishment of a CD "subsidiary body" on nuclear disarmament; and entry into force of START II, and further efforts to reduce nuclear arsenals unilaterally and within the START process.

By steering clear of specifying whether the CD subsidiary body should be an ad hoc committee, as proposed by the non-aligned states and others, or just a working group, as supported by some NATO members, such a paragraph may be accepted by the NWS, despite present objections. While Pearson's paper does not go as far as many NNWS would like, they consider it to be realistic, given the limitations imposed by the NWS' positions. China, which wants to ensure that fissban negotiations do not go forward without a programme of work that also includes outer space issues, has also sought to augment the calls for moratoria on nuclear testing and fissile material production with moratoria on the deployment of national missile defences and the development and deployment of weapons in space.

### Safeguards

The draft working paper from Main committee II, chaired by Adam Kobieracki of Poland, contained 58 recommendations, of which 14 are forward-looking and 'action-oriented'. IAEA safeguards are endorsed as the "fundamental pillar" of the nuclear non-proliferation regime. Since even the NAM working paper has rejected Iran's emphasis that the IAEA is the "sole" competent authority, there is little opposition to reaffirming the Agency as "the competent authority responsible for verifying and assuring... compliance with its safeguards agreement... with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses..." The draft fully endorses the measures contained in the Model Protocol additional to the safeguards agreements under article III, notes that they will "provide increased confidence about the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities", and regards them as "an integral part of the IAEA's safeguards system". NPT parties are urged to conclude and apply their relevant additional protocols as soon as possible. A further 7 paragraphs are devoted to safeguards on the NWS (on whom article III (paras 1 and 4) are not legally binding, but who have all made "voluntary offer safeguards agreements" with the IAEA) and non-NPT parties.

The NWS are urged to broaden the scope of their additional protocols and to cease production of fissile material for nuclear weapons (if they have not already done so). The NWS are also enjoined to submit any nuclear materials or nuclear installations transferred from military to non-military uses to IAEA verification. There are sections covering more resources for safeguards, more transparency and effective management of plutonium and highly enriched uranium (HEU), effective physical protection and security for nuclear materials, and illicit trafficking and nuclear terrorism. Export controls, which some NAM countries dislike, are described as "complementary and important", but better transparency is recommended. All States are invited to "adopt the understandings of the Zangger Committee" in connection with nuclear cooperation and to consider further ways of cooperating to prevent the diversion of nuclear technology for weapons. The Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is not mentioned, but the Zangger Committee "and any other supplier arrangement" are urged to ensure that their export guidelines do not hamper nuclear energy development per se.

## Regional

The draft presently contains little on non-compliance, regional issues, nuclear weapon free zones and the Middle East, as it is awaiting recommendations from SB 2, chaired by Christopher Westdal of Canada. In response to US insistence that questions of non-compliance with the Treaty (specifically Iraq and North Korea) were relevant to both MC. I and in SB 2, Baali ruled that non-compliance should be addressed in both places, as it related to the subject matter of nuclear disarmament and regional issues respectively. Having devoted one session to South Asia and a further two primarily to the Middle East, SB 2 now faces the uphill task of pulling the arguments together. In Friday's session on the Middle East, Egypt's proposals for a follow-up committee, a special representative-envoy, and for the three depositary states (Russia, US and UK) to pursue discussions with Israel were endorsed by the NAM and many Arab colleagues. While the United States continues to be opposed to singling out Israel in this way, France gave a fairly positive response, viewing Egypt's arguments as having practical merit.

## Nuclear Energy

MC.III, chaired by Markku Reimaa of Finland covered some of the same ground as MC.II and said much the same things about ensuring that the IAEA had sufficient resources. MC.III focussed on nuclear cooperation and assistance to developing countries, nuclear safety, nuclear waste, liability, technical cooperation, and conversion of nuclear materials to non-military uses. The draft notes that "although safety is a national responsibility, international cooperation on all safety-related matters is indispensable". Due to pressure from a number of Island nations, as well as Ireland and New Zealand, there are six paragraphs on 'safe transport by sea', dealing with issues of cask and carriage safety, cooperation and exchange of information, and prior notification of shipments. Noting that "a major issue in the debate over the use of nuclear technologies is the safety of the management of spent fuel and of radioactive waste", the draft calls on the IAEA to strengthen its efforts and assist member states in safety standards for handling radioactive waste.

## Review Process

The last session of the second week was devoted to consideration of ways to strengthen the review process. It heard statements from Colombia, Ireland, Japan, Canada, Norway, the United States, the Netherlands, China, Egypt, Finland, Iran, Britain, Mexico, Australia, Brazil, Nigeria, Switzerland, France, Sweden, Spain, Chile and New Zealand. Although most interventions elaborated on proposals put in the general debate and various working papers, the session unnecessarily took place behind closed doors. Despite the different terms employed, there was a noticeable congruence among many positions being put forward. There was a general sense that the 1995 decisions needed to be built on and revitalised, but not dropped or replaced. With the exception of Britain, France and the United States, most pushed for at least four meetings, focussing mainly on substantive discussions, reserving the later session(s) for drafting recommendations and procedural preparations. Several, including Norway, Netherlands and the United States, considered that items for discussion could be distributed among the PrepComs in advance, but others thought it would not be feasible to restrict the PrepComs so rigidly.

Although the US, UK and France spoke out against having "mini-reviews", many delegations seem to have come round to supporting Canada's argument that the PrepComs should be able to comment on regional or contemporaneous events, though without necessarily formulating recommendations for a future review conference. Canada's proposals for greater participation by NGOs was backed by a number of delegations, including Mexico, Brazil and New Zealand. When Baali summed up the discussion at the end, however, saying that he hoped to wrap up agreement on the review process by Wednesday, there was some consternation that he had 'pre-cooked' some of his recommendations in advance. Finland argued for further discussions on the review process. Baali has agreed to consult on a one-to-one basis with interested delegations and is expected to bring a working paper out early in the third week.

During the NPT Rebecca Johnson and Jenni Rissanen can be contacted at mobile phone 917 302 2822 and fax 212 935 7690.

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2000 NPT Briefing # 9  
9 May 2000

Nuclear Disarmament Priorities  
Rebecca Johnson, The Acronym Institute

The Main Committees and subsidiary bodies are busy ploughing through draft text from their various Chairs, in some cases negotiating line by line in a tortuous verbal war of attrition. The President of the Conference, Ambassador Abdallah Baali of Algeria, has issued a draft paper on strengthening the review of the Treaty, to which several countries have

objected. This briefing considers the drafts on nuclear disarmament and also summarises views on the CTBT and nuclear testing, and negotiations banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons (fissban). Other recurring disarmament-related themes, such as the need to involve non-strategic/tactical nuclear weapons in the elimination process, nuclear weapons in strategic concepts, missile defence, de-alerting, and security assurances, will be covered in further briefings this week, as time and space allow.

The Chair of SB 1, Clive Pearson of New Zealand, initially divided his mandate to "discuss and consider the practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to implement article VI of the NPT and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 Principles and Objectives" into two parts: unfinished business, encompassing the CTBT, fissban and START process; and further measures and next steps. Suggested further measures included: the principle of irreversibility; further development of the Trilateral Initiative on fissile materials (US, Russia and the IAEA); arrangements to place fissile materials designated 'excess' for defence purposes under safeguards; increased transparency and information regarding both nuclear arsenals and fissile material holdings; accountability in the form of regular reporting from the NWS; non-strategic nuclear weapons; detargetting (already declared), de-alerting and the de-activation of nuclear weapons; security policy and the role of nuclear weapons; early participation of all the NWS in the disarmament process; verification; and commitment to elimination. Following a first round of discussions, these were integrated into a single working paper comprising 17 paragraphs, taking on board some suggested amendments.

The disagreements over next steps have now emerged more starkly. Representatives of Britain, Russia and the United States deny rumours that they may be ready to accept a commitment based on the New Agenda requirement for "an unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals and, in the forthcoming NPT review period 2000-2005 to engage in an accelerated process of negotiations and to take steps leading to nuclear disarmament". Britain has proposed that the specific reference to the next five years be deleted. France, meanwhile, is perceived as unwilling to negotiate on this language at all.

'Strategic stability', used in the N-5 statement in the context of the START process and 'preserving and strengthening' the ABM Treaty, has clearly become the nuclear weapon states' favourite buzz-phrase, rivalling their Orwellian conversion to 'unequivocal commitment'. Russia has problems with irreversibility and addressing tactical nuclear weapons, unless put in the context of 'strategic stability'. Britain wants any references to de-alerting or the de-activation of nuclear weapons to be "consistent with the maintenance and promotion of strategic stability". Most particularly, where the Chair's first draft called for "a diminishing role for nuclear weapons in security policies to prevent the risk of the use of these weapons, to facilitate their total elimination and to contribute to international confidence and security", Britain was keen to put this in the context of maintaining strategic stability.

Though 'strategic stability' used by Russia and China tends to be diplomatic code for their opposition to missile defence, it is increasingly clear that

when any of the nuclear powers refers to 'strategic stability' or 'strategic balance', they really mean the mutual retention of comparable levels of nuclear weapons -- i.e. that neither threats to the ABM regime nor steps towards nuclear disarmament identified by the NNWS should interfere with their relative positions within the nuclear club.

France has acquired a reputation for opposing almost everything proposed by the Chairs of both Main Committee I and SB 1. The United States is attempting to stay in the background, expressing a willingness to find common ground, but reserving its bottom line positions till later. Britain reportedly agreed with comments by Russia and China that the nuclear disarmament issues could not be dealt with separately from one another. While not opposing outright, Britain would rather have transparency, irreversibility and accountability viewed as voluntary offers or guides rather than perceived as necessary components towards fulfilling Treaty obligations, as the NNWS want. Similarly, China does not like references to irreversibility, transparency, or de-alerting, and wants to include a commitment to no first use, which Russia and the NATO NWS predictably reject.

In related developments, South Africa presented a statement and proposal on nuclear testing. Recalling the various statements made by the weapon states during negotiations on the CTBT, South Africa proposed that the NPT Review Conference should "call upon all States not to conduct tests for the further development and modernisation of nuclear weapons". This language was also proposed in a working paper from the New Agenda states late last week which further called for inclusion in the report of the UN Secretary General's concerns about "some 35,000 nuclear weapons" remaining in the arsenals and the NWS' reaffirmation of nuclear weapon doctrines. Following statements made by the United States at the time of signing the Pelindaba Treaty implying that its security assurances to non-nuclear weapon states may not apply in the event of chemical and biological weapons threats, the NAC wanted clear affirmations that the security assurances provided to NPT states parties were without condition or limitation. While welcoming Russia's ratification of START II, the New Agenda also noted that the Treaty's implementation was contingent on US Senate approval of the 1997 Protocols. Under present political circumstances, the chances of this in a US election year appear thin.

Malaysia and Costa Rica submitted a working paper and text following up the ICJ advisory opinion and proposing multilateral negotiations leading to the conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention or framework convention, with consideration of the legal, technical and political elements. These would include "non-discriminatory general obligations, applicable to States and non-State actors, prohibiting the acquisition, development, testing, production, stockpiling, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons"; steps to remove the role of nuclear weapons from security doctrines; interim control, protection and accounting of nuclear weapons and fissile material holdings; phases and steps for the systematic and progressive destruction of nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles; and establishment of an international verification and implementing organisation. The proposal by Malaysia and Costa Rica begins to flesh out the nuclear weapon convention concept endorsed in recent UN GA resolutions and called for in general terms by the NAM. Though the NWS and their allies portray the very idea of a nuclear weapon convention as unrealistic or

wildly premature, ensuring that it will be excluded from any final document, a growing number of states are becoming frustrated with the slow pace, fragmentation and back-sliding that has seemed to characterise the step-by-step approach to nuclear disarmament so far.

## CTBT

Very few plenary statements failed to mention NPT parties' concerns about the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan in May 1998 and the urgent necessity of early entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Perhaps because there is wide agreement over how to characterise the importance of the CTBT, nuclear testing has not been a contentious part of deliberations at this Review Conference. The Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBT Organisation in Vienna, Wolfgang Hoffmann, presented details on the provisions of the Treaty and the establishment of its verification and monitoring requirements. Britain and France were generally praised for being among the first to ratify, and many welcomed that the Duma had managed to approve Russian ratification just before the NPT Conference opened. Over 24 statements expressed concern at the rejection of the Treaty by the US Senate. Some of these also referred to other key countries such as China and Israel, both of which have signed but not ratified. Judging that the point was to bring India, Pakistan, and also the United States Senate on board rather than alienate them with condemnation, the widespread disappointment about the CTBT was often tied to positive expressions noting the US Administration's continuing backing for the Treaty and India and Pakistan's expressed intention to sign and not to test again.

A joint paper from five NATO countries (Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Norway) welcomed Japan's efforts (as Chair of the Article XIV Conference) to facilitate further ratifications and called for the "earliest possible entry into force of the CTBT, but not later than the 2005 Review Conference". This modest target date, however, looks unlikely to make it into the final document. Several presentations, particularly from NAM countries, raised concerns about sub-critical testing, described by Switzerland as "incompatible with the preamble of the CTBT". The NAM called for compliance "with the letter and spirit of the CTBT". As noted above, South Africa and the New Agenda countries have now further underlined such concerns by proposing text on testing and modernisation.

Language under negotiation in MC.I and SB 2 'condemns' the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan in 1998, and calls upon them comply with UN SC 1172. In addition to specific calls on these two South Asian countries, draft paragraphs stress the "importance and urgency" of all signatures and ratifications, "without delay and without conditions, to achieve the early entry into force" of the CTBT. Pending entry into force, there are calls for a complete moratorium on nuclear explosions.

## Fissban

Western states unanimously expressed their disappointment that the impasse in the Conference on Disarmament was still preventing negotiations on a fissban/FMCT from getting underway. Wanting to avoid multilateral negotiations on stockpiles, these statements stressed the importance of abiding by the Shannon report and mandate adopted by the CD in March 1995 and endorsed by NPT parties in the 1995 Principles and Objectives.

Notwithstanding the N-5 statement's fudge linking fissban negotiations in the CD to a programme of work. China has reiterated its position that outer space issues are now more urgent for its national security than any FMCT, and that the CD should therefore accompany fissban negotiations with work on preventing the weaponisation of outer space and on nuclear disarmament. The European Union has led the way in rejecting any conditions or linkages, a position presently reflected in the MC.I and SB 2 Chair's working papers.

Japan and Australia called for conclusion of CD negotiations "preferably before 2003, but not later than 2005". The NATO-5 supported by also indicating a target date of 2005 for the fissban to be concluded. Both endorsed the many calls for there to be a moratorium on fissile material production pending entry into force of a Treaty. Among the NWS, only China has refused to declare such a moratorium, despite being reckoned to have ceased production some years ago. Outside the NPT, India, Israel and Pakistan are busy producing away.

The non-aligned states explicitly mention "production and stockpiling" in their working paper. The NWS continue to reject efforts to address the plutonium and highly-enriched uranium already in their stockpiles, although they have proposed or supported further voluntary initiatives to put fissile materials they deem surplus to military requirements under IAEA safeguards. Among Western states, however, there were a few who wanted to go further. South Korea said that it was necessary to be transparent about the stockpiles, while Ireland and Austria proposed that the NWS should work out a draft treaty and submit it to the CD for finalisation and adoption.

Norway, as it has done in the past, suggested ways to address stocks without complicating the work of the CD. Norway's Foreign Minister Thorbjorn Jagland, proposed a four-part strategy for parallel negotiations aimed at bringing fissile materials "under control with a view to net reductions". In addition to endorsing FMCT negotiations, Norway noted the proliferation risks associated with growing surpluses of weapons-usable fissile material, wanting assurances that these would not be 'diverted' into weapons programmes. Arguing that HEU produced for non-explosive purposes must also be addressed, Norway proposed that "voluntary transparency measures should be established for military inventories of fissile material". Furthermore, "reporting, inspection and safeguard procedures should... be developed... to prepare the ground for agreed monitored net reductions" of military-usable fissile materials.

During the NPT Rebecca Johnson and Jenni Rissanen can be contacted in New York at mobile phone 917 302 2822 and fax 212 935 7690.

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X-eGroups-Return: sentto-1413460-335-mupj=igc.apc.org@returns.onelist.com  
To: abolition-caucus@egroups.com  
X-Mailer: AOL 4.0 for Windows 95 sub 101  
From: Abolition2000@aol.com  
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Return-Path: <rej@acronym.org.uk>

Received: from rly-yd03.mx.aol.com (rly-yd03.mail.aol.com [172.18.150.3]) by air-yd05.mail.aol.com (v73.12) with ESMTP; Thu, 11 May 2000 09:16:12 -0400

Received: from dervish.mail.pipex.net (dervish.mail.pipex.net [158.43.192.70]) by rly-yd03.mx.aol.com (v71.10) with ESMTP; Thu, 11 May 2000 09:15:42 -0400

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by smtp.dial.pipex.com with SMTP; 11 May 2000 13:15:37 -0000

X-Sender: acronym@pop.gn.apc.org

X-Mailer: Windows Eudora Version 1.4.4

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

To: abolition2000@aol.com, tp2000@gn.apc.org, acronym\_institute@hotmail.com

From: rej@acronym.org.uk (Rebecca Johnson)

Subject: acro NPT # 10

Message-ID: <200005110915.FHia22887@rly-yd03.mx.aol.com>

2000 NPT Briefing # 10

10 May 2000

Rights and Responsibilities

Rebecca Johnson, The Acronym Institute

The President of the NPT Sixth Review Conference, Ambassador Abdallah Baali, reiterated that the deadline for reports from the three Main Committees would be Friday, May 12. That deadline would leave a week to resolve the outstanding substantive issues or develop strategies aimed at obtaining the most constructive outcome possible in difficult political circumstances. While the subsidiary bodies and Main Committees attempt to pull together

whatever agreements are possible at this stage, there has now also been time for Baali's draft decision on 'Improving the effectiveness of the strengthened review process for the NPT' to circulate more widely.

### Review Process

In essence, Baali's paper reaffirmed the 1995 decision on 'Strengthening the Review Process', including three PrepCom sessions of 10 working days, and a possible fourth session, principally for procedural arrangements. Responding to arguments put forward by the United States, Japan and others last week, Baali proposes that the first two PrepCom sessions should focus on substantive issues, and that the third session should "elaborate consensus recommendations to the Review Conference". In addition, he proposes formalising the NGO informal plenary session that has developed during this review process since the first PrepCom.

In keeping with other views expressed during the debate on the review process last week, Mexico, with the support of a number of NAM countries, has responded to the President's paper by proposing four PrepCom sessions to address procedural and substantive issues. Mexico firmed up the reference to the convening of subsidiary bodies, removing the requirement that they be established only at review conferences. With regard to NGOs, however, Mexico has reportedly proposed only that NGOs be invited to "participate as observers" in the deliberations of the PrepComs and Review Conference.

The core amendment proposed by Australia, Canada, the Netherlands and Norway concerned the remit of the PrepComs. The four proposed that each session of the PrepCom should have three components: a focus on specific substantive issues; developments affecting the operation and purpose of the Treaty; and a review part, encompassing the subject matter of the Treaty and 1995 decisions. Nigeria has also put in a working paper calling for the establishment of a "Non-Proliferation Treaty Management Board" to serve as an executive body for the Treaty and decisions adopted by NPT parties. Its proposed functions were envisaged as including: receiving and deliberating on complaints of non-compliance; acting as a clearing house for information and reports; preventing proliferation; serving as a consultative mechanism, etc.

### Universality

Among the issues causing difficulties, universality is one of the toughest. Both Main Committee I and subsidiary body 2 have been grappling with different ways of addressing the nuclear capabilities, intentions, and regional problems associated with three of the four states still not party to the NPT: Israel, India and Pakistan. It is clear that the vast majority of NPT parties want to find a way to express their deep concerns about the nuclear doctrines and ambitions of India and Pakistan following the 1998 nuclear tests, but at the same time they want to identify constructive ways of reducing nuclear dangers in South Asia and they hope to encourage and enable India and Pakistan to take important steps such as signing and ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which would reinforce nuclear disarmament goals as well as non-proliferation. In New Delhi, the Minister of External Affairs made a 'Suo Motu' statement in Parliament declaring that "India is a nuclear weapon state" which, though not party to the NPT has been "consistent with the key provisions of the NPT that apply to nuclear weapon states". Claiming that "India's commitment to global disarmament and lasting non-proliferation remains undiluted", the Minister

said that NPT-related statements "about India rolling back its nuclear programme are mere diversions to prevent focussed attention on the basic goals of the NPT".

The Middle East question, which has been a central part of the work of subsidiary body 2, also poses real dilemmas for non-proliferation and States Parties to the NPT. Israel is now the only State in the region which has not joined the NPT, and its nuclear weapon programme and capabilities have become both cause and tool for other states from that region. In 1995, the only way the depositary governments (Britain, Russia and the United States) could achieve the indefinite extension of the NPT without a vote was by sponsoring a resolution on the Middle East, which was likewise adopted without a vote. Exerting pressure on Israel and its main ally, the United States, by means of the NPT review process, has become the main objective at NPT meetings for most if not all the Arab states, although it must be recognised that positions and strategies within the Arab group differ as well, which can also create tensions for the Review Conference to accommodate. Some states from the region, such as Syria, seem to want only an opportunity to rant against Israel. Others support constructive approaches, such as Egypt's proposal for a follow-up committee, special representative-envoy, and/or the three depositary states (Russia, US and UK) to pursue discussions with Israel. During discussions in SB 2, this proposal was deemed worthy of further exploration by a number of delegations, including South Africa, Bahrain, Djibouti, Kuwait, Qatar, Malaysia, Libya, Syria, Viet Nam, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and France.

In relation to the Middle East, the United States raised the question of Iraq's non-compliance as an NPT State Party which pursued a nuclear weapons programme in violation of its obligations. The United States insisted that since the Resolution on the Middle East concerned all aspects of non-proliferation in the region, Israel's nuclear capabilities could not be addressed without also considering Iraq's non-compliance. A number of other countries also raised concerns about non-compliance by Iraq, including Canada, Italy, Germany, Britain, Netherlands, Austria, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, and Australia. By contrast, Russia and China questioned whether Iraq could still be said to be non-compliant, arguing that there was "no evidence" of present non-compliance, and that where nuclear weapons were concerned, the Iraqi file should be closed.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has now responded with a statement on its safeguards and verification activities in Iraq. This concluded that since December 1998 the IAEA was "not in a position to implement its Security Council-mandated activities in Iraq" and was therefore not able to provide assurances that Iraq was compliant with its obligations under the UN Security Council Resolutions. With respect to its NPT Article III obligations, the IAEA noted that although it carried out a physical inventory verification of nuclear material in January 2000 "this inspection is not... sufficient to provide assurance that Iraq is in full compliance with all its safeguards obligations..."

## Subsidiary Body 2

The Chair of SB 2, Christopher Westdal of Canada, has issued a draft paper consisting of 15 paragraphs dealing mainly with the Middle East and the

implementation of the 1995 resolution, and six paragraphs on South Asia and other regional issues. The May 9 draft reaffirms the importance of realising the 1995 decisions and resolution on the Middle East and endorses the aims and objectives of the Middle East. Among the points then covered, encompassing full scope safeguards, establishment of a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction, the CTBT and so on, the draft proposes the appointment of a 'Special Representative' of NPT parties to "conduct discussions with Israel on its early accession to the Treaty" and to report back to the 2005 Review Conference. It also quotes from the IAEA statement on Iraq and non-compliance.

With regard to South Asia, the draft refers to the 'deep international concern' caused by the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan and called on both to accede to the NPT, put their nuclear material and facilities under comprehensive IAEA safeguards, sign and ratify the CTBT, and to participate in CD negotiations on a fissile material production ban. There is one paragraph expressing 'deep concern' about problems encountered by the IAEA in attempting to verify compliance with the NPT by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

#### Access and Abuse

Two very worrying incidents on Wednesday highlighted the responsibilities of NGOs, diplomatic representatives, and the Secretariat with regard to transparency and the role of civil society in disarmament deliberations. When disarmament and arms control are absent or go wrong, it is ordinary citizens and non-combatants who suffer most, so it should come as no surprise that civil society has NGOs which seek to understand international negotiations and to promote constructive agreements and outcomes. Just as we are trying to introduce concepts of human security into an arena which has for far too long been dominated by the paradigm of national and military security, so we have been trying little by little to bring more transparency and accountability to disarmament negotiations.

It was profoundly distressing therefore to hear that a man sporting the badges of an NGO representative, but not known to other NGOs in the room, threw a noisy tantrum during a session of Main Committee II on Wednesday, and then attempted to stage a one-man demonstration. The Chair of Main Committee I, Adam Kobieracki, is to be commended for the calm and good humoured way in which he dealt with a difficult situation. Even more, however, we want to express our gratitude to the Chair, diplomats and officials in the meeting that they did not use the selfish and abusive behaviour of an individual as an excuse to evict all the serious NGOs observing the session.

When NGO participation is only a privilege instead of a right, it can be rescinded on a pretext and taken away. Years of hard work building up respect and access can be destroyed in a moment. Not due to the intemperate actions of someone who is barely related to us by any known work or interest, but only because he too carries the generic label 'NGO'. Most people, like Ambassador Kobieracki, can distinguish between the sad and the genuine. Rather, our work can be swept aside by those officials or governments who want to keep us out for other reasons. Or by over-zealous security guards and petty officials who enjoy displaying their patch of power, regardless of how weak the grounds. On this occasion, we were lucky

that did not happen.

In the second incident, a handful of NGOs were prevented from continuing to observe a plenary session of MC.I which reconvened in the evening after an hour's break. The reason? Because the UN's daily journal described the meeting in that room as informal, with 'closed' in brackets. No matter that the meeting was a continuation of the paragraph by paragraph consideration of the Chair's working paper that had begun in open session earlier that day, which could not have been known by the producers of the journal. No matter that the Chair or a member of his delegation had just before indicated to one of the NGOs that the session, though designated informal, would continue to be open. No matter that the rules of procedure for the NPT Review Conference (rule 43) state that "the plenary meetings of the Conference and the meetings of the Main Committees shall be held in public unless the body concerned decides otherwise" -- and in this case no body (but a single official) had decided otherwise, thereby abusing his role and authority. Even worse, the NGOs' request for the Chair to be informed and for him to consult and decide was not respected or heeded.

At the heart of this humiliating episode is a matter of principle. A member of staff could ignore the logic of the situation and evict working NGOs because, despite all the rhetoric about the importance of civil society, accountability and even transparency in arms control and international relations, NGOs have few rights; only the fragile, contingent, permission to observe -- a concession, providing no-one misbehaves. This is the reality in which civil society has to do its job, and it is time all parts of the United Nations stopped colluding.

During the NPT Rebecca Johnson and Jenni Rissanen can be contacted in New York at mobile phone 917 302 2822 and fax 212 935 7690.

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fax (0) 20 7503 9153  
website <http://www.acronym.org.uk>

X-Sender: jcoode@mail.maryknoll.org X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Pro Version 4.1 Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 17:43:33 -0400 To: "Howard W. Hallman" From: Judy Coode Subject: Re: Meeting reminder

I will attend the nuclear disarmament meeting on May 22 for the Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns.

Thanks for the updates and agenda.

Peace,  
Judy Coode  
Communications manager

=====  
Maryknoll Office for Global Concerns  
P.O. Box 29132  
Washington, D.C. 20017  
(202)832-1780 phone  
(202)832-5195 fax  
ogc@maryknoll.org  
www.maryknoll.org

Date: Thu, 11 May 2000 08:15:16 -0500  
From: William & Brenda Hardt <wchardt@teacher.esc4.com>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 [en]C-DIAL (Win95; I)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Peace Leaf

my address  
10375 New Wehdem Rd  
Brenham, TX 77833

and thank you

"Howard W. Hallman" wrote:

> At 07:01 AM 5/11/00 -0500, you wrote:  
> >Howard--- do you want me to put some Peace Leafs out on our table at  
> >annual conference and distribute to the newly elected members of the C&S  
> >Board. Could you send some extra Peace Leafs if they are available or  
> >give me permission to have them printed from the copy I have--- it won't  
> >look as good.  
> >Thanks --Brenda  
> >  
>  
> Brenda,  
>  
> I can send you some plus our membership brochure. How many do you want?  
> What is the correct mailing address.  
>  
> Howard  
> Howard W. Hallman, Chair  
> Methodists United for Peace with Justice  
> 1500 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036  
> Phone/fax: 301 896-0013; e-mail: mupj@igc.org  
>  
> Methodists United for Peace with Justice is a membership association of  
> laity and clergy. It has no affiliation with any Methodist denomination.

To: William & Brenda Hardt <wchardt@teacher.esc4.com>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: NMD  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <3919D253.96C66B8E@teacher.esc4.com>  
References:

Brenda,

The Nuclear Abolition resolution adopted this week by General Conference calls upon all nuclear weapon states to "Halt all efforts to develop and deploy strategic antimissile defense because they are illusory, unnecessary, and wasteful."

Methodists United for Peace with Justice hasn't developed a specific position on national missile defense. My own view is that NMD puts unfounded faith in technology when we should be putting our faith in human capability for resolving disputes and carrying our restrains on nations with ambitions to develop nuclear weapons and long-range missiles. For instance, the UM Council of Bishop has a committee dealing with Korea and has recommendations on reconciliation, reunification, and disarmament (Robin Ringler has material on this.) If these recommendations could be achieved, the North Korean missile threat would vanish and with it one of the justifications for NMD.

Regarding Peace Leaf, how many copies do you want?

Shalom,  
Howard

To: wand@wand.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: May 22 meeting  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Kimberly,

Here is the agenda for the May 22 meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. You are invited to the whole meeting to participate in the discussion and offer your advice. We would particularly like your input in the discussion on election activities from 3:15 to 4:00.

Also attached is my memo on questions for presidential candidates.

Howard

###

Meeting of Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament  
Monday, May 22, 2000, 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.  
Methodist Building, Conference Room 3  
100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, DC

#### Agenda

1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available  
1:10 Introductions  
1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001  
    Presidential initiatives  
    Legislative action  
2:10 Break  
2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond  
    Use of networks of denominations and religious associations  
    Encouraging, organizing, and assisting state and local interfaith coalitions  
    Providing educational material  
    Two-way communication  
    Who will do what?  
3:10 Break  
3:15 2000 Election  
    Formulating questions for candidates (president, Congress)  
    Congressional candidates  
        Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates  
        Feedback  
    Presidential candidates  
        Posing questions  
        Contact with staff  
    Who will do what?  
4:00 Adjourn

###

To: Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament

Dear Colleagues:

As part of our discussion on May 22, we will consider how to raise the issue of nuclear disarmament during the presidential election campaign in a nonpartisan manner. (This comes last on our agenda so that those are uncomfortable about discussing election strategy may leave.)

As a point of departure I have drafted the attached set of questions that could be posed to the presidential candidates. Your comments before and during the meeting are requested.

Through Methodists United for Peace with Justice I am exploring whether a group of top religious leaders might write to the candidates and ask for answers to these questions. Their letter would be released to the press so that reporters can ask follow-up questions to the candidates. Grassroots persons could also use these questions in open meetings with the candidates.

This kind of joint letter might be sent in mid-July, such as for public release on July 16, the 55th anniversary of the first nuclear explosion. This would be three weeks after the statement of religious and military leaders is released at the National Cathedral so that the two would not be confused.

My inclination is to seek signers who are prominent religious leaders but not heads of communion. The latter are signing the National Cathedral statement and may not want to become publicly involved in campaign debate.

Even if this letter doesn't come off, these questions, properly refined, can be made available to grassroots activists for their own use.

What do you think?

Howard

#####

### Questions for Presidential Candidates

Preface: cite statements of religious bodies and religious leaders, such as World Council of Churches, Holy See, Dalai Lama, U.S. denominations, National Cathedral statement of religious and military leaders, etc.

To presidential candidates:

- (1) As these statements indicate, a broad consensus has emerged within the faith community on the immorality of possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons. What is your position on the morality of nuclear weapons?
- (2) Most major religious denominations in the United States favor the elimination of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you provide world leadership for the global elimination of nuclear weapons within a reasonable time? Will you make a commitment to wean the United States from its reliance upon nuclear weapons as a major component of its military and foreign policy?
- (2) The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) provides a means of controlling the spread of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you seek ratification of the CTBT by the United States Senate?
- (3) Many experts have pointed out the inherent danger of keeping U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. In 1991 President George Bush took unilateral action to deactivate a large number of U.S. strategic

weapons and to withdraw most U.S. tactical nuclear weapons stationed outside the United States. A few weeks later Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev reciprocated with similar actions. If elected president, will you embark upon a de-alerting initiative to take strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert? If so, please provide specifics.

(5) During the past fifteen years progress has been made in reduction of nuclear weapons through treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, then Russia. They include two treaties negotiated under President Ronald Reagan, the Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons and the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) and START II negotiated under President Bush. [If President Clinton negotiates START III, add it.] If elected president, will you pursue additional agreements with Russia to achieve further cuts in the strategic arsenal? If so, what are your specific objectives?

(6) For two other weapons of mass destruction, biological and chemical, the nations of the world have entered into international conventions providing for their elimination with adequate safeguards. Many experts believe that there should now be a nuclear weapons convention that provides a global ban on nuclear weapons and their total elimination within a timebound framework with effective verification and enforcement. Do you favor multilateral negotiations to achieve a global nuclear weapons convention?

(7) As these steps to eliminate nuclear weapons are undertaken, the nuclear weapon states will still possess a sizable number of such weapons. Because in our judgment any use of nuclear weapons would be morally wrong, we believe that part of the commitment to their elimination should be a pledge by all possessors to never use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance. If elected president, would you make such a no-use pledge for the United States and invite other nuclear weapon states to join this commitment?

(8) If you are not willing to make a no-use pledge, please consider that Presidents Truman and Eisenhower chose not to use nuclear weapons in the stalemated Korean War and that Presidents Johnson and Nixon chose not to use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam War even though the United States was losing. Please note that numerous retired generals, admirals, and national security civilian officials have indicated that nuclear weapons have no war-fighting utility. Do you believe that nuclear weapons have use in war? If so, please describe.

(9) If you believe that nuclear weapons have utility in war, please tell us the categories of targets you as commander-in-chief would consider legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons. We believe that the American people are entitled to have this information.

(10) If you do not choose to provide an answer regarding possible targets for nuclear weapons because you want to retain uncertainty and ambiguity, we ask you whether it is morally acceptable to hold people of various nations hostage to the threat of nuclear attack because of the aggressive practices of those who control their governments.

To: dave@paxchristiusa.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Proposed letter to presidential candidates  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Dave,

While attending the United Methodist General Conference in Cleveland last week, I talked with Bishop Dale White about having some prominent religious leaders write the presidential candidates to ascertain their position on various aspects of nuclear disarmament. He is interested in participating. I gave him a first draft. I'll get back in touch with him next week. I'm hoping that he and Bishop Sullivan might be the lead signers.

I also mentioned to a UM bishop from Tennessee and a UM bishop from Texas that we are considering such a letter and might ask them to sign. They will consider it. That would give us bishops in the two major candidates' home states.

A couple other signers might be Glenn Stassen, Fuller Theological Seminary in California (son of perennial presidential candidate Harold Stassen) and Rev. Forrest Church, All Souls Unitarian Church in New York (son of Senator Frank Church).

I'm taking the questions to the planning meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on May 22 for discussion and advice. However, I see this as an ad hoc initiative rather than direct sponsorship by the Interfaith Committee. There are too many nuances to such political involvement to seek widespread sponsorship.

As to timing, what if we sent the letter to the candidates July 11 or 12, hold a press briefing on Friday, July 14, and release the letter for publication on Sunday, July 16, the 55th anniversary of the first nuclear explosion?

When you're done with your studies, give me a call to discuss this further.

Shalom,  
Howard

To: ipnd  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Questions for presidential candidates  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

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Preface: cite statements of religious bodies and religious leaders, such as World Council of Churches, Holy See, Dalai Lama, U.S. denominations, National Cathedral statement of religious and military leaders, etc.

To presidential candidates:

- (1) As these statements indicate, a broad consensus has emerged within the faith community on the immorality of possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons. What is your position on the morality of nuclear weapons?
- (2) Most major religious denominations in the United States favor the elimination of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will provide world leadership for the global elimination of nuclear weapons within a reasonable time? Will you make a commitment to wean the United States from its reliance upon nuclear weapons as a major component of its

military and foreign policy?

- (2) The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) provides a means of controlling the spread of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you seek ratification of the CTBT by the United States Senate?
- (3) Many experts have pointed out the inherent danger of keeping U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. In 1991 President George Bush took unilateral action to deactivate a large number of U.S. strategic weapons and to withdraw most U.S. tactical nuclear weapons stationed outside the United States. A few weeks later Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev reciprocated with similar actions. If elected president, will you embark upon a de-alerting initiative to take strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert? If so, please provide specifics.
- (5) During the past fifteen years progress has been made in reduction of nuclear weapons through treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, then Russia. They include two treaties negotiated under President Ronald Reagan, the Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons and the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) and START II negotiated under President Bush. [If President Clinton negotiates START III, add it.] If elected president, will you pursue additional agreements with Russia to achieve further cuts in the strategic arsenal? If so, what are your specific objectives?
- (6) For two other weapons of mass destruction, biological and chemical, the nations of the world have entered into international conventions providing for their elimination with adequate safeguards. Many experts believe that there should now be a nuclear weapons convention that provides a global ban on nuclear weapons and their total elimination within a timebound framework with effective verification and enforcement. Do you favor multilateral negotiations to achieve a global nuclear weapons convention?
- (7) As these steps to eliminate nuclear weapons are undertaken, the nuclear weapon states will still possess a sizable number of such weapons. Because in our judgment any use of nuclear weapons would be morally wrong, we believe that part of the commitment to their elimination should be a pledge by all possessors to never use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance. If elected president, would you make such a no-use pledge for the United States and invite other nuclear weapon states to join this commitment?
- (8) If you are not willing to make a no-use pledge, please consider that Presidents Truman and Eisenhower chose not to use nuclear weapons in the stalemated Korean War and that Presidents Johnson and Nixon chose not to use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam War even though the United States was losing. Please note that numerous retired generals, admirals, and national security civilian officials have indicated that nuclear weapons have no war-fighting utility. Do you believe that nuclear weapons have use in war? If so, please describe.
- (9) If you believe that nuclear weapons have utility in war, please tell us the categories of targets you as commander-in-chief would consider legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons. We believe that the American people are entitled to have this information.
- (10) If you do not choose to provide an answer regarding possible targets for nuclear weapons because you want to retain uncertainty and ambiguity, we ask you whether it is morally acceptable to hold people of various nations hostage to the threat of nuclear attack because of the aggressive practices of those who control their governments.

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Sender: owner-abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com Reply-To: abolition-usa@lists.xmission.com  
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CONTACTS: Jacqueline Cabasso, Western States Legal Foundation c/o (212) 818 -1861  
Greg Mello, Los Alamos Study Group: (505) 982-7747  
John Burroughs, Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy (212) 818-1861

## NUKES "FOREVER"-- US PLANS REVEALED

United Nations Headquarters, New York -- According to United States Department of Energy (DOE) documents just made public for the first time at the United Nations, the US has plans to keep nuclear weapons "forever." This is in spite of the thirty-year agreement signed by the US as part of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) under which the US has pledged to end the nuclear arms race and eliminate its nuclear arsenal.

As recently as last week the US renewed what it called an "unequivocal" agreement to the "ultimate" goal of complete nuclear disarmament in a joint statement with the other four major nuclear powers – Russia, Britain, France and China – released at the month-long NPT Review Conference now underway at the United Nations.

The documents revealing plans that would enable the US to keep nuclear weapons "forever" were acquired by the Los Alamos Study Group, a non-governmental organization (NGO) that monitors the US nuclear weapons laboratory at Los Alamos New Mexico. The documents were unveiled at a UN meeting between NPT delegates and NGOs on Wednesday evening by Jacqueline Cabasso, Executive Director of the California-based Western States Legal Foundation, an NGO that researches and analyzes US nuclear weapons policy and activities.

The documents reveal US plans, presented at a DOE briefing in March this year by A.E. Whiteman of the DOE's Albuquerque New Mexico Office of Technology, as part of a report on restructuring of US nuclear weapons production facilities and technologies. Whiteman outlined what will be required to ensure that US nuclear weapons "remain viable forever" under the so-called "Stockpile Stewardship" program. Requirements, he said, include "replacement and certification of every part of every weapon." A program called "SLEP" (Stockpile Life Extension Program), Whiteman said, "will be the driver for the replacement and certification." According to the documents, Stockpile Stewardship is intended to maintain US nuclear weapons "indefinitely," without underground nuclear testing.

Commenting on the revelations, Cabasso told NGOs and UN delegates that in combing through government statements, her organization has found numerous references to US reliance on nuclear weapons "for the foreseeable future" and even "indefinitely." However, she said, "this is the first official reference we have found confirming US plans for keeping nuclear weapons

forever.” She added: “Viewed in combination with the shocking US ‘talking points’ recently obtained by The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists declaring that both the United States and Russia ‘will possess under the terms of any possible future arms reduction agreements, large, diversified, viable arsenals of strategic offensive weapons,’ it is has become undeniable that the real US intention is ‘nukes forever.’”

According to Greg Mello, Executive Director of the Los Alamos Study Group: “These documents reveal a resurgent nuclear weapons complex that is completely out of step with the requirements of the NPT. These legal requirements are seldom mentioned in DOE documents and have had no effect whatsoever on US weapons production plans. The DOE’s proposal to spend more than \$4 billion on new nuclear weapons production facilities and to produce at least 450 plutonium bomb “triggers” per year is outrageous and irrational. We call on the international community to help up put the brakes on all plans for new nuclear weapons design and production facilities. If built the facilities will be used.”

John Burroughs, Executive Director of the Lawyers’ Committee on Nuclear Policy in New York stated: “US plans to modernize its nuclear arsenal and to maintain nuclear arms indefinitely flagrantly violate both provisions of the NPT disarmament obligation – the requirement to end the nuclear arms race and the requirement for good faith negotiations leading to complete nuclear disarmament.”

# # #

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Western States Legal Foundation is a founding member of the  
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Subject: [abolition-caucus] ALERT: Congressional votes on n-cuts/de-alerting as soon as next week

May 12, 2000

TO: supporters of deep nuclear cuts and de-alerting

FR: Daryl Kimball and Stephen Young

RE: Key Congressional vote on nuclear weapons policy fast approaching

As soon as next week, the House and the Senate will debate amendments to the fiscal 2001 Defense Authorization bill that would allow the President to reduce U.S. strategic nuclear force levels below START I levels (approx. 6000) and take weapons off combat status (i.e. de-alert). Under current law <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/xcutfy99.htm>>, such actions are prohibited until and unless START II is implemented -- an unlikely near-term prospect.

Senator Robert Kerrey (D-NE) and Reps. Allen (D-ME) and McGovern (D-MA) will be seeking to offer amendments to allow the President the flexibility to deactivate or dismantle strategic delivery systems they no longer want or need so long as such steps are taken in a verifiable and reciprocal manner.

This approach will be somewhat different than that which Senator Kerrey pursued last year: simply striking the restriction on cuts below START I before START II implementation through a floor amendment which was defeated 56-44. See <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/kerreydebate052699.htm>> for the floor debate and roll call vote. Earlier this week, Reps. Allen and Spratt tried to strike the restriction in the House Armed Services Committee "markup" of the fiscal 2001 Defense bill but lost 17-40.

Opponents of the Allen/Spratt amendment characterized it as mandating unilateral disarmament, even though the amendment only granted flexibility and made no requirements on any levels and that there should be no further cuts until START II is finally approved, and that there should be symmetrical reductions.

A better result will require the leadership of key Congressional leaders and the concerted efforts of many concerned citizens and nuclear security experts.

See "talking points" and background information below.

Look for updated information, including amendment language, early next week.

- DK & SY

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DRAFT TALKING POINTS ON WHY THE PRESIDENT SHOULD HAVE THE FLEXIBILITY TO PURSUE DEACTIVATION/DISMANTLEMENT OF STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN A VERIFIABLE, RECIPROCAL MANNER WITH RUSSIA:

1. As a result of differences in opinion on national missile defense policy and the ABM Treaty, implementation of strategic nuclear arms cuts the Bush/Yeltsin START II agreement is highly uncertain. Agreement and Senate approval of START III reductions may likewise be stymied by differences on national missile defense.

2. Russia now deploys a strategic nuclear force below below START I level (5900) and is likely to reduce that force further in the coming years, while the U.S. deploys approximately 7200 strategic bombs. A total of about 4000 U.S. and Russian nuclear weapons are on "hair-trigger" alert, ready for a mass attack.

3. The United States nuclear posture does not require maintaining deployed strategic nuclear force levels in excess of 2500 weapons and the Pentagon is currently reviewing further reductions of nuclear force "requirements." This legislative micro-management of the nation's nuclear arsenal forces the Pentagon to keep planes, submarines, and missiles it no longer wants or needs. It could save taxpayers up to \$1 billion the first year and as much as \$40 billion over ten years.

4. In the interest of strategic stability and nuclear risk reduction, the next President should have the option of pursuing parallel, reciprocal reductions of deployed strategic nuclear weapons as Russia reduces the size of its deployed nuclear arsenal and taking a substantial portion of the deployed arsenal off hair-trigger alert. Such actions are consistent with President George Bush's 1991 nuclear reductions initiatives and would improve national security by reducing the probability of an unintended launch or other accident.

For more information, see two of our 1999 Coalition issue briefs on the topic:

"Stuck at START: U.S. Forced to Maintain its Nuclear Arsenal while Russia's Declines," May 17, 1999  
<<http://www.clw.org/coalition/briefv3n1.htm>>

"JCS to Congress: Do Not Mandate Excessive Nuclear Force Levels," May 24, 1999  
<<http://www.clw.org/coalition/briefv3n3.htm>>

For 1997 stockpile numbers, see <<http://www.clw.org/coalition/nukelev.htm>>

For an overview of public opinion and the political impasse on START II/III, see:

"New Survey Shows Americans Back Deeper Nuclear Cuts, Oppose Deployment of National Missile Defense," ISSUE BRIEF, VOL. 4, NO. 5, May 9, 2000  
<<http://www.clw.org/coalition/briefv4n5.htm>>

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Locater number ZNIZN6 Southwest

Leave Baltimore May 24 at 1200pm arrive in Phoenix @ 2:00PM Flight 157

Return to Baltimore May 27 @ 1040 AM arrive in Baltimore @ 6:00 PM Flight  
146

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Looking forward to meeting you!  
Kathy

From: Robin Ringler <DRingler@UMC-GBCS.ORG>

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Subject: PwJ Sun

Date: Mon, 15 May 2000 12:05:54 -0400

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We won!!!! Thanks to all of you for your work to save PwJ Sun. And we need to thank our friends who support UM Student Day and Human Relations Day causes, especially Crusade Scholars. They saved us, too. It would be hard to imagine that we would have had the votes if they hadn't been in the struggle with us. It was around a 64% victory, which means we've got a lot of work to do between now and Pittsburgh (next Gen'l Conf.).

Let's celebrate for a while, then get back to our advocacy and education!

Thanks again to all!

Robin Ringler

## Resources for Grassroots Organizing against “Star Wars” National Missile Defense

### Actions:

-The Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space is urging the international community to call the White House and Congress through May 15 in order to escalate opposition to Star Wars and plans for the weaponization of space. The Global Network is calling for groups worldwide to organize local protest actions on or before June 26<sup>th</sup>, the date of the next scheduled test of the BMD system. For more information, contact the Global Network Against Weapons and Nuclear Power in Space at P.O. Box 90083, Gainesville, FL 32607, or call 352-337-9274, email: [globalnet@mindspring.com](mailto:globalnet@mindspring.com), website: [www.globenet.free-online.co.uk](http://www.globenet.free-online.co.uk)

-“Star Wars Action Days,” June 8 – 10, contact: Van Gosse at Peace Action, [vgosse@peace-action.org](mailto:vgosse@peace-action.org), 202/862-9740. Let both Democrats and Republicans know that you expect congressional leadership to oppose Star Wars deployment. Join local activists who will demonstrate at congressional district offices or Star Wars contractor plants across the country to voice public opposition.

-Online petition – Disarmament Clearinghouse NMD petition. Here’s a great chance to take action – and only take a few minutes to do it. Check out the website and sign your name at: [www.onedemocracy.com/stopmissiles](http://www.onedemocracy.com/stopmissiles). Remember to let your friends know about this!

### Organizing, Media, and Fundraising Resources:

-Disarmament Clearinghouse/Project Abolition Resource and Action kit: the new “Stop the Star Wars Revival” organizing kit is available for your organizing pleasure. Kits include tips on meeting with editorial boards, background information, sample actions, customizable fliers, and more. Order from: Kevin Martin, phone: 800/233-6786, ext.21, email: [kmartin@fourthfreedom.org](mailto:kmartin@fourthfreedom.org),

-Bill Hartung, Michelle Ciarocca, and Frida Berrigan of the World Policy Institute have written reports detailing the PAC and soft money contributions to candidates and lobbying expenditures of the major Star Wars weapons contractors: Lockheed Martin, Boeing, TRW, Raytheon. Go to [www.igc.org/infocus/papers/micr/pushing.html](http://www.igc.org/infocus/papers/micr/pushing.html) for their report on the Star Wars lobby. For their lists of the contractors’ campaign contributions and lobbying expenses, and the top Congressional recipients on donations from the Star Wars contractors, contact Kevin Martin (information above). Also, see [www.worldpolicy.org/projects/arms](http://www.worldpolicy.org/projects/arms) for op-ed articles on Star Wars.

-California Peace Action’s “Real Disarmament vs. False Missile Defense” action alert on Star Wars for mailing or tabling. They also have an excellent sample op-ed article that addresses the four criteria President Clinton will use in making the decision on deploying national missile defense. Contact: Andrew Page, [capazaction@igc.org](mailto:capazaction@igc.org), 510/849-2272.

-Illinois Peace Action’s signature ad, “Star Wars 2000: The Nuclear Menace”, a spoof on the Star Wars movies, is great for fundraising as well as media visibility. See their website at [www.webcom.com/ipa](http://www.webcom.com/ipa) or contact Carrie Benzschawel or Kevin Kintner, [ilpeace@igc.org](mailto:ilpeace@igc.org), 312/939-3316.

-Center for Defense Information video – contact 20/20 Vision: Tim Barner, [timb@2020vision.org](mailto:timb@2020vision.org), 202/833-2020. This video explores the diverse views on National Missile Defense – and you can order a FREE copy to show at your next meeting or organizing event.

## Websites

-The website of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists has exclusive information on U.S. attempts to persuade Russia to amend the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) and allow U.S. deployment of a “limited” missile defense system. Unbelievably, the U.S. provided technical information to assuage Russian fears that such a limited defense would render Russia’s nuclear arsenal impotent. The U.S. also stated that both sides will maintain huge offensive nuclear arsenals under any future arms reduction treaties (directly contradicting our legal obligation to disarm under the Non-Proliferation Treaty) and encouraged Russia to maintain its hair-trigger “launch on warning” policy. It’s scary stuff, but enlightening as to U.S. nuclear weapons policy. Check it out: [www.bullatomsci.org](http://www.bullatomsci.org)

-Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers: [www.crnd.org](http://www.crnd.org). This site is chock full of information on missile defense and arguments against it.

-Union of Concerned Scientists site at [www.ucsusa.org](http://www.ucsusa.org) has their report on why Star Wars won’t work, including a streaming video explaining how the technology could be overwhelmed by countermeasures easily available to any country with the technology to launch a missile at the U.S.

Please feel free to share this information widely, and contact Project Abolition Director Kevin Martin at [kmartin@fourthfreedom.org](mailto:kmartin@fourthfreedom.org) or call 800/233-6786, ext. 21 with questions or other resources to add to the list. This list will be posted and updated on our website at [www.fourthfreedom.org](http://www.fourthfreedom.org)

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2000 NPT Briefing # 11  
12 May 2000

The Reckoning Begins  
Rebecca Johnson, The Acronym Institute

As the Sixth Review Conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty nears the end of its third week, the Main Committees are scrambling to complete their work by the deadline of Friday May 12, set by the Conference President, Ambassador Abdallah Baali of Algeria. The Conference has an air of unreality, as if going through the motions, without any immediacy or urgency. The major events all seem to be taking place somewhere else:

US-Russian pre-summit negotiations on the ABM Treaty; out of control forest fires consuming Los Alamos, home of Little Boy, Fatman and every generation of US nuclear weapon since then; the army reportedly on standby in case they have to get the plutonium out before the fire causes a major plutonium dispersion disaster...

Here at the United Nations, the talk is of working papers and paragraphs. Presenting the Chair's working paper from Main Committee I on nuclear disarmament, Ambassador Camilo Reyes of Colombia asked the Committee members to agree that the paper reflects the "state of progress in our work" and transmit it to the Conference as a whole to consider. While accepting Reyes' characterisation of the paper as describing the main problems, Mexico underlined some of the areas where the New Agenda and non-aligned states would not be able to accept the language as it stood.

Ambassador Clive Pearson of New Zealand then presented his Subsidiary Body 1 working paper on the 'practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts' to implement article VI of the NPT and paragraphs 3 and 4 (c) of the 1995 Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament. He called it a "compact and finally balanced package", which reflected the deliberations and his assessment of the realistic measures that could take the NPT parties forward. Stating his willingness to continue his efforts to find grounds for consensus, Pearson offered his paper as a framework for further deliberations. China thanked Pearson but pointed out the several areas in which the paper did not reflect its proposals or position. Mexico wanted to ensure that the President would use Pearson's paper as the basis for its further work on a programme of action. The United States backed Pearson's continuing to consult "in some form or other". The working papers of both SB 1 and MC.1 were then accepted by the Committee for transmitting to the Conference.

The work is far from over. By contrast with previous years, the Chairs are steering clear of negotiations resulting in an accumulation of brackets around disputed or alternative versions of text, so the papers read fairly coherently. Nevertheless, there are about eight or nine issues where playing with text is not going to reconcile the views of the majority of NPT Parties and the nuclear weapon states. Of these, probably four are 'bottom line' political differences.

Despite colluding in US attempts to get missile defence off the agenda by agreeing to the ambiguous language of the N-5 statement of the five nuclear powers, China has continued to push a range of proposals on disarmament issues, as contained in papers issued on May 1 and May 5. There are, of course, many contradictions. China wants all the NWS to "commit themselves to the goal of the complete prohibition and total elimination of nuclear weapons and to negotiate and conclude as soon as possible a convention on the prohibition of nuclear weapons". According to the next paragraph, however "any nuclear disarmament measures should follow the principle of maintaining global strategic stability and undiminished security for every State". Sadly, each of the weapon states continues to stress how their security (for the foreseeable future) relies on nuclear weapons. They have to reject that belief before they can recognise that nuclear disarmament would enhance rather than diminish their security. In order to join the NPT, the non-nuclear states (including South Africa, which gave its nuclear

weapons up) made the assessment that possessing nuclear weapons would not enhance their security. For the weapon states to come to the same conclusion takes a leap of imagination, which is something in short supply at this Conference.

In common with many others, China regrets that the CTBT has not entered into force and expresses deep concern at the US Senate's rejection of the Treaty; but fails to say why China itself has so far failed to ratify the test ban treaty. Though China again proposes that the NWS should commit to no first use and unconditional security assurances, the focus of the working paper is the importance of abiding by the ABM Treaty and the risks arising from "ongoing intensive research on and testing of outer space weapons, which will lead to the weaponisation of outer space and a new arms race". China stresses that "any amendment to the ABM Treaty will undermine both the cornerstone of strategic stability and the basis for further nuclear weapons reductions". The paper therefore calls for ad hoc committees in the CD to address: prevention of an arms race in outer space; nuclear disarmament; and a fissile material cut-off treaty. While China's concerns about missile defence and the dangers of weaponising outer space are shared by most if not all the non-nuclear weapon countries, there is a widespread belief that China's real negotiating position is in the minimalist language of the N-5 statement; the rest is political rhetoric.

#### Shipments and Environmental Harm

Elsewhere (in no particular order): A group of countries, including the Caribbean states in Caricom, Pacific Island nations, Ireland and New Zealand, have followed up concerns expressed in many of their national statements about the sea shipments of nuclear materials plying (mostly) between Japan's nuclear facilities and the reprocessing plants at Sellafield (Britain) and La Hague (France). They have made a comprehensive proposal calling for better safety provisions, consultation and a "liability regime that includes full indemnification for damage resulting from accidental or deliberate events". The proposal, some of which is vigorously opposed by Japan, Britain and France, also calls for "consideration within appropriate international organisations of an effective and comprehensive regime of prior notification and prior consultation with affected States on the transport of radioactive material".

In another strange twist, Australia and Canada for a time joined forces with France in opposing a proposal by five Central Asian states (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) to include language from the Main Committee III report to the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference covering the "serious environmental consequences" resulting from "uranium mining and associated nuclear fuel-cycle activities in the production and testing of nuclear weapons". The Central Asian proposal called for governments and international organisations with expertise in the field of clean-up and disposal of radioactive contaminants to consider giving assistance. The text did not bind them to give assistance, just to consider it. Even the United States, whose environmental record associated with its nuclear weapon production in places like Hanford, Washington, Nevada and the Pacific nuclear test grounds, backed the proposal. Canada and Australia, which had joined consensus on this in 1995, were reportedly worried that environmental activists might use this to focus attention on disputed uranium mining back home. Late on Thursday, however, it looked as

if the language was through to the next round.

### Tactical Nuclear Weapons

One issue that was practically ignored in 1995 has come to the fore in 2000: the need to address non-strategic/tactical nuclear weapons. Twelve statements, including Austria, Canada, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico on behalf of the New Agenda Coalition, New Zealand, Nigeria and Norway, raised this in the general debate. Hoping to see non-strategic nuclear weapons included in the framework of arms reductions, Portugal on behalf of the European Union welcomed the 1991 unilateral declarations of the US and Russia regarding their declared intention to explore transparency and reduction measures. The EU statement to MC.I went further, calling specifically for tactical nuclear weapons to be brought into negotiations "with the objective of their reduction and eventual complete elimination". Yet the language in the EU working paper to SB.1 was noticeably watered down, going back to vague comments about "the importance of non-strategic nuclear weapons in the framework of nuclear arms reduction efforts". Norway's Foreign Minister argued that tactical nuclear weapons could be rapidly deployed and played a "politically destabilising role". Norway suggested starting with increased transparency as a confidence-building measure, and then moving on to "a programme for warhead destruction", underpinned by bilateral verification procedures. Also welcoming the 1991 US-Russian declarations, Norway called for them to be reconfirmed "and a time frame set for their elimination".

Finland, as in the past, has submitted a working paper focussing on tactical nuclear weapons. At the second PrepCom In 1998, Finland had called for such weapons to be brought under a regime of contractual nuclear disarmament obligations with the objective of removing short range nuclear weapons from operational use. The Finnish paper to the 2000 Review Conference was weaker. It welcomes the 1997 Helsinki agreement that the US and Russia would explore in the context of START III negotiations on confidence-building and transparency relating to tactical nuclear weapons, and calls on both countries to implement their mutual unilateral announcements of reductions in their non-strategic nuclear weapons. Finland also supported increased transparency regarding the withdrawal and dismantlement of short range/tactical nuclear weapons and wanted the NWS to provide information on the steps they are taking in this regard.

At present, the working paper from SB 1 calls for "the further reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons in a transparent and irreversible manner leading to their total elimination as an integral part of the nuclear arms reduction and disarmament process" but puts this "in the context of strategic stability".

### Corrections department

Briefing # 4 incorrectly wrote that Belarus had spoken against NATO expansion, which they did not do. Russia denies all knowledge of the Briefing # 7 reference to its alleged reservations about fullscope safeguards as a condition of supply, as reported in Nuclear Fuel, and we look forward to further, preferably documented, clarification from either Mark Hibbs or the Russian delegation to confirm or dismiss the concerns we raised. Re Briefing # 9, the sentence referring to China's opposition to irreversibility, transparency and de-alerting was incorrect; China says it does not oppose the principle of irreversibility. If Briefing # 10 implied

French support for Egypt's proposals for a special envoy or other NPT representative to conduct discussions with Israel about acceding to the Treaty and the necessity for putting its nuclear facilities under safeguards, that should be amended. France, like the United States, opposes anything which might entail intersessional work by representatives or NPT parties.

During the NPT Rebecca Johnson and Jenni Rissanen can be contacted at mobile phone 917 302 2822 and fax 212 935 7690.

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To: Abolition2000@aol.com

From: Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>(by way of Abolition 2000)

Subject: URGENT: support needed for Dorgan letter on U.S. nuclear policy

Sender: a2000@silcom.com

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May 10, 2000

TO: anti-nuclear colleagues

FR: Daryl Kimball & Kevin Martin

RE: Sen. Byron Dorgan (D-ND) letter on nuclear weapons policy and the  
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review (NPT) Conference

At the moment, only 7 Senators including Dorgan have agreed to sign Senator Dorgan's letter. This is due to the short amount of time that the letter has out and the very strong message it delivers on U.S. nuclear policy.

In order increase the possibility that the letter gains a more respectable number of signatories and to increase the possibility that it can be wrapped-up and delivered before the end of the NPT Review Conference (May 19), your help is needed.

PLEASE REDOUBLE YOUR EFFORTS TO CONTACT SENATORS MOST LIKELY TO SIGN THE LETTER.

Most likely candidates for signing Dorgan letter:

NOTE: Senators in (parentheses) have agreed to sign.

- (Biden) - DE
- Bingaman - NM
- Boxer - CA
- Durbin - IL
- Feingold - WI
- (Harkin) - IA
- Johnson - SD
- Kennedy - MA
- Kerrey - NE
- Kerry - MA
- Kohl - WI
- Lautenberg - NJ
- (Leahy) - VT
- Levin - MI
- (Murray) - WA
- Reed - RI
- Reid - NV
- Schumer - NY
- (Wellstone) -MN
- Wyden - OR
- Jeffords - VT

\*\*\*\*\*

DEAR COLLEAGUE AND TEXT OF LETTER

April 27, 2000

Dear Colleague:

The world's confidence in America's commitment to nuclear

non-proliferation  
has been shaken recently, particularly because of the Senate's failure  
to  
ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. After years of championing  
international attempts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons, the United

States now is on the defensive at the NPT Review Conference in New  
York. A  
broad alliance of arms control advocates, U.N. officials and diplomats  
have  
charged that the United States is impeding the non-proliferation  
movement  
rather than leading it.

If you share my concern about this issue, I hope you will consider  
signing  
the attached letter to President Clinton which I drafted in coordination  
with former Senator Alan Cranston and several non-government  
organizations.

It proposes a number of steps that the President could take during the  
remainder of this administration to help shore up confidence in  
America's  
commitment to the international non-proliferation regime.

If you would like to sign the letter, or wish additional information,  
please contact Wayne Pieringer or Brian Moran on my staff (224-2551) by  
May  
3, 2000.

Sincerely,

Byron L. Dorgan  
U.S. Senator

\*\*\*\*\*

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We laud your March 6th statement on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty  
(NPT), particularly your reiteration that "the United States is  
committed  
to the ultimate elimination of all nuclear weapons." Nevertheless, we  
are  
concerned that the non-proliferation regime will be corroded unless you  
take dramatic steps to back up your words with actions.

The NPT review conference is now underway in New York, and it is clear that the world's confidence in America's commitment to nuclear non-proliferation has been compromised by the Senate's failure to ratify the Comprehensive

Test Ban Treaty and by contradictions between American rhetoric and action.

For example, the 1997 Presidential Decision Directive 60 stated that nuclear weapons remain the "cornerstone" of our security policy, and the

U.S. has prodded NATO to reaffirm that nuclear weapons "will continue to fulfill an essential role" in its strategic policy.

The apparent rush to deploy a National Missile Defense (NMD) system threatens the integrity of the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty and strategic arms reductions. Unilateral NMD deployment could stimulate a dangerous new arms race with China and Russia. Even if there is a bilateral START/NMD compromise, NMD deployments will inevitably impede deep strategic force reductions.

When NATO members sought a review of NATO nuclear policy, the United States objected. Virtually all the countries in the Southern Hemisphere are members of nuclear weapons-free zone agreements. Yet, when they attempted to make the southern hemisphere one unified nuclear weapons free zone, the United States objected. The U.S. has also thwarted attempts to institute

formal bodies to discuss the preconditions necessary to negotiate nuclear disarmament. Countries without nuclear weapons are sensitive to the global hazard of maintaining nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert.

For these and other reasons, the world's confidence in the commitment of nuclear weapons states to disarmament has been seriously weakened. We propose some simple steps that you can take during the remainder of your administration to help shore up confidence in the commitment of the United States to non-proliferation.

- Because the U.S. has an obligation under Article VI of the NPT to pursue the elimination of nuclear weapons, we urge you to take the lead in promoting multilateral discussions on how the international community can

best pursue that goal.

- The U.S. should accept the lowest offer that Russia has extended for mutually-verifiable cuts in nuclear arsenals under START III.
- The U.S. should take clear steps to diminish the salience of nuclear weapons by, for example, making reasoned efforts to take them off hair-trigger alert, pledging never to use them first, negotiating an agreement that assures non-nuclear weapon states that nuclear weapons will not be used against them, and committing to an international prohibition on the development of new nuclear weapons.
- The U.S. should promote the establishment an international accounting system for all nuclear weapons and weapons-grade materials, and continue to push for a verifiable fissile material cut-off treaty.
- The U.S. should encourage NATO to adopt a policy of "no first use of nuclear weapons."

Mr. President, it is unlikely that the NPT regime can endure indefinitely if a few states insist that nuclear weapons provide them with unique security benefits while denying these alleged benefits to others.

Unless the United States takes tangible steps now to stride beyond the lethargic bilateral processes commenced during the Cold War, arms control and disarmament will stagnate and the non-proliferation regime will be weakened. There could hardly be a less attractive legacy for your Presidency. However, people around the world would forever be indebted to you if you took some simple, practical steps to help fulfill one of humanity's deepest longings: a world free from the threat of nuclear destruction.

Sincerely,

---

Daryl Kimball, Executive Director  
Coalition to Reduce Nuclear Dangers  
110 Maryland Avenue NE, Suite 505  
Washington, DC 20002  
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Dear Reaching Critical Will Advisors and Friends,

Ambassador Baali displayed his magnificent prowess with the gavel again today in a plenary session wherein the Chairmen of three Main Committees presented their texts, all of which contain paragraphs that do enjoy consensus. A drafting committee started to meet immediately following the plenary session in order to work on the language of Main Committee II and III.

The chairmen of the two subsidiary bodies on nuclear disarmament (Clive Pearson of New Zealand) and regional issues and the Middle East resolution (Chris Westdal of Canada) are permitted to continue the work of the subsidiary bodies in the hope of obtaining consensus on their respective documents. Subsidiary Body I on disarmament will meet all day on Monday 15th. The chairmen are asked to report to Baali by Tuesday 16th in the morning at the latest on the outcome of their further deliberations.

>From Tuesday on, Baali proposes to convene a representative informal consultative group to concentrate efforts on developing consensus, including on the forward looking document as well as Reyes Chairman's text of Main Committee I. Baali will continue consultations on his Strengthened Review Process texts so as to finalise the paper and will soon present it to the plenary.

Baali was asked to clarify what he meant by "representative" by both Egypt and Mexico. Mexico, speaking on behalf of the NAC indicated that all NAC members do not want to be represented but wished to be present, of which Baali took note. Portugal, speaking on behalf of the EU indicated a willingness to see Baali as and when necessary.

Please note that there is still one week to go in the NPT Review Conference, and as the final deals and endgame games have not begun in earnest, there is still time to impact your governments positions.

Below are the first page reports from our daily NPT RevCon publication, which is posted on the web site [www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org) by 9am each day. Please see the BASIC website [www.basicint.org](http://www.basicint.org) for all the official documents and speeches available.

best wishes,

Felicity Hill

8th May The Half Life of the Conference

Preliminary reports from chairs of the 3 Main Committees were given in a plenary meeting on Friday, revealing that the work of the Review Conference is proceeding smoothly. The general debate and exchange of views has finished, and states parties and NGOs now turn to the task of influencing the draft texts submitted by Chairs. Addressing the overlap between Main Committee's 1 and 2, Ambassador Baali indicated when opening the plenary that both Committees could draft language on the issue of compliance.

### Main Committee I

Ambassador Reyes of Colombia reported that the debate and discussion has taken shape in this Committee with some rhythm and positive elements. In the four meetings of this committee so far, 17 general statements were read, and after consultations a Chairmans paper was submitted on Thursday afternoon (see basicint.org). Hereafter the work of the Committee will be devoted to hearing reactions and submissions to this paper. Ambassador Reyes reported that the Subsidiary Body on Nuclear Disarmament had held two meetings and that Ambassador Pearson of New Zealand had submitted a text which has begun to receive reactions and proposals. When Ambassador Reyes indicated that time will be needed for informal consultations, Ambassador Baali responded that time could be used as the chair sees fit.

### Main Committee II

Ambassador Adam Koberacki reported that the discussion had been lively in the three plenaries of this Committee on safeguards, export controls, physical protection and illicit traffic, financial matters related to safeguards, NWS and others with unsafeguarded nuclear activities, plutonium and highly enriched uranium management. Fifteen working papers and six conference room papers have resulted (also online). Still remaining on the agenda is the subject of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones. The first draft of the Chair's text was received on Friday, with Ambassador Koberacki hoping for a drafting process with momentum. Regarding Subsidiary Body II, two out of the four meetings has been held, and a Chair's text will be ready early in this week.

### Main Committee III

Ambassador Reimaa reported that after three meetings and 28 interventions, the major issues covered by this committee were peaceful uses, maritime transportation, nuclear safety and technology cooperation, liability, the role of nuclear energy in sustainable development and the strengthening of the relevant conventions. At the second meeting, the IAEA gave a presentation on the Agency's technical transfer activities and the technical cooperation programme. Ten working papers and four conference room papers have been introduced and a total of seventeen Main Committee III papers have been submitted (many also online).

Ambasador Baali was pleased to note the very constructive and cooperative spirit in the conference thus far, and indicated that "we have every chance of fulfilling the task within the time frame successfully... I find it very encouraging that the Chairs have already circulated Chairman's papers." Ambassador Baali encouraged delegates to focus on the papers and to avoid long statements so that "by the end of next week we have agreed texts."

### Credentials Committee

Ambassador Widodo presented a preliminary report that 139 states had presented their credentials to the conference, indicating that the Committee remains open to those who have not already presented their

credentials to do so.

While NGO's hope the Conference remains productive, the issues of nuclear disarmament and NMD/ABM, not to mention the Middle East should not be avoided for the sake of calm.

9th May A Taste of Treaties to Come

Malaysia and Costa Rica submitted a working paper in Monday afternoon's meeting of Subsidiary Body 1, calling for negotiations leading to a Nuclear Weapons Convention (NWC) or framework convention, and suggesting some of the elements to be addressed in such negotiations. The working paper places the NWC in the context of the commitments contained in NPT Art. VI - to pursue good faith negotiations on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament - and in the 1995 Principles and Objectives - to pursue systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons.

Ambassador Hasmy Agam of Malaysia introduced the working paper in a statement that underscored the importance of the 1996 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons. Ambassador Hasmy stated that, "The unanimous decision of the ICJ, representing the full weight of the legal opinion of all members of the Court, is of historic importance and significance and cannot be dismissed by the nuclear weapons States as being merely an 'opinion'. It is not an 'opinion' in the ordinary sense of the word but a carefully considered juridical view by judges sitting on the world's highest juridical body and responding in a formal manner to a request by the United Nations General Assembly."

"My delegation believes that the 2000 Review Conference should not only welcome the World Court's unanimous Opinion but respond positively to it. The learned judges of the ICJ, without being promoted to do so, had made it very clear that the States Parties of the NPT have not only an obligation to negotiate in good faith but to bring such negotiations to conclusion. The reaffirmation of the NPT commitment under Article VI of the Treaty cannot be more clear than that. It follows, therefore, that if States Parties to the Treaty are serious in their commitment towards nuclear disarmament, they should commence negotiations on nuclear disarmament leading to an internationally binding legal instrument on nuclear disarmament."

Beginning in 1996 and every year since then, the General Assembly (GA) has passed resolutions introduced by Malaysia, with large and growing support, entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International

Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons," calling for the implementation of this obligation by immediately commencing multilateral negotiations leading to an early conclusion of a NWC.

Malaysia and Costa Rica's working paper combines the language of the GA resolutions and the unanimous ICJ conclusion by suggesting that NPT States Parties agree to "commence multilateral negotiations

leading to the conclusion of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, testing, production, stockpiling, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination under strict and effective international control."

The working paper also expresses concern about those states that operate unsafeguarded nuclear facilities and have not acceded to the NPT (namely, India, Israel, and Pakistan), who continue to insist on the nuclear option despite repeated calls for universality throughout the NPT Review Process. It explicitly offers a way to draw them into the disarmament process by inviting States that have not acceded to the NPT to join in negotiations leading to a NWC. This approach to universality - focusing on a universal disarmament regime - might prove a more effective way of engaging States outside the NPT than the current approach of repeated demands for immediate accession, demands which are usually ignored.

It is worth noting that the working paper, like the GA resolutions, calls for negotiations leading to a NWC, suggesting that progress on a multilateral instrument for nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control might require intermediate work. What is new in this working paper, in relation to earlier GA resolutions, is the effort to present some of the elements of a future NWC, thus giving more content to the call for negotiations. The working paper suggests that consideration be given to the "legal, technical, and political elements required for a nuclear weapons convention or framework convention". This language invites a framework approach along the lines of other international treaties and is reminiscent of the affirmation by the New Agenda Coalition (NAC) "that a nuclear-weapon-free world will ultimately require the underpinnings of a universal and multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument or a framework encompassing a mutually reinforcing set of instruments."

The legal, technical, and political elements of a future NWC suggested by the working paper include:

- \* Non-discriminatory general obligations, applicable to States and non-State actors, prohibiting the acquisition, development, testing, production, stockpiling, transfer, use and threat of use of nuclear weapons;
- \* Interim control, protection and accounting of nuclear weapons and fissile material holdings;
- \* Phases and steps for the systematic and progressive destruction of all nuclear warheads and their delivery vehicles;
- \* An international organisation to coordinate verification, implementation and enforcement under strict and effective international control.

The working paper also suggests that appropriate interim steps be taken, along the lines proposed by the NAC, "including unilateral measures and the achievement of other mutually reinforcing bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral instruments to remove the role of nuclear weapons from security doctrines and to further the reduction and elimination of nuclear arsenals."

Costa Rica's role in support of the NWC also includes its submission in 1997 of the Model NWC to the UN Secretary General for distribution as a discussion document.

The Model NWC has generated a broad range of responses and a revised Model NWC, collected and published in *Security and Survival: The Case for a Nuclear Weapons Convention*. Follow up responses, addressing questions critical to the future course of nuclear disarmament, are contained in the periodic NWC Monitor.

Both publications are available through the Lawyers' Committee on Nuclear Policy (LCNP) in New York (212-818-1861, [www.lcnp.org](http://www.lcnp.org)) and International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW) in Cambridge (617-868-5050, [www.ippnw.org](http://www.ippnw.org)).

A panel discussion on the NWC will take place in Dag Hammarskjold Library Auditorium today, May 9, 2-4pm.

Merav Datan

International Physicians for the  
Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)

10th May The Calm Before the ... Calm?

In the build up to this Review Conference, NGOs were worried about a few things. Firstly, would the establishment of subsidiary bodies consume the first weeks? Would the Middle East issue block consensus until the last moments? Would the ABM/NMD disrupt the process? Would lack of consensus among the N-5 inhibit them from addressing the nuclear disarmament question effectively? How would the nuclear weapon states gloss over their recent public declarations reaffirming the role of nuclear weapons as an essential security component for the foreseeable future? And would the non-nuclear weapon states parties believe declarations made in New York over those made publically in N-5 capitals?

Ambassador Baali resolved the subsidiary body issue quickly, steering the forward looking action plan on nuclear disarmament and the Middle East/universality question into the most productive and focused venue on offer. The ambiguity of the N-5 statement on the ABM has, however, sidelined an issue which certainly can't be resolved here, but must be further addressed by NPT States parties. NPT States parties have registered concern about the implications of US plans for a National Missile Defence but stopped short of offering alternatives, leaving only a tacit complicity in the maintenance of Russian and the US nuclear arsenals.

Will the N-5 statement silence much needed challenge to a potential new arms race? There is broad based frustration with the tactics of China on the issue of the ABM - but alternative criticisms or strategies to address US plans to deploy NMD and to militarise space that would be more fruitful are not being heard loudly enough.

While a storm is not required to instigate results, a false sense of calm induced by disingenuous statements of intent will undermine the NPT just as badly as a divisive showdown. The productive and

constructive results on procedural issues that opened the conference have not yet carried over into the substantive work of the conference.

However, the first late night meeting of Subsidiary Body 1 is unfolding as NGOs take their place at the couches to wait. Chairman Clive Pearson of New Zealand has already produced a second draft text outlining the possible nuclear disarmament agenda for the coming five-year period (see [www.basicint.org](http://www.basicint.org)). This forward looking document contains the logical next steps in the process. NGOs continue to hold out hope that the nuclear weapon states will realise that their security depends not on nuclear weapons but on international cooperation and a successful NPT. Success depends on reaching a turning point whereby the role of nuclear weapons in security policy is diminished and eliminated.

11th May High Noon at the NPT Corral

As line by line negotiations continued in Main Committee 1, a lively Round Table discussion between NGOs and the governments from the Netherlands, Australia, Russia, the UK, Japan, Canada, Malaysia and Morocco was held last night. A big thanks goes to those governments that made time and delegates available for this exchange of views.

Chris Westdal of Canada, Chair of Subsidiary Body II on regional issues and the resolution on the Middle East said that delegations had been working day and night to achieve final texts by the Thursday afternoon deadline set by Ambassador Baali. Although it has taken time for the sub-assemblies to gear up, the assembly line procedure would probably be met, he said.

On the question of the envoy proposed by some delegations on the Middle East, support seems to exist for a mechanism on the question of universality that would address all four that currently stand outside the treaty.

Indicating that it was too early to call the conference a failure, the Japanese delegate, Mr. Yamaguchi admitted that the guarded optimism is now quickly turning to a pre-ordained disappointment as we enter the time for the critical compromises to be made, what Les Luck of Australia called the "gritty phase". Yet both predicted a reasonable outcome that all could sign up to.

Questioning the logic of waiting until the two larger weapon states got down to lower numbers, NGOs encouraged the UK to consider the moral, legal and political pressure available in turning away from nuclear weapons. Strict vegetarians even offered to buy British beef if the UK followed South Africa and others in dismantling their stockpiles! NGOs also welcomed the UK paper on verification and agreed with Mr. John Tucknott that it is not too early to start thinking about verification of nuclear disarmament.

Of particular concern to NGOs was the Strengthened Review Process. Pleased that current arrangements for NGOs might be made permanent, a letter from NGOs to Ambassador Baali will join the letter from the

Netherlands, Australia, Canada and Norway on making this Review Process stronger and more focused.

All praised the hard work of Chairman of Subsidiary Body 1, Clive Pearson of New Zealand in finding the scope and content for the forward looking action plan for the next five years. The nuclear weapon states are on notice that commitment to the total elimination of their stockpiles and accelerated action is expected by the world community.

NGOs and governmental delegations alike are tired and worn down. Vitamins and plenty of sleep are necessary as we test the strength of this vital treaty.

12th May Taking Note

In the build up to this Review Conference, NGOs were worried about a few things. Firstly, would the establishment of subsidiary bodies consume the first weeks? Would the Middle East issue block consensus until the last moments? Would the ABM/NMD disrupt the process? Would lack of consensus among the N-5 inhibit them from addressing the nuclear disarmament question effectively? How would the nuclear weapon states gloss over their recent public declarations reaffirming the role of nuclear weapons as an essential security component for the foreseeable future? And would the non-nuclear weapon states parties believe declarations made in New York over those made publically in N-5 capitals?

Ambassador Baali resolved the subsidiary body issue quickly, steering the forward looking action plan on nuclear disarmament and the Middle East/universality question into the most productive and focused venue on offer. The ambiguity of the N-5 statement on the ABM has, however, sidelined an issue which certainly can't be resolved here, but must be further addressed by NPT States parties. NPT States parties have registered concern about the implications of US plans for a National Missile Defence but stopped short of offering alternatives, leaving only a tacit complicity in the maintenance of Russian and the US nuclear arsenals.

Will the N-5 statement silence much needed challenge to a potential new arms race? There is broad based frustration with the tactics of China on the issue of the ABM - but alternative criticisms or strategies to address US plans to deploy NMD and to militarise space that would be more fruitful are not being heard loudly enough.

While a storm is not required to instigate results, a false sense of calm induced by disingenuous statements of intent will undermine the NPT just as badly as a divisive showdown. The productive and constructive results on procedural issues that opened the conference have not yet carried over into the substantive work of the conference.

However, the first late night meeting of Subsidiary Body 1 is unfolding as NGOs take their place at the couches to wait. Chairman

Clive Pearson of New Zealand has already produced a second draft text outlining the possible nuclear disarmament agenda for the coming five-year period (see [www.basicint.org](http://www.basicint.org)). This forward looking document contains the logical next steps in the process. NGOs continue to hold out hope that the nuclear weapon states will realise that their security depends not on nuclear weapons but on international cooperation and a successful NPT. Success depends on reaching a turning point whereby the role of nuclear weapons in security policy is diminished and eliminated.

\*\*\*\*\*

Felicity Hill, Director  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
United Nations Office  
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email: [flick@igc.apc.org](mailto:flick@igc.apc.org)  
web: [www.wilpf.int.ch](http://www.wilpf.int.ch) [www.reachingcriticalwill.org](http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org)

\*\*\*\*\*

Date: Mon, 15 May 2000 08:23:55 -0500  
From: David Cortright <dcortright@fourthfreedom.org>  
Reply-To: dcortright@fourthfreedom.org  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.7 [en]C-WNS2.5 (Win98; U)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
To: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
CC: Alistair Millar <amillar@fourthfreedom.org>,  
Kevin Martin <kmartin@fourthfreedom.org>  
Subject: reply

Howard:

A tardy reply to your memos: The analysis is sound, and I agree with the points you make.

My thoughts relate not to content but to method. I think there is need for a more coordinated, coherent effort among religious groups, and a better relation of these efforts to the broader disarmament movement. Specifically, how will your group relate to the emerging project at the National Cathedral, and their release of the statement (planned for June 21 I believe)? I should hope that all the faith-based groups could work together on this initiative, and that this could become a highly visible and hopefully influential effort.

We also need a better working relationship between the efforts of religious groups and Project Abolition, which combines the activities of the major secular peace organizations. Project Abolition has the potential for coordinating grass roots disarmament action across the country, and it only makes sense that these efforts be linked to initiatives within the religious community.

Good luck in your continuing efforts, Howard.

David

To: dcortright@fourthfreedom.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Faith-based work for nuclear disarmament  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <391FFA6B.B02F4B74@fourthfreedom.org>  
References:

David,

I agree that there is a need for coordinated effort among religious groups. That's what we are trying to do with the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament. We are seeking the broadest involvement possible: denominations, religious peace fellowships, other national religious associations, state and local groups. We are only part way there but are moving in that direction.

Throughout this development period I have kept people at the Washington National Cathedral informed of what we are doing: Alan Geyer, Canon Frank Harron, Wendy Starman, Roy Enquist. I had a long discussion with Wendy and Roy at Kirkridge in March, also with Kevin Martin at that time.

Our efforts are parallel and complementary. The National Cathedral project is educational whereas the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament is oriented toward public policy advocacy and engagement in the political process. The folks at the Cathedral have repeatedly told me that they cannot engage in advocacy. Jerry Powers of the U.S. Catholic Conference, who is involved in both endeavors, has told me that he considers the two efforts to be distinct with difference purposes and different methods.

It's the nature of social movements to be pluralistic and usually to have more than one organizational entity. That's certainly true for nuclear abolition; for instance as noted by the existence of Project Abolition and the U.S. Campaign for Nuclear Abolition, plus the Monday Lobby coalition that works on specific steps toward abolition. The challenge is to communicate with one another, respect one another, and to work together as best we can. I am certainly committed to doing my part to bring this about.

The Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will have a planning meeting next Monday, May 22 to set objectives for 2001 and talk about strategies and tactics to prepare for a new president and a new Congress. This will include involvement in the 2001 election campaign for those who choose and strengthening our grassroots networks (building on the CTBT experience). I've invited Roy Enquist and Wendy Starman to attend and tell what they are doing. I'll let you and Kevin Martin know what we decide.

Shalom,  
Howard

At 08:23 AM 5/15/00 -0500, you wrote:

>Howard:

>

> A tardy reply to your memos: The analysis is sound, and I agree  
>with the points you make.

>

> My thoughts relate not to content but to method. I think there is  
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>Specifically, how will your group relate to the emerging project at the  
>National Cathedral, and their release of the statement (planned for June  
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>potential for coordinating grass roots disarmament action across the  
>country, and it only makes sense that these efforts be linked to  
>initiatives within the religious community.

>  
> Good luck in your continuing efforts, Howard.

>  
> David

>  
>  
>

To: Robin Ringler <DRingler@UMC-GBCS.ORG>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: PwJ Sun  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <619BD1E95646D311B69D0008C79FE32D122D00@CHURCH2>  
References:

At 12:05 PM 5/15/00 -0400, you wrote:  
>We won!!!! Thanks to all of you for your work to save PwJ Sun.....

Robin,

Thanks to you for your leadership and hard work.

Sixty-four percent is a significant victory since we were facing a strong segment of the UMC establishment. It shows the breadth that Peace with Justice has, along with the other offerings dealing with social issues.

Now let's double the offering in the next four years.

Shalom,  
Howard

Date: Mon, 15 May 2000 06:49:20 -0500  
From: William & Brenda Hardt <wchardt@teacher.esc4.com>  
X-Mailer: Mozilla 4.72 [en]C-DIAL (Win95; I)  
X-Accept-Language: en  
To: Howard Hallman <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Nuc. Ab. resolution

Dear Howard- Thank you for responding to me. Do you have a copy of that Nuclear Abolution resolution that was adopted this week? or tell me where I could find it? Thanks. Brenda

To: William & Brenda Hardt <wchartd@teacher.esc4.com>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: Re: Nuc. Ab. resolution  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To: <391FE440.184899E4@teacher.esc4.com>  
References:

At 06:49 AM 5/15/00 -0500, you wrote:

> Dear Howard- Thank you for responding to me. Do you have a copy of  
>that Nuclear Abolition resolution that was adopted this week? or tell  
>me where I could find it? Thanks. Brenda

Brenda,

Here is the Nuclear Abolition resolution as amended.

Howard

###

#### Nuclear Abolition A Resolution of the United Methodists Church

In 1996, the United Methodist Council of Bishops, after nearly two years of prayerful and penitent study, adopted a pastoral letter and foundation document entitled In Defense of Crea-tion: The Nuclear Crisis and a Just Peace.

The bishops' statement was deeply rooted in biblical faith. They wrote:

At the heart of the Old Testament is the testimony of shalom, that marvelous Hebrew word that means peace. But the peace that is shalom is not negative or one dimensional. It is much more than the absence of war. Shalom is positive peace: harmony, wholeness, health, and well-being in all human relationships. It is the natural state of humanity as birthed by God. It is harmony between humanity and all of God's good creation. All of creation is interrelated. Every creature, every element, every force of nature participates in the whole of creation. If any person is denied shalom, all are thereby diminished....

New Testament faith presupposes a radical break with the follies, or much so-called conventional wisdom about power and security, on the one hand, and the transcendent wisdom of shalom, on the other. Ultimately, New Testament faith is a message of hope about God's plan and purpose for human destiny. It is a redemptive vision that refuses to wallow in doom.

Based upon this faith, the bishops in their pastoral letter stated unequivocally that "we say a clear and unconditional No to nuclear war and to any use of nuclear weapons. We conclude that nuclear deterrence is a position that cannot receive the church's blessing."

The implication is clear. If nuclear weapons cannot be legitimately used for either deter-rence or war fighting, no nation should possess them. Accordingly, in the foundation document the bishops indicated:

We support the earliest possible negotiation of phased but rapid reduction of nuclear arsenals, while calling upon all other nuclear-weapon states to agree to parallel arms reduction, to the eventual goal of a mutual and verifiable dismantling all nuclear armaments.

In 1988, the United Methodist General Conference affirmed and supported the statements of the Council of Bishops contained in In Defense of Creation. Four years later, in a resolution entitled "Nuclear Disarmament: The Zero Option," the 1992 General Conference stated that "now is the time to exercise the zero option: to eliminate all nuclear weapons throughout the globe," and the Conference offered a series of concrete actions for achieving this goal. The 1996 General Conference reaffirmed this commitment in a resolution entitled "Nuclear Abolition: Saying No to Nuclear Deterrence" and recommended a set of initiatives to achieve this goal.

### Our Commitment

We reaffirm the finding that nuclear weapons, whether used or threatened, are grossly evil and morally wrong. As an instrument of mass destruction, nuclear weapons slaughter the innocent and ravage the environment. When used as instruments of deterrence, nuclear weapons hold innocent people hostage for political and military purposes. Therefore, the doctrine of nuclear deterrence is morally corrupt and spiritually bankrupt.

Therefore, we reaffirm the goal of total abolition of all nuclear weapons throughout Earth and space.

### Recommended Actions

Because we unequivocally reject the use or threatened use of nuclear weapons, we call upon all possessors of nuclear weapons to carry out the following actions as soon as possible:

- 1) Renounce unconditionally the use of nuclear weapons for deterrence and war-fighting purposes.
- 2) Pledge never to use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance.
- 3) Immediately take all nuclear weapons off alert by separating warheads from delivery vehicles and by other means.
- 4) Embark upon a program to systematically dismantle all nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles as soon as possible with adequate safeguards and verification, carried out under multilateral treaties and through reciprocal national initiatives.
- 5) Ratify and implement the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- 6) Cease all research, development, testing, production, and deployment of new nuclear weapons and refrain from modernizing the existing nuclear arsenal.
- 7) Halt all efforts to develop and deploy strategic antimissile defense systems because they are illusory, unnecessary, and wasteful.
- 8) Respect the requirements of nuclear weapon-free zones where they exist.
- 9) Enter into a multilateral process to develop, adopt, and carry out a nuclear weapons convention that outlaws and abolishes all nuclear weapons under strict and effective international control.
- 10) Develop and implement a system for control of all fissile material with international accounting, monitoring, and safeguards.

We call upon all nations that do not possess nuclear weapons to:

- 1) Cease all efforts to develop these instruments of mass destruction and their delivery systems.
- 2) Ratify and carry out the provisions of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- 3) Adhere to all provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- 4) Respect the requirements of nuclear weapon-free zones and extend this approach to other nations and continents.

### Implementation

To promote the achievement of goals and objectives specified in this resolution,

- 1) We ask the Council of Bishops to transmit a copy of the resolution to the heads of states of all nations possessing nuclear weapons.
- 2) We ask the General Board of Church and Society to publicize the resolution with appropriate governmental officials, legislators, the media, and the general public.
- 3) We call upon the Council of Bishops and the General Board of Church and Society to provide leadership, guidance, and educational material to United Methodists, congregations, and conferences in order to assist them in understanding and working for the goal and objectives of nuclear abolition.
- 4) We request the Council of Bishops and the General Board of Church and Society to report to the 2004 General

Conference the activities they have carried out and the progress achieved by the nations of Earth toward the goal of nuclear abolition.

## Conclusion

We fervently believe that these recommendations will greatly enhance global security by eliminating the possibility of nuclear war. Furthermore, the resources of human talent, production capacity, and money released can become available to deal with urgent human problems around the globe. Nuclear abolition provides great hope for global peace and prosperity.

Adopted by the 2000 United General Conference on May 10, 2000 by vote of 679 to 11.

This unofficial version of the resolution on "Nuclear Abolition" was transcribed by Methodists United for Peace with Justice, a national association of laity and clergy.

To: "Bill Yolton" <dengster@aol.com>  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: May 22 meeting  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

Dear Bill,

I'm sorry my e-mail to you hasn't been going through. Here are three communications dealing with the meeting on May 22. I hope that you'll get there before it's over.

Howard

###

March 30, 2000

Dear Colleagues,

There will be a meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday, May 22, 2000 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington, D.C. Please mark this date on your calendar and plan to come to the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting will be engage in long-range planning in order to prepare for a vigorous effort to make substantial progress on nuclear disarmament in 2001-2004 during the term of the next president and the next two Congresses.

At the meeting will discuss three matters:

- (1) Public policy objectives for 2001.
- (2) Building a strong and active grassroots interfaith network.
- (3) Raising nuclear disarmament issues in a nonpartisan manner during the 2000 election.

Soon I will send a communication on each of these topics to start an interchange of ideas prior to the meeting.

A tentative agenda for May 22 is as follows:

- 1:00 Gathering: coffee/soft drinks available
- 1:10 Introductions
- 1:15 Public policy objectives for 2001
  - Presidential initiatives
  - Legislative action
- 2:10 Break
- 2:15 Grassroots advocacy: after November election and beyond
  - Use of networks of denominations and religious associations
  - Encouraging, organizing, and assisting state and local interfaith coalitions
  - Providing educational material
  - Two-way communication
  - Who will do what?
- 3:10 Break
- 3:15 2000 Election

Formulating questions for candidates (president, Congress)

Congressional candidates

Encouraging grassroots contacts with congressional candidates

Feedback

Presidential candidates

Posing questions

Contact with staff

Who will do what?

4:00 Adjourn

###

April 28, 2000

Dear Colleagues:

As we look ahead to the planning meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday afternoon, May 22, I would like to offer suggestions on issues we might want to focus on with the Senate in 2001 and how we might handle these issues during the 2000 election campaign and post-election visits. Subsequently I will write about the House of Representatives and the presidency.

CTBT

The most obvious issue is ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which was defeated 51 to 48 in October 1999. The challenge is to find 19 additional votes. For those willing to get involved in the 2000 election in a non-partisan manner, the focus can be on 16 senators who voted "no" who are running for re-election. Some of them are in close contests, others have "safe" seats. Three are listed as hard-core opposition but 13 are "gettable". Faith-based organizations and individual activists can ask candidates why they voted against the CTBT in 1999 and whether they will vote for ratification in 2001. Candidates running against them can be asked how they will vote on the CTBT in the next Congress.. There are four open seats where senators are retiring (three voted "yes", one "no"). Candidates for those seats can be asked how they will vote on the CTBT.

After the election interfaith delegations can form in 25 to 30 states to contact senators who will be swing votes in 2001, including those re-elected, newly elected, and holdovers. This can be the opening of a renewed grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification.

START

Although the U.S. Senate and the Russian Duma have ratified the second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II), the treaty will not go into effect until the Senate approves a protocol extending the time period for completion of START II reductions from January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2007. President Clinton chose to delay submitting this protocol to the Senate until after Russia ratified START II. Earlier he indicated he would submit a protocol on the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty simultaneously, but he hasn't done so yet. If the two are submitted this year, the START II protocol likely would be approved and the ABM protocol would be defeated. So Clinton has delayed.

The Clinton Administration is trying to negotiate two related matters with Russia: (1) an amendment to the ABM treaty to allow a limited national missile defense beyond what is now allowed by the treaty and (2) a START III agreement for further cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal. It remains to be seen whether either will come about. If they do, Clinton may submit all four items to the Senate with the expectation that they will not be considered by this Congress.

It seems certain that reduction in the U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenals will be an issue in the next Congress. Therefore, faith-based grassroots organizations and individual activists can ask candidates for the Senate how they stand on these issues. Post-election delegations meeting with incoming and holdover senators can discuss this matter. For this to happen it will be necessary for us to have background papers available for educational purposes.

## National Missile Defense

As discussed above, START and national missile defense (NMD) have become intertwined. National missile defense is also an important issue on its own. It's an issue that not many in the faith community have dealt with. Whether the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will have an interest in this issue and has the capacity to deal with it needs to be discussed. If we take it up, we would need to be briefed by persons from civic-sector organizations who are dealing with NMD and to work out our own position.

My personal view is that the concept of NMD and its manifestation in operating systems under development are seriously flawed. NMD puts unfounded faith in technology rather than having faith in the human capacity to deal with the small number of nations who might gain the capacity to attack the U.S. homeland with long-range missiles. North Korea is the most frequently mentioned adversary, then with Iran and Iraq added. Many believe that a rapprochement is possible with North Korea. For instance, the United Methodist bishops with the help of James Laney and other advisors have issued a policy statement on how to achieve reconciliation with North Korea. If carried out, this would negate the danger of missile attack. It is possible to devise ways of dealing with Iran and Iraq through diplomacy, embargo of critical technology, and selective sanctions. It would be easier to remove the threats than develop a sure-proof national missile defense, and much less costly.

Danger of attack on the U.S. homeland by ballistic missiles from "rogue" nations is vastly overstated. The greater danger comes from Russian, and to a lesser extent, Chinese ballistic missiles through accidental launch. The solution to that danger is de-alerting by taking all missiles off hair-trigger alert, by deep cuts in strategic weapons, and finally their complete dismantlement. If a "rogue" nation or a terrorist group wants to attack the United States, it is more likely to use cruise missiles, civilian freighters entering U.S. ports, or nuclear weapons smuggled in. NMD has no capacity to deal with these threats.

National missile defense wastes enormous resources that could be better used to meet human and community needs. It is another example of corporate welfare, enriching the pockets of defense contractors. The costs are enormously inflated compared to possible benefits. Billions have already been spent with virtually no success in achieving the program's mission.

Some believe that research for national missile defense has a further agenda of developing a technology for war in space. That's something we don't need and should oppose.

The push for national missile defense is harmful to the quest for nuclear arms reduction. The threat of weakening the ABM treaty raises a great concern with Russia. Leaked U.S. negotiating position indicates that that U.S. representatives are assuring Russians that the limited missile defense the U.S. wants to deploy will not take away the Russian capacity to attack the United States. This indicates that the terrible doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD) is still in place. Furthermore, this attitude interferes with opportunities for de-alerting and deep cuts in strategic weapons.

The push for national missile defense is also alienating traditional U.S. allies. It is harmful to international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

This analysis leads me to conclude that the faith community should oppose national missile defense outright and call for its termination. This is a much more radical approach than what our friends in civic-sector organizations are taking. They are seeking postponement of a decision to deploy a NMD system with the hope of further curtailing it later.

National missile defense will be an issue in the 2000 election and in the next Congress. Whether we in the faith community want to get involved needs to be determined. If we do, we will need to learn more about the issue and develop background material for our grassroots networks.

## Other Steps toward Nuclear Disarmament

Without trying to be partisan on the CTBT, we have been allied mostly with Democrats and have focused mostly on

Republicans in building grassroots support for the treaty. I believe that we should now give some attention to supporters of the CTBT and START by urging them to speak out on other steps that lead to nuclear disarmament, such as de-alerting, even deeper cuts in strategic weapons, and multilateral negotiations for a global nuclear weapons convention to outlaw nuclear weapons and schedule their total elimination. These are measures that first require action by the Executive Branch before the Senate has an opportunity to offer its advice and consent. However, senators have influence with the president and cabinet departments. Accordingly, we can urge them to press the Executive Branch.

In the CTBT campaign we haven't been active in states where both senators support the treaty. But in many instances it is those senators who could be most effective in pressing the Executive Branch for more far-reaching action. Faith-based organizations are strong in many of these states (such as California, Wisconsin, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts) as well as states where one of the senators is progressive on these issues.

Accordingly, we might consider a mini-campaign to encourage senators sympathetic to nuclear disarmament to advocate a fuller, more far-reaching agenda.

#### Your Comments Invited

I would very much like to receive your comments on what issues we might take up with senators and how we go about it. You can reply only to me, but it would be better to reply to all so that we can have wider dialogue via e-mail before the May 22 meeting.

Shalom,  
Howard

###

May 9, 2000

Dear Colleagues:

As part of our discussion on May 22, we will consider how to raise the issue of nuclear disarmament during the presidential election campaign in a nonpartisan manner. (This comes last on our agenda so that those are uncomfortable about discussing election strategy may leave.)

As a point of departure I have drafted the attached set of questions that could be posed to the presidential candidates. Your comments before and during the meeting are requested.

Through Methodists United for Peace with Justice I am exploring whether a group of top religious leaders might write to the candidates and ask for answers to these questions. Their letter would be released to the press so that reporters can ask follow-up questions to the candidates. Grassroots persons could also use these questions in open meetings with the candidates.

This kind of joint letter might be sent in mid-July, such as for public release on July 16, the 55th anniversary of the first nuclear explosion. This would be three weeks after the statement of religious and military leaders is released at the National Cathedral so that the two would not be confused.

My inclination is to seek signers who are prominent religious leaders but not heads of communion. The latter are signing the National Cathedral statement and may not want to become publicly involved in campaign debate.

Even if this letter doesn't come off, these questions, properly refined, can be made available to grassroots activists for their own use.

What do you think?

Howard

#####

## Questions for Presidential Candidates

Preface: cite statements of religious bodies and religious leaders, such as World Council of Churches, Holy See, Dalai Lama, U.S. denominations, National Cathedral statement of religious and military leaders, etc.

To presidential candidates:

- (1) As these statements indicate, a broad consensus has emerged within the faith community on the immorality of possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons. What is your position on the morality of nuclear weapons?
- (2) Most major religious denominations in the United States favor the elimination of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you provide world leadership for the global elimination of nuclear weapons within a reasonable time? Will you make a commitment to wean the United States from its reliance upon nuclear weapons as a major component of its military and foreign policy?
- (2) The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) provides a means of controlling the spread of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you seek ratification of the CTBT by the United States Senate?
- (3) Many experts have pointed out the inherent danger of keeping U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. In 1991 President George Bush took unilateral action to deactivate a large number of U.S. strategic weapons and to withdraw most U.S. tactical nuclear weapons stationed outside the United States. A few weeks later Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev reciprocated with similar actions. If elected president, will you embark upon a de-alerting initiative to take strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert? If so, please provide specifics.
- (5) During the past fifteen years progress has been made in reduction of nuclear weapons through treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, then Russia. They include two treaties negotiated under President Ronald Reagan, the Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons and the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) and START II negotiated under President Bush. [If President Clinton negotiates START III, add it.] If elected president, will you pursue additional agreements with Russia to achieve further cuts in the strategic arsenal? If so, what are your specific objectives?
- (6) For two other weapons of mass destruction, biological and chemical, the nations of the world have entered into international conventions providing for their elimination with adequate safeguards. Many experts believe that there should now be a nuclear weapons convention that provides a global ban on nuclear weapons and their total elimination within a timebound framework with effective verification and enforcement. Do you favor multilateral negotiations to achieve a global nuclear weapons convention?
- (7) As these steps to eliminate nuclear weapons are undertaken, the nuclear weapon states will still possess a sizable number of such weapons. Because in our judgment any use of nuclear weapons would be morally wrong, we believe that part of the commitment to their elimination should be a pledge by all possessors to never use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance. If elected president, would you make such a no-use pledge for the United States and invite other nuclear weapon states to join this commitment?
- (8) If you are not willing to make a no-use pledge, please consider that Presidents Truman and Eisenhower chose not to use nuclear weapons in the stalemated Korean War and that Presidents Johnson and Nixon chose not to use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam War even though the United States was losing. Please note that numerous retired generals, admirals, and national security civilian officials have indicated that nuclear weapons have no war-fighting utility. Do you believe that nuclear weapons have use in war? If so, please describe.

(9) If you believe that nuclear weapons have utility in war, please tell us the categories of targets you as commander-in-chief would consider legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons. We believe that the American people are entitled to have this information.

(10) If you do not choose to provide an answer regarding possible targets for nuclear weapons because you want to retain uncertainty and ambiguity, we ask you whether it is morally acceptable to hold people of various nations hostage to the threat of nuclear attack because of the aggressive practices of those who control their governments.

To: wowensby@ctr.pcusa.org  
From: "Howard W. Hallman" <mupj@igc.org>  
Subject: May 22 meeting  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:  
In-Reply-To:  
References:

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Presidential candidates

Posing questions

Contact with staff

Who will do what?

4:00 Adjourn

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April 28, 2000

Dear Colleagues:

As we look ahead to the planning meeting of the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament on Monday afternoon, May 22, I would like to offer suggestions on issues we might want to focus on with the Senate in 2001 and how we might handle these issues during the 2000 election campaign and post-election visits. Subsequently I will write about the House of Representatives and the presidency.

CTBT

The most obvious issue is ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which was defeated 51 to 48 in October 1999. The challenge is to find 19 additional votes. For those willing to get involved in the 2000 election in a non-partisan manner, the focus can be on 16 senators who voted "no" who are running for re-election. Some of them are in close contests, others have "safe" seats. Three are listed as hard-core opposition but 13 are "gettable". Faith-based organizations and individual activists can ask candidates why they voted against the CTBT in 1999 and whether they will vote for ratification in 2001. Candidates running against them can be asked how they will vote on the CTBT in the next Congress.. There are four open seats where senators are retiring (three voted "yes", one "no"). Candidates for those seats can be asked how they will vote on the CTBT.

After the election interfaith delegations can form in 25 to 30 states to contact senators who will be swing votes in 2001, including those re-elected, newly elected, and holdovers. This can be the opening of a renewed grassroots campaign for CTBT ratification.

START

Although the U.S. Senate and the Russian Duma have ratified the second Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START II), the treaty will not go into effect until the Senate approves a protocol extending the time period for completion of START II reductions from January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2007. President Clinton chose to delay submitting this protocol to the Senate until after Russia ratified START II. Earlier he indicated he would submit a protocol on the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty simultaneously, but he hasn't done so yet. If the two are submitted this year, the START II protocol likely would be approved and the ABM protocol would be defeated. So Clinton has delayed.

The Clinton Administration is trying to negotiate two related matters with Russia: (1) an amendment to the ABM treaty to allow a limited national missile defense beyond what is now allowed by the treaty and (2) a START III agreement for further cuts in the U.S. and Russian strategic arsenal. It remains to be seen whether either will come about. If they do, Clinton may submit all four items to the Senate with the expectation that they will not be considered by this Congress.

It seems certain that reduction in the U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenals will be an issue in the next Congress. Therefore, faith-based grassroots organizations and individual activists can ask candidates for the Senate how they stand on these issues. Post-election delegations meeting with incoming and holdover senators can discuss this matter. For this to happen it will be necessary for us to have background papers available for educational purposes.

## National Missile Defense

As discussed above, START and national missile defense (NMD) have become intertwined. National missile defense is also an important issue on its own. It's an issue that not many in the faith community have dealt with. Whether the Interfaith Committee for Nuclear Disarmament will have an interest in this issue and has the capacity to deal with it needs to be discussed. If we take it up, we would need to be briefed by persons from civic-sector organizations who are dealing with NMD and to work out our own position.

My personal view is that the concept of NMD and its manifestation in operating systems under development are seriously flawed. NMD puts unfounded faith in technology rather than having faith in the human capacity to deal with the small number of nations who might gain the capacity to attack the U.S. homeland with long-range missiles. North Korea is the most frequently mentioned adversary, then with Iran and Iraq added. Many believe that a rapprochement is possible with North Korea. For instance, the United Methodist bishops with the help of James Laney and other advisors have issued a policy statement on how to achieve reconciliation with North Korea. If carried out, this would negate the danger of missile attack. It is possible to devise ways of dealing with Iran and Iraq through diplomacy, embargo of critical technology, and selective sanctions. It would be easier to remove the threats than develop a sure-proof national missile defense, and much less costly.

Danger of attack on the U.S. homeland by ballistic missiles from "rogue" nations is vastly overstated. The greater danger comes from Russian, and to a lesser extent, Chinese ballistic missiles through accidental launch. The solution to that danger is de-alerting by taking all missiles off hair-trigger alert, by deep cuts in strategic weapons, and finally their complete dismantlement. If a "rogue" nation or a terrorist group wants to attack the United States, it is more likely to use cruise missiles, civilian freighters entering U.S. ports, or nuclear weapons smuggled in. NMD has no capacity to deal with these threats.

National missile defense wastes enormous resources that could be better used to meet human and community needs. It is another example of corporate welfare, enriching the pockets of defense contractors. The costs are enormously inflated compared to possible benefits. Billions have already been spent with virtually no success in achieving the program's mission.

Some believe that research for national missile defense has a further agenda of developing a technology for war in space. That's something we don't need and should oppose.

The push for national missile defense is harmful to the quest for nuclear arms reduction. The threat of weakening the ABM treaty raises a great concern with Russia. Leaked U.S. negotiating position indicates that that U.S. representatives are assuring Russians that the limited missile defense the U.S. wants to deploy will not take away the Russian capacity to attack the United States. This indicates that the terrible doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD) is still in place. Furthermore, this attitude interferes with opportunities for de-alerting and deep cuts in strategic weapons.

The push for national missile defense is also alienating traditional U.S. allies. It is harmful to international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

This analysis leads me to conclude that the faith community should oppose national missile defense outright and call for its termination. This is a much more radical approach than what our friends in civic-sector organizations are taking. They are seeking postponement of a decision to deploy a NMD system with the hope of further curtailing it later.

National missile defense will be an issue in the 2000 election and in the next Congress. Whether we in the faith community want to get involved needs to be determined. If we do, we will need to learn more about the issue and develop background material for our grassroots networks.

## Other Steps toward Nuclear Disarmament

Without trying to be partisan on the CTBT, we have been allied mostly with Democrats and have focused mostly on

Republicans in building grassroots support for the treaty. I believe that we should now give some attention to supporters of the CTBT and START by urging them to speak out on other steps that lead to nuclear disarmament, such as de-alerting, even deeper cuts in strategic weapons, and multilateral negotiations for a global nuclear weapons convention to outlaw nuclear weapons and schedule their total elimination. These are measures that first require action by the Executive Branch before the Senate has an opportunity to offer its advice and consent. However, senators have influence with the president and cabinet departments. Accordingly, we can urge them to press the Executive Branch.

In the CTBT campaign we haven't been active in states where both senators support the treaty. But in many instances it is those senators who could be most effective in pressing the Executive Branch for more far-reaching action. Faith-based organizations are strong in many of these states (such as California, Wisconsin, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts) as well as states where one of the senators is progressive on these issues.

Accordingly, we might consider a mini-campaign to encourage senators sympathetic to nuclear disarmament to advocate a fuller, more far-reaching agenda.

#### Your Comments Invited

I would very much like to receive your comments on what issues we might take up with senators and how we go about it. You can reply only to me, but it would be better to reply to all so that we can have wider dialogue via e-mail before the May 22 meeting.

Shalom,  
Howard

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May 9, 2000

Dear Colleagues:

As part of our discussion on May 22, we will consider how to raise the issue of nuclear disarmament during the presidential election campaign in a nonpartisan manner. (This comes last on our agenda so that those are uncomfortable about discussing election strategy may leave.)

As a point of departure I have drafted the attached set of questions that could be posed to the presidential candidates. Your comments before and during the meeting are requested.

Through Methodists United for Peace with Justice I am exploring whether a group of top religious leaders might write to the candidates and ask for answers to these questions. Their letter would be released to the press so that reporters can ask follow-up questions to the candidates. Grassroots persons could also use these questions in open meetings with the candidates.

This kind of joint letter might be sent in mid-July, such as for public release on July 16, the 55th anniversary of the first nuclear explosion. This would be three weeks after the statement of religious and military leaders is released at the National Cathedral so that the two would not be confused.

My inclination is to seek signers who are prominent religious leaders but not heads of communion. The latter are signing the National Cathedral statement and may not want to become publicly involved in campaign debate.

Even if this letter doesn't come off, these questions, properly refined, can be made available to grassroots activists for their own use.

What do you think?

Howard

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## Questions for Presidential Candidates

Preface: cite statements of religious bodies and religious leaders, such as World Council of Churches, Holy See, Dalai Lama, U.S. denominations, National Cathedral statement of religious and military leaders, etc.

To presidential candidates:

- (1) As these statements indicate, a broad consensus has emerged within the faith community on the immorality of possession, threatened use, and actual use of nuclear weapons. What is your position on the morality of nuclear weapons?
- (2) Most major religious denominations in the United States favor the elimination of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you provide world leadership for the global elimination of nuclear weapons within a reasonable time? Will you make a commitment to wean the United States from its reliance upon nuclear weapons as a major component of its military and foreign policy?
- (2) The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) provides a means of controlling the spread of nuclear weapons. If elected president, will you seek ratification of the CTBT by the United States Senate?
- (3) Many experts have pointed out the inherent danger of keeping U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert. In 1991 President George Bush took unilateral action to deactivate a large number of U.S. strategic weapons and to withdraw most U.S. tactical nuclear weapons stationed outside the United States. A few weeks later Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev reciprocated with similar actions. If elected president, will you embark upon a de-alerting initiative to take strategic weapons off hair-trigger alert? If so, please provide specifics.
- (5) During the past fifteen years progress has been made in reduction of nuclear weapons through treaties between the United States and the Soviet Union, then Russia. They include two treaties negotiated under President Ronald Reagan, the Intermediate Nuclear Force Treaty to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons and the first Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) and START II negotiated under President Bush. [If President Clinton negotiates START III, add it.] If elected president, will you pursue additional agreements with Russia to achieve further cuts in the strategic arsenal? If so, what are your specific objectives?
- (6) For two other weapons of mass destruction, biological and chemical, the nations of the world have entered into international conventions providing for their elimination with adequate safeguards. Many experts believe that there should now be a nuclear weapons convention that provides a global ban on nuclear weapons and their total elimination within a timebound framework with effective verification and enforcement. Do you favor multilateral negotiations to achieve a global nuclear weapons convention?
- (7) As these steps to eliminate nuclear weapons are undertaken, the nuclear weapon states will still possess a sizable number of such weapons. Because in our judgment any use of nuclear weapons would be morally wrong, we believe that part of the commitment to their elimination should be a pledge by all possessors to never use nuclear weapons against any adversary under any circumstance. If elected president, would you make such a no-use pledge for the United States and invite other nuclear weapon states to join this commitment?
- (8) If you are not willing to make a no-use pledge, please consider that Presidents Truman and Eisenhower chose not to use nuclear weapons in the stalemated Korean War and that Presidents Johnson and Nixon chose not to use nuclear weapons in the Vietnam War even though the United States was losing. Please note that numerous retired generals, admirals, and national security civilian officials have indicated that nuclear weapons have no war-fighting utility. Do you believe that nuclear weapons have use in war? If so, please describe.

(9) If you believe that nuclear weapons have utility in war, please tell us the categories of targets you as commander-in-chief would consider legitimate to strike with nuclear weapons. We believe that the American people are entitled to have this information.

(10) If you do not choose to provide an answer regarding possible targets for nuclear weapons because you want to retain uncertainty and ambiguity, we ask you whether it is morally acceptable to hold people of various nations hostage to the threat of nuclear attack because of the aggressive practices of those who control their governments.